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FDZ-METHODENREPORT

Methodological aspects of labour market data

07|2020 EN PASS Scales and Instruments Manual

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Die FDZ-Methodenreporte befassen sich mit den methodischen Aspekten der Daten des FDZ und helfen somit Nutzerinnen und Nutzern bei der Analyse der Daten. Nutzerinnen und Nutzer können hierzu in dieser Reihe zitationsfähig publizieren und stellen sich der öffentlichen Diskussion.

The FDZ-Methodenreporte (FDZ method report) addresses the methodical aspects of FDZ data and helps users in the analysis of these data. In addition, users can publish their results in a citable manner and present them for public discussion.

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1 Introduction

The German panel study “Labour Market and Social Security” (PASS) is an annual household panel survey designed for research on the labour market, the welfare state, and poverty in Germany. The survey is conducted by the Institute for Employment Research, which is part of the German Federal Employment Agency (FEA), under the mandate of the Department of Labour and Social Affairs. PASS was initiated to provide a longitudinal database for research on the “Hartz reforms”, especially the introduction of a means-tested welfare benefit scheme (Unemployment Benefit II) in 2005. A detailed description of the study is provided by Trappmann et al. (2019).

This manual provides information on the questionnaire modules and scales implemented in waves 1 to 13 of the PASS study. Specifically, it describes the theoretical background and development of each module and the wording of the individual and scale items. All items are displayed in German to show the original wording and in English to support international communication.

Furthermore, the item and scale statistics, including mean values (M), standard deviations (SD), and internal consistencies (Cronbach’s alphas), for each survey year are provided. For each scale or scale dimension, the Cronbach’s alpha is calculated for the cases with valid answers to more than half of the items. Item and scale statistics are calculated based on the subsample of respondents for whom the respective question or item was posed, and thus they do not allow for conclusions concerning the study population. Furthermore, to simplify the presentation of the item and scale statistics, mean values are displayed for items with at least ordinal response scale.

It should be noted that this manual covers the main questionnaire modules and scales as displayed in Table 1, but it does not provide complete documentation of all individual items implemented in the PASS study. For a comprehensive list of items, please refer to the PASS Codebooks¹.

¹ https://fdz.iab.de/de/FDZ_Individual_Data/PASS.aspx

Table 1: Overview – Modules and Waves of Implementation

Module	Applied in Wave												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Intrinsic Job Quality							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Effort-Reward Imbalance Scale (ERI Scale)							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Job Satisfaction							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Job Security							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Work-Life-Balance							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Frequency of Visits to a Doctor or Hospital	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Health Restrictions and Disabilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Subjective Assessment of Physical and Mental Health	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Health Insurance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Short Form Health Survey (SF-12)			x			x			x			x	
Subjective Assessments of Employability			x			x			x	x	x	x	x
Health-related Behaviour (Smoking)						x			x			x	
Participation in Health or Health Promotion Courses									x	x	x	x	
Presentism							x	x					
Memory Power and Concentration Ability							x						
Sports Activity						x	x	x					
Number of Close Friends	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Participation in Organisations/Clubs										x	x	x	x
Subjective Assessment of Social Integration	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Characteristics of Friends			x		x								
Social Support	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Self-efficacy	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x		
Big Five					x								x
Impulsiveness/Risk Aversion									x				
Work Orientations	x		x	x	x	x	x	x					
Life Satisfaction	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gender Role Attitudes	x	x			x			x			x		
Awareness of Stigma and Prejudices							x						
Political Attitudes													x
Deprivation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

2 Job Quality

The Job Quality module is implemented in waves 7 to 13 of the PASS study. Job quality depends both on the quality of the employment and on the quality of the work itself. While information on formal employment characteristics is mainly gathered in the Employment Biography module, the Job Quality module covers dimensions regarded as constitutive of the quality of the work and its context (Eurofound, 2012; Muñoz de Bustillo, Fernández-Macías, Antón, & Esteve, 2009; UNECE, 2015). The question of what constitutes the quality of a job is addressed by the theories of various disciplines, including psychology, sociology and economics. They share the assumption that job quality affects employees' well-being and is derived from the extent to which a job contributes to meeting employees' financial and psychosocial needs.

The literature describes two approaches for measuring job quality (Eurofound, 2012; Hauff & Kirchner, 2013; Muñoz de Bustillo et al., 2009). According to the "objective" approach, quality indicators can be considered to be objective if they refer exclusively to the characteristics of a job itself. The relevance of certain job characteristics as indicators of job quality is determined purely theoretically, i.e., regardless of how much importance individual employees place on them. By contrast, employees' evaluations are explicitly taken into account in "subjective" concepts of job quality. Studies have shown that employees attach great importance to aspects such as job security, remuneration, career opportunities, work-life balance, the meaningfulness of the work, and the social climate at the workplace (Fuchs, 2006; Muñoz de Bustillo et al., 2009). The subjective perception of job quality is assumed to have an impact on employees' well-being and behaviour.

Acknowledging the multidimensionality of job quality, the Job Quality module of the PASS study comprises a variety of indicators, including rather objective measures and genuinely subjective evaluations. The indicators cover the following six broad categories:

- Intrinsic job quality (Section 2.1);
- Effort-reward imbalance (Section 2.2);
- Subjective job and labour market insecurity (Section 2.3);
- Working time arrangements and work-life balance (Section 2.4);
- Social environment (Section 2.5); and
- Job and wage satisfaction (Section 2.6).

2.1 Intrinsic Job Quality

Although there is no generally accepted definition of intrinsic job quality, the following aspects have been highlighted by the literature (for an overview, see, e.g., Antón, Fernández-Macías, & Muñoz de Bustillo, 2015; Eurofound, 2012; Fritz, 2017; Warhurst, Wright, & Lyonette, 2017). Intrinsic job quality refers to the extent to which a job provides employees the opportunity to use their competences and skills in a self-determined way at the workplace. Moreover, it reflects the degree to which a job contributes to developing and maintaining skills and qualifications. While narrow definitions focus on the characteristics of the work itself, broader definitions also consider the social environment of the work or job features related to work-life balance.

In the PASS study, the following core aspects of intrinsic job quality are measured:

- The level of cognitive demands of tasