



German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS): Documentation of the Third Wave

Nils Witte, Jean Philippe Pierre Décieux, Marcel Erlinghagen, Andreas Ette,
Andreas Genoni, Jean Guedes Auditor, Frederik Knirsch, Simon Kühne,
Lisa Mansfeld, Norbert F. Schneider



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Telephone: +49 611 75 4511
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De-Mail: kontakt@bib-bund.de-mail.de

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Abstract

International migration originating from highly developed countries is a crucial component of global migration flows. There are, however, surprisingly little data about the international mobility of the populations of affluent countries. The German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS) aims to provide a resource that enables the analysis of individual consequences of international migration as well as the socio-structural consequences for the country of origin. GERPS is based on an origin-based multistage probability sample using the German population registers as a sampling frame. The third wave yields a net sample of roughly 5,800 persons who recently moved abroad from Germany and persons who returned from Germany after having lived abroad. The study applies a multidestination-country-design and enables the comparative analysis of migrants and individuals who stayed in the country of origin. GERPS is a panel study with five waves covering a period of 36 months. This documentation presents the methods and data of the third wave of the panel. It provides information for researchers and invites them to use the new data infrastructure for their own research.

Authors

Nils Witte, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4,
D-65185 Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel.: +49 611 75 3115, E-mail: nils.witte@bib.bund.de

Jean Philippe Pierre Décieux, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung,
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4, D-65185 Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel.: +49 611 75 4277,
E-mail: jean.decieux@bib.bund.de

Marcel Erlinghagen, Institut für Soziologie, Fakultät für Gesellschaftswissenschaften,
Universität Duisburg-Essen, Lotharstr. 63, D-47057 Duisburg, Tel.: +49 203 379 2733,
E-mail: marcel.erlinghagen@uni-due.de

Andreas Ette, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4,
D-65185 Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel.: +49 611 75 4360,
E-mail: andreas.ette@bib.bund.de

Andreas Genoni, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4,
D-65185 Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel.: +49 611 75 2096,
E-mail: andreas.genoni@bib.bund.de

Jean Guedes Auditor, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4,
D-65185 Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel.: +49 611 75 3370,
E-mail: jean.guedesauditor@bib.bund.de

Frederik Knirsch, SOKO Institut GmbH, Voltmann Straße 271, D-33613 Bielefeld,
Tel.: +49 521 5242 103, E-mail: knirsch@soko-institut.de

Simon Kühne, Universität Bielefeld, Universitätsstraße 25, D-33615 Bielefeld,
Tel.: +49 521 106 4681, E-mail: simon.kuehne@uni-bielefeld.de

Lisa Mansfeld, Institut für Soziologie, Fakultät für Gesellschaftswissenschaften,
Universität Duisburg-Essen, Lotharstr. 63, D-47057 Duisburg

Norbert F. Schneider, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4,
D-65185 Wiesbaden, Germany, Tel.: +49 611 75 2577,
E-mail: norbert.schneider@bib.bund.de

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List of abbreviations

AAPOR	American Association for Public Opinion Research
BIB	Federal Institute for Population Research
DFG	German Research Foundation
GERPS	German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study
HH	Household
RR	Response rate (Formulas according to AAPOR)
SOEP	Socio-Economic Panel
UDE	University of Duisburg-Essen
SOKO	SOKO Institute for Social Research and Communication

1 Introduction

The following report concerns methodical aspects of the third wave of the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS). The third wave follows the aim set by waves one and two: to yield detailed information about the internationally mobile part of the German population across four central dimensions of the life course. These dimensions are: Working life and economic living conditions, partnership and family life, health and well-being, and social participation and relationships. GERPS enables the study of individual consequences of international migration across the life course of individuals. At the same time, GERPS shifts the focus from economically developed countries as immigrant receiving countries to economically developed countries as migrant-sending countries, thus offering new insights on what drives international migration from these countries.

The first wave was based on two samples: Germans who emigrated in the year preceding sampling and German remigrants who returned in the year preceding sampling. Both samples were probability-based draws from German municipal registers, known as origin-based sampling. The first wave provided 11,010 complete interviews, 10,320 of whom consented to repeated contact for participation in the panel. 6,989 persons, or 70 per cent of those who gave panel consent completed an interview in the second wave. In the third wave of the panel, 5,794 respondents (56 percent of those who initially gave panel consent in the first wave) completed their interview.

The questionnaire of each wave contains a core questionnaire and alternating thematic modules. The core questionnaire repeats questions from the first wave to enable the observation of individual change over time and eventual multiple moves. Thematically, all waves cover various topics like migration motives and migration intentions, family and partnership, household structure, social integration, labour market integration, eventual obstacles to labour market integration, subjective measures of integration and wellbeing, health indicators, and psychometrics. The basic questionnaire is extended by wave-specific modules. Wave 3 focusses on respondents' partners, their fertility biography, as well as detailed information about their social lives and social relations. This includes questions about the relationship to neighbours, parents, other relatives, and friends.

GERPS makes four crucial contributions. First, it features a longitudinal design through collection of comprehensive retrospective biographical data and four prospective measurement points during a period of two years. Second, it has a both-way design, surveying recent emigrants from Germany as well as remigrants who recently returned to Germany in a comparative setting. Third, GERPS is multi-sited, collecting data in several countries simultaneously, which enables the comparative analysis of migrants in various destinations. Fourth, GERPS has been designed for harmonisation with the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) as the longest lasting representative panel study of the population in Germany (Giesselmann et al. 2019; Goebel et al. 2019; Wagner, Frick, and Schupp 2007), thus enabling comparative analysis with the non-migrating part of the German population. Table 1-1 presents central methodological characteristics of GERPS. Additional survey methodological information about GERPS can be found in the methodological report of the first survey wave (Ette et al. 2020) and in (Ette et al. 2021).

Table 1-1: German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS): A brief overview of the third wave

Purpose	Individual consequences of international migration for the life course of citizens from economically highly developed countries
Project start	Wave 1: November 2018/Wave 2: May 2019/ Wave 3: November 2019
Initiator	Federal Institute for Population Research (BIB), University Duisburg-Essen
Sponsor	German Research Foundation (DFG)
Survey data collector	Institute for Social Research and Communication (SOKO), Bielefeld
Target populations	International adult migrants with German citizenship who (1) either recently moved abroad from Germany (emigrants) or (2) recently returned to Germany after previously living abroad (remigrants)
Initial sampling frames (wave 1)	Information from Germany's population register about migration events of German citizens, 20-70 years old, who either moved abroad from Germany, or returned from abroad between July 2017 and June 2018
Initial sampling design (wave 1)	Multistage stratified probability sample. First stage: Sampling of 81 municipalities proportional to their total number of emigrants and remigrants in previous years. Second stage: Sampling of two separate samples for emigrants and remigrants; one individual per household.
Sampling frame/design (wave 3)	Participants who (1) were interviewed in wave 1 and (2) stated their willingness to take part in future interviews.
Sample size (wave 3)	5,794 complete interviews. 110 partial interviews and 293 break-offs.
Use of interviewer	None. Interviewers are only used for panel maintenance (e.g. updating address information)
Mode of administration	Computer-assisted web interview (CAWI)
Level of observation	Person
Time dimension	During a period of 24 months, eligible sample members are invited to participate in four waves. This report presents only information about the third wave. The third wave was in the field from 5 November 2019 until 12 January 2020.
Web link	https://www.gerps-project.de

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3; adapted from Groves et al. (2004).

This report documents the research methods and design of the third wave of GERPS and is structured as follows. Chapter 2 discusses the research design of this third online panel wave. Chapter 3 elaborates on the development of the questionnaire and discusses the use of dependent interviewing. Chapter 4 documents technical, cognitive, and realistic pretests of the questionnaire while Chapter 5 details the survey implementation including invitations and reminders, incentives, unit non-response, the field process, and interview duration. Chapter 6 documents fundamental decisions of data processing and the generation of weights. Chapter 7 provides information on the development of generated variables. The final chapter 8 gives insight into the preparation of a scientific use file. Samples of invitation and reminder emails as well as an English translation of the questionnaire can be found in appendix.

2 Research design and sampling procedure

The fieldwork period of the third wave of GERPS was between 5 November 2019 and 12 January 2020. The gross sample of this wave consists of all 10,031 respondents who took part in wave 1 and gave panel consent at the end of the wave 1 survey (Ette et al. 2020, 79) and did not declare their refusal before the beginning of wave 3. Thus, the gross sample includes so called panel re-entrants or temporary dropouts, who did not take part in the second wave, as well.

GERPS initially relied on a register-based sample providing postal addresses of German citizens who recently emigrated from Germany or chose to return from abroad to Germany (for detailed information see Ette et al. 2020). Since the interview mode was online from the beginning, all gross sample members were contacted by postal mail and invited to participate online. At the end of the interview in wave 1, all participants were asked for their email address to contact them for further participation in the following waves of the panel (Ette et al. 2020). Based on these email addresses—collected in wave 1—it was possible to invite respondents via email starting from wave 2. Thus, as in wave 2, wave 3 was organised as a ‘Web-only’ survey relying on email invitations and reminders and an online survey interface.

2.1 Panel maintenance

Thank you emails including an information sheet with first study results were sent between wave 2 and wave 3 to check address quality, provide the opportunity to update address information, and to improve the connection with survey participants. Thank you emails were sent to all participants who (a) technically participated in wave 2 ($n=7.540$) net of refusals after the end of wave 2 ($n=36$), cases that could not be assigned to a migration status ($N=12$) and cases without a valid email address ($N=20$), and to individuals who (b) did not participate in wave 2 for unknown reasons ($n=2.570$). In total, 10,042 individuals were invited to participate in the third wave. The majority of deliveries was successful ($n=9,793$) whereas a small number of mails could not be delivered ($n=249$). This was owed to various reasons like blocked emails, hard bounces, or erroneous email address information. Few recipients responded to the thank you email ($n=19$) and their reasons included 11 definitive panel refusals. Table 2-1 summarizes the information given above. The gross sample of the third wave thus results from subtracting 11 unsubscriptions from the 10,042 recipients of the thank you email ($N=10,031$).

Table 2-1: Thank you email

Date of mailings	07.10.2019
Wave 2 participants	7,540
refusals	-36
No migration status assigned	-12
No or invalid email address	-20
Wave 2 non-participants (reason unknown)	2,570
Recipients (panel consent)	10,042
Thereof successful deliveries	9,793
Thereof Undelivered	249
Thereof Blocked emails	36
Thereof Hard bounces	40
Thereof Soft bounces	159
Thereof Other reasons (e.g. wrong address, no address)	14
Thereof direct Responses	19
Thereof Unsubscriptions	11
Thereof Others (e.g. auto response)	8

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

3 Questionnaire development

As in the second wave, identical questionnaires were used for all participants. However, filter questions were implemented for specific questions. The questionnaire covers questions on various topics, including socio-structural characteristics, questions that explore the subjective attitudes, motives, and feelings of the respondents. The basic questionnaire was extended by a module on respondents' partners, their fertility biography and their social relations.

The overall strategy of operationalising questions was primarily based on existing scientific studies, research questions, and our pilot study (theory-driven approach). Still, as GERPS aims to allow investigations of the individual consequences of migration, we aimed to generate data that allow meaningful comparisons with the German resident population based on comparable data of established surveys such as the SOEP (data-driven approach).

As it was the case for the first and second wave of GERPS, both questionnaire content and structure were developed by the GERPS team and implemented to LimeSurvey (Version 3.14.8) by SOKO. After the technical implementation, the online questionnaire was extensively tested within a multistage pre-test setup including an internal technical pretest, followed by a cognitive pretest and finally a realistic pretest.

3.1 Structure of the questionnaire

3.1.1 Tracking individual mobility between waves 1, 2 and 3

The questionnaire of wave 3 can be found in the appendix of this methodology report. It started with a screening module aiming to cover individual mobility patterns since the last survey (wave 2 and – in the case of panel re-entrants – wave 1) in two steps. The first step was a question asking the respondents whether they had moved since the last survey (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1: Baseline question of the screening module to track moves between the waves – Example 1

Ihre aktuelle Wohnsituation

Zuerst interessieren wir uns für eventuelle Veränderungen Ihrer Wohnsituation seit der letzten Befragung im Mai 2019 .

Sind Sie seit der letzten Befragung im Mai 2019 umgezogen?

● Bitte geben Sie hier auch Umzüge an, die innerhalb des Landes, in dem Sie aktuell leben, stattgefunden haben.

Ja

Nein

Zurück Weiter

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

Respondents indicating that they had moved since the last survey wave were then asked to specify their move. Emigrants were asked to declare whether the move was an internal move within the country in which they lived in the previous wave or a move to another country (Germany or a third country). Remigrants were asked to declare whether the move was an internal move within Germany or a move to a foreign country. After that, the respondents were asked to provide information about the month and year of this last move (Figure 3-2).

Figure 3-2: Baseline question of the screening module to track moves between the Waves – Example 2

Ihre aktuelle Wohnsituation

Wohin sind Sie umgezogen?

Innerhalb Ihrer Stadt bzw. Gemeinde in Deutschland.

In eine andere Stadt bzw. Gemeinde in Deutschland.

In das Land, in dem ich vorher gelebt habe (Afghanistan).

In ein anderes Land.

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

Figure 3-3: Baseline question of the screening module to track moves between the waves – Example 3

Ihre aktuelle Wohnsituation

Sie haben angegeben, dass Sie seit der letzten Befragung im Mai 2019 umgezogen sind: Wir interessieren uns genauer für diesen Umzug.

Wann Sind Sie umgezogen?

● Bitte wählen Sie den Monat und das Jahr Ihres Umzuges.

Monat	Jahr
Juni	2019

Wie viele Kilometer ist Ihre neue Wohnung von Ihrem alten Wohnort entfernt?

● Bitte schätzen Sie die Distanz in Kilometern.

Bitte geben Sie hier nur positive, ganze Zahlen an. Bitte verwenden Sie auch keine Punkte (.) und andere Sonderzeichen in Ihrer Eingabe.

Ca. km

Zurück
Weiter

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

Collecting information about internal and international moves of GERPS participants over the course of time first and foremost enables researchers to investigate important questions regarding life course-related causes and consequences of international mobility. However, this information was also crucial, particularly for international moves between the preceding wave 2 (and – in the case of panel re-entrants – wave 1) and the current wave 3, for technical reasons because it allowed assigning participants to one of five panel groups, namely: (1) Stayer-Emigrants, (2) Stayer-Remigrants, (3) Panel-Emigrants, (4) Panel-Remigrants, and (5) Panel-Onmigrants (see Table 3-1). This information was stored in the generated variable GERPSGROUPE and was used later for filtering, so that specific questions were filtered for specific groups.

Table 3-1: Sample size by migration status

Group – Description (GERPSGROUPE)	Migration status waves 1/2	Migration status wave 3	N
1 – Stayer-Emigrant	Emigrant	Non-Migration	2,429
2 – Stayer-Remigrant	Remigrant	Non-Migration	3,269
3 - Panel-Emigrant	Remigrant	Emigration from Germany	154
4 - Panel-Remigrant	Emigrant	Remigration to Germany	161
5 - Panel-Onmigrant	Emigrant	Migration into another country	95
No assignment			88
No participation W3			3,835
			10,031

Source: GERPS, waves 1-3.

3.1.2 Thematic structure

Besides the starting module tracking individual mobility patterns of the GERPS respondents and a larger number of longitudinal instruments (partnership, household [HH] status, employment status, personality structure, etc.), every wave has a specific

thematic focus. In wave 3, the thematic focus was on respondents' partner and fertility biography and on their social relations.

After the screening and questions regarding a potential move since the last interview, the questionnaire asked questions regarding the following topics and domains:

- Current living and housing situation: Family status, partnership, and type of HH
- Contacts with friends and relatives
- Current employment status, wages, and salaries
- Employment and education background
- Socio-demographic and socio-economic status of respondent's partner and respondent's social origin
- Personal attitudes, personality, and well-being

At the end of the questionnaire, the respondents were given an opportunity to leave comments in an open field and to update their contact information.

3.2 Use of dependent interviewing

An important aspect of every panel study is the measurement of individual changes over time (e.g. if the living and housing situation or occupational status has changed). This can be done by following different interview strategies, namely independent interviewing (II) and proactive dependent interviewing (PDI). Approaches following strategy II ask the same question in each single wave and determine changes by individual variance between respondents' answers to relevant waves. Contrary to that, PDI strategies present the respondent's information they had given in the previous wave via preloads. Here, respondents only have to state whether the information is still valid or has changed. If the information has not changed, the preloads are stored as still being valid. If status changes are indicated, respondents were asked to update their information. Additionally, respondents usually had the option to update the information they had given in the previous wave if they thought the stored data was incorrect (Jäckle 2005; Rudin and C. Müller 2013). Figure 3-4 presents an example of how GERPS uses PDI strategies to record respondents' current occupation.

Figure 3-4: Example of PDI in the third wave

Ihre persönliche Situation

Als nächstes interessieren wir uns für Ihre aktuelle Lebenssituation und Ihre Lebensumstände. Hier wäre es für uns zuerst einmal wichtig, zu erfahren, ob sich Ihre persönliche Situation seit der letzten Befragung, im Mai 2019, verändert hat. Wir werden hierzu im Folgenden einige Ihrer Antworten aus der letzten Befragung aufgreifen und einblenden, um Ihnen das Beantworten der Fragen zu erleichtern.

Sie haben uns in der letzten Befragung angegeben, dass Sie in einer *'festen Partnerschaft'* sind.

Besteht Ihre Partnerschaft auch heute noch?

Ja

Nein

Ich hatte zum Zeitpunkt der letzten Befragung keinen Partner/keine Partnerin

Zurück Weiter

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

Both II and PDI strategies have their specific advantages and disadvantages. One advantage of PDI is that it is well suited to record time-varying information due to a reduction in measurement errors and an avoidance of spurious changes. Moreover, PDI helps to prevent panel participants to develop a feeling they always answer the same questions again and again in each wave as though nothing has changed in their lives. This has a positive effect on reducing panel attrition and dissatisfaction. Finally, because no changes have taken place in the occupational status or their HH situation for most respondents between the different panel waves, PDI reduces the survey duration. Therefore, a positive effect on the completion rate and panel consent can be assumed. Furthermore, the cost and expenditures on 'ex-post' data preparation can be reduced due to more consistent data over time and avoidance of expensive recoding of open questions (Al Baghal 2017; Jäckle 2009; Lynn and Sala 2006; Lynn et al. 2006; Perales 2014). Therefore, PDI seems to be the most appropriate strategy to record time-dependent biographical information in GERPS. It has been used to measure all changes of time-dependent biographic data (country information and migration between wave 1, wave 2 and wave 3, current living and housing situation, family status, partnership, employment status). However, it is also known that PDI has disadvantages in recording volatile attitudes, personality traits, or well-being (Al Baghal 2017; Lugtig and Lensvelt-Mulders 2014; Trahms, Matthes, and Ruland 2016). As a result, such information is measured by using II in GERPS wave 3. Additionally, as we aimed to conduct a more detailed household status starting with wave 3 compared to the previous waves, the household status was exceptionally measured using an II approach in wave 3.

4 Pretests

As in waves 1 and 2, all survey instruments and survey implementation aspects were tested extensively in a multi-stage pretest (for more detailed information on the multi-stage pretest approach see Ette et al. 2020, chapter 4).

4.1 Technical and cognitive pretests

During the technical pretest, the functionality of the survey interface (dependent interviewing, preloads, filters etc.) was extensively tested by SOKO and the GERPS team. All comments, questions, and suggestions were centrally documented and subsequently implemented.

The technical pretest was followed by a cognitive pretest, where selected external experts again tested the functionality of the survey interface as well as the questionnaire. The focus of testing the questionnaire was to review any new questions developed for wave 3 and to detect problems in the logical flow of the interview. For this purpose, 16 people were recruited who are part of the target population (Germans who either currently live or have lived abroad and moved back to Germany) or experts in a field relevant to the project (e.g. survey methodologists or migration researchers). After each newly developed question and each thematic section of the survey, respondents were able to leave a comment on the questions (Behr et al. 2017; Willis 2018). After the cognitive pretest, the questionnaire was revised and finalised according to the comments given by the testers.

4.2 Realistic pretest within the pretest panel setup

The last step of the multistage pretest was the realistic pretest panel, which reflected the wave 3 design under realistic field conditions. Using the pretest panel setup developed in the baseline Survey (wave 1; N=224)¹, the realistic pretest enabled testing the entire methodological procedure and technical infrastructure from the invitation mail to data preparation. Moreover, it was possible to determine the survey duration within this pretest sample and to reflect for critical survey pages with an accumulation of dropouts (detailed information on the pre-test steps of GERPS can be found in Ette et al. (2020), Chapter 4.2). In wave 3, the pretest panel featured N=83 participants and thereof n=76 completed questionnaires. For the 76 people who completely participated in the pretest of the average completion time was 31.1 minutes (SD=19.3) and the median 27.3 minutes. Table 4.1 provides an overview of the response rates in the realistic pretest. Overall, 83 persons participated in the pretest, of which 76 completed the survey. Thus, the response rates of the pretest (33.9%) were below those of wave 3 (57.8%). Apparently, the methodological adjustments after pretest (e.g. improved email invitation letter, shorter questionnaire, information letter with first results of the study in advance of the invitation) positively influenced response in the main study.

Table 4-1: Response rates by pretest sample

	Pretest sample wave 3	
	N	%
Gross sample	224	100.0
Complete interviews	76	33.9

Note: The definition of “complete interviews” differs from its meaning in the remainder of this report where it is based on AAPOR standards (cf. Chapter 5.3). In the pretest, “complete interview” refers to participants who retrieved the final page of the questionnaire irrespective of item nonresponse.

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

5 Survey implementation

5.1 Invitation and reminder

The gross sample for wave 3 consisted of 10,031 people who were interviewed in wave 1 and stated their willingness to take part in future interviews and did not declare their refusal before the beginning of wave 3 (see Section 2.1).

Beside the initial email invitation, the recruitment approach in wave 3 scheduled a maximum of four reminder emails if a respondent had not taken part in wave 3 up to a specified date. Table 5-1 summarises the chronology of the entire recruitment process in GERPS wave 3.

¹ The pretest panel consisted of N=225 people, after the second wave, N=1 person refused, thereof N=224 people remained.

Table 5-1: Chronology of invitations and reminders by email

Description	Email addresses (N)	Date	Successfully delivered (N)	%
First email invitation	10,031	05.11.2019 – 08.11.2019	9,975	99.5%
First email reminder	7,818	11.11.2019 – 15.11.2019	7,739	99.0%
Second email reminder	5,909	26.11.2019 – 29.11.2019	5,723	96.9%
Third email reminder	5,304	02.12.2019 – 06.12.2019	5,136	96.8%
Final Reminder	4,698	17.12.2019	4,631	99.6%

Note: There is no information on opened emails.

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

All invitation and reminder emails were designed with a professional html-email design tool and followed the corporate design of GERPS. They included the logos of UDE and BIB as the responsible institutions, individual access keys, data protection notices including a possibility to unsubscribe via email and the imprint. The subject line of all emails referred to the external project title ‘international mobil’ (engl. internationally mobile), which should be immediately recognised by the participants and should help to avoid that the email was unintentionally overlooked. Moreover, the subject line did not include any words or signs that had been linked to spam emailing. Finally, to create more confidence, the sender address had been personalised with the name of one of the project instructors. A sample of the email invitation and reminder can be found in the appendix.

5.2 Incentives

In waves 1 and 2 of GERPS, different incentive strategies have been tested to successively learn how to maximise response (Ette et al. 2020; Witte et al. 2022). However, this strategy was restricted by strong budget constraints. Thus, starting with wave 3, all GERPS participants were invited to take part in a lottery of 20 times 500 Euro prize money.

Among all respondents assigned to the lottery we randomly selected 20 persons each winning 500 Euro cash. The lottery drawing took place on 30.01.2020 under the supervision of a notary. As in the lotteries of wave 1 (Ette et al. 2020, 52) and wave 2 (Décieux et al. 2021) each respondent was only included once and was assigned a randomly generated number. The respondents with the smallest random number were selected as winners and were subsequently informed about their selection by email. If they did not respond, they were additionally contacted by phone so that all prizes could be delivered.

5.3 Unit non-response and response rates

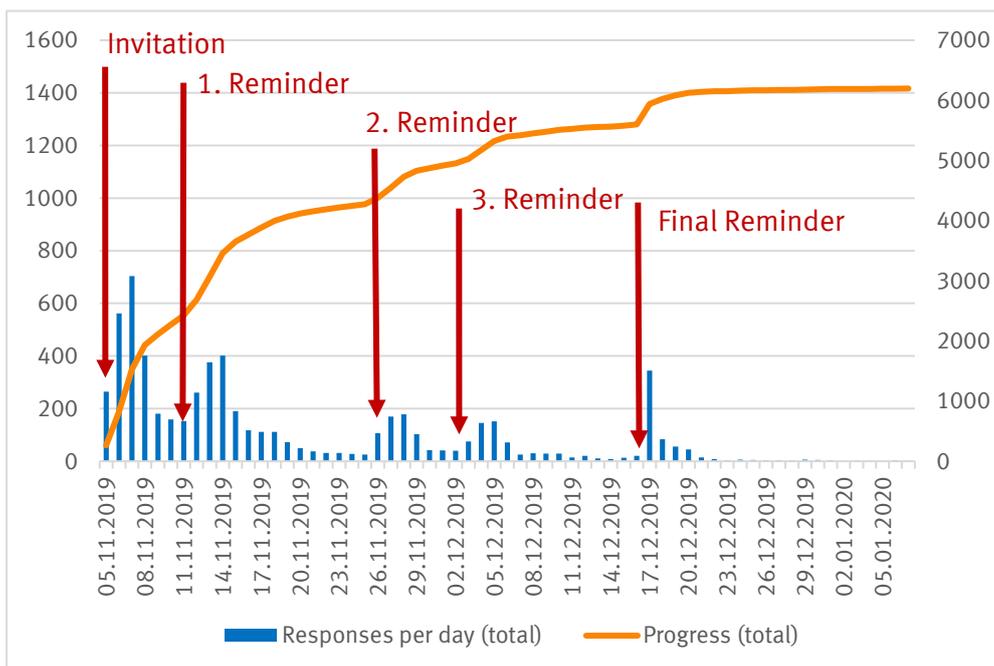
As discussed extensively in Ette et al. (2020, 56–58), non-responding sample members can be a major problem for panel surveys like GERPS. Unit non-response can harm data quality and lead to biased estimations if non-responding sample members are

distributed differently among specific population subgroups in systematic ways. In addition, unit non-response threatens a survey’s longevity. Therefore, analysing unit non-response in surveys is instructive in various ways. This includes assessment of data quality, corresponding weighting procedures, and taking appropriate actions towards proactively dealing with panel attrition. In this chapter, we first describe the components of unit non-response. Second, we discuss different standards of RR and apply them to GERPS. Third, we analyse potential covariates of unit non-response.

5.3.1 Field process

Figure 5-1 gives an overview of the progress during the field process of wave 3. The lines show the cumulative number of participants (referring to the Y-axis on the left); whereas, the bars show the number of participants per day (referring to the Y-axis on the right; for detailed information regarding the response rate [RR] see section 5.3.3 below). As expected, the number of participants per day was highest after the start of wave 3. But Figure 5-1 also shows that the reminders were effective, since we observe a remarkable increase of response after each of them, especially after our final reminder. This results in a continuous and steady growth in the number of participants during the whole data collection period. Finally, a total of 6,197 people took part in the third wave of the GERPS survey.

Figure 5-1: Development of interviews



Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

5.3.2 Components of unit non-response

Three major components of unit non-response are distinguished in the literature: non-contact, refusal, and inability (e.g. Groves et al. 2004; Schnell 2012). ‘Non-contact’ refers to sample members who could not be contacted and, thus, are not likely to know about the survey request. ‘Refusal’ refers to sample members who know about the survey request but refuse to participate. In GERPS, we distinguish explicit and implicit refusal. Explicit refusals refer to sample members who contacted us and withdrew from GERPS; implicit refusals did not inform us about their (temporary) withdrawal. Inability occurs due to technical or physical obstacles that impair device use and online

participation. Accordingly, explicit inability refers to sample members who contacted and informed us, while implicit inability refers to persons who, on principle, knew about the survey, but did not inform us of their inability. Since we are not able to distinguish whether a participant implicitly refused or was unable to take part for technical reasons, both categories were summarized as “non-participants for unknown reasons”. Table 5-2 provides an overview of the various components of unit non-response in the third wave of GERPS.

Table 5-2: Components of unit non-response

	N	%
Gross sample	10,031	100
Non-contact	49	0.5
Explicit refusal	53	0.5
Non-participation for unknown reasons	3,732	37.2
Interviews (technical participation)	6,197	61.8

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

5.3.3 Response rates

The calculation of response rates (RR) requires a definition of participants’ individual interview status. The strategy of defining interview status for GERPS was based on widely used standards of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR 2016) and the work of Callegaro and DiSogra (Callegaro and DiSogra 2008; DiSogra and Callegaro 2015) on metrics for online panels. AAPOR advises that survey projects find a precise definition for interview status (especially for the status of completed questionnaires, partial cases, and break offs). As in the previous waves, we decided to define these three statuses based on the proportion of all applicable questions (Décieux et al. 2021; Ette et al. 2020, 69):

- Break-off: for respondents having answered less than 50% of all applicable questions
- Partial interview: for respondents having answered between 50% and 80% of all applicable questions
- Completed interview: with 80% and more of all applicable questions answered

Based on this definition, table 5-3 shows the status of all 6,197 interviews that were started (technical participation) in wave 3.

Table 5-3: Response status wave 3

	N	%
Interviews (technical participation)	6,197	100
<i>thereof break offs</i>	293	4.7%
<i>thereof partial interviews</i>	110	1.8%
<i>thereof completed interviews</i>	5,794	93.5%

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

Compared to the last wave, table 5-4 shows the participation rate based on the number of participants of the second wave including regular panellist (participation wave 1 and 2) and temporary dropouts (no participation wave 2): Here it becomes apparent that the overall participation rate was about 83%, thereof 91% regular panellists and 8.6%

temporary drop outs that did not participate in wave 2. Thus, concerning panel stability it can be said that 5,298 respondents participated in all 3 waves.

Table 5-4: Response rate wave 3 (baseline wave 2)

	N	%
Completed interviews wave 2	6,989	100.0
Response rate completed interviews wave 3	5,794	82.9
<i>thereof regular panellist (participation wave 2)</i>	5,298	91.4
<i>thereof temporary dropouts (no participation wave 2)</i>	496	8.6

Source: GERPS 2019, waves 2-3.

As mentioned in the report of the baseline Survey (Ette et al. 2020), there are different ways of calculating RR relying on information about the interview status. The current guidelines of the AAPOR for online surveys with known individuals differentiate four formulas for calculating RR. In its strictest version, the number of complete interviews is divided by the respective gross sample size (including cases of unknown eligibility) (RR1). Under this precondition, GERPS wave 3 has a RR1 of 57.8%. In the most liberal version (RR6) all cases of unknown eligibility (non-contact/explicit inability) are excluded from the gross sample before calculating RRs. In addition, partial interviews are counted as completed interviews. According to that definition, GERPS wave 3 has a RR6 of 59.2%.

Table 5-5: Response rate wave 3 (baseline wave 1)

RR1	N	%
Gross sample size (including cases of unknown eligibility)	10,031	100.0
Completed interviews	5,794	57.8
RR6		
Gross sample size (excluding cases of unknown eligibility)	9,982	100.00
Completed and partial interviews	5,904	59.2

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

5.4 Interview duration

Time for questionnaire completion is an important indicator of estimating respondents' response behaviour and survey burden. This, in turn can influence willingness to participate in future waves of a survey (Gummer and Daikeler 2020; Henninger and Pliening 2021; Lynn 2018; Matjašič, Vehovar, and Manfreda 2018; Roßmann and Gummer 2016). Time for questionnaire completion can be calculated for all 6,197 cases who participated and technically submitted the questionnaire of GERPS wave 3, including panel consent query and the incentive query. Table 5-6 shows the interview duration for all cases by completion status including the number of observations, the median (in minutes), the arithmetic mean (in minutes) and the standard deviation. For complete interviews, the median was 24.2 minutes, which is thus only just at the upper range of the recommended duration for online surveys of about 20 minutes median time (e.g. Jacob, Heinz, and Décieux 2019; Revilla and Höhne 2020).

Table 5-6: Interview duration

3rd wave	Number of participants (N)	Median (in minutes)	Arithmetic. mean (in minutes)	SD
Total	6,197	23.6	45.2	146.2
<i>Complete interviews</i>	5,794	24.2	46.0	142.7
<i>Partial interviews</i>	110	23.3	71.8	288.2
<i>Break-off</i>	293	1.6	18.8	132.7

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

5.5 Participant requests

Some participants want to ask questions or want to comment on the project and its instruments. For this purpose, a contact telephone number and email address of the SOKO Institute were made available to the participants for further questions. The SOKO Institute set up its own study email address (info@international-mobil.de) as well as a service hotline (+49-521 5242 200), which was serviced by trained project staff during the daily office hours. Outside office hours, the telephone feedback was recorded with the help of an answering machine, which was played with a project-specific announcement for the study ‘international mobil’.

In addition to answering all open questions, in particular with regard to (technical) problems, the understanding of the content of individual questions or the incentivisation, it was also a question of recording, securing, and managing the contact data of the interviewees. With the help of an appropriate participant database the requests, denials, and changes of the contact data were recorded and documented. Overall, the third wave of GERPS received much less feedback than the First wave. 127 persons contacted the SOKO Institute during the wave 3 field period either to clarify organisational or technical problems (n=33), to “pick up” the incentive (n=11), to inform about temporary absence (especially as “auto-response” messages) (n=30), or to refuse participation (n=53).

6 Data processing and weights

6.1 Missing data convention and plausibility checks

As in waves 1 and 2, the conventions for defining missing data in GERPS adopt those of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (Liebig et al. 2019). To code different reasons for missing information, negative values are used (Ette et al. 2020 for further information), namely for item non-response (-1), does not apply (-2) and not valid (-3). Following the procedures established in GERPS wave 1, plausibility checks were reduced to a minimum (Ette et al. 2020, 80). Too many of such checks during the survey increase the risk of break offs by participants who feel controlled or restricted in their freedom to choose an answer (Arbeitsgruppe Plausibilisierung 2018; Sischka et al. 2020). We only included plausibility checks to prevent contradictory information or to point the respondents to obvious data confusion aiming at more reliable information. Table 6-1 provides an overview of all plausibility checks within GERPS wave 3.

Table 6-1: Plausibility checks during the survey

Content	Variable name in questionnaire
Distance between old and new home in kilometres, only positive	c004
Number of former relationships, only positive	c039/c039b/c040/c040b
Number of friends, only positive	c069/c0701/c0702/c0704/c0701b/c0702b/c0703b/c0704b/c0711/c0712/c0713/c0711b/c0712b/c0713b/c0714b/c0721/c0722/c0723/c0721b/c0722b/c0723b/c0724b/c0721c/c0722c/c0723c/c0724c
Time spent in Germany since leaving, only positive	c103/c103b/ c103c/c103d
Time spent in current country, only positive	c107/c108
Maximum working hours per week, only positive, optionally one decimal place, not above 168	c135/c135a/c136/c156/c170/c214/c214a/c215/c245
Net earnings not above gross earnings	c137*c138/c137a*c138a/c171*c172/c171a*c172a/c217*c218/c217a*c218a
Number of people worked for you, only positive	c144
Maximum number of semesters enrolled not above 50	c196/c197
Maximum number of study semesters not above number of semesters enrolled	c196*c197
net household income, only positive, optionally two decimal places	c222/c222a

Note: The asterisk '**' behind variable names indicates that the respective variable is based on at least two items.

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 3.

6.2 Weights

The aim of non-response weights is to account for systematic differences between respondents and non-respondents that may bias estimates. The detailed unit non-response analyses in wave 1 (Ette et al. 2020, 56–68) and wave 2 (Décieux et al. 2021) showed that some personal, regional and survey design factors are correlates of non-response of the target population of internationally mobiles.

Thus, non-response weights for wave 3 are constructed to address panel attrition in the transition from wave 2 to wave 3. In contrast to the first wave's non-response weights (Ette et al. 2020, 106–8), much individual information from the previous survey rounds which can be used to balance the data. Therefore, patterns of non-response can be modelled in detail, and thus, compensated by appropriate weights.

The selection of variables for the final model is initially based on theoretical considerations of participation behaviour. This concerns key socio-demographic and migration-related characteristics. In addition, a variety of survey variables were tested for a possible correlation with the probability of participation. For this purpose, a stepwise backward regression method was applied. Only those variables that had a systematic effect on participation (significance level of 5%) were transferred to the final

model (see Tables 6-2 and 6-3). Like the weighting in wave 1 and wave 2 (Ette et al. 2020, 106–8), two separate models for emigrants and remigrants were estimated. (For an overview over the selected variables, see Tables 6-2 and 6-3). After that, the weighting factors are combined so the data base can be analysed.

Moreover, for the final weighting procedure, the raw data had to be prepared in different ways. Firstly, as any non-response adjustment is limited to the information available for every person in the gross sample (respondents and non-respondents), a treatment for missing values in the variables of interest must be determined. As missing values can also be systematically and, by this, might potentially contribute to adjustment, cases with missing data were not excluded but missing values itself were treated as valid values in regression analysis (i.e. as an answer category), and by this, systematically accounted for during the weighting procedure. Secondly, some variables were recoded and condensed. Metric variables were categorised, resulting in three distinct categories using the middle category as a reference. Ordinal indicators were condensed to a maximum of five categories. Each category was implemented as a dummy variable. Using these binary indicators in regression models has several advantages to not inflate the estimated weights inappropriately (for an example, see Kroh et al. 2015): Non-linear effects are controlled because individual parameters are estimated for each group. Moreover, this analytical approach prevents an estimation of extreme probabilities close to zero or one, because of single outliers on a variable. For the same reason, this strategy was well used for the nominal variables.

In line with the weighting procedure in wave 1 and wave 2 (Ette et al. 2020, 106–8), logistic regression models are used to model the probability of participation. By this, the participation probabilities for each person are estimated based on several independent variables (Jae Kwang Kim and Jay J. Kim 2007). Persons with characteristics often associated with participation receive a high assigned probability of participation. These varying probabilities of re-participation are balanced by forming the inverse ($1/p$), representing each participant's individual non-response weight (= 'remaining factor'). Persons with a low probability of re-participation receive a high weight, and vice versa. In line with the results in wave 2 (Ette et al. 2020, 106–8), the explanatory power of the models is at a low level of 9 respectively 10 per cent, demonstrating again that the decision for participation or non-participation is mainly random. The inverse re-participation probabilities (= 'remaining factors') extrapolate the net sample of wave 3 (5,066 cases) back to the net sample of wave 2 (6,989 cases). These remaining factors (and future remaining factors for upcoming transitions, e.g. from wave 3 to wave 4) can be used to calculate specific weighting factors for specific longitudinal populations.

Table 6-2 lists the variables considered in the final model for the group of emigrants (3,013 cases, gross information wave 2). The column 'probability of participation' lists the corresponding subgroups of the study population for variables that show systematic and significant differences in participation behaviour.

Table 6-2: Description of model 1 ‘emigrants’

Variables	Probability of participation
Region of (r)emigration (reg10)	-
Sex (SEX)	men participate less often
Age (age_group10)	-
municipality size (gk_reg_k_ogklasse)	people from smaller municipalities participate less often
employment status (MAINACTB)	-
Work hours	-
International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED11_B)	people with lower education participate less often
income (erwerbinc)	-
International Standard Classification of Occupations (isco)	-
family status (famstand)	-
household size (hhgr)	Large households (5+) are less likely to participate
Country of birth [GERMBORN]	Those not born in Germany are less likely to participate
Affective Well-being [b2861-b2864]	-
Feeling isolated [b2822]	-
Change in main occupation? [b095]	Those with a change in the main occupation are more likely to participate
Thinking about moving to another country? [b089]	Yes: lower chance of participation

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 2.

Table 6-3 lists the variables considered in the final model for the group of remigrants (3,917 cases, gross information wave 2). The column ‘probability of participation’ lists the corresponding subgroups of the study population for variables that show systematic and significant differences in participation behaviour.

Table 6-3: Description of model 1 ‘remigrants’

Variables	Probability of participation in wave 3
Region of (r)emigration (reg10)	Those from Europe (not EU28) and Anglosaxon America are less likely to participate compared to those from Europe (EU 28)
Sex (SEX)	-
Age (age_group10)	-
municipality size (gk_reg_k_ogklasse)	-
employment status (MAINACTB)	-
Work hours	-
International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED11_B)	people with lower education participate less often
income (erwerbinc)	-
International Standard Classification of Occupations (isco)	-
family status (famstand)	-
household size (hhgr)	-
Migration background [MIGBACK]	Those with direct migration background are less likely to participate compared to those without any migration background.
Affective Well-being [b2861-b2864]	-
Missing the companion of others [b2821]	-

Source: GERPS 2019, wave 2.

In line with the procedure on design weights in wave 1 (Ette et al. 2020, 106–8) and wave 2 (Décieux et al. 2021), the resulting adjustment weights are trimmed because weighting factors with high variance increase standard errors of subsequent analyses of the data. No generally accepted procedure regarding the trimming of weights exists (Elliott and Little 2000) but most procedures take the empirical distribution of the adjustment factors as their basis. Because the distribution of weighting factors is, in most cases, extremely right-skewed, weights are usually trimmed at the upper end of the distribution, for example at the 95 percentile (see Lee, Lessler, and Stuart 2011). A factor of 1.75 times the mean was set as the upper limit for the non-response weights. Instead of replacing all weights above that limit with the value of the limit itself, the trimmed weights spread around the limit to reflect, at least in part, the variation of the original weighting factors. Overall, however, the trimming affected only about 50 individuals in each of the two samples but reduced the standard deviation of the weights by up to 24 per cent.

In comparison to wave 2, calculating the cross-sectional weighting factors for wave 3 is more complex as cases needed to be integrated that did participate in wave 1, but not in wave 2. For these 686 cases, no adjustment weights for entering wave 3 (from wave 2) can be calculated. To address this problem, an integrated weighting scheme was applied in which the 686 temporary drop-outs are treated as an independent subsample. Based on a combined raking approach (using information on study population, country of origin, sex, age, and municipality size), the 686 cases are combined with the 5,066 cases that completed all three survey waves (referring to the respective variables COMPLETIONA, COMPLETIONB and COMPLETIONC). The integrated cross-sectional wave 3 weights allow for a combined analysis of the 5,066 panel cases

and the 686 temporal dropouts. Thus, while the adjustment weights are available for 5,066 cases only, wave 3 cross-sectional weights are available for 5,752 cases. Generally, the integrated weighting scheme follows standards applied in other panel surveys such as the SOEP (Kroh et al. 2015; Spiess and Rendtel 2000).

The weight is trimmed at the upper end to counteract variance inflation when using weights in analyses. Linear transformation ensures that the sum of the weights of wave 3 again corresponds exactly to the gross sample size of 47,717 cases. Thus, the wave 3 weights extrapolate the net sample back to the initial gross sample and compensate for different drawing probabilities and response probabilities in wave 1 and different participation probabilities in the transition from wave 1 to wave 3. The scientific use file of the third wave includes the cross-sectional third wave weight (AWEIGHTC) and the weight for the adjustment of lower response probabilities ('Bleibewahrscheinlichkeit W2 -> W3' CPBLEIB). In addition, it yields information from the first wave: the design weight (DWEIGHTA), the non-response/adjustment weight (AWEIGHTA), and combined weight (WEIGHTA) of the first wave. These weighting factors allow for reliable analyses of the wave 3 data representative for the underlying target population in the initial sample.

7 Generated Variables

As part of the Scientific Use File (SUF), the original data of the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS) are complemented by generated variables. The aim of this procedure is threefold: First, generated variables simplify data use because they provide combined information stemming from different variables from the original data. Second, generated variables enhance data quality by providing information that has been checked for plausibility where possible and reasonable. And third, certain generated variables in GERPS directly reflect existing generated variables of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), which facilitates the comparative analysis of internationally mobile Germans (represented by GERPS) and the non-mobile German population (represented by SOEP).

This section describes the generation of variables in the GERPS wave 3 SUF. It further documents variable names and value labels. Whenever feasible, the variable names as well as the value labels are provided both for GERPS and SOEP data.

Unlike the general naming procedures in GERPS, generated variable names show comparability to generated variables in SOEP. Alternatively, if no SOEP variables exist, chosen variable names represent their content (see Ette et al. 2020: Chapter 9). All variables based on the third wave of GERPS are indicated by the annex "C."

7.1 Design information

All GERPS participants can be identified by a unique identifier variable ID. The ID is fixed across time and facilitates merging information across waves. The wave 3 questionnaire verified that participants were identical to wave 2 participants. The variable IDENTCRONTRLC indicates whether participants claimed to be the same person who had been interviewed in wave 2.

The variable SAMPLE indicates to which sample a participant belonged in wave 1. Here, we distinguished between emigrants contacted at their recent foreign addresses in wave 1, emigrants contacted at their former German addresses in wave 1, and remigrants contacted at their recent German addresses in wave 1 (see Ette et al. 2020 for details).

The variable GERPSGROUPC indicates whether participants still live in the same country as in wave 2 (“stayer emigrant” and “stayer remigrant”), whether they have emigrated (“panel emigrants”), or whether they returned to Germany between wave 2 and wave 3 (“panel remigrants”). Wave 2 emigrants who migrated to third countries between wave 2 and wave 3 are defined as “panel onmigrants” (see Table 7-1).

Table 7-1: Migration status wave 3

Values	GERPSGROUPC
1	Stayer emigrant
2	Stayer remigrant
3	Panel emigrant
4	Panel remigrant
5	Panel onmigrant
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

The month and the year of the online interview are provided in the variables IWMONTHC and IWYEARC. Weighting factors adjusting for unit nonresponse (AWEIGHTC: cross-sectional weight for wave 3) and providing information about the inverse probability to remain part of the panel between wave 2 and wave 3 (CPBLEIB) are included (see Section 6.2 for details). The sex of the participants is stored in the variable SEX and the birth year is stored in the variable BIRTHYEAR.

7.2 Migration background

Born in Germany

The generated variable GERMBORN indicates whether GERPS participants were born in Germany or not (see Table 7-2). It relies on information about the country of birth recorded in wave 1 (see Ette et al. 2020, 84–85). GERMBORN in GERPS is congruent with the SOEP variable GERMBORN (SOEP Group 2018c, 15–25).

Table 7-2: Born in Germany

Values	SOEP GERMBORN	GERPS GERMBORN
1	Born in Germany	Born in Germany
2	Not born in Germany	Not born in Germany
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Migration background

The generated variable MIGBACK indicates the migration background. It is congruent with the SOEP variable MIGBACK (SOEP Group 2018c, 22–25). MIGBACK relies on GERMBORN (see above) and information about the country of birth of respondents’

fathers and mothers collected in wave 1 (see Ette et al. 2020, 85). For those respondents who provided no or insufficient information to identify their migration background in wave 1, this information was collected in wave 2 where possible.

We assume that participants have no migration background if they were born in Germany and the father and the mother were both born in Germany. We assume a direct migration background if the participant was not born in Germany and therefore obviously migrated to Germany him- or herself sometime in the past. We assume an indirect migration background if participants were born in Germany but at least one of their parents was born abroad. If participants were born abroad but they report both parents were born in Germany they are defined as not differentiable migration background. The same holds if information about the participant's country of birth is missing but they report that at least one parent was born outside Germany. If any information about the participant's country of birth or the country of birth of the participant's parents is missing, MIGBACK is set to missing (see Table 7-3).

Table 7-3: Migration background

Values	SOEP MIGBACK	GERPS MIGBACK
1	No migration background	No migration background
2	Direct migration background	Direct migration background
3	Indirect migration background	Indirect migration background
4	Migration background, not differentiable	Migration background, not differentiable
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

7.3 Family status, partnership, and typology of household and income

Partnership indicator

In wave 1, the generated variable PARTNERA provided condensed information about partner status and its possible changes between three months before migration (retrospective question) and the survey date of wave 1 (see Ette et al. 2020, 88). Starting from wave 2 there will be no single condensed variable anymore but three single indicators providing information about the current partnership status at the time of the interview in wave 2 (PARTNERC) and possible changes in partner status between waves 2 and 3 (SEPAC for separations and PFORMC for partnership formation) (see Table 7-4).

Table 7-4: Partnership status wave 3 and changes between wave 2 and wave 3

Values	At wave 3	Between wave 2 and wave 3	
	PARTNERC	SEPAC	PFORMC
0	No partner	No separation	No partnership formation
1	In partnership	Separation	Partnership formation
-1	No answer	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

PARTZC is an alternative generated partner indicator in GERPS that relies on the comparable generated variable PARTZ\$\$ in the SOEP (SOEP Group 2018b, 6). PARTZC indicates whether partners lived in the same household as respondents at the time of the wave 3 interview (see Table 7-5).

Table 7-5: Partner indicator

Values	SOEP PARTZ\$\$	GERPS PARTZC
0	No partner in household	No partner
1	Spouse, registered partner in household	Spouse, registered partner in household
2	Partner in household	Partner in household
3	Probably spouse, registered partner in household	-
4	Probably partner in household	-
5	-	Spouse, registered partner not in household
6	-	Partner not in household
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	-
-5	Not included in questionnaire	-
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	-

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Due to the different methodological concepts—the SOEP being a household-survey and GERPS being an individual survey—it does not seem advisable to apply the generation procedure of the SOEP simultaneously to GERPS variables. The variable PARTZ\$\$ in the SOEP aims to identify partners in a shared household. It does not cover an existing partnership outside of the household. In GERPS, it is possible to unequivocally identify whether participants had or currently have partners in and outside the current household. As a result, PARTZC differs from PARTZ\$\$ in three ways:

1. GERPS generally indicates whether participants had/have no partners. It is not restricted to missing partners in the current household like in the SOEP (see values “0” in Table 8-5).
2. GERPS unequivocally indicates whether there was/is a spouse or registered partner in or outside the household, or if there is a partner in or outside the household. Therefore, there is no need for the SOEP value categories “3” or “4.” In addition, GERPS includes the two new categories “5” and “6” (see Table 8-5).
3. Because of the methodological concept of the GERPS sample and questionnaires, only three of the six SOEP missing value categories are applicable in GERPS (see Table 8-5).

In addition, we set PARTZC to missing (-3) if the age of the partner is reported as below 18 years.

Age of current partner

PART_AGEC provides information about the age of the respondent's current partner (see Table 7-6). PART_AGEC is calculated by subtracting the year of birth of the partner from the year of the interview. PART_AGEC is only partly comparable to the generated variable PAGEA in wave 1 since PAGEA only recorded the age of a partner who lived in the same household as the respondent. Contrary to PAGEA in wave 1, PART_AGEC in wave 3 provides age information of a current partner whether the partner lives in the same household as the respondent or not. Please note that in cases of partnership breakup and new partnership formation between waves 2 and 3, the information provided in PART_AGEB (wave 2) and PART_AGEC could refer to non-identical partners.

Table 7-6: Age of partner

Values	GERPS PART_AGEC
#	Age of current partner
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Duration of relationship with current partner

In wave 3, all GERPS participants who reported to live in a romantic relationship were asked since when (month and year) this relationship already existed (stored in the original variables c0381 and c0382). Based on this information the duration of the relationship in days at the time of the interview (stored in IWDATEC) is calculated and stored in PDURC. It is assumed that the relationship started at the first day of the reported month.

Table 7-7: Duration of relationship with current partner

Values	GERPS PDURC
#	Duration of relationship (in days)
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Marital status

The generated marital status indicator in GERPS relies on the comparable generated variable \$FAMSTD in the SOEP (SOEP Group 2018b, 7). CFAMSTD provides the marital status indicator at the time of the interview in wave 3. The generation of CFAMSTD relies on original information about the marital status of the partnership. To add some information about the possible fact that a husband, wife, or a registered partner could live abroad, we use information about the spouse's place of residence at the time of the interview.

All categories regarding the generated variables of marital status are identical between SOEP and GERPS. However, only three of the six SOEP missing value categories are applicable in GERPS because of the methodological concept of the GERPS sample and questionnaires (see Table 7-8).

Table 7-8: Marital status

Values	SOEP \$FAMSTD	GERPS CFAMSTD
1	Married	Married
2	Married, but separated	Married, but separated
3	Single	Unmarried
4	Divorced	Divorced
5	Widowed	Widowed
6	Husband/wife abroad	Husband/wife abroad
7	Registered same-sex partnership, living together	Registered same-sex partnership, living together
8	Registered same-sex partnership, living apart	Registered same-sex partnership, living apart
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	-
-5	Not included in questionnaire	-
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	-

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Children

In wave 3, GERPS asked all participants retrospectively about their fertility history (c051#_1 and c051#_2). Based on this information and in combination with information about children in respondents' households (c048#_1 and c048#_2), CNUMC and CNUMC2 were calculated. CNUMC contains respondents' number of biological children whereas CNUMC2 contains respondents' number of non-biological children.

Table 7-9: Number of biological and non-biological children

Values	GERPS CNUMC	GERPS CNUMC2
#	Number of biological children	Number of non-biological children
-1	No answer	
-2	Does not apply	
-3	Answer improbable	

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Size of household

In GERPS the variable CHHGR records how many people live in respondent's household in total at the time of the interview (size of the household).

Typology of household (2 Digit)

The generated variable that indicates the type of household in GERPS (2 digits) relies on the comparable generated variable TYP2HH\$\$ in the SOEP (SOEP Group 2018a, 31). TYP2HHC provides information about the type of household at the time of the interview in wave 3. The generation of TYP2HHC relies on original information about the age at the time of the interview, the sex, and the household composition stored in a number of original variables.

Unlike the generated SOEP variable, a distinction between multiple-generation households and other household types is not possible in GERPS. Therefore, multiple-generation households are subsumed in the two categories describing “other combination” (values ‘81’ and ‘82,’ see Table 7-10).

Table 7-10: Household typology (2 digits)

Values	SOEP TYP2HH\$\$	GERPS TYP2HHC
11	1- person HH male LE35	1- person HH male LE35
12	1- person HH male 35-LT60	1- person HH male 35-LT60
13	1- person HH male GE60	1- person HH male GE60
14	1- person HH female LE35	1- person HH female LE35
15	1- person HH female 35-LT60	1- person HH female 35-LT60
16	1- person HH female GE60	1- person HH female GE60
21	Couple without children	Couple without children
31	Single parent, 1 child, LE16	Single parent, 1 child, LE16
32	Single parent, 2 or more children, LE16	Single parent, 2 or more children, LE16
33	Single parent, 1 child, GT16	Single parent, 1 child, GT16
34	Single parent, 2 or more children, GT16	Single parent, 2 or more children, GT16
35	Single parent, 2 children, LE and GT16	Single parent, 2 children, LE and GT16
36	Single parent, 3 or more children, LE and GT16	Single parent, 3 or more children, LE and GT16
41	Couple, 1 child, LE16	Couple, 1 child, LE16
42	Couple, 2 children, LE16	Couple, 2 children, LE16
43	Couple, 3 or more children, LE16	Couple, 3 or more children, LE16
51	Couple, 1 child, GT16	Couple, 1 child, GT16
52	Couple, 2 children, GT16	Couple, 2 children, GT16
53	Couple, 3 or more children, GT16	Couple, 3 or more children, GT16
61	Couple, 2 children, LE and GT16	Couple, 2 children, LE and GT16
62	Couple, 3 or more children, LE and GT16	Couple, 3 or more children, LE and GT16
71	3-generation HH	-
72	4-generation HH	-
73	Grandparents-grandchildren HH	-
81	Other combination without children LE16	Other combination without children LE16
82	Other combination with children LE16	Other combination with children LE16
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	-
-5	Not included in questionnaire	-
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	-

Note: LE = lower than or equal, GT = greater than.

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Typology of household (1 digit)

The generated variable that indicates the type of household in GERPS (1 digit) relies on the comparable generated variable TYP1HH\$\$ in the SOEP (SOEP Group 2018a, 31). TYP1HHC provides information about the type of household at the time of the interview in wave 2. The generation of TYP1HHC relies on the generated variable TYP2HHC (see above).

Unlike the generated SOEP variable, a distinction between multiple-generation households and other household types is not possible in GERPS. Therefore, multiple-generation households are subsumed in the two categories describing “other combination” (value ‘8,’ see Table 7-11).

Table 7-11: Household typology (1 digit)

Values	SOEP TYP1HH\$\$	GERPS TYP1HHC
1	1-person household	1-person household
2	Couple without children	Couple without children
3	Single parent	Single parent
4	Couple with children LE 16	Couple with children LE 16
5	Couple with children GT 16	Couple with children GT 16
6	Couple with children LE and GT 16	Couple with children LE and GT 16
7	Multiple generation household	Multiple generation household
8	Other combinations	Other combinations
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	-
-5	Not included in questionnaire	-
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	-

Note: LE = lower than or equal, GT = greater than.

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

GERPS typology of household (1 digit)

The SOEP-related variables that indicate the type of household (TYP1HHC and TYP2HHC) require a great deal of information, which leads to a relatively large amount of missing data. In addition, the specific focus on internationally mobile individuals leads to an increased importance of households where adult respondents live with their parents (e.g., students). For this reason, we provide the variable TYP3HHC which provides information about the type of household at the time of the interview in wave 3 (see Table 7-12).

Table 7-12: GERPS household typology (1 digit)

Values	GERPS TYP3HHC
1	1-person household
2	Couple without children
3	Single parent
4	Couple with children LE 16
5	Parents and adult children (GT 16)
6	Adults with parents
7	Multiple generation household
8	Other combinations
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Note: LE = lower than or equal, GT = greater than.

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Children in household (by age class)

The variables CC_AGE# (GERPS only) provide information on whether children belonging to certain age groups live in the household at the time of the interview (see Table 7-13). We distinguish between children below the age of six (CC_AGE1), children aged six to eleven years (CC_AGE2), and finally children aged 12 to 16 years (CC_AGE3). Unlike TYP1HHC, the kind of family relationship is not pertinent. Therefore, these age-group variables also cover stepchildren and blended families. It is important to note that the value '-2' ("does not apply") means that no children below the age of 17 are living in the household. However, if the variable CC_AGE1, for example, has the value '0' this indicates that there is at least one child in the household but none of these children is below the age of six.

Table 7-13: Number of children in household (by age group)

Values	GERPS CC_AGE#
0	At least one child in household, but not in the related age group
1	At least one child in household belonging to the related age group
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Age of the youngest child in household

CH_MINAGEC stores the current age of the youngest child below the age of 17 years in the household (see Table 7-14). Every child is included regardless of whether respondents claim as their own child. That means that CH_MINAGEC also covers stepchildren and blended families.

Table 7-14: Age of youngest child in household

Values	GERPS CH_MINAGEC
#	Age of youngest child in household (< 17 years old)
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Change in household composition

HHCHANGE is a generated variable in GERPS only. It provides information about a change in the household composition between wave 2 and wave 3. HHCHANGE indicates whether members of the household in wave 2 are still members of the household in wave 3. It also provides information on whether members of the household at the destination have joined the household after migration or whether respondents have left their household (see Table 7-15).

Table 7-15: Change in household composition

Values	GERPS HHCHANGE
1	Identical household composition wave 1 and wave 2
2	New individual(s) in household between wave 1 and wave 2
3	Former household members missing after wave 1
4	New individual in household and former household members missing in wave 2
5	Respondent has left the household between wave 1 and wave 2
-1	Missing
-2	Incomplete information

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Current household income

The variable HHINCC contains information about the current household income reported by the GERPS participants. The variable IMPHHINCC contains mainly the same information as HHINCC. The difference between these variables is that IMPHHINCC also contains imputed income information. These imputed values are derived from the original variables that contain grouped income information. To transform this grouped information into pseudo-exact information, we first calculate the median of each income bracket based on the exact observations in HHINCC for these brackets. After that, we assign these group medians to all participants who did not report exact, but grouped household income information. In addition, we create the additional variable IMPFLAGHHINCC that indicates whether the income information in IMPHHINCC refers to exact reporting or to imputed group median values. Missing values are identical for IMPHHINCC and IMPFLAGHHINCC (see Table 7-16).

Table 7-16: Current household income (in EUR) (incl. income imputation)

Values	SOEP LABNET\$\$	GERPS HHINCC
#	Current household income in euros	Current household income in euros
-1	-	No answer
-2	-	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

7.4 Wages and salaries

This section describes the preparation of original information about wages and salaries. GERPS users must be aware that the Scientific Use File (SUF) only provides condensed information on salaries and wages due to anonymisation (see Ette et al. 2020, Chapter 11 for details).

Gross labour income

The variable LABGROC contains information about the current self-reported gross labour income. LABGROC includes the gross labour income of workers, civil servants, apprentices, and the self-employed and is based on information about the main employment status and information on wages and salaries.

LABGROC is congruent to the SOEP variable LABGRO\$\$ except for imputed and missing values. In GERPS, missing values on gross labour income are recorded in LABGROC while missing values on gross labour income in the SOEP are recorded in the additional variable IMPGRO\$\$\$. In addition, there are no income imputations regarding gross labour income in GERPS (see Table 7-17).

Table 7-17: Gross labour income (in EUR)

Values	SOEP LABGRO\$\$	GERPS LABGROC
#	Current gross labour income in euros	Current gross labour income in euros
-1	-	No answer
-2	-	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Net labour income

The variable LABNETC contains information about the current self-reported net labour income (see Table 7-18). LABNETC includes the net labour income of workers, civil servants, apprentices, and the self-employed. LABNETC is congruent with the SOEP variable LABNET\$\$ except for imputed and missing values. In GERPS, imputed income information is included in IMP1NETC (see below). In addition, missing values on net labour income are recorded in LABNETC while missing values on net labour income in the SOEP are recorded in the additional variable IMPNET\$\$\$.

Table 7-18 Net labour income (in EUR)

Values	SOEP LABNET\$\$	GERPS LABNETC
#	Current net labour income in euros	Current net labour income in euros
-1	-	No answer
-2	-	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Net labour income (in euros) (incl. income imputation)

The variable IMP1NETC contains the same information as LABNETC (see Table 7-19). The difference between these variables is that IMP1NETC also contains imputed income information. These imputed values are derived from the original variables that contain grouped income information for employed workers and civil servants as well as the self-employed who did not report their exact net income in LABNETC. To transform this grouped information into pseudo-exact information, we first calculate the median of each income bracket (separately for the employed and self-employed) based on the exact observations in LABNETC for these groups. After that, we assign these group medians to all participants who did not report exact but grouped net labour income information. In addition, we create the additional variable IMPFLAGC that indicates whether the income information in IMP1NETC refers to exact reporting or to imputed group median values (see Table 7-20). Missing values are the same for IMP1NETC and IMPFLAGC.

Table 7-19: Current net labour income (in EUR) (incl. income imputation)

Values	SOEP LABNET\$\$	GERPS IMP1NETC
#	Current net labour income in euros	Current net labour income in euros
-1	-	No answer
-2	-	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Table 7-20: Flag for imputation of current net labour income

Values	SOEP IMPNET\$\$	GERPS IMPFLAGC
0	No imputation	No imputation
1	Imputation	Imputation
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	-
-5	Not included in questionnaire	-
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	-

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

7.5 Employment status

Main activity

In GERPS, participants were asked for their main activity during the last week before the interview. The variable MAINACTC indicates the current main activity based on this information (see Table 7-21). Due to anonymisation, we subsumed the category “civil servant” under the category “employed” in the SUF. MAINACTC does not directly correspond to any SOEP variable. However, the SOEP variable STIB\$\$ can easily be transformed for comparisons with MAINACTC.

Table 7-21: Main activity

Values	GERPS MAINACTC
1	Employed
2	Self-employed
3	Civil servant*
4	Unemployed
5	Retired
6	Education & training
7	Not employed
8	Other
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Note: * in the SUF, the category “civil servant” is subsumed under the category “employed.”

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

MAINACTC counts all employees regardless of their working hours as employed. All students, trainees, and apprentices are subsumed under the category “Education & Training.” Respondents who report to be on parental leave and homemakers are covered by the category “not employed.” If respondents do any kind of voluntary service, work as an au-pair, do some kind of “work and travel,” or choose the original category “other activity,” they are subsumed in the category “other.” All other categories are the verbatim response alternatives.

Main activity of current partner

MAINACTPC indicates self-reported proxy information on the partner’s current main activity during the last week before the interview (see Table 7-22). MAINACTPC provides information on whether the partner was employed full or part-time (including marginal or sporadic employment), in “Education & Training,” or “not employed.” All students, trainees, and apprentices were subsumed in the category “Education & Training.” Respondents who report to be on parental leave and homemakers are covered by the category “not employed.”

Table 7-22: Partner's current main activity

Values	GERPS MAINACTPC
1	Full-time employed
2	Part-time employed
3	Self-employed
4	Unemployed
5	Retired
6	Education & training
7	Not employed
8	Other
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Current working hours

The generated variables WTCC and WTAC indicate employees' current contractual and actual weekly working hours (see Table 7-23). In addition, the two generated variables WTCCLASC and WTACLASC provide information on the current working hours as arranged. The variables summarise whether the respondent's contractually agreed or actual weekly working hours can be categorised as "full time" (>30 hours/week), "long part-time" (20<30 hours/week), or "short part-time" (<20 hours/week) (see Table 7-24). These cut-offs correspond to established thresholds in labour market research (see van Bastelaer, Lemaître, and Marianna 1997).

Table 7-23: Current working hours/week

Values	GERPS WTCC	GERPS WTAC
#	Current working hours/week	Current working hours/week
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Table 7-24: Current working hour arrangements

Values	GERPS WTCCLASC Contractually agreed	GERPS WTACLASC Actual
1	No defined working hours	No defined working hours
2	Full time	Full time
3	Long part time	Long part time
4	Short part time	Short part time
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

7.6 Occupational classification

The assignment of open occupational information to occupational classifications is a complex enterprise and its quality depends very much both on data quality and practical experience in occupational coding. All occupational coding was outsourced to *KANTAR GmbH*, a service provider with extensive experience in occupational coding. In its coding strategy, *KANTAR* followed coding procedures recommended by GESIS (Züll 2015) combining automated coding through exact matches with half-automated and manual coding. Based on original GERPS data, *KANTAR* provides information relying on two different common classification typologies, namely the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO08) provided by the International Labour Office (2012) and the German Classification of Occupations 2010 (KldB2010) provided by the German Federal Labour Office (Paulus, Schweitzer, and Wiemer) (see Table 7-25 and Table 7-26). Information on respondents' occupational classification is only provided for the first digit level for reasons of data protection (see Ette et al. 2020, Chapter 11). The corresponding variables in the SUF are ISCO08C_SUF and KLDB2010C_SUF.

Relying on ISCO08, *KANTAR* also formed two variables that measure occupational prestige, namely the International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI88) (Harry B. G. Ganzeboom, Graaf, and Treiman 1992) and the Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS88) (Harry B.G Ganzeboom and Treiman Donald J. 1996; Treiman 1977) (see Table 7-27 and Table 7-28Table 7-26). Occupational classification information in GERPS is only available for participants who indicated that they were (marginally) employed, civil servants, or self-employed at the time of the interview.

Table 7-25: International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO08)

Values	SOEP ISCO08_\$\$ Current indicator	GERPS ISCO08C Current indicator
-1	Answer improbable	No answer
-2	No answer/ Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable
-8	Not available in year of interview	-
100	Soldiers	-
110	-	Commissioned armed forces officers
210	-	Non-commissioned armed forces officers
310	-	Armed forces occupations, other ranks
410	-	Soldier (without further specification) (GESIS special code)
...		
9622		Odd job persons
9623		Meter readers and vending machine collectors
9624		Water and firewood collectors
9629		Elementary workers not elsewhere classified

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Table 7-26: Classification of Occupations (KlDB2010)

Values	SOEP	GERPS
	KLDB2010_\$\$ Current indicator	KLDB2010C Current indicator
-1	Answer improbable	No answer
-2	No answer/ Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable
-8	Not available in year of interview	-
1104	Officer	Officer
1203	Senior non-commissioned officers and higher	Senior non-commissioned officers and higher
1302	Junior non-commissioned officers	Junior non-commissioned officers
1402	Armed forces personnel in other ranks	Armed forces personnel in other ranks
11101	Occupations in farming (without specialisation) - unskilled/semiskilled tasks	Occupations in farming (without specialisation) - unskilled/semiskilled tasks
11102	Occupations in farming (without specialisation) -skilled tasks	Occupations in farming (without specialisation) -skilled tasks
...		
94713	Technical occupations in museums and exhibitions - complex tasks	Technical occupations in museums and exhibitions - complex tasks
94714	Technical occupations in museums and exhibitions - highly complex tasks	Technical occupations in museums and exhibitions - highly complex tasks
94724	Art experts - highly complex tasks	Art experts - highly complex tasks
94794	Managers in museum	Managers in museum

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Table 7-27: International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI08)

Values	SOEP	GERPS
	ISEI88_\$\$ Current indicator	ISEI08C Current indicator
#	Current ISEI value	Current ISEI value
-1	-	No answer
-2	-	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable

Note: SOEP still refers to the older version (ISEI88).

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3

Table 7-28: Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS88)

Values	SOEP	GERPS
	SIOPS88_\$\$ Current indicator	SIOPS88C Current indicator
#	Current SIOPS value	Current SIOPS value
-1	-	No answer
-2	-	Does not apply
-3	-	Answer improbable

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

7.7 Education

ISCED 2011 classification

The variable ISCED11_C represents a respondent's internationally comparable educational degree according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) provided by the OECD in its 2011 version (OECD, Eurostat, and UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2015). This variable is congruent with the variable ISCED11_\$\$ in the SOEP (see Table 7-29). The generated GERPS variable ISCED11_C is based on information on current school attendance, the highest attained school degree, and the highest attained vocational and university degree.

Table 7-29: ISCED 2011 classification

Values	SOEP ISCED11_\$\$	GERPS ISCED11_C
0	In school	In school
1	Primary education	Primary education
2	Lower secondary education	Lower secondary education
3	Upper secondary education	Upper secondary education
4	Post-secondary education	Post-secondary education
5	Short-cycle tertiary education	Short-cycle tertiary education
6	Bachelors or equivalent level	Bachelors or equivalent level
7	Masters or equivalent level	Masters or equivalent level
8	Doctoral or equivalent level	Doctoral or equivalent level
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	Inadmissible multiple response
-5	Not included in questionnaire	Not included in questionnaire
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

CASMIN classification

The variable CASMINC represents a respondent's internationally comparable educational degree according to the scheme Comparative Analysis of Social Mobility in Industrial Nations (CASMIN) (Schroedter, Lechert, and Lüttinger 2006). This variable is congruent with the variable CASMIN\$\$ in the SOEP (see Table 7-30). The generated GERPS variable CASMINC is based on information on current school attendance, the highest attained school degree, and the highest attained vocational and university degrees.

Table 7-30: CASMIN classification

Values	SOEP CASMIN\$\$	GERPS CASMINC
0	0 In school	0 In school
1	(1a) Inadequately completed	(1a) Inadequately completed
2	(1b) General elementary school	(1b) General elementary school
3	(1c) Basic vocational qualification	(1c) Basic vocational qualification
4	(2b) Intermediate general Qualification	(2b) Intermediate general Qualification
5	(2a) Intermediate vocational	(2a) Intermediate vocational
6	(2c_gen) General maturity certificate	(2c_gen) General maturity certificate
7	(2c_voc) Vocational maturity certificate	(2c_voc) Vocational maturity certificate
8	(3a) Lower tertiary education	(3a) Lower tertiary education
9	(3b) Higher tertiary education	(3b) Higher tertiary education
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	Inadmissible multiple response
-5	Not included in questionnaire	Not included in questionnaire
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

School-leaving degree

The generated variable CPSBIL contains information about the highest attained school degree. It corresponds to the SOEP variable \$PSBIL. However, the two variables are not fully congruent because it is not possible to identify the SOEP category “Technical School Degree” in the GERPS data (see Table 7-31). The generated GERPS variable CPSBIL is based on information about current school attendance and the highest attained school degree.

Table 7-31: School-leaving degree

Values	SOEP \$PSBIL	GERPS CPSBIL
1	Secondary school degree	Secondary school degree
2	Intermediate school degree	Intermediate school degree
3	Technical school degree	-
4	Upper secondary degree	Upper secondary degree
5	Other degree	Other degree
6	Dropout, no school degree	Dropout, no school degree
7	No school degree	No school degree
-1	No answer	No answer
-2	Does not apply	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response	Inadmissible multiple response
-5	Not included in questionnaire	Not included in questionnaire
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Vocational and university degree

CEDU is a generated variable in GERPS only (see Table 7-32). It provides information about the highest attained vocational or university degree. It is based on information on completed vocational or university degrees.

Table 7-32: Highest attained vocational or university degree

Values	GERPS CEDU
1	No degree
2	Intermediate degree
3	Upper degree
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response
-5	Not included in questionnaire
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Vocational and university degree of current partner

CEDUP is a generated variable in GERPS only (see Table 7-33). It provides information about the highest attained vocational or university degree of the respondent's current partner. It is based on completed vocational and university degrees of the respondent's current partner.

Table 7-33: Highest received vocational or university degree of current partner

Values	GERPS CEDUP
1	No degree
2	Intermediate degree
3	Upper degree
-1	No answer
-2	Does not apply
-3	Answer improbable
-4	Inadmissible multiple response
-5	Not included in questionnaire
-6	Version of questionnaire with modified filtering

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

8 Preparation of a scientific use file

According to Art. 4 (1) of the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union (GDPR), the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS) collects, stores, and processes personal data. The GERPS data protection concept (see Ette et al. 2020: Chapter 5) defines how these personal data are handled and ensures that this procedure is in line with the GDPR as well as with German national data protection legislation (Federal Data Protection Act, BDSG). The data protection concept also allows that GERPS be provided to other researchers outside the project for the purpose of secondary analysis by providing a Scientific Use File (SUF) as recommended by the Alliance of German Science Organisations in its “Principles for the Handling of Research Data” (Alliance of German Science Organisations 2010). According to the data protection concept, the provision of a SUF requires appropriate measures of statistical disclosure control. In case of GERPS, this means that the data must be “virtually anonymised,” meaning that even by combining different information it would only be possible to identify a single survey participant under extreme and disproportional efforts for any data offender. This definition of “virtual anonymisation” precisely corresponded to Section 16 of the BDSG until it was amended to fit the GDPR in 2018. Today, however, neither the current BDSG nor the GDPR include the concept of virtual anonymisation. Section 26 of the GDPR, however, allows the provision of sufficiently anonymised data to authorised third parties in principle, whereas this procedure de facto corresponds to the concept of virtual anonymisation as described in the former BDSG until 2018.

Any anonymisation procedure results in a reduction of analytical potential. Therefore, the anonymisation of personal data with the aim to provide an SUF has to balance risk minimisation of identification and maximisation of analytical potency for the sake of needs and interests of researchers (Hundepool et al. 2012; Wirth 2016). In some cases, certain information cannot be disseminated in the SUF to meet the data protection rules of the GDPR. External researchers may, however, wish to access this information to conduct specific analyses. If this should be the case, external researchers who are, for example, interested in differentiated geographical information should contact the GERPS team to discuss alternative data access strategies.

8.1 Basic concepts and principles

The following sections describe the measures of statistical disclosure control that have been taken to establish an anonymised SUF. These measures draw upon broad experience and recommendations gained over the last thirty years (Hundepool et al. 2012; W. Müller and Wirth 1991; Wirth 1992, 2006). The overarching goal of anonymisation is to effectively rule out any identification risk. Identification in this sense means that “an intruder trying to link [a protected data set] V with an external non-anonymous data source will find at least k records in V that match any value of the quasi-identifier the intruder uses for record linkage. Thus re-identification, i.e. mapping a record in V to a non-anonymous record in the external data source, is not possible; the best the intruder can hope for is to map groups of k records in V to each non-anonymous external record” (Hundepool et al. 2012, 6; see also Wirth 2006, 1). Additionally, any anonymisation strategy has to consider technological conditions that shape possibilities to identify single individuals within survey data and that these conditions have changed and will further develop as a consequence of progress, particularly in information technologies (Karg 2015). Wirth (1992, 10–11) points out that the actual identification risk can be estimated along three criteria described in detail below: Content of overlapping information; sample characteristics; and data mismatch between micro data file and complementary knowledge.

Content of overlapping information

Regarding the content of overlapping information, it seems particularly risky if strongly differentiated objective and geographical items coincide. In GERPS, this is the case with regard to information on employment and occupational status, information on household and family constellations, as well as geographical information.

Sample characteristics

The sample characteristics protect against the identification of single GERPS survey participants because a potential intruder cannot be sure whether a particular person really participated in GERPS. However, this protection is limited because being a member of the GERPS sample is not entirely random as it is in standard population surveys. Instead the GERPS sample includes only individuals with German nationality who officially indicated to their local registration office in Germany that they moved abroad or moved back to Germany between July 2017 and June 2018 (see Ette et al. 2020). Because these sample criteria have to be published for methodological reasons, this implies an increasing potential for a probable intruder to re-identify individual participants. Moreover, GERPS is a survey of a “rare population” (Kalton and Anderson 1986; Lynn et al. 2018). By definition, the restrictions of the sampling criteria to a concrete and timed event (here: emigration or remigration) combined with the rarity of such events increases the risk of identification in GERPS. Moreover, we have to take into account that this risk of identification is further increased due to the panel characteristic and the crucial information about further on-migration or return-migration of sample members between the single survey waves. The risk of identification could also be affected by the increasing use of social media tools (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) because some survey participants may voluntarily disclose sensitive additional information about the countries they have moved to or their study participation to the public and thus to potential offenders.

Because of these possible risks, GERPS has undergone partial information suppression and detail reduction for the sake of building an SUF. This is particularly the case with regard to all information that would allow references to any geographical context to be

created. This includes both information on an emigrant's or remigrant's (former) host countries and information on geographical characteristics of the former or current place of residence (e.g., community size). This strategy also protects against identification if a potential intruder has additional knowledge about a particular individual, for example, whether this person moved to a certain country (e.g., Brunei) during the past year.

Data mismatch between micro data file and complementary knowledge

A potential risk of identification exists if intruders link two or more different micro data files with the aim of finding data “twins” with unique combinations of characteristics that could be used for identification of certain individuals. However, this risk is ipso facto limited because all surveys constantly face deviations in survey participants' answer behaviour as well as data errors due to subsequent data preparation and adjustment. In this respect, intruders cannot be sure whether they can really identify individuals through data linkage (Wirth 1992, 2006). In the case of GERPS, there is no single micro data file or survey in Germany that contains information about recent emigration from Germany or remigration to Germany with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, identification of GERPS participants via data linkage is impossible.

8.2 General processes of anonymization

Following recommendations of Wirth (2006, 8), certain details of the GERPS sampling strategy are kept confidential to reduce the risk of identification. Moreover, external users of the SUF have to sign a contract of use that determines the terms of use including the obligation to observe the valid data protection regulations as well as to delete all GERPS data after a certain period of usage. The use of GERPS data is strictly restricted to non-profit research purposes. Data dissemination is carried out by the GESIS data archive in Cologne, Germany on the behalf of the GERPS team. Of course, the SUF does not explicitly include any data that allow the direct identification of participants like names, dates of birth, or addresses. In addition, there is no information regarding the exact month of survey participation. As mentioned above, original detailed information on (former) host countries of emigrants and remigrants as well as information on geographical characteristics of the former or current place of residence (e.g., community size) are not included in the SUF.

8.2.1 Non-perturbative masking of information

To preclude the identification of survey participants by intruders, the original data has undergone further preparation by appropriate non-perturbative masking measures. This procedure anticipates that GERPS is a panel study and therefore has to account for possible identification risks that appear due to repeated interviews of the same individuals over the course of time. In the following, we describe all concrete non-perturbative masking procedures of GERPS to produce a genuinely anonymised SUF.

Countries of destination

In GERPS wave 3, participants were asked whether they had moved since the last interview in wave 2. Thus, we know whether emigrants are still in the same country as in wave 2 or if they have remigrated to Germany or migrated to third countries. For original remigrants, we know whether they still live in Germany or if they have emigrated again between wave 2 and wave 3. Since internationally mobile individuals are a rare and specific population, information regarding destination countries bears an increased risk of identification. This is particularly the case with regard to countries to which only a

small number of Germans emigrate or from which only a small number of Germans return. However, we also have to keep in mind that for migration research, information about the destination of German emigration is of decisive importance to answer certain research questions. Obviously there has to be a compromise between the need to avoid identification of single survey participants and the need of researchers for geographical information. As a result, the GERPS SUF contains information regarding the destination country of emigrants and returning remigrants only in the form of the following categories that summarise appropriate geographical, geo-political, cultural and/or legal entities (stored in REGIONC).

- 1 no valid information
- 0 Germany
- 1 German speaking neighbours (LUX, AUT, CHE, LIE)
- 2 Non-German speaking neighbours (DNK, POL, CZE, FRA, BEL, NLD)
- 3 other EU or EFTA + GBR, Ex-Yugoslavia, ALB
- 4 Near and Middle East (incl. TUR)²
- 5 Asia (incl. RUS, UKR, BLR)
- 6 Africa
- 7 North America (CAN + USA)
- 8 Latin America
- 9 Oceania

Residential Status

GERPS asks participants about their residential status at the time of the interview. Due to anonymisation, the seven categories in the raw data are condensed to three categories in the SUF as shown in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Recoding of categories of residential status

Categories in raw data	Categories in SUF (RESTATC)
Tourist	Temporary visa / tourist
Temporary visa	
Permanent visa	Permanent visa / national citizen
National citizen	
No visa required	No visa required / diplomat
Diplomat	
Other	Subsumed under “answer improbable”

Source: GERPS 2021, wave 3.

Classification of occupations

In GERPS, the participants provide information about their exact occupation by answering an open-ended question. Relying on this information, and in combination with other data, it is possible to assign emigrants and remigrants to two well-established classifications of occupations, namely the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO08) and the German *Klassifikation der Berufe 2010* (KldB 2010). Within the GERPS SUF, this information is provided only on the upper one-digit level to diminish the identification risk (stored in ISCO08C_SUF, KLDB2010C_SUF).

² Category 4 includes TUR, YEM, ARM, BHR, IRQ, IRN, ISR, JOR, QAT, AZE, GEO, KAZ, KWT, KGZ, LBN, OMN, ARE, TJK, TKM, SAU, SYR, UZB and PSE.

Household status

GERPS collects detailed information about emigrants' and remigrants' household compositions. Respondents report the number of housemates, their relationship status with respect to these individuals, housemates' sex, and their year of birth. In combination with other information, particularly with regard to changes in household composition between the single waves, identification risk is potentially increased. Therefore, the GERPS SUF only contains three generated variables representing the household composition (see chapter GENVARS for details). All variables containing information about each single housemate have been deleted and are not part of the SUF.

Year of birth and age of partner

To avoid identification through the combination of participants' ages with other available information, the GERPS SUF provides not the exact age but only categorical data on participants' years of birth. In addition, we carry out bottom coding and subsume all individuals born before 1969 in one single category. This is necessary because emigration and remigration is a domain of younger people and therefore the number of cases aged 50 and above is quite small and has to be subsumed. This leads to the following six year-of-birth categories: (1) 1968 and earlier, (2) 1969-1978, (3) 1979-1984, (4) 1985-1989, (5) 1990-1994 and (6) 1995-2001. The information is stored in the variable BIRTHYEAR_SUF. GERPS also provides information about the age of partners. The original information is condensed to four classes (under 30 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, and 50 years and older). This information is stored in PART_AGE_SUF.

Wages

GERPS records participants' monthly wages. To avoid identification, all wage information was rounded (hundreds). In addition, all wages below 500 EUR and above 7,500 EUR were subsumed in two classes (bottom and top coding). Wage information is stored in LABNETC_SUF and LABGROC_SUF. LABNETC_SUF relies on IMP1NETC.

Household income

GERPS records participants' monthly household income. To avoid identification, all income information was rounded (hundreds). In addition, all incomes below 750 EUR and above 15,000 EUR were subsumed in two classes (bottom and top coding). Income information is stored in HHINCC_SUF and relies on IMP1HHINCC.

Additional adjustments

In wave 3, GERPS asked respondents who moved between waves 2 and 3 about their migration motives and all participants about motives for possible future moves. In this context, all panel emigrants who migrated to the United Kingdom (UK) between waves 2 and 3 and all panel remigrants from the UK were asked about the importance of the UK's withdrawal from the European Union ("Brexit") for their migration decision (remigrants) or their intention to stay in the UK (emigrants) respectively. In addition, all participants living in the UK were asked whether the Brexit would be a possible reason for future migration decisions. All Brexit related information has been deleted from the SUF.

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10 Appendix

10.1 Invitation and reminder E-Mails

Invitation



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%%(token)%%

Warum ist Ihre erneute Teilnahme so wichtig?

Immer mehr Menschen verbringen einen Teil Ihres Lebens im Ausland und Sie sind einer der Menschen, die diesen Schritt gewagt haben. Im Rahmen des Projekts „international mobil“ werden erstmals Personen über einen längeren Zeitraum befragt, die im Ausland leben oder gelebt haben. Mit unserem einzigartigen Projekt gewinnen wir wichtige Erkenntnisse über das Leben im Ausland und seine längerfristigen Auswirkungen (z. B. im Beruf oder in der Familie). Wir bitten Sie daher herzlich, unsere Studie weiterhin zu unterstützen. Das Beantworten des Online-Fragebogens wird ca. 20 bis 25 Minuten in Anspruch nehmen.

Sollten Sie Rückfragen haben oder uns vielleicht Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten mitteilen wollen, können Sie sich gerne an den Studienleiter im SOKO Institut, Herrn Frederik Knirsch, wenden (per E-Mail: info@international-mobil.de; per Telefon: +49 (0)521 5242 200).

Neues aus dem Projekt erfahren Sie bei Interesse auch regelmäßig unter:
<https://studie.international-mobil.de>

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Norbert Schneider (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung)
Prof. Dr. Marcel Erlinghagen (Universität Duisburg-Essen)
Dr. Henry Puhe (SOKO Institut Bielefeld)

Impressum

Prof. Dr. Marcel Erlinghagen
Institut für Soziologie
Universität Duisburg-Essen
Fakultät für Gesellschaftswissenschaften
Lotharstr. 63
D-47057 Duisburg

Über datenschutzrelevante Aspekte können Sie sich gerne wie gewohnt auch auf unserer Homepage informieren:

<https://studie.international-mobil.de/datenschutz-studie.html>

ABMELDEN:

Sie haben im %%(monat)%% %%(jahr)%% freundlicherweise an unserer ersten Befragung im Rahmen des Projektes „international mobil“ teilgenommen und uns erlaubt, Sie für weitere Befragungen im Rahmen dieses Projektes zu kontaktieren. Wenn Sie im Rahmen der Studie nicht weiter von uns kontaktiert werden möchten, schreiben Sie uns bitte eine entsprechende Mail an info@international-mobil.de.

First reminder

Sehr geehrte Teilnehmerin, sehr geehrter Teilnehmer der Studie „international mobil“,

in der vergangenen Woche hatten wir Sie eingeladen, sich an der dritten Befragungsrunde unseres Forschungsprojektes „international mobil“ zu beteiligen. Vielleicht haben Sie in den letzten Tagen bereits teilgenommen – dann können Sie diese Mail ignorieren und wir bedanken uns herzlich für Ihre Unterstützung. Ansonsten möchten wir Sie mit dieser E-Mail noch einmal bitten, durch Ihr erneutes Mitwirken zum Gelingen dieses weltweit einmaligen Projektes beizutragen.

Unser Dankeschön an Sie

Als kleines Dankeschön können Sie sich am Ende der Befragung an einer Verlosung beteiligen. Insgesamt werden hierbei unter allen Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern **20 mal 500 Euro** verlost.

Hier noch einmal die wichtigsten Eckpunkte unserer Befragung:

- Durch die wiederholte Befragung international mobiler Personen wollen wir herausfinden, wie sich Auslandserfahrungen auf das weitere Leben auswirken.
- Die Befragung dient ausschließlich wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und hält alle Regeln des strengen deutschen Datenschutzes ein.
- Ihre Teilnahme an der Befragung ist selbstverständlich freiwillig. Die Ergebnisse unserer Studie sind aber nur dann aussagekräftig, wenn möglichst viele der ausgewählten Personen an unserer Befragung teilnehmen.

Über den folgenden Link gelangen Sie sofort zur Umfrage:

www.international-mobil.de

Falls der Link nicht funktionieren sollte, kopieren Sie bitte einfach den Link und fügen ihn in die Adresszeile Ihres Browsers ein. Falls Sie mittlerweile **bereits Fragen beantwortet** haben, können Sie die Umfrage **einfach weiter fortsetzen** – mit dem Link gelangen Sie **automatisch an die Stelle**, an der Sie die Umfrage abgebrochen haben.

Sie können während des Ausfüllens Ihre Teilnahme unterbrechen und zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt nach Aufrufen des obenstehenden Links fortsetzen. Sollte eine automatische Weiterleitung zur Umfrage nicht möglich sein, geben Sie bitte ihren persönlichen Zugangsschlüssel ein:

%%(token)%%

Sollten Sie Rückfragen haben oder uns vielleicht Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten mitteilen wollen, können Sie sich gerne an den Studienleiter im SOKO Institut, Herrn Frederik Knirsch, wenden (per E-Mail: info@international-mobil.de; per Telefon: +49 (0)521 5242 200).

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Final reminder

Sehr geehrte Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmer der Studie „international mobil“,

wir möchten Sie noch einmal freundlich bitten, sich an der dritten Runde der Befragung „international mobil“ zu beteiligen. Ihre Teilnahme ist für die Wissenschaft sehr wichtig, denn die Ergebnisse sind dann besonders aussagekräftig, wenn möglichst viele Personen an der Befragung teilnehmen.

Aus diesem Grund haben wir die Frist für Ihre Teilnahme um drei weitere Tage verlängert und Sie können nun noch bis zum **20.12.2019** an unserer Befragung teilnehmen.

Über den folgenden Link gelangen Sie sofort zur Befragung:

www.international-mobil.de

Falls der Link nicht funktionieren sollte, kopieren Sie diesen bitte einfach, fügen ihn in die Adresszeile Ihres Browsers ein und melden sich unter Eingabe Ihres persönlichen Zugangsschlüssels an:

%%(token)%%

Unser Dankeschön an Sie

Als kleines Dankeschön können Sie sich am Ende der Befragung an einer Verlosung beteiligen. Insgesamt werden hierbei unter allen Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern **20 mal 500 Euro** verlost.

Sollten Sie Rückfragen haben oder uns vielleicht Änderungen Ihrer Kontaktdaten mitteilen wollen, können Sie sich gerne an den Studienleiter im SOKO Institut, Herrn Frederik Knirsch, wenden (per E-Mail: info@international-mobil.de; per Telefon: +49 (0)521 5242 200).

Wir wünschen Ihnen – auch im Namen des gesamten Teams von „international mobil“ – eine besinnliche Weihnachtszeit und alles Gute für das neue Jahr und bedanken uns für Ihre Unterstützung in diesem Jahr.

Prof. Dr. Norbert Schneider (Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung)

Prof. Dr. Marcel Erlinghagen (Universität Duisburg-Essen)

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10.2 Questionnaire

Reader information: The SUF variable is indicated to the right of each corresponding question or item

Welcome to the second survey of the study "international mobil"

Dear Participants,

Thank you for your willingness to participate in the second round of interviews for our research project "international mobile". Information about whether and how the lives of internationally mobile people are changing are of great value to us as scientists.

By participating again, you will remain part of a unique project in which internationally mobile people in all parts of the world and after their return to Germany are asked about their living situation.

The project is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and carried out by the Federal Institute for Population Research and the University of Duisburg-Essen in cooperation with the SOKO Institute (Bielefeld). The survey is for scientific purposes only and complies with all the rules of strict German data protection.

You can suspend your participation while filling in and continue the survey later by re-entering your password.

Thank you very much for your time and loyal support!

Your team of "international mobil"

Data privacy statement

As part of the study "international mobile" various personal data are collected, processed, used and stored (more information). If personal data has been collected, processed, used and stored by you as part of the "international mobile" study, you can inquire at any time which personal data have been collected, processed, used and stored by you or you have the possibility to have it corrected, blocked or deleted under datenschutz@international-mobil.de

If you have any questions or need assistance in completing the questionnaire, please contact the study leader at the SOKO Institute, Mr. Frederik Knirsch or his staff, at +49 521 5242 200. If you have any questions, please use our e-mail address info@international-mobil.de. We will send you our answer at short notice.

Please continue only if you agree to the privacy policy.

Page 3 Screening

In order to be able to evaluate the collected data in a meaningful way later, it is particularly important that the same person always completes the survey, which is the person who took part in our survey so far.

1. Just to be sure, were you the person who took part in our last survey?	<u>c000</u>
Yes (Continue with Page 6)	1
No (Continue with [Message])	2

Page 4 Screening reminder 1

Softreminder pop-up at c000 = no answer:

For the course of the questionnaire, it is particularly important for us that you answer this question. We would therefore be very pleased if you could tell us if you are the person who took part in our last survey.

In order to be able to evaluate our data in a meaningful way later, it is particularly important that the same person always completes the survey, which is the person who took part in our survey so far.

0b Just to be sure, were you the person who took part in our last survey?	<u>c000b</u>
Yes (Continue with Page 6)	1
No (Continue with [Message])	2

If no information is given (Continue with question 8)

Page 5 Screening reminder 2

[Message] → c001 or c000b = 2

You have indicated that you are not the person who participated in our last survey in [month] [year].

As already mentioned, it is particularly important for the quality of the data and the success of the project that always the same person participates in this survey.

If you are not the person who took part in our last survey, then we would like to ask you [to click here](#). (Close survey and send automatic email)

If you are the person who took part in our last survey, please click on "Next" at the bottom right.

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the study leader at the SOKO Institute, Mr. Frederik Knirsch or his staff. Use our e-mail address info@international-mobil.de or the phone number +49 521 5242 200.

We will send you our answer at short notice.

Page 6 Your move abroad at that time – Emigrant Wave 2

[Start of no emigration country from wave 2: Respondents without specifying their current the country]

In the last survey, we asked you which country you were living in at the time of the last survey in [month] [year]. Unfortunately, we were unable to process the information you provided us. However, as this is very important to us, we would like to ask you this question again.

NA In which country were you living at the time of the last survey?	<u>c000na</u>
If you lived in several countries at the time, choose the country where you spent the most time.	
Drop-down list countries	
I cannot assign myself to any country because	1

Page 7 Your move to Germany at that time – Remigrant Wave 2

In the last survey in [month] [year] we asked you which country you lived in before you last moved back to Germany. Unfortunately, we were unable to process the information you provided us. However, as this is very important to us, we would like to ask you this question again.

NB In which country did you live before you last moved back to Germany?	<u>c000nb</u>
If you lived in several countries at the time, choose the country where you spent the most time.	
Drop-down list countries	
I cannot assign myself to any country because	1
.....	

Page 8 Your current housing situation

Migration between wave 2 and 3

First, we are interested in any changes in your housing situation since the last survey in [month] [year].

1. Did you move since the last survey?	c001
Please also specify the moves that have taken place within the country in which you currently live in.	
Yes	1
No ([Country (W1)/W2=Country W3], „Stayer Emigrant“ & „Stayer-Remigrant → Continue with question 8)	2

Page 9 Your current housing situation

Softreminder pop-up at c001 = no answer:

For the further course of the questionnaire, it is particularly important for us that you answer this question. We would therefore be very pleased if you could tell us whether you have moved since the last survey in [month] [year].

First, we are interested in the changes of your housing situation that might have occurred since the last survey in [month] [year].

1b Did you move since the last survey?	c001b
Please also specify the moves that have taken place within the country in which you currently live in.	
Yes	1
No ([Country (W1)/W2=CountryW3], „Stayer Emigrant“ & „Stayer-Remigrant → Continue with question 8)	2

In case of re-denial treatment as a Stayer: (Continue with question 8)

Page 10 Your current housing situation

2. Where did you move?	c002
Within your town or municipality in Germany/ in the country in which you already lived at the last survey (Country) ([Country (W1)/W2=CountryW3], becomes „Stayer Emigrant“ & „Stayer-Remigrant“) → Continue with Page 12)	1
To another town or municipality in Germany/ in the country in which you already lived at the last survey (Country W1) ([Country (W1)/W2=CountrydW3], becomes „Stayer Emigrant“ & „Stayer-Remigrant“) → Continue with Page 12)	2
[Only for Panel Onmigrant, Panel Emigrant und Stayer Emigrant Wave 2 (/Remigrant W1)] To Germany (becomes „Panel-Remigrant“ → Continue with Page 21)	3
[Only for Panel Remigrant and Stayer Remigrant Wave 2 (/Remigrant W1)] To the country I used to live in [Country W0] (becomes „Panel Emigrant“ → Continue with Page)	
To another country (becomes „Panel-Onmigrant“ or „Panel Emigrant“ → Continue with Page 21)	4

Proxy variable status:

Wave 3	Wave (1/2)	
	Emigrant	Remigrant
Non Migration	Stayer-Emigrant (1)	Stayer-Remigrant(2)
Migration to Germany	Panel-Remigrant (3)	
Migration into another country	Panel-Onmigrant (4)	Panel-Emigrant (5)

Page 11 Your current housing situation

The question of where you have moved since our last survey in [month] [year] is of particular interest to us. We would therefore be very pleased if you could confirm this to us.

2b Where did you move?	c002b
Within your town or municipality in Germany/ in the country in which you already lived at the last survey (Country) ([Country (W1)/W2=CountryW3], becomes „Stayer Emigrant“ & „Stayer-Remigrant“) → Continue with Page 12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
To another town or municipality in Germany/ in the country in which you already lived at the last survey (Country W1) ([Country (W1)/W2=CountrydW3], becomes „Stayer Emigrant“ & „Stayer-Remigrant“) → Continue with Page 12)	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Only for Panel Onmigrant, Panel Emigrant und Stayer Emigrant Wave 2(/Remigrant W1)] To Germany (becomes „Panel-Remigrant“ → Continue with Page 18)	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Only for Panel Remigrant and Stayer Remigrant Wave 2 (/Remigrant W1)] To the country I used to live in [Country W0] (becomes „Panel Emigrant“ → Continue with Page 21)	<input type="checkbox"/>
To another country (becomes „Panel-Onmigrant“ or „Panel Emigrant“ → Continue with Page 21)	<input type="checkbox"/>

(In case of re-denial treatment as a Stayer: continue with question 8)

Proxy variable status:

	Wave (1/2)	
	Wave3	Emigrant Remigrant
Non Migration		Stayer-Emigrant (1) Stayer-Remigrant(2)
Migration to Germany		Panel-Remigrant (3)
Migration into another country	Panel-Onmigrant (4)	Panel-Emigrant (5)

Relocation and new living environment

Filter: Move of Stayer-Emigrants & Stayer-Remigrants ([Country (W1/)/W2=CountryW3])

You have indicated that you have moved since the last survey in [month] [year]: We are more interested in this move.

[c002 or c002b = 1|2]

3. When did you move?	
If you have moved several times since the last survey, please indicate the month of the last move.	
Month <u>c0031</u>	Year <u>c0032</u>
Dropdown month	Dropdown year
January	2018
February	2019
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

Missings in c003_1

[c002 or c002b = 1|2]

4. How many kilometers is your new apartment away from your old home? <u>c004</u>	
Please estimate the distance in kilometers.	
About km	

Page 13 Your current housing situation

[c004 = no answer]

5. Would you give us any information about the distance category in which your move falls? Please estimate the distance in kilometers.	c005
Up to less than 1 kilometer (e.g., in the same house or street)	1
10 to less than 20 kilometers	2
20 to less than 50 kilometers	3
50 to less than 100 kilometers	4
100 to less than 200 kilometers	5
More than 200 kilometers	6

Page 14 Your current housing situation

[c002 or c002b = 1|2]

6. There are many possible reasons for moving. The following are different motives for moving. Please tell us how important these reasons were for your decision to move.								
Please answer on the following scale, where a value of 1 means "Not at all important" and the value 6 "Very important". You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment. For reasons that do not apply to you, please select "Not applicable".								
	Not at all important				Very important		Not applicable	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Own professional reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0061</u>
Professional reasons of my partner	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0062</u>
Other reasons regarding the partnership	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0063</u>
Family reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0064</u>
Financial reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0065</u>
Better living environment	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0066</u>
Lower housing costs	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0067</u>
Larger apartment or house	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0068</u>
Own residential property	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0069</u>
Other reason, namely ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c00688</u>

Based on SOEP IAB BAMF 2016 25 or SOEP Migrants First Survey 2015 F25
 (→ Continue with question 8)

Page 15 Your current housing situation

[c002 or c002b = 2]

7. How many inhabitants does the place where you currently live have?	c007
More than 1,000,000 inhabitants	1
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	2
10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	3
Less than 10,000 inhabitants	4

Page 16 Your current housing situation

[c001 or c001b= 2 or c002 or c002b = 1|2]

8. How easy or difficult is it by now to find your way [in the country where you live [Country W3], /in Germany]? c008					
Please answer using the following scale, where a value of 1 means "Very difficult" and the value 7 means "Very easy". You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment.					
Very difficult	2	3	4	5	Very easy
1					6
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Page 17 Your current housing situation

[Beginning block only for Stayer Emigrants]

9. How many times have you experienced lately that you have been <u>disadvantaged</u> because of your origin in the country where you currently live (Country W3)?	<u>c009</u>
Often	1
Rarely	2
Never	3

Based on SOEP 2017 | F201

10. And how many times have you experienced lately that you have been <u>preferred</u> because of your origin in the country where you currently live (Country W3)?	<u>c010</u>
Often	1
Rarely	2
Never	3

[End of block only for Stayer-Emigrants; Continue with Page 26]

[End of block Stayer Emigrant & Stayer Remigrant]

Relocation and new living environment

You have indicated that you moved to Germany since the last survey in [month] [year]:
We are more interested in this move.

11. When did you move to Germany?

Please choose the month and year of your move.
If you have moved several times since the last survey, please indicate the month of the last move.

Month <u>c0111</u>	Year <u>c0112</u>
Dropdown month	Dropdown year
January	2018
February	2019
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

Missings in c012_1

12. There are many possible reasons for moving (back) to Germany. The following are different motives for a move to Germany. Please tell us how important these reasons were for your decision to move (back) to Germany.

Please answer on the following scale, where a value of 1 means "Not at all important" and the value 6 "Very important". You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment. For reasons that do not apply to you, please select "Not applicable".

	Not at all important	1	2	3	4	5	6	Very important	Not applicable	
	1	2	3	4	5	6				
Own professional reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0121</u>
Professional reasons of my partner	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0122</u>
Other reasons regarding the partnership	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0123</u>
Family reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0124</u>
Financial reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0125</u>
Dissatisfaction with life in the country where I lived [Country W1]	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0126</u>
Educational or training-related reasons / studies	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0127</u>
For reasons of my personal lifestyle (e.g., better climate, other way of life)	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0128</u>
Recent political developments in the country I lived in [Country W1]	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c0129</u>
Social security/support (e.g., health/care, welfare, childcare)	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c01210</u>
[If [Country] = United Kingdom] The UK's exit from the EU (Brexit)	1	2	3	4	5	6			-2	<u>c01211</u>

Based on SOEP IAB BAMF 2016 25 or SOEP Migrants First Survey 2015 F25

13. Was your stay abroad in the country where you previously lived (Country) planned for a limited time only?	<u>c013</u>
Yes	1
No	2

Page 20 Your move to Germany

Next, we are interested in how you have experienced the time since your arrival in Germany.

14. Please think of the first weeks and months in Germany: How easy or difficult was it to find your way around?						c014
A Please answer using the following scale, where a value of 1 means "Very difficult" and the value 7 means "Very easy". You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment.						
Very difficult	2	3	4	5	6	Very easy
1						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. How many inhabitants does the place you currently live in have?	c015
More than 1,000,000 inhabitants	1
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	2
10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	3
Less than 10,000 inhabitants	4

[Continue with Page 26]
[End of block Panel Remigrants]

Page 21 Your move to the country where you now live (Country W3) – New living environment

Filters: Panel-Emigrants & Panel-Onmigrants

You have indicated that you moved to another country. We would now be interested to which country did you move.

16. [Version a] In which country do you currently live in? c0161
Drop-down list (with possibility of any other open specification as last answer option)

If selected "other country"

16 [Version a open] In which country do you currently live in? c0161s

16 [Version a cannot assign me] I cannot assign myself to any country here because... c016a

No selection: → Soft-Reminder → pop-up window

The question where you moved to some time ago is of particular interest for us. Therefore, we would be very pleased if you could answer this for us.

Page 22 Your move to the country where you live now (Country W3)

You have indicated that you moved to another country. We would now be interested to which country did you move.

16 [Version b] In which country do you currently live in? <u>c0162</u>
Drop-down list (with possibility of any other open specification as last answer option)

If selected „other country“

16 [Version b open In which country do you currently live in? <u>c0162s</u>

16 [Version b cannot assign me] I cannot assign myself to any country here because... <u>c0162a</u>

Page 23 Your move to the country where you live now (Country W3)

You have indicated that you moved to the country where you currently live in (Country W3), since the last survey in [month] [year]: We are more interested in this move.

17. When did you move?

Please choose the month and year of your move.
If you have moved several times since the last survey, please indicate the month of the last move.

Month <u>c0171</u>	Year <u>c0172</u>
Dropdown month	Dropdown year
January	2018
February	2019
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

Missing values in c019_1

18. Before you moved to the country (Country W3) where you currently live, did you already know people in that country?

Please tick everything that is true (Multiple nominations possible).

Yes, close relatives (e.g., partners, parents, children, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents)	0/1	<u>c0181</u>
Yes, other relatives (e.g., aunts/uncles, cousins, nieces/nephews)	0/1	<u>c0182</u>
Yes, work colleagues	0/1	<u>c0183</u>
Yes, other friends and acquaintances	0/1	<u>c0184</u>
No	0/1	<u>c0185</u>

Page 24 Your motives and reasons for moving to the country where you currently live (Country W3)

19. There are many possible reasons for moving to another country. The following are different motives for moving abroad. Please tell us how important these reasons were for your decision move to the country where you currently live (Country W3).

Please answer on the following scale, where a value of 1 means "Not at all important" and the value 6 "Very important". You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment. For reasons that do not apply to you, please select "Not applicable".

	Not at all important					Very important	Not applicable	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Own professional reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0191</u>
Professional reasons of my partner	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0192</u>
Other reasons regarding the partnership	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0193</u>
Family reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0194</u>
Financial reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0195</u>
Dissatisfaction with life in Germany/the country in which you previously lived	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0196</u>
Educational or training-related reasons / studies	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0197</u>
For reasons of my personal lifestyle (e.g., better climate, different way of life, gaining new experiences)	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c0198</u>

Based on SOEP IAB BAMF 2016 25 or SOEP Migrants First Survey 2015 F25

20. Now, please think of the first weeks and months in the country where you live in (Country W3): How easy or difficult did you find yourself to find your way around?

Please answer on the following scale, where the value 1 means "Very heavy" and the value 6 "Very light". With the values in between, you can downgrade your assessment.

Very difficult						Very light
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<input type="checkbox"/>						

21. How many citizens live in your town where you currently live?

c021

More than 1,000,000 inhabitants	1
100,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants	2
10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	3
Less than 10,000 inhabitants	4

[Continue with Page 26]

[End of block Panel Emigrant & Panel Onmigrant]

Page 26 Partnership

Filter: No partnership in wave 2

Next, we are interested in your current life situation and your living conditions. First, it would be important for us to find out whether your personal situation has changed since the last survey, in [month] [year], or stayed the same.

We will display your answers from the last survey to help you answer these questions.

You told us in the last survey in [month] [year] that you were “not in any serious partnership”.

22. Are you currently in a stable partnership?	c022
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 36)	2
I had a partner at the time of the last survey (Continue with Page 28)	3

23. What is your partner's gender?	c023
Male	1
Female	2

(Panel-Remigrants, Panel Emigrants and Panel Onmigrants continue with question 30; anyone else (Stayer) continue with question 37)

Filter: No indication of partner from wave 1 available

24. Are you currently in a stable partnership?	c024
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 36)	2

25. What is your partner's gender?	c025
Male	1
Female	2

(Panel-Remigrants, Panel Emigrants und Panel Onmigrants continue with question 30; all other (die Stayer) continue with question 37)

Filter: Partnership in wave 2

[Hide transition text if b022=3]

Next, we are interested in your current life situation and your living conditions. First, it would be important for us to find out whether your personal situation has changed since the last survey in [month] [year] or whether it stayed the same.

We will display your answers from the last survey to help you answer these questions.

You told us in the last survey that you are in a “serious partnership”

[only Stayer Emigrants and Stayer-Remigrants]

26. Does this partnership still continue?	c026
Yes (Continue with question 37)	1
No (Continue with question 28)	2
I did not have a partner at the time of the last survey (Continue with question 28)	3

You told us in the last survey that you are in a “serious partnership”

[only Panel-Remigrants, Panel Emigrants and Panel Onmigrants]

27. Did this partnership last until after your move to Germany/ in the country you currently (Country W3) live in?	c027
Yes (Continue with Page 29)	1
No (Continue with question 28)	2
I did not have a partner at the time of the last survey (Continue with question 28)	3

SOEP IS 2015 F86

[only Panel-Remigrants, Panel Emigrants and Panel Onmigrants]

28. Do you currently have a serious partnership?	c028
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 36)	2

[only Panel-Remigrants, Panel Emigrants and Panel Onmigrants]

29. What's your partner's gender?	c029
Male	1
Female	2

(Panel-Remigrants, Panel Emigrants and Panel Onmigrants Continue with question 30; anyone else (Stayer) Continue with question 37

**Page 29 Relocation decision within the Partnership - Block only for Panel-Remigrants,
Panel Emigrants and Panel Onmigrants**

30. Did you already have this partnership at the time of your move to Germany/ in the country (Country W3) you currently live in?	c030
Yes (Continue with Page 32)	1
No (Continue with question 37)	2

The decision to move to [Germany/ the country where you currently live (Country W3)]

A partnership, whether it is a marriage or a relationship, can sometimes have more, sometimes less influence on our decisions. Therefore, we ask you to remember the time before you left Germany, specifically the time of the decision-making process.

31. When you think of your decision to move to Germany/ the country where you currently live (Country W3), who was the driving force? You or your partner?	c031
My Partner	1
Myself	2
Both equally	3
I don't know	98

SOEP IS 2015 87

32. What was it like after you moved to Germany/ the country you are currently live (Country W3): Which of you both moved first, or did you move together?	c032
My partner was already living in [Germany/ the country I currently live in] when we met	1
My partner moved before me to [Germany/ the country I currently live in]	2
My partner moved after me to [Germany/ the country I currently live in]	3
We moved to [Germany/ the country I currently live in] at the same time	4
My partner still lives in [Germany/ the country I currently live in]	5
My partner lives in another country	6

SOEP IS 2015 91

Page 31 Your life situation

[Hide if c024, c028 or c022=1]

33. Does this partnership still exist at this time?	c033
Yes (Continue with question 37)	1
No (Continue with question 34)	2

34. Do you currently have a serious partnership?	c034
Yes (Continue with question 35)	1
No (Continue with question 36)	2

35. What is your partner's gender?	c035
Male	1
Female	2

(Continue with question 37)

Page 32 Your personal situation – Marital Status

Filter: Marital status of people without partnership

36. What is your current marital status?	c036
This is only about the official marital status, regardless of the relationship status	
Married, separated	3
Registered partnership, separated	4
Single	5
Divorced	6
Registered partnership annulled	7
Widowed / life partner from registered partnership deceased	8

Based on SOEP I 2017 F187 and ALLBUS 2016 F082

(Continue with Page 36)

Filter: Marital status of people with partnership

37. What is your current marital status?	c037
This is only about the official marital status, regardless of the relationship status	
Married	1
Registered partnership	2
Married, separated	3
Registered partnership, in separation	4
Single	5
Divorced	6
Registered partnership annulled	7
Widowed / life partner from registered partnership deceased	8

Based on SOEP I 2017 F187 and ALLBUS 2016 F082

(Continue with Page 33)

FILTER: Only for people with current partner

<p>38. When did your relationship with your current partner start? If you have ever been separated from your current partner, please tell me the date that refers to the first time you were together with them.</p> <p>Please indicate month and year.</p>	
Drop-Down Menu Month <u>c0381</u>	Drop-Down Menu Year (2018-1940) <u>c0382</u>

Based on PAIRFAM 2008, Question 9, FB Anchor S. 5

FILTER: Only for people with current partner

This questionnaire gives special attention to partnerships and other family relationships of international mobile people. To better understand this information about your past experiences and the people you have met in your life are very important. Therefore, we would like to know more about your past serious relationships.

<p>39. <u>Regardless of your current relationship:</u> With how many people have you been in a relationship since the age of 14?</p> <p>With a serious relationship we mean relationships, that lasted longer than 6 months.</p>		
I have had ___ serious relationships		<u>c039b</u>
Does not apply (My current partner is my first partner)	1	<u>c039</u>
Don't know	2	<u>c039</u>
No answer	3	<u>c039</u>

(own suggestion) based on pairfam W1 question 24

[FILTER: Only for people without current partner]

This questionnaire gives special attention to partnerships and other family relationships of international mobile people. To better understand this information about your past experiences and the people you have met in your life are very important. Therefore, we would like to know more about your past serious relationships.

<p>40. With how many people have you been in a relationship since the age of 14?</p> <p>With a serious relationship we mean relationships, that lasted longer than 6 months.</p>		
I have had ___ serious relationships		<u>c040b</u>
Does not apply (I have never had a partner)	1	<u>c040</u>
Don't know	2	<u>c040</u>
No answer	3	<u>c040</u>

(own suggestion) based on pairfam W1 question 24

Page 34 Your personal situation

The duration of your longest relationship with one person is another important topic in the area of family and partnerships.

[All, except c040=2 or c039=2]

41. How long did your longest relationship last?	c041
Please try to indicate one of the following categories	
6 months till under 1 year	1
Longer than 1 to 2 years	2
Longer than 2 to 3 years	3
Longer than 3 to 4 years	4
Longer than 4 to 5 years	5
Longer than 5 to 6 years	6
Longer than 6 to 7 years	7
Longer than 7 to 8 years	8
Longer than 8 to 9 years	9
Longer than 9 to 10 years	10
Longer than 10 to 15 years	11
Longer than 15 to 20 years	12
Longer than 20 years	13

(own suggestion)

Page 35 Your personal situation

Last, we would like to know whether you have been married or in a registered partnership before

FILTER: Only currently unwedded

42. Have you ever been married or in a registered partnership?	c042
No	1
Yes, once	2
Yes, multiple times	3

FILTER: Only currently married (also married, separated)

43. Have you been married or in a registered partnership before your current marriage or registered partnership?	c043
No	1
Yes, once	2
Yes, multiple times	3

Page 36 Your personal situation – questions for singles

[Only new-singles or previous partnership ended]

The relationship at the time of your last survey ended.

44. To what extent had you anticipated your separation?					c044
I did not anticipate it at all					I very strongly anticipated it
1	2	3	4	5	

Based on PAIRFAM 2016/2017, question 147, FB Anchor S. 131

45. There are different reasons why partnerships end. We are especially interested, how much the separation was connected to your move [to the country you currently live in / back to Germany]?					c045
Not at all				Very strongly	Don't know
1	2	3	4	5	98

(own suggestion)

Page 37 Your personal situation

[Hide introduction text for new-singles] You indicated that you currently don't have a partner.

FILTER: Only people without current partner

46. How do you currently feel as single? To what extent do the following statements apply to your situation?						
	Not at all					Absolutely
	1	2	3	4	5	
Being single, I find many things easier, because one doesn't constantly need to be considerate and to adjust to another person	1	2	3	4	5	<u>c0461</u>
I would like to have a partner	1	2	3	4	5	<u>c0462</u>

Based on PAIRFAM 2016/2017, question 61, FB Anchor S. 80

Page 38 Your current housing situation

Current Household

Now we are interested in your current housing situation.

<p>47. How many people live in your household permanently including yourself? <u>c047</u></p> <p>If you live in a shared flat, please enter "1". Please also think of all children living in the household.</p>
<p>Drop Down Menu (1-20)</p>

Page 39 Your current housing situation

[Open if c047>1]

48. Now we would like to know more: who lives in your household permanently except you?		
How do you relate to these people (e.g., Your father, your daughter, your partner, your mother)?		
	Relationship <u>c0481_1</u> to <u>c04820_1</u>	Year of birth <u>c0481_2</u> to <u>c04820_2</u>
First person	List	Dropdown
Second person	List	1900-2018
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
Nineteenth person	List

Based on ESS 2016 F0_HH_1 –F0_HH_12

Elements of the Drop-Down-List:

- Partner
 - Biological daughter
 - Biological son
 - Stepdaughter (Spouse's or partner's child)
 - Stepson (Spouse's or partner's child)
 - Adopted daughter
 - Adopted son
 - Fostered daughter
 - Fostered son
 - Father
 - Mother
 - Father in law
 - Mother in law
 - Grandchild
 - Other family members
 - Other people, non-family
- (Continue with Page 40)

Fertility biography & amount of children

You already gave us information about the children you are living in a household with. Now we are interested whether you have children, that are not living in your household.

49. Do you or did you have children, that are not living with you in a household?	c049
<i>With children we mean all biological children, but also other such as adopted children, the children of a partner or foster children (only full-time foster care children)</i>	
Yes	1
No (Continue with Page 49)	2

50. How many children do or did you have, that are not living with you in a household?	c050
<i>With children we mean all biological children, but also other such as adopted children, the children of a partner or foster children (only full-time foster care children)</i>	
In total Children don't live in my household	

Based on PAIRFAM 2008, questions 43, FB Anchor S. 20

Children outside of the HH – Relationship, age, place of living

Now we are more interested about these children.

51. When were these children born? Please also indicate whether they a son or daughter.		
	Relationship <u>c0511_1 to c05120_1</u>	Birth <u>c0511_2 to c05120_2</u>
Child 1	Drop-Down Biological daughter Biological son Stepdaughter (Partner's child) Stepson (Partner's child) Adopted daughter Adopted son Fostered daughter Fostered son	Drop-Down Menu Year (2018-1940)
Child 2		
...		
Child N		

(own suggestion)

Page 42 Your personal situation

Now we are more interested about these children.

52. In which country do these children live?		
Child	Drop Down	
1	Germany/ Country [previous W]	<u>c0521_3</u> to <u>c05220_3</u>
	Another country	<u>c0521_3</u> to <u>c05220_3</u>
	Don't know (already deceased)	<u>c0521_3</u> to <u>c05220_3</u>
Child		
2		
...		
Child		
N		

(own suggestion)

[if in another country]

52_N In which country do these children live?		
Child	Drop Down	<u>c0521_3c</u> to
1	Country list	<u>c05220_3c</u>
Child		
2		
...		
Child		
N		

Partner – Division of household labour

FILTER: Only for people who live with partner in a household together

Now we would like to know how your living situation with our partner looks like.

55. I would now like to ask you about how you and your partner organize your daily lives. To what extent do you and your partner share duties in the following domains? If you have a housemaid, nanny or similar household help, then refer in your answers only to the portion of the work done by you and/or your partner.									
	(Alm ost) comp letely my partn er	For the most part my partner	Split about 50/50	For the most part me	(Alm ost) comp letely me	Only anot her perso n	Does n't apply to our situat ion		
Housework (washing, cooking cleaning)	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c055</u> <u>1</u>	
Shopping	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c055</u> <u>2</u>	
Work on the house, apartment, or car	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c055</u> <u>3</u>	
Financial and administrati ve manners	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c055</u> <u>4</u>	
Taking care of the children	1	2	3	4	5	6	-2	<u>c055</u> <u>5</u>	

Based on PAIRFAM 2016/17, question 116, FB Anchor S. 113

Page 44 Your personal situation

FILTER: Only for people who live with partner in a household together

56. Looking at both housework and paid work: Overall, how fair is the division of labor between you and your partner?	c056
I do much more than my fair share	1
I do a bit more than my fair share	2
I do roughly my fair share	3
I do a bit less than my fair share	4
I do much less than my fair share	5
Don't know	98

Based on PAIRFAM 2016/17, question 117, FB Anchor S. 114

Page 45 Your personal situation

Partner lives outside of HH

You indicated earlier that your partner doesn't live with you in the same household.

FILTER: Partner, but not in same HH

57. Where does your partner currently live? c057		
In Germany	In Country [previous W]	In another country
1	2	3

(own suggestion)

FILTER: c057=3

58. In which country does your partner live in? c058
Drop Down Menu country

Page 46 Your personal situation

FILTER: Partner, but not in same HH

65. How often do you have contact with your partner, adding up all visits, letters, phone calls, emails etc.?	c065p
Daily	1
At least once per week	2
At least once per month	3
Less often	4

Based on PAIRFAM 2016/17, question 340, FB Anchor S. 225

Place of residence

FILTER: Mother / Father not in HH

59. Where does your mother currently live? c059				
In Germany	In country [previous W]	In another country	Don't know	deceased
1	2	3	4	5

(own suggestion)

60. Where does your father currently live? c060				
In Germany	In country [previous W]	In another country	Don't know	deceased
1	2	3	4	5

FILTER: c0591=3

61. In which country does your mother live in? c061
Drop Down Menu country

FILTER: c060=3

62. In which country does your father live in? c062
Drop Down Menu country

Contact intensity to relatives in Germany

[Filter: Stayer-Emigrants, Panel-Emigrants & Panel-Onmigrants]

We are also interested in how regularly you are in contact with your relatives and close friends in Germany.

67. How often do you have contact with the following people in <u>Germany</u>?						
All possible types of contact count here, such as phone calls, messages via messenger or internet, letters/packages, or personal visits. If you have contact with, for example, several siblings, children, or friends, please think only of the person with which you are most often in contact. Please select the category "Not applicable" if you don't have any people in a category or if the person is not living in Germany.						
	Daily	At least once a week	At least once a month	Rare	<i>Not applicable</i>	
(Marriage) Partner	1	2	3	4	-2	c0671
Parents/in-laws	1	2	3	4	-2	c0672
Siblings	1	2	3	4	-2	c0673
Children	1	2	3	4	-2	c0674
Grandchildren	1	2	3	4	-2	c0675
Grandparents	1	2	3	4	-2	c0676
Other relatives (e.g. aunts, uncles, cousins)	1	2	3	4	-2	c0677
Close friends	1	2	3	4	-2	c0678

ALLBUS 2016 F 55

Your contact to friends

Now we are interested in your circle of friends

68. How is your circle of friends configured: How many of your friends are not born in Germany or have parents that are not born in Germany – hence have a migration background?	c068
All of them have a migration background	1
Most of them	2
About the half	3
About a quarter	4
Less than a quarter	5
None of them have a migration background	6

SOEP Individual questionnaire non-refugees 2018 (resurveyed) F 9

Structure of the friend circle

69. How many close friends would you say do you have?	c069
_____ friends	

Based on SOEP 2017 I F6

[Opens if c069 > 0]

70. How many of these close friends...	
_____ in Germany	<u>c0701</u>
_____ in the country you currently live in (country)	<u>c0702</u>
_____ [Panel-Onmigrants] in the country you previously lived in (country)	<u>c0703</u>
_____ in another country	

Page 51 Your contact to friends and relatives

[Opens if c0701 > 0]

71. You indicated that you have multiple friends in Germany. How many of these friends were born in..?	
... Germany:	<u>c0711</u>
... the country you currently/previosly lived in	<u>c0712</u>
{ae001.shown}:	<u>c0713</u>
... another country:	

Page 52 Your contact to friends and relatives

[Opens if c0702> 0]

72. You indicated that you have multiple friends in the country you currently/prevously live/lived in. How many of these friends were born in..?		
... Germany:	<u>c0721</u>
... in the country you currently/prevously lived in {ae001.shown}:	<u>c0722</u>
... another country:	<u>c0723</u>

Your contact to your neighbors

Next, we are interested in your close surroundings and your relation to your direct neighborhood.

79. The following displays statements that can characterize your relation to your neighbors. What applies to you and your neighbors? (Multiple nominations possible)		
We accept mail for the others	1	<u>c0791</u>
We have (small) talks when we meet	2	<u>c0792</u>
We greet each other, when we meet	3	<u>c0793</u>
We go to funerals if someone deceased	4	<u>c0794</u>
We congratulate at family fest	5	<u>c0795</u>
We borrow each other things	6	<u>c0796</u>
We watch the house, if they are on vacation	7	<u>c0797</u>
We invite each other over	8	<u>c0798</u>
We go on trips together	9	<u>c0799</u>
We don't have any contact at all	10	<u>c07910</u>

Source: Vogelgesang, Kopp, Jacob, Hahn (2018) Stadt, Land, Fluss. Sozialer Wandel im regionalen Kontext.

Re-Transfers & Transfers

Many people support others, for example their parents, children, grandchildren, other relatives, or friends.

80. Now, please think of the last 12 months. Did you sent financial support to relatives or other people in Germany [Emigrants] / in the country you lived before [Remigrants]?	c080
Yes (Continue with question 90)	1
Yes, once	2
Yes, multiple times	3

Based on IAB-SOEP Mig. 2018, individual questionnaire question 169 (S.37) and SHARE 2004 FT001f

81. To which of the following relatives and people in Germany [Emigrants] / in the country you lived before [Remigrants] did you sent financial support?		
Multiple nominations possible		
(Marriage) Partner	0/1	c0811
Parents/in-laws	0/1	c0812
Siblings	0/1	c0813
Children	0/1	c0814
Grandchildren	0/1	c0815
Grandparents	0/1	c0816
Other relatives (e.g. aunts, uncles, cousins)	0/1	c0817
Close friends	0/1	c0818

Based on IAB-SOEP Mig. 2018, individual questionnaire question 169 (S.37) and SHARE 2004 FT001f

Page 55 Support within the family and between friends

[Opens if c0811=1]

82. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your (married) partner in the last 12 months?	c082
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0812=1]

83. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your parents/in-laws in the last 12 months?	c083
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0813=1]

84. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your siblings in the last 12 months?	c084
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

Page 56 Support within the family and between friends

[Opens if c0814=1]

85. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your children in the last 12 months?	c085
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0815=1]

86. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your grandchildren in the last 12 months?	c086
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0816=1]

87. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your grandparents in the last 12 months?	c087
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0817=]

88. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your other relatives in the last 12 months?	c088
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

Page 57 Support within the family and between friends

[Opens if c0818=1]

89. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you sent to your close friends in the last 12 months?	c089
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

90. Earlier it was about money, that you sent to support others. Now we would like to know, whether you received financial support by other relatives or close friends in Germany [Emigrants] / in the country you lived in before [Remigrants] in the last 12 months?	c090
No (Continue with Page 62)	1
Yes, once	2
Yes, multiple times	3

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT008

91. From which of the following relatives and people in Germany [Emigrants] / in the country you lived before [Remigrants] did you receive financial support?	
Multiple nominations possible.	
(Marriage) Partner	0/1 c0911
Parents/in-laws	0/1 c0912
Siblings	0/1 c0913
Children	0/1 c0914
Grandchildren	0/1 c0915
Grandparents	0/1 c0916
Other relatives (e.g. aunts, uncles, cousins)	0/1 c0917
Close friends	0/1 c0918

Based on IAB-SOEP Mig. 2018, individual questionnaire question 169 (S.37) und SHARE 2004 FT001f

Page 59 Support within the family and between friends

[Opens if c0911=1]

92. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your (married) partner in the last 12 months?	c092
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0912=1]

93. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your parents/in-laws in the last 12 months?	c093
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0913=1]

94. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your siblings in the last 12 months?	c094
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

Page 60 Support within the family and between friends

[Opens if c0914=1]

95. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your children in the last 12 months?	c095
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0915=1]

96. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your grandchildren in the last 12 months?	c096
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0916=1]

97. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your grandparents in the last 12 months?	c097
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

Page 61 Support within the family and between friends

[Opens if c0917=1]

98. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your other relatives in the last 12 months?	<u>c098</u>
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

[Opens if c0918=1]

99. When you count everything together: How high was the amount of money roughly that you received from your close friends in the last 12 months?	<u>c099</u>
Below 250 Euro	1
250 to 500 Euro	2
500 to 2000 Euro	3
2000 to 5000 Euro	4
More than 5000 Euro	5
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SHARE 2004 FT004f

Page 62 Support within the family and between friends

Role orientation & conflicts

People have different opinions about the role of women in the family and in bringing up children. For our project it is particularly interesting to gather more information about this diversity.

100. For each of the statements on the card, please tell me whether you - completely agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or completely disagree.					
	completely agree	tend to agree	Tend to disagree	completely disagree	
A working mother can establish just as loving and secure a relationship with her children as a mother who doesn't work.	1	2	3	4	<u>c1001</u>
It's more important for a wife to help her husband with his career than to pursue her own career.	1	2	3	4	<u>c1002</u>
A small child is bound to suffer if his or her mother goes out to work.	1	2	3	4	<u>c1003</u>
It is much better for everyone concerned if the man goes out to work and the woman stays at home and looks after the house and children.	1	2	3	4	<u>c1004</u>
A child actually benefits if his or her mother has a job rather than just concentrating on the home.	1	2	3	4	<u>c1005</u>
A married woman should not work if there are not enough jobs to go round and her husband is also in a position to support the family.	1	2	3	4	<u>c1006</u>

Scale „Gender-Role-Attitudes“, ALLBUS 2016 F005A

Participation & social capital

People can be important for you in some way. How do you feel about the following?

101. With whom do you talk about personal thoughts and feelings, or about things you wouldn't just tell anyone?

Please answer on the following scale, where the value 1 is "Very likely" and the value 10 "Very unlikely". You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment. If something does not apply to you, please select "Not applicable".

	Very likely	2	3	4	5	Very unlikely	Not applicable	
	1					6		
Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1011						
Parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1012						
Parents in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1013						
Siblings	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1014						
Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1015						
Grandchildren	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1016						
Grandparents	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1017						
Other relatives (e.g. aunt/uncle, or cousins)	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1018						
Close friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1019						
With no one	<input type="checkbox"/>	c10110						

Based on SOEP IQ 2016, question 151a, S. 30

102. Now a hypothetical question: If you were to need long-term care (for example, in the case of a bad accident), who would you ask for help?

Please answer on the following scale, where the value 1 is “Very likely” and the value 10 “Very unlikely”. You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment. If something does not apply to you please select “Not applicable”.

	Very likely					Very unlikely	Not applicable	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1021						
Parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1022						
Parents in-law	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1023						
Siblings	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1024						
Children	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1025						
Grandchildren	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1026						
Grandparents	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1027						
Other relatives (e.g. aunt/uncle, or cousins)	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1028						
Close friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	c1029						
With no one	<input type="checkbox"/>	c10210						

In Anlehnung an SOEP IF 2016, Frage 151c, S. 30

Your connection to Germany and the planned duration of your stay abroad

[Filter: Stayer-Emigrants, Panel-Emigrants & Panel-Onmigrants]

103. How much time have you spent in Germany since you left?		
I have not been to Germany since I left	1	<u>c103</u>
Approximate number of days ...	2	<u>c103b</u>

Page 66 Your connection to Germany and the planned duration of your stay abroad

[to all]

104. Have you seriously been thinking of moving back to Germany or another country later?	c104
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 107)	2
Don't know (Continue with question 107)	3

SOEP 2014 F145

Page 67 Your connection to Germany and the planned duration of your stay abroad

[Opens if c0104=1]

105. Which country do you intend to move to?	c105
Back to Germany/ To the country where you previously lived (Country)	1
To another country	2
Don't know yet	98

Based on SOEP 2014 F 147

[Opens if c0104=1]

106. And why do you want to leave the country you currently live (Country W3) / Germany?		
Please tick everything that is true. (Multiple nominations possible)		
Stay was planned for a limited period of time	0/1	<u>c1061</u>
Own professional reasons	0/1	<u>c1062</u>
Professional reasons of my partner	0/1	<u>c1063</u>
Other reasons regarding the partnership	0/1	<u>c1064</u>
Family reasons (e.g. proximity to relatives)	0/1	<u>c1065</u>
Financial reasons	0/1	<u>c1066</u>
Dissatisfaction with life in the country where I live (Country W3)	0/1	<u>c1067</u>
Educational or training-related reasons / studies	0/1	<u>c1068</u>
For reasons of my personal lifestyle (e.g. better climate, other way of life)	0/1	<u>c1069</u>
[When Country W3 = United Kingdom]	0/1	<u>c10610</u>
The UK's exit from the EU (Brexit)		
Other reasons:	0/1	<u>c10688</u>

Page 68 Your connection to Germany and the planned duration of your stay abroad

Intentions to return and planned length of stay in current country

107. And how long do you want to stay in the country you currently live (Country W3) / Germany?	c107
For a maximum of one more year (Continue with Page 69)	1
A few more years	2
Forever (Continue with Page 69)	3
Don't know yet (Continue with Page 69)	98

[Opens if 107>=2)

108. How many years do you plan to stay in the country you currently live (Country W3) / Germany?	c108
.....	

Filter: Information about employment status from wave 1 does not exist

Here are some questions about your current employment.

109. What is your current occupational status? What describes your current situation (in the past seven days) the best? I was...	<u>c109</u>
Please only indicate the activity that fits your situation the best. If you are in several activities, please indicate the activity for which you spent the most time	
Blue- or white-collar worker	1
Civil servants (including judges and professional soldiers)	2
Self-employed or freelancer	3
Low or irregular employment	4
In first-time in-service/apprenticeship	5
In further training, retraining or further occupational training	6
Registered unemployed	7
In retirement/early retirement	8
On maternity leave/parental leave	9
Attending school/university/vocational school	10
Voluntary military service, federal volunteer Service or similar	11
Work and Travel, Au Pair or similar	12
Housemaker	13
Other [Please specify]	88
.....	

Based on SOEP 2017 I 122

Filter: Information on employment status from wave 1 available

In the last survey in [month] [year] we asked you some questions about your employment situation at that time. Here we would like to know whether something has changed in terms of your employment situation since the last survey or remained the same

110. Let us start with your main activity at the time. In the last survey, you stated that the following activity best describes your situation at the time:	<u>c110</u>
“.....”	
Is this still your main activity or has it changed?	
My main activity still is “...”	1
My main activity has changed (Continue with question 113)	2
Displayed information from the last survey is incorrect (Continue with question 111)	3

Filter: Information from last survey is not correct

You have indicated that the information about your main activity, which we stored about you from the last survey in [month] [year], is incorrect. Please correct the information here and then click on "Next".

If the information we store is correct, please go back to a page and confirm your stored information there.

<p>111. What was your main activity at the time of the last survey? What described your situation in [month] [year] the best? <u>c111</u></p>	
<p>Please only indicate the activity that fits your situation the best. If you are in several activities, please indicate the activity for which you spent the most time</p>	
Blue- or white-collar worker	1
Civil servants (including judges and professional soldiers)	2
Self-employed or freelancer	3
Low or irregular employment	4
In first-time in-service/apprenticeship	5
In further training, retraining or further occupational training	6
Registered unemployed	7
In retirement/early retirement	8
On maternity leave/parental leave	9
Attending school/university/vocational school	10
Voluntary military service, federal volunteer Service or similar	11
Work and Travel, Au Pair or similar	12
Housemaker	13
Other [Please specify]	88
.....	

Based on SOEP 2017 I 122

Page 72 Current employment status

We have now adjusted the information about your main activity. Now we would like to know whether something has changed for you in relation to your main activity at the time of the last survey in [month] [year] or remained the same.

112. At the time of the last survey, you were:	c112
“...”	
Is this still your main activity or has it changed?	
My main activity is still “...” (Continue with Page 74)	<input type="checkbox"/>
My main activity has changed (Continue with question 113)	<input type="checkbox"/>

[End of block information from the last survey incorrect]

Filter: Employment status is not correct

You have indicated that your employment status has changed.

113. What is your current occupational status? What describes your current situation (in the last seven days) the best? c113	
Please only indicate the activity that fits your situation the best. If you are in several activities, please indicate the activity for which you spent the most time	
Blue- or white-collar worker	1
Civil servants (including judges and professional soldiers)	2
Self-employed or freelancer	3
Low or irregular employment	4
In first-time in-service/apprenticeship	5
In further training, retraining or further occupational training	6
Registered unemployed	7
In retirement/early retirement	8
On maternity leave/parental leave	9
Attending school/university/vocational school	10
Voluntary military service, federal volunteer Service or similar	11
Work and Travel, Au Pair or similar	12
Housemaker	13
Other [Please specify]	88
.....	

Based on SOEP 2017 I 122

[End of block employment situation has changed]

Page 74 Change in employment status since W2

FILTER after previous CHAPTER

W3 not EMP & W2 = [not EMP | Retiree | in apprenticeship| student] => Page 113

W3 Retiree & W2 = [not EMP | Retiree | in apprenticeship| student] => Page 116

W3 in apprenticeship & W2 = [not EMP | Retiree | in apprenticeship| student] => Page 129

W3 student & W2 = [not EMP | Retiree | in apprenticeship| student] => Page 121

W3 self-EMP & W2 = [not EMP | self-EMP | Retiree | in apprenticeship| student] => Page 99

W3 not EMP & W2 = [self-EMP] => Question 114

W3 Retiree & W2 = [self-EMP] => Question 114

W3 in apprenticeship & W2 = [self-EMP] => Question 114

W3 EMP/civil servant/low or irregular EMP & W2 = [self-EMP] => Question 114

W3 [Blue-collar worker | white-collar worker | civil servants | low or irregular EMP] & W2 [Blue-collar worker | white-collar worker | civil servants | low or irregular EMP] => Question 115

W3 [not EMP | self-EMP | Retiree | in apprenticeship] & W2 [Blue-collar worker | white-collar worker | civil servants | low or irregular EMP] => Question 120

Page 75 Change in employment status since W2

Abandonment of Self-Employment after W2

114. In our last survey in [month/year] you indicated that you were self-employed at that time. Why did u abandon this activity?	c114
Economic reasons	1
Personal or family related reasons	2
Health related reasons	3
Legal reasons	4
Other	88

(Continue with CHAPTER # depending on indications on Page 74)

Change of employer since W2

115. Have you changed your job position or employer since our last survey in [month/year]?	c115
Yes, once	
Yes, several times	
No (Continue with CHAPTER # depending on indications on Page 74)	

116. In which month or year did you leave your previous employer or job position.	c116
Drop-Down month // Drop-Down year	

117. In which way did your previous job end?	c117
Through a new position at the same employer	1
Due to the closure of the service	2
By own termination/resignation	3
By dismissal on the part of the employer	4
By dissolution contract / by agreement	5
Temporary employment or training was completed	6
Leave of absence / Maternity leave / Parental leave	7

Page 77 Change in employment status since W2

118. Did you already have a new job or a new employment contract in mind at the time of leaving?	c118
Yes, new position in prospect	1
Yes, already new employment contract	2
No, had nothing yet	3
I have not been looking for a new job	4

119. In which month and year did you start working in this new position?	c119
Drop-Down month // Drop-Down year	

(Continue with CHAPTER # depending on indications on Page 74)

Leaving the employer since W2

<p>120. Since our last survey in [month/year] your employment situation has changed, and you are no longer employed.</p> <p>In which month and year did you leave your previous employer or job position?</p>	<u>c120</u>
<p>Drop-Down month // Drop-Down year</p>	

<p>121. In which way did your previous job end?</p>	<u>c121</u>
Through a new position at the same employer	1
Due to the closure of the service	2
By own termination/resignation	3
By dismissal on the part of the employer	4
By dissolution contract / by agreement	5
Temporary employment or training was completed	6
Leave of absence / Maternity leave / Parental leave	7

(Continue with CHAPTER # depending on indications on Page 74)

Filter: employees' information from wave 1 does not exist

Industry

126. Which industry does your company belong to?	c126
Please select only one answer option.	
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

(Continue with Page 81)

Page 81 Your current employment situation

Filter: employees' information from wave 1 available

Now we would like to know whether something has changed for you in terms of your professional activity since the last survey in the [month] [year] or whether it remained the same.

127. From the last survey in [month] [year] we have recorded the following information about your employment situation.					
Please indicate whether your situation has changed or remained the same					
Question for:	Answer in last survey:	My situation ...		Displayed information from the last survey is incorrect	
		... has remained the same	... has changed		
		1	2	3	c1271
Occupation:	„[BTW2]“	(Hide question 128)	(Continue with Page 85)	(Continue with Page 82)	
Industry:	„[BRW2]“	(Hide question 129)	(Continue with Page 85)	(Continue with Page 82)	c1272
(If c1271=1 and c1272=1 Continue with Page 87)					

POPUP [If c c1271 or c1272 =3; Misinformation]:

You have indicated that the information about your professional activity, which we stored about you from the last survey in [month] [year], is incorrect. If you want to correct them, please click on "Next". If the information we store is correct, please click on "Back".

Filter: employees' information from the last survey is not correct

You have indicated that the information from the last survey is incorrect. Would you please correct the wrong information accordingly?

[Hide if c0 c1271=1 or 2]

<p>128. What was your position/occupation, at the time of the last survey in [month/year]? c128</p> <p><i>[If civil servants]</i> Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not 'civil servants in the higher service', but 'financial officials in the higher service'.</p> <p><i>[If blue/white collar worker]</i> Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not "clerk", but: "shipping clerk", not "blue-collar worker", but: "machine metalworker".</p> <p><i>[To both]</i> If you do not know the German name, please try to describe your profession.</p>

SOEP 2017 I 52 SOEP or previously IAB BAMF 2016 146 or SOEP Migrants First survey 2015 91

Filter: employees' information from the last survey is not correct

[hide if c1272=1 or 2]

129. Which industry did the company belong to in which you were working at the time of the last survey in [month] [year]? Please select <u>only one</u> answer option.	c129
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

Page 84 Your current employment situation

We have adjusted the information about your employment situation according to your information. Now we would like to know whether something has changed for you in terms of your employment situation since the last survey in [month] [year] or whether it remained the same.

130. We corrected your indications for the time of your last survey in [month/year] and noted the following information about your employment situation.

Please indicate whether your situation has changed or remained the same

Question for:	Answer in last survey:	My situation ...		
		... has remained the same	... has changed	
Occupation:	[BTW2] / [c128]	1 (Hide question 131)	2 (Continue with Page 85)	<u>c1301</u>
Industry	[BR W2] / [c129]	1 (Hide question 132)	2 (Continue with Page 85)	<u>c1302</u>

(If c1301=1 and c1302=1 Continue with Page 87)

[End of block information from the last survey incorrect]

Filter: professional activity [c1271 or c1301=2] or Industry [c1272 or c1302=2]
has changed

Occupation

[Hide if c1271 or c1301=1]

131. What is your current position/occupation?

[If civil servants]

Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not 'civil servants in the higher service', but 'financial officials in the higher service'.

[If blue/white collar worker]

Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not "clerk", but: "shipping clerk", not "blue-collar worker", but: "machine metalworker".

[To both]

If you do not know the German name, please try to describe your profession.

SOEP 2017 | 52 SOEP or previously IAB BAMF 2016 146 or SOEP Migrants First survey 2015 91

Page 86 Your current employment situation

Filter: professional activity [c1251 or c1301=2] or Industry [c2 or c1302=2] has changed

Industry

[Hide if c1272=1 or c1302=1]

132. Which industry does the company in which you work belong to? Please select <u>only one answer option</u> .	c132
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

[End of Block professional activity or industry changed]

Page 87 Your current employment situation

Deployment

[Panel-Remigrants OR Panel-Onmigrants OR Panel-Emigrants]

133. What has changed in relation to your employer since your move in [month] [year] [to the country where you currently live (Country W3)/ to Germany]? Your current employer is ...	c133
... the same employer as before	1
... a subsidiary of the last employer	2
... a different employer than before (Continue with Page 88).	3
<i>Not applicable</i> (Continue with Page 88).	-2

[Panel-Remigrants, Panel-Onmigrants OR Panel-Emigrants]

134. Have you been sent by your employer?	c134
Yes	1
No	2

Working time

[Again, to all employees]

135. How many hours per week are stipulated in your contract (excluding overtime)?	
<input type="checkbox"/> No fixed working time	<u>c135a</u>
Hours per week:	<u>c135</u>

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136. And how many hours do you generally work, including overtime?	
Hours per week:	<u>c136</u>

SOEP 2017 | 80

Wage

137. What was your average monthly gross earnings last month?	
If you received extra income such as vacation pay or back pay, please do not include this.	
Gross earnings mean income before deduction of taxes and social security	
No information given	c137a
Gross earnings (in euros)	c137

SOEP 2017 | 97

138. What was your average monthly net earnings last month?	
If you received extra income such as vacation pay or back pay, please do not include this.	
Net earnings mean income after deduction of taxes, social security, and unemployment and health insurance.	
No information given	c138a
Net earnings (in euro) (Continue with question 140)	c138

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Page 90 Your current employment situation

139. Would you tell us, if any, which category your average monthly net profit is in?	<u>c139</u>
less than 500 euros	1
500 to less than 1000 euros	2
1000 to less than 1500 Euros	3
1500 to less than 2000 euros	4
2000 to less than 2500 euros	5
2500 to less than 3000 euros	6
3000 to less than 4000 euros	7
4000 to less than 5000 euros	8
5000 to less than 7500 euros	9
7500 Euro and more	10

Page 91 Your current employment situation

Licensing and professional foreclosure

[Only if the professional activity of wave 2 to 3 has changed: c1271 or c1301=2]

140. Does this job correspond to the occupation for which you were trained?	c140
Yes	1
No	2
Still in education or training	3
I have not been trained for a particular occupation	4

SOEP 2017 | 53

[Only if the professional activity of wave 2 to 3 has changed: c1271 or c1301=2]

141. What kind of training is usually required for this activity?	c141
No vocational qualification required	1
Completed vocational training required	2
A degree in higher education required	3
Completed university studies required	4

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Page 92 Your current employment situation

Employment contract and supervisor status

142.Do you have a fixed-term or permanent employment contract?	c142
Permanent contract	1
Fixed-term contract	2
Not applicable/Do not have an employment contract	3

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143.In your position at work, do you supervise others? In other words, do people work under your direction?	c143
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 145)	2

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[Hide if c143=1]

144.How many people work under our direction?	c144
_____ People	

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Page 93 Your current employment situation

[c115=1 or 2]

145. Approximately how many people does the company as a whole?	c145
This does not refer to a local unit of the company, but to the entire company.	
Less than 5 employees	1
From 5 up to, but less than 10 employees	2
From 10 up to, but less than 20 employees	3
From 20 up to, but less than 100 employees	4
From 100 up to, but less than 200 employees	5
From 200 up to but less than 2000 employees	6
2000 or more employees	7

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[c115=1 or 2]

146. If you think about your current employment, is your place of work in [the country where you live (Country W3) / Germany]?	c146
Yes (Continue with question 158)	1
No	2

[Hide if 146=2]

147. In which country is your workplace located?	c147
In [Germany/the country where you live (Country W3)]	1
In another country (not in the country where you currently live (Country W3) or Germany)	2

Orientation on MZ2018 | F44, F45

Work-Life-Balance

152. Do you work for your company – even if only sometimes – from home?					c152
No, never	Daily	Several times per week	Every other week (Rotating shift)	Rarely, only on demand	
1	2	3	4	5	

BIBB/BAuA- Employee survey 2018 F228 F229 (Merge)

156.How often can you be considerate of family or private interests while planning your working time?	c156
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4

BIBB/BAuA- Employee survey 2018 F208

Page 96 Your current employment situation

157.How often has each of the following happened to you during the past three months?						
<i>Please make an indication in every row.</i>						
	Several times a week	Several times a month	Once or twice	Never	Not applicable	
I have come home from work too tired to do the chores which need to be done.	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1571</u>
It has been difficult for me to fulfil my family responsibilities because of the amount of time I spent on my job	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1572</u>
I have arrived at work too tired to function well because of the household work I had done	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1573</u>
I have found it difficult to concentrate at work because of my family responsibilities.	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1574</u>

Work-Family Conflict Scale (ISSP)

Subjective labor market opportunities

158.If you were currently looking for a new job: Is it or would it be easy, difficult, or almost impossible to find an appropriate position?	c158
Easy	1
Difficult	2
Almost impossible	3
I don't know	98

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(Continue with Page 139)

[End of block employees]

Occupation

Filter: Self-employed/freelancer information wave 1 not available

159.What is your current position/occupation? c159 Please state the exact job title, i.e. not "entrepreneur", but: "head of a metalworking company", not "freelancer", but: "lawyer". If you do not know the German name, please try to rewrite the profession.

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Industry

160.Which industry does your company belong to? c160	
Please select <u>only one</u> answer option.	
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

Filter: Self-employed/freelancer information from wave 1 available

Now we would like to know whether something has changed in terms of your professional situation since the last survey in [month] [year] or whether it remained the same.

161.From the last survey in [month] [year] we have recorded the following information about your employment situation.					
Please indicate whether your situation has changed or whether it remained the same					
Question for:	Answer in last survey:	My situation ...		Display information from last survey is incorrect	
		... has remained the same	... has changed		
		1	2	3	c1611
Occupation:	[BT W2]	(Hide question 165)	(Continue with Page 103)	(Continue with Page 100)	
		1	2	3	c1612
Industry:	[BR W2]	(Hide question Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.)	(Continue with Page 103)	(Continue with Page 100)	

If c1611=1 and c1612 =1 Continue with Page 105.

POPUP [If c1611 or c1612 =3; Misinformation]:

You have indicated that the information about your professional activity, which we stored about you from the last survey in [month] [year], is incorrect. If you want to correct them, please click on "Next". If the information we store is correct, please click on "Back".

Occupation

Filter: Information from last survey is not correct

You have indicated that the information from the last survey is incorrect. Would you please correct the wrong information accordingly?

[Hide if c1611=1 or 2]

162. What was your position/occupation at the time of the last survey in [month]
[year]?

Please state the exact job title, i.e. not "entrepreneur", but: "head of a metalworking company", not "freelancer", but: "lawyer".

If you do not know the German name, please try to rewrite the profession.

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Industry

[Hide if c1612=1 or 2]

163. At the time of the last survey in the [month] [year], which industry did your company belong to? Please select <u>only one</u> answer option.	c163
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

Page 102 Your current employment situation

We have adjusted the information about your employment situation according to your information. Now we would like to know whether something has changed for you in terms of your employment situation since the last survey in [month] [year] or whether it remained the same.

164. From the last survey in [month] [year] we have recorded the following information about your employment situation.				
Please indicate whether your situation has changed or whether it remained the same				
Question for:	Answer in last survey:	My situation ...		
		... has remained the same	... has changed	
Occupation:	[BT W2] / [c162]	1 (Hide question 165)	2 (Continue with Page 103)	c1641
Industry:	[BR W2] / [c163]	1 (Hide question Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.)	2 (Continue with Page 103)	c1642
If c1641=1 and c1642 =1 Continue with Page 105.				

[End of block information from the last survey incorrect]

Page 103 Your current employment situation

Occupation

Filter: Employment has changed

[Hide if c1611=1]

165. What is your current position/occupation?

Please state the exact job title, i.e. not "entrepreneur", but: "head of a metalworking company", not "freelancer", but: "lawyer".

If you do not know the German name, please try to rewrite the profession.

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Industry

[Hide if c1612=1]

166. Which industry does your company belong to? c166	
Please select <u>only one</u> answer option.	
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

Page 105 Your current employment situation

Size of business and country of workplace

[Again, to all self-employed/freelancer]

167. How many employees do you have?		c167
None	1	
1-9	2	
10 or more	3	

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[Only to newly self-employed/freelancer]

168. If you think about your current employment, is your place of work in [the country where you live (Country W3) / Germany]?		c168
Yes (Continue with question 171)	1	
No	2	

[Opens if 168=2]

169. In which country is your workplace located?		c169
In [Germany/ the country where you live (Country W3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
In another country (not in the country where you currently live (Country W3) or Germany)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Orientation to MZ2018 | F44, F45

Working hours

170.How many hours per week do you work on average?	c170
..... Hours per week	

Page 107 Your current employment situation

Profit

171. What is your average monthly gross profit?	
No information given	<u>c171a</u>
Gross profit (in euros) -----	<u>c171</u>

172. What is your average monthly net profit?	
No information given	<u>c172a</u>
Net profit (in euros) ----- (Continue with question 174)	<u>c172</u>

173. Would you tell us, if any, which category your average monthly net profit is in? c173	
Please choose one of the following answers:	
Less than 500 euros	1
500 to less than 1000 euros	2
1000 to less than 1500 euros	3
1500 to less than 2000 euros	4
2000 to less than 2500 euros	5
2500 to less than 3000 euros	6
3000 to less than 4000 euros	7
4000 to less than 5000 euros	8
5000 to less than 7500 euros	9
7500 euros and more	10

Page 109 Your current employment situation

Licensing and professional closure

[Only if the occupation has changed from wave 2 to 3: c1611 or c1641=2]

174.Does your current job correspond to the occupation for which you were trained?	c174
Yes	1
No	2
I have not been trained for a particular occupation	3

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175.What kind of training is usually required for this activity?	c175
No vocational qualification required	1
Completed vocational training required	2
A degree in higher education required	3
Completed university studies required	4

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Page 110 Your current employment situation

Work-Life-Balance

178.How often can you be considerate of family or private interests while planning your working time?	c178
Often	1
Sometimes	2
Rarely	3
Never	4

BIBB/BAuA- Employee survey 2018 F208

Page 111 Your current employment situation

179. How often has each of the following happened to you during the past three months?						
<i>Please make an indication in every row!</i>						
	Several times a week	Several times a month	Once or twice	Never	Not applicable	
I have come home from work too tired to do the chores which need to be done.	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1791</u>
It has been difficult for me to fulfil my family responsibilities because of the amount of time I spent on my job	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1792</u>
I have arrived at work too tired to function well because of the household work I had done	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1793</u>
I have found it difficult to concentrate at work because of my family responsibilities.	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c1794</u>

Work-Family Conflict Scale (ISSP)

Page 112 Your current employment situation

Subjective labor market opportunities

180.If you were currently looking for a new job: Is it or would it be easy, difficult, or almost impossible to find an appropriate position?	c180
Easy	1
Difficult	2
Almost impossible	3
I don't know	98

SOEP 2017 F37

(Continue with Page 139)

[End of block self-employed/freelancers]

Employment intentions

Filter: Non-employed

[to all non-employees W3]

181. Do you intent to obtain (or resume) employment in the future?	c181
No, definitely not (Continue with question 186)	1
Probably not	2
Probably	3
Yes, definitely	4
Don't know (Continue with question 186)	98

SOEP 2017 F34

[Opens if c181=2, 3 or 4]

182. When, approximately, would you like to start working?	c182
As soon as possible	1
Within the coming year	2
In the next 2 to 5 years	3
In more than 5 years	4

SOEP 2017 F35

Licensing and professional closure

[Only if the occupation has changed from wave 2 to 3: c1611 or c1641=2]

183. Would you like to carry out a particular professional activity?	c183
Yes, in any case	1
Yes, if possible	2
No (Continue with question 186	3

184. What professional activity would you like to pursue?	c184
Please state the exact job title, i.e. not "entrepreneur", but: "head of a metalworking company", not "freelancer", but: "lawyer".	
If you do not know the German name, please try to rewrite the profession briefly	

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185. What type of education or training is usually required for this type of work?	c185
No completed vocational training is required	1
Completed vocational training	2
Degree from technical college (Fachhochschule)	3
Degree from a university or other institution of higher education	4

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Subjective labor market opportunities

186.If you were currently looking for a new job: Is it or would it be easy, difficult, or almost impossible to find an appropriate position?	<u>c186</u>
Easy	1
Difficult	2
Almost impossible	3
Don't know	98

SOEP 2017 F37

(Continue with Page 139)

187. Are you currently receiving retirement benefits such as a statutory old-age pension or state pension, a widow's pension, or an incapacity pension?	c187
Yes	1
No	2

NEPS SC6 Wave 8: 301

Page 117 Your current employment situation

Filter: Retirement since wave 1

[Only to new pensioners]

188. Why did you retire?		
Please tick everything that is true. (Multiple nominations possible)		
Reaching the legal age limit	0/1	<u>c1881</u>
Fulfillment of the eligibility requirements for an old-age pension	0/1	<u>c1882</u>
Fulfillment of the eligibility requirements for an occupational pension	0/1	<u>c1883</u>
Received offer for an early retirement scheme	0/1	<u>c1884</u>
Has been terminated (e.g. early retirement benefits, unemployment benefit, etc.)	0/1	<u>c1885</u>
Due to my poor health	0/1	<u>c1886</u>
Due to the poor health of family members or friends	0/1	<u>c1887</u>
To retire at the same time as spouse or partner	0/1	<u>c1888</u>
To spend more time with my family	0/1	<u>c1889</u>
To enjoy life	0/1	<u>c1881</u>
		<u>0</u>

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Page 118 Your current employment situation

[Return to all pensioners W3)

189. Many people are also employed during retirement, often in form of a secondary employment. What about you?	c189
I am currently working	1
I intend to start working (Continue with question 191)	2
I am not interested in working (Continue with question 192)	3

Based on NEPS SC6 Wave 8: 306

Page 119 Your current employment situation

[Filter c189=1; currently in employment]

190. There are several reasons why people are working during their retirement. To what extent are the following reasons true for you? One reason is ...					
	Does not apply at all	Does rather not apply	Does rather apply	Does apply completely	
... to continue to earn money	1	2	3	4	<u>c1901</u>
... to feel needed	1	2	3	4	<u>c1902</u>
... to socialize with other people	1	2	3	4	<u>c1903</u>
... recognition and appreciation	1	2	3	4	<u>c1904</u>
... sharing knowledge and experience	1	2	3	4	<u>c1905</u>
... that I enjoy working	1	2	3	4	<u>c1906</u>
... to have a regular daily routine	1	2	3	4	<u>c1907</u>
... further development and further education	1	2	3	4	<u>c1908</u>
... to stay mentally fit	1	2	3	4	<u>c1909</u>

Based on TOP, Wave1, X304

(Continue with Page 139)

[Filter c189=2; Employment intended]

191. There are several reasons why people want to work during their retirement. To what extent are the following reasons true for you? One reason is ...					
	Does not apply at all	Does rather not apply	Does rather apply	Does apply completely	
... to continue to earn money	1	2	3	4	<u>c1911</u>
... to feel needed	1	2	3	4	<u>c1912</u>
... to socialize with other people	1	2	3	4	<u>c1913</u>
... recognition and appreciation	1	2	3	4	<u>c1914</u>
... sharing knowledge and experience	1	2	3	4	<u>c1915</u>
... that I enjoy working	1	2	3	4	<u>c1916</u>
... to have a regular daily routine	1	2	3	4	<u>c1917</u>
... further development and further education	1	2	3	4	<u>c1918</u>
... to stay mentally fit	1	2	3	4	<u>c1919</u>

Based on TOP, Wave1, X304

(Continue with Page 139)

[Filter c189=3; currently not interested in employment]

192.To what extent do the following reasons apply to you?					
In retirement I don't want to work anymore because...					
	Does not apply at all	Does rather not apply	Does rather apply	Does apply completely	
... I don't enjoy working	1	2	3	4	<u>c1921</u>
... I have no opportunities in the labor market	1	2	3	4	<u>c1922</u>
... I have health problems	1	2	3	4	<u>c1923</u>
... I have to look after a sick or dependent person	1	2	3	4	<u>c1924</u>
... I want to spend more time with my family	1	2	3	4	<u>c1925</u>
... I want more time for myself	1	2	3	4	<u>c1926</u>
... it is not financially necessary	1	2	3	4	<u>c1927</u>
... I have worked enough	1	2	3	4	<u>c1928</u>

Based on TOP, Wave 1, X309, X310

(Continue with question 221)

Page 121 Your current employment situation

Students

193.Are you currently attending university or school?	c193
I am attending university	1
I am attending school (Continue with Page 139)	2

Based on NEPS Starting Cohort 5, Wave 8, F2

Page 122 Filter: Studying already at the time of wave 1

[Opens if wave 1 or wave 2=Student & c110 or c112 =1]

194. Is this the same course of studies as at the time of the last survey in [month] [year]?	c194
Yes (Continue with Page 139)	1
No	2

Page 123 Your current employment situation

Filter: Study entry since wave 1

195.What degree does your current study lead to?	c195
Bachelor	1
Master	2
State examination	3
Doctorate/Ph.D.	4
Other university degree	88

Based on NEPS Starting Cohort 5, page 5.

196. How many semesters (including the current semester) have you been enrolled in a university?

c196

This refers to the semesters in your current studies plus, if true, semesters completed in another study, as well as semesters on leave and practical semesters.

If you are studying in a different study structure (e.g. with trimesters), try to convert this according to the semester logic (2 semesters per year).

.....

Based on NEPS Starting Cohort 5, page 7.

197. And how many semesters (including the current semester) have you been enrolled in your current studies?

c197

If you are studying in a different study structure (e.g. with trimesters), try to convert this according to the semester logic (2 semesters per year).

.....

Based on NEPS Starting Cohort 5, page 7.

Page 125 Your current employment situation

Filter: Students abroad

[Stayer Emigrant, Panel Emigrants or Panel Onmigrants]

198.Are your current studies in [Country W3] a stay abroad while studying at a German university or are you mainly studying at the current university?	c198
Stay abroad while studying at a German university	1
Studies are mainly carried out at the current university in (Country W3 (Continue with question 201)	2
The studies took mainly place abroad (Continue with question 201)	3

199.Is your current stay abroad in the country (Country W3) where you live in mandatory in your curriculum?	c199
Yes	1
No, it was not mandatory, but it was supported by the course structure (e.g. a mobility or practical semester)	2
No, it was not mandatory and was not supported by the course structure	3

Based on DAAD Student Survey 2017, B4

Page 126 Your current employment situation

200. Is your current stay abroad part of one of the following organized mobility programs?		c200
TEMPUS		1
ERASMUS (MUNDUS)		2
LINGUA		3
Other mobility program		4
No		5

201. How do you finance your studies? (Multiple nominations possible)		
Parental support	0/1	<u>c2011</u>
BAföG/student grant	0/1	<u>c2012</u>
Educational credit/student loan	0/1	<u>c2013</u>
Scholarship (e.g. study foundation, party-affiliated foundation, church foundation, etc.)	0/1	<u>c2014</u>
Employment before/during studies	0/1	<u>c2015</u>
Other	0/1	<u>c2016</u>
Don't know yet	0/1	<u>c2017</u>

Based on SOEP 2014 F 147

(Continue with question 221)

Page 127 Your current employment situation

Filter: Students in Germany

Stayer-Remigrants, Panel-Remigrants

202. Are your current studies in Germany a stay abroad while studying at a foreign university or are you mainly studying at the current university?	c202
Stay in Germany while studying at a foreign university	1
Studies are mainly carried out at the current university in (Continue with question 205)	2

203. Is your current stay in Germany mandatory in your curriculum?	c203
Yes	1
No, it was not mandatory, but it was supported by the course structure (e.g. a mobility or practical semester)	2
No, it was not mandatory and was not supported by the course structure	3
I don't know	98

Based on DAAD Student Survey 2017, B4

Page 128 Your current employment situation

204. Is your current stay in Germany part of one of the following organized mobility programs?		c204
Tempus		1
ERASMUS (MUNDUS)		2
LINGUA		3
Other mobility program		4
No		5
Don't know		98

205. How do you finance your studies?		
(Multiple nominations possible)		
Parental support	0/1	<u>c2051</u>
BAföG/student grant	0/1	<u>c2052</u>
Educational credit/student loan	0/1	<u>c2053</u>
Scholarship (e.g. study foundation, party-affiliated foundation, religious foundation, etc.)	0/1	<u>c2054</u>
Employment before/during studies	0/1	<u>c2055</u>
Other	0/1	<u>c20588</u>
Don't know yet	0/1	<u>c20598</u>

Based on SOEP 2014 F 147

(Continue with question 221)

Filter: Personal information from wave 1 not available in training/continuing training

Occupation

206. In which professional field do you complete your training? c206
Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not "commercial employee", but: "forwarding clerk", not "worker", but: "machine metalworker". If you do not know the German name, please try to describe your profession.

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Industry

207. Which industry does your company belong to? c207	
Please select <u>only one</u> answer option.	
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

Page 130 Your current employment situation

Filter: Personal information from wave 2 available in training/continuing training

Now we would like to know whether something has changed in terms of your professional situation since the last survey in [month] [year] or whether it remained the same.

208. From the last survey in [month] [year] we have recorded the following information about your employment situation.					
Please indicate whether your situation has changed or whether it remained the same.					
Question for:	Answer in last survey:	My situations ...		Displayed information from the last survey is incorrect	
		... has remained the same	... has changed		
Occupation:	[BTW2]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>c2081</u>
		(Hide question 212)	(Continue with Page 134)	(Continue with Page 131)	
Industry:	[BR W2]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>c2082</u>
		(Hide question 213)	(Continue with Page 134)	(Continue with Page 131)	
If c2081=1 and c2082 =1 Continue with question 214					

POPUP [If c2081 or c c2082 =3; Misinformation]:

You have indicated that your information about your professional activity, which we stored about you from the last survey in [month] [year], is incorrect. If you want to correct them, please click on "Next". If the information we store is correct, please click on "Back".

Industry

[Hide if c2082=1 or 2]

210. Which Industry did your company belong to in which you were working at the time of the last survey in [month] [year]? c210	
Please select only one answer option.	
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

Page 133 Your current employment situation

We have adjusted the information about your employment situation according to your information. Now we would like to know whether something has changed for you in terms of your employment situation since the last survey in [month] [year] or whether it remained the same.

211. From the last survey in [month] [year] we have recorded the following information about your employment situation.				
Please indicate whether your situation has changed or whether it remained the same.				
Question for:	Answer in last survey:	My situation ...		
		... has remained the same	... has changed	
<i>Occupation:</i>	[BTW2] / [c209]	<input type="checkbox"/> (Hide question 212)	<input type="checkbox"/> (Continue with Page 134)	<u>c2111</u>
<i>Industry</i>	[BRW2] / [c210]	<input type="checkbox"/> (Hide question 213)	<input type="checkbox"/> (Continue with Page 134)	<u>c2112</u>
If c2111=1 and c c2112 =1 Continue with question 214				

Page 134 Your current employment situation

Filter: Employment has changed

Occupation

[Hide if c2081 or c2111=1]

212. In which professional field do you complete your training?	c212
Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not "commercial employee", but: "forwarding clerk", not "worker", but: "machine metalworker". If you do not know the German name, please try to describe your profession.	

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Industry

[Hide if c2082 or c2112=1]

213. Which industry does your company belong to? Please select <u>only one</u> answer option.	c213
Construction	1
Mining, quarrying	2
Energy and water supply	3
Provision of financial and insurance services	4
Provision of professional, scientific, and technical services	5
Provision of other services	6
Provision of other economic services	7
Education (and childcare)	8
Accommodation and food service activities	9
Human health and social work activities	10
Real estate activities	11
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods	12
Information and communication	13
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	15
Public administration, defense, compulsory social security	16
Manufacturing, manufacture of goods	17
Transportation and storage	18

Working Hours

214. How many hours per week are stipulated in your contract (excluding overtime)?	
No fixed working time	<u>c214a</u>
Hours per week:	<u>c214</u>

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215. And how many hours do you generally work, including any over-time?	
Hours per week:	<u>c215</u>

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Company size

[Again, to all in training/continuing training]

216. Approximately how many people does the company employ as a whole?	
This does not refer to a local unit of the company, but to the entire company.	
Less than 5 employees,	1
From 5 up to, but less than 10 employees	2
From 10 up to, but less than 20 employees	3
From 20 up to less, but than 100 employees	4
From 100 up to less than, but 200 employees	5
From 200 up to, but less than 2000 employees	6
2000 or more employees	7

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Salary

[Again, to all in training/continuing training]

217. What was your average monthly gross earnings last month?	
If you received extra income such as vacation pay or back pay, please do not include this.	
Gross earnings mean income before deduction of taxes and social security	
No information given	<u>c217a</u>
Gross earnings (in euros)	<u>c217</u>

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218. What was your average monthly net earnings last month?	
If you received extra income such as vacation pay or back pay, please do not include this.	
Net earnings mean income after deduction of taxes, social security, and unemployment and health insurance.	
No information given	<u>c218a</u>
Net earnings (in euro)	<u>c218</u>

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Change in employer and financing

[Panel-Remigrants, Panel Onmigrants, Panel Emigrants]

219. What has changed in relation to your employer as a way of moving abroad to the country you currently live in [Country W3 / Germany]?		c219
Your current employer is ...		
... the same employer as in Germany		1
... a subsidiary of the last employer in Germany		2
... a completely different employer than in Germany		3
Not applicable		-2

220. Is your current [stay abroad/stay in Germany] part of one of the following organized mobility programs?		c220
TEMPUS		1
ERASMUS (MUNDUS)		2
LINGUA		3
Other mobility program		4
No		5

(Continue with Page 139)

[Again, to all respondents]

Financial situation of the household budget

Subjective indicator

Now we are interested in the financial situation of your budget as a whole.

221. Which of the descriptions on this card comes closest to how you feel about your household's income nowadays?	c221
Living comfortably on present income	1
Coping on present income	2
Finding it difficult on present income	3
Finding it very difficult on present income	4

Objective indicators

222.If you take it all together, what is the monthly household income of all house-hold members today?

Please enter the net monthly amount, i.e. after deduction of taxes and social security contributions. Please add regular payments such as pensions, housing benefit, child benefit, BAföG, maintenance payments, etc.

If you do not exactly know: Please estimate the monthly amount.

If you live in a shared flat, please provide only your personal income.

No information given c222a

Net household income (in euro) (Continue with Page 142) c222

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Page 141 Your current financial situation

223. Would you tell us, if any, which category your average monthly net house-hold income was in?	c223
Less than 500 euros	1
500 to less than 1000 euros	2
1000 to less than 1500 euros	3
1500 to less than 2000 euros	4
2000 to less than 2500 euros	5
2500 to less than 3000 euros	6
3000 to less than 4000 euros	7
4000 to less than 5000 euros	8
5000 to less than 7500 euros	9
7500 to less than 10000 euros	10
10000 to less than 12500 euros	11
12500 to less than 15000 euros	12
15000 euros or more	13

ESS 2016 HINCFEL F42

(Continue with Page 142)

Sociodemographic

Nationality

Person nationality not specified in wave 1

Now we have a few general questions about you.

224.Do you have the German citizenship?	c224
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 226)	2

[Opens if cFehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.=1]

225.How did you acquire the German citizenship??	c225
By birth	1
By the status as a (late) emigrant (in his own person or as a family member of late emigrants)	2
Through naturalization	3
Adoption by German parents / a German parent	4

Applying for citizenship of the migration country

[Only Stayer-Emigrants, Panel-Emigrants und Panel-Onmigrants]

226.Do you intend to apply for citizenship in the country you currently live in (Country_w3)?	c226
Yes, very sure	1
Yes, likely	2
Rather unlikely	3
Definitely not	4

Status of residence

[Only Stayer-Emigrant]

227. In the last survey, you were asked about your status of residence in [country] and gave the following indication: "[b110]".	<u>c227</u>
Is this residence status still true for you?	
Yes, this information is still true (Continue with Page 146)	1
No, this information is no longer true	2

Page 144 General questions about you

[Only Panel-Emigrant, Panel-Onmigrant, previous wave = no indication or Stayer Emigrant, if c227=2]

228. What is your current status of residence?	c228
I entered as a tourist	1
I have a temporary residence permit/ visa	2
I have an open-ended residence permit/visa	3
I have the nationality of the country which I currently live in	4
[Only for people with German citizenship] As a German citizen, I do not need a residence permit/visa	5
I have a diplomatic status	6
Other	88

Applying for citizenship of the migration country

[Only Stayer-Emigrants, Panel-Emigrants or Panel-Onmigrants]

229. Do you intend to apply for citizenship in the country you currently live in (Country_w3)?	
Yes, very sure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes, likely	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rather unlikely	<input type="checkbox"/>
Definitely not	<input type="checkbox"/>

Language

[Opens if Panel-Emigrant or Panel-Onmigrant c002=4 or 5]

230. Is any language other than German spoken in the country in which you currently live (Country W3)?	<u>c230</u>
This is the language that is predominantly spoken in the region in which you currently live.	
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 235)	2

[Opens if Panel-Emigrant or Panel-Onmigrant or Stayer Emigrants]

<p>231. How well do you assess your knowledge of the language of the country in which you [currently live (Country W3)/previously lived (Country)]? c231</p> <p>This refers to the language that is predominantly spoken in the region where you [now live/then lived].</p>	
Native language (Continue with question 235)	1
Very good	2
Rather good	3
Mediocre	4
Rather bad	5
Very bad	6

232. Did you learn the national language or one of the national languages of the country in which you currently live in school?		<u>c232</u>
Yes		1
No		2

233. Before moving to the country where you currently live, have you tried to improve your knowledge of the national language or one of the national languages?		<u>c233</u>
Yes		1
No (Continue with question 235)		2

234. What did you do to improve your language skills?		
Multiple nominations possible		
Learned it from friends and family	0/1	<u>c2341</u>
Learned it at work	0/1	<u>c2342</u>
Attended language courses	0/1	<u>c2343</u>
Attended other courses	0/1	<u>c2344</u>
Learned it through media consumption (e.g. films, television, newspapers)	0/1	<u>c2345</u>
Learned it through self-study (e.g. books, learning software)	0/1	<u>c2346</u>
Learned it through everyday interactions	0/1	<u>c2347</u>
Other	0/1	<u>c23488</u>

[Panel-Emigrant or Panel-Onmigrant or Stayer Emigrants otherwise continue with next question]

235. Do you speak in the country where you currently live (country W3) ...						
The category "predominantly in the language of the country in which I currently live" may also mean the language that is predominantly spoken in the region in which you now live.						
	... predomi nantly in German	[Hide for Stayer Emigrants with German as language or c230=2] ... predominantly in the language of the country (Country W3)	... predomi nantly in another languag e	... equally in differe nt langua ges	<i>Not appli cable</i>	
... with your family members ...	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c2351</u>
... with your friends ...	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c2352</u>
... at work ...	1	2	3	4	-2	<u>c2353</u>

SOEP 2017 | F193

Information about your use of media

236. In which language do you use media (newspaper, TV, radio, internet etc.), if you inform yourself about what is happening in the world? And how often do you use these media?						
Please tick everything that is true.						
	Daily	Multiple times per week	1-2 times per week	rarely	never	
Media in german language	1	2	3	4	5	<u>c2361</u>
Media in English language	1	2	3	4	5	<u>c2362</u>
Media in the language of the country that you [live/last lived in]? (if the official language there is not german or english)	1	2	3	4	5	<u>c2363</u>
Media in one or more other languages	1	2	3	4	5	<u>c2364</u>

Based on SOEP individual questionnaire 2018 | F188 & SOEP M3/M4 2017 | Q106

237. At which of the following places do you have internet in the country (Country W3) you currently live in?		
At home	0/1	<u>c2371</u>
At work	0/1	<u>c2372</u>
On the go (e.g. via Smartphone, Tablet etc.)	0/1	<u>c2373</u>
Other places	0/1	<u>c2374</u>

Quelle: European Social Survey Round 10 Question Module

Partnership

[If current partner]

Filter: Only to people with partners (new questions)

Now we are interested in your current partnership.

238. In which year is your partner born?	c238
Drop -Down (1940-2002)	

239. Was your partner born in Germany?	c239
Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	98

240. Does your partner have the German citizenship? c240	
Yes (Continue with question 241)	1
No	2
Don't know (Continue with question)	98

240b Which countries citizenship does your partner have? c240b	
Drop Down country list	

241. What type of degree/certificate/diploma did your partner obtain? (for foreign degrees please indicate the German equivalent)? c241	
Please specify only the highest school leaving certificate achieved!	
They do not have a school degree	1
Secondary school degree	2
Intermediate school degree	3
Technical college entrance qualification (completion of a technical secondary school)	4
Abitur (university entrance qualification)	5
Other school degree	88
Don't know	98

Filter: new partner in wave 3

10.3 Filter: new partner in wave 3

242. Did your partner finish vocational training or university/higher education? c242	
Yes	1
No (Continue with question 244)	2
Don't know	98

[Opens if 242=1]

243. What kind of training or degree was this? c243	
Please indicate only the highest level of education or study achieved!	
Doctrine	1
Vocational school, commercial school, school of health care	2
Technical School	3
Civil servant training	4
University of Applied Sciences, Vocational Academy	5
University	6
Other university degree	7
Doctorate, Ph D	8
Other degree	88
Don't know	98

Employment of partner

[Return to all with partners]

244. Is your partner currently in employment? What describes their situation best (in the last seven days)? c244	
Please specify only the activity that best describes the situation of your partner. If they are pursuing more than one activity, please indicate the activity for which they spend the most time.	
Working full-time	1
In part-time employment	2
Self-employed / freelance	3
Low or irregular employed	4
On maternity leave / parental leave	5
Retired / Pension / Early retirement	6
Housemaker	7
In vocational training / continuing education	8
unemployed	9
Student (School or University)	10
Other	88
Don't know	98

Working time of partner

[Again, to all with partner that is working]

245. How many hours per week does your partner normally work if you include overtime? c245

If your partner has multiple employments, please use the one which they spent the most time on.

Hours per week _____

GG5 W2 1023

Participation & social capital

253. Which of the following things do you do in your free time?

Please indicate for every activity how often you pursue them: every week, every month, less often or never?

	Every week	Every month	Less often	never	
Helping friends, relatives, or Neighbors if there's something to do	1	2	3	4	<u>c2531</u>
Voluntary activities in Clubs, organizations, or social services	1	2	3	4	<u>c2532</u>
Participation in citizens' initiative, political parties, or local politics	1	2	3	4	<u>c2533</u>

SOEP IF 2017, question 10, S. 7

Interest in politics

254. Generally speaking: How interested are you in politics?				c254
A lot	Some	Less	Not at all	
1	2	3	4	

SOEP 2018 Indiv. F171

Page 158 Your interest in politics

255. And how interested are you in the politics of the country you currently live in / you last lived in?				c225
A lot	Some	Less	Not at all	
1	2	3	4	

SOEP 2017 refugee questionnaire F412

256. And how interested are you in the politics of Germany?				c256
A lot	Some	Less	Not at all	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SOEP 2017 refugee questionnaire F412

[Only to people who were in W3 in Europe]

257. Did you vote in the last election of the European Union in May of 2019?		c257
Yes		1
No		2
Don't know		98

Follow-up questions about your parents

[Block: no information about parents from previous wave]

Here are some questions about your parents

W001 In which country were your parents born?					
	Germany	In the country where I currently live (Country W3)	Other country [Please specify]	<i>Don't know</i>	
Father	1	2	88	98	cw0011
Mother	1	2	88	98	cw0012

[Opens if W001.1= 3]

W002 Please tell us the country of birth of your father:
.....

[Opens if W001.2= 3]

W003 Please tell us the country of birth of your mother:
.....

New information about your parents

[Block: no information about parents from previous wave]

[Back to all]

W004 Does your father/mother have the German citizenship?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	
Father	1	2	98	<u>cw0041</u>
Mother	1	2	98	<u>cw0042</u>

Education of parents

W005 What type of degree/certificate/diploma did your father/mother obtain?							
For foreign degrees please indicate the German equivalent							
	No degree	Elementary / secondary school degree	Intermediate degree, secondary school leaving certificate	Abitur / completion of a technical secondary school	Other school leaving degree	Don't know	
Father	1	2	3	4	88	98	<u>cw0051</u>
Mother	1	2	3	4	88	98	<u>cw0052</u>

W006 Has your father/mother completed a vocational training or a degree?					
Please indicate only the highest level of education or studies achieved!					
	Yes, vocational training	Yes, university studies	No, no completed training	Don't know	
Father	1	2	3	98	<u>cw0061</u>
Mother	1	2	3	98	<u>cw0062</u>

W007 What professional position was your father/mother in when you were 15 years old?		
	<u>cw0071</u>	<u>cw0072</u>
	<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>
Blue-collar workers (also in agriculture)	1	1
White-collar workers	2	2
Civil servants or public administration employee (including judges and professional soldiers)	3	3
Self-employed or freelancer	4	4
Was not economically active (Continue with Page 170)	5	5
Was deceased (Continue with Page 170)	6	6
Don't know (Continue with Page 170)	98	98

Based on SOEP 2013 Biography Questionnaire F31

Page 163 About your father

[Opens if W0071 ==2]

W010 You stated that your father worked as a white-collar worker when you were 15. Was your father a ... cw010	
Employee with executive duties according to general instructions (e.g. salesman, janitor)?	1
Salaried employee engaged in skilled activities (e.g., executive officer, bookkeeper, technical draftsman)?	2
Salaried employee engaged in highly skilled activities or managerial function (e.g., scientist, engineer, department head)?	3
Salaried employee with extensive managerial duties (e.g., managing director, business manager, head of a large firm or concern)?	4

Based on SOEP 2013 biography questionnaire F31

W011 What was your father's position/occupation during in your childhood (when you were 15 years old)? cw011
Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not "clerk", but: "shipping clerk".
If you do not know the German name, please try to describe the profession.
<u>Father:</u>

SOEP 2016 Youth | F90, based on: Eriksson/Jonsson

Page 164 About your father

[Opens if W0071 ==3]

W012 You stated that your father worked as a civil servant or public administration employee when you were 15. Was your father a ... cw012	
Lower level?	1
Middle level?	2
Upper level?	3
Executive level?	4

Based on SOEP 2013 biography questionnaire F31

W013 What was your father's position/occupation during in your childhood (when you were 15 years old)? cw013	
Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not 'civil servants in the higher service', but 'financial officials in the higher service'.	
If you do not know the German name, please try to describe the profession.	
Father:	

SOEP 2016 Youth | F90, based on: Eriksson/Jonsson

[Opens if W0071 ==4]

W014 You stated that your father worked as a self-employed person or freelancer when you were 15 years old. What best describes your father's work?	cw014
Freelance professional, self-employed academics <u>without</u> employees	1
Freelance professional, self-employed academics <u>with</u> employees	2
Self-employed farmer <u>without</u> employees	3
Self-employed farmer <u>with</u> employees	4
Other self-employed <u>without</u> employees	5
Other self-employed <u>with</u> employees	6
Family member working for self-employed relative	7

Based on SOEP 2013 biography questionnaire F31

W015 What was your father's position/occupation during in your child-hood (when you were 15 years old)? **cw015**

Please state the exact job title, i.e. not "entrepreneur", but: "head of a metalworking company", not "freelancer", but: "lawyer".

If you do not know the German name, please try to describe the profession.

Father:

SOEP 2016 Youth | F90, based on: Eriksson/Jonsson

Page 166 About your mother

[Opens if W0072 ==7]

W016 You stated that your mother worked as a blue-collar worker when you were 15. Was your mother a ... <u>cw016</u>	
Unskilled or semi-skilled worker?	1
Trained or skilled worker?	2
Foreman/Forewoman	3
Master craftsperson	4

Based on SOEP 2013 biography questionnaire F31

<p>W017 What was your mother's position/occupation during in your childhood (when you were 15 years old)? <u>cw017</u></p> <p>Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not "blue-collar worker", but: "machine metalworker"</p> <p>If you do not know the German name, please try to describe the profession.</p> <p>Mother:</p>
--

SOEP 2016 Youth | F90, based on: Eriksson/Jonsson

[Opens if W0072 == 8]

W018 You stated that your mother worked as a white-collar worker when you were 15. Was your mother a ... cw018	
Employee with executive duties according to general instructions (e.g. salesman, janitor)?	1
Salaried employee engaged in skilled activities (e.g., executive officer, bookkeeper, technical draftsman)?	2
Salaried employee engaged in highly skilled activities or managerial function (e.g., scientist, engineer, department head)?	3
Salaried employee with extensive managerial duties (e.g., managing director, business manager, head of a large firm or concern)?	4

Based on SOEP 2013 biography questionnaire F31

W019 What was your mother's position/occupation during in your childhood (when you were 15 years old)? cw019

Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not "clerk", but: "shipping clerk".

If you do not know the German name, please try to describe the profession.

Mother:

SOEP 2016 Youth | F90, based on: Eriksson/Jonsson

Page 168 About your mother

[Opens if W0072 ==9]

W020 You stated that your mother worked as a civil servant or public administration employee when you were 15. Was your mother a ...	cw020
Lower level?	1
Middle level?	2
Upper level?	3
Executive level?	4

Based on SOEP 2013 biography questionnaire F31

W021 What was your mother's position/occupation during in your childhood (when you were 15 years old)?	cw021
<p>Please indicate the exact job title, i.e. not 'civil servants in the higher service', but 'financial officials in the higher service'.</p> <p>If you do not know the German name, please try to describe the profession.</p>	
<p><u>Mother:</u></p>	

SOEP 2016 Youth | F90, based on: Eriksson/Jonsson

[Opens if W0072==10]

W022 You stated that your mother worked as a self-employed person or freelancer when you were 15 years old. What best describes your mother's work? cw022	
Freelance professional, self-employed academics <u>without</u> employees	1
Freelance professional, self-employed academics <u>with</u> employees	2
Self-employed farmer <u>without</u> employees	3
Self-employed farmer <u>with</u> employees	4
Other self-employed <u>without</u> employees	5
Other self-employed <u>with</u> employees	6
Family member working for self-employed relative	7

Based on SOEP 2013 biography questionnaire F31

W023 What was your father's position/occupation during in your childhood (when you were 15 years old)? cw023

Please state the exact job title, i.e. not "entrepreneur", but: "head of a metalworking company", not "freelancer", but: "lawyer".

If you do not know the German name, please try to describe the profession.

Mother:

SOEP 2016 Youth | F90, based on: Eriksson/Jonsson

Experience with divorce or separation

As already mentioned, today's survey focuses on partnerships and family relationships of international mobile people. To get a better understanding information about previous experiences that people made during their life are very important. Please remember your childhood and youth: In the following questions we are interested whether your parents lived together back then or not (e.g., Divorce/Separation or the passing of a parent).

260. Did your parents live together until you turned 18 years old?	
<i>With "parents" we don't necessarily mean biological parents. If for example you grew up with one parent and their partner and you see this partner as a parent, please base your indication on them.</i>	
	<u>c260</u>
Yes (Continue with Page 172)	1
No	2
Don't know (Continue with Page 172)	98

Own design

Filter: If c260 = 2

261. Why didn't your parents live together during your childhood or youth?	
	<u>c261</u>
My parents never lived together	1
My parents separated before I was born	2
My parents separated when I was a child or teenager (Continue with question 262)	3
One parent died when I was a child or teenager (Continue with question 263)	4
Both parents died when I was a child or teenager (Continue with question 264)	5
Don't know	98

Continue with with page 172; Question own design

Filter: If c261 = 3

262. How old were you when your parents separated?	
	<u>c262</u>
Drop-Down Menu: „younger than 1 year“ - „18 years“ + „Don't know“	

Own design

Filter: If c261 = 4

263.How old were you when this parent died?		<u>c263</u>
Drop-Down Menu: „younger than 1 year“ - „18 years“ + „Don't know“		

Own design

Filter: If c261 = 5

264.How old were you when both of your parents died?		
Mother	Drop-Down Menu: „younger than 1 year“ - „18 years“ + „Don't know“	<u>c2641</u>
father	Drop-Down Menu: „younger than 1 year“ - „18 years“ + „Don't know“	<u>c2642</u>

Own design

Socialization

FILTER: Opens if year of birth <1989

258. Where did you live before the German reunification, so before 1989?	c258
In the DDR (including Berlin-East)	1
In the Federal republic (including Berlin-West)	2
In another country	3

SOEP 2017, integr. indivd. & biography questionnaire, question 41, S.10

FILTER: Opens if year of birth >=1989

259. Where did your mother live before the German reunification, so before 1989?	c259
In the DDR (including Berlin-East)	1
In the Federal republic (including Berlin-West)	2
In another country	3
Don't know	98

Own design, based on SOEP 2017, integr. indivd. & biography questionnaire, question 41, S.10

Personality

Area Satisfaction

You are almost done! The survey is almost over.

As in the last survey, we still have some questions about your attitudes in different areas, about your personality and about your well-being. These individual perspectives and experiences can naturally be very different in humans. It is of particular interest for our project to learn more about this diversity.

265.How satisfied are you today with the following areas of your life?												
Please tick a value for each area on the scale: if you are "completely dissatisfied", use the value 0 if you are "completely satisfied", the value 10. If you are partly satisfied/partly dissatisfied, please choose a value in between.												
How satisfied are you with ...	<i>completely dissatisfied</i>										<i>completely satisfied</i>	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
... your family life?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>c2651</u>
<i>(Only people with partner)</i>												<u>c2652</u>
... your partnership?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
... your circle of friends and acquaintances?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>c2653</u>
... the contacts to your neighborhood?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>c2654</u>
<i>(Filter only people with employment)</i>												<u>c2655</u>
... your work?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
... your residential area?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>c2656</u>
... the existing childcare facilities?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>c2657</u>
... the existing school and education opportunities for children?	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	<u>c26588</u>

Analog SOEP 2017 | F 1

Locus of Control

266. The following statements apply to different attitudes towards life and the future. To what degree to you personally agree with the following statements?								
Please answer according to the following scale: 1 means disagree completely, and 7 means agree completely.								
	Disagree completely						Agree completely	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
How my life goes depends on me	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<u>c2661</u>
One has to work hard in order to succeed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<u>c2662</u>
I frequently have the experience that other people have a controlling influence over my life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<u>c2663</u>
What a person achieves in life is above all a question of fate or luck	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<u>c2664</u>

SOEP I 2015 5; Selection of four items based on the "Internal-Externale-Control-Conviction-4 (IE-4)" instrument; cf. Kovaleva, Beierlein, Kemper, & Rammstedt of GESIS

Isolation

267.How often do you ...						
	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	
... miss the company of others?	1	2	3	4	5	c2671
... feel left out?	1	2	3	4	5	c2672
... that you are socially isolated?	1	2	3	4	5	c2673

SOEP 2017 | F7

Health

268.How would you describe your current health?		c268
Very good		1
Well		2
Satisfactory		3
Less good		4
Bad		5

SOEP 2017 | F 158

Belonging/identity

269.And now we want to know how strongly you feel connected to certain places or regions and their citizens.					
How strongly do you feel connected to...					
	Strongly identifying	Rather identifying	Rather not identifying	Not identifying at all	
... your municipality (city) in the country in which you currently live in/Germany and its citizens.	1	2	3	4	<u>c2691</u>
... the country in which you currently live in/Germany as a whole and its citizens.	1	2	3	4	<u>c2692</u>
... your community of origin (city) in Germany/in the country you lived in and its citizens.	1	2	3	4	<u>c2693</u>
... Germany/the country you lived in as a whole and its citizens.	1	2	3	4	<u>c2694</u>
... of the European Union and its citizens.	1	2	3	4	<u>c2695</u>

Based on ALLBUS 2016 F121

Willingness to take risks

271. Are you generally a person who is willing to take risks or do you try to avoid taking risks? c271

Please answer on the following scale, where the value is 0 “not at all willing to take risks” and the value 10 “very willing to take risks”. You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment.

Not at all willing to take risks	<i>Very willing to take risks</i>									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SOEP-I 2017 F5

Life satisfaction

272. In conclusion, we would like to ask you about your satisfaction with your life in general. c272

How satisfied are you with your life, all things considered?

Please answer again on the following scale, where 0 means "completely dissatisfied" and 10 means "Completely satisfied". You can use the values in between to downgrade your assessment.

completely dissatisfied	completely satisfied									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<input type="checkbox"/>										

SOEP I 2017 205 for Question Part 1.

273. If you have any comments about the survey, please use the following box. You can tell us here what you noticed or went through your mind during the survey. This can be suggestions, hints, additional information, concerns or simply your opinion. We will try to use these hints and include them in the following waves of inter-views.

c273

The form consists of a dark blue header containing the question text and a white body. The white body is filled with a pattern of horizontal stripes, alternating between light blue and white, providing a space for the respondent to write their feedback.

Page 179 Query Email (Panel participation willingness)

Thank you for taking part in our survey again. You have helped us a lot to get a better understanding of how the lives of people who go abroad or move to Germany from abroad are developing.

As you know, the life situation can change quickly. Therefore, we would like to continue to contact you as part of the project.

1. Contact by e-mail is particularly straight forward and easy for both sides. How can we best reach you by e-mail in the future?

If you no longer wish to be contacted, please contact info@international-mobil.de by e-mail.

I can still be reached at the well-known e-mail address (Continue with question 3) 1

I would like to provide a new e-mail address where I can be contacted (Show question 2) 2

(If no indication, continue with question 3)

[Opens if 1 =2]

2. Please enter the e-mail address through which we can best reach you:

We will only use your e-mail address to contact you as part of our project. It will be kept strictly confidential and will not be passed on to third parties. It will not be merged with your information from the online questionnaire.

_____ 1

Page 180 Request further contact details (panel question)

Even if the contact via e-mail is particularly straight forward and simple, it may be that this connection does not work.

3. Would you be willing to provide additional contact information in such cases?	
We will only use your contact information to contact you as part of our project. They will be kept strictly confidential and will not be passed on to third parties. They are not associated with the survey data.	
Yes	1
No, I don't want to provide any more contact information (Continue with incentive query)	2

4. Please provide us with further contact channels through which we can contact you.	
In order for us to have complete information and to be able to contact you directly in the future, we would ask you to provide us with your first and last name if necessary. We will only use your contact information to contact you as part of our project. They will be kept strictly confidential and will not be passed on to third parties. They are not associated with the survey data.	
For the postal contact:	
Name	
Surname	
If necessary, an addition to the address	
Your alternative e-mail address	
Street & House Number	
Postcode	
City	
Country	
For other contact routes:	
Your landline number	
Your mobile phone number	
Your alternative mobile phone number	
Your alternative e-mail address	

Page 181 Request further contact details (incentive)

As a little "thank you" for your support, we will give away a total of 20 x 500 € among all participants!

5. Would you like to participate in the raffle?

The winners will be drawn in the presence of a notary and the winners will be notified by us after the draw to organize the payout of the winnings.

Legal redress is excluded. Participation is only possible once per person, participants in the study are excluded

Yes, I would like to take part in the raffle	1
No, I don't want to participate in the raffle (Continue with completion page)	2

(In case of no indication, continue with question 6)

6. In order for us to inform you in the event of a win, we need appropriate contact information from you. For this purpose, please provide us with a valid and up-to-date e-mail address through which we can contact you and, if necessary, also give us your name and telephone number for any queries.

The information of your contact details will be kept strictly confidential and will not be passed on to third parties.

E-mail address	1
First and last name	2
Telephone number	3

Thank you for your participation and support!

Your team of "internationally mobile"

[Button] Complete survey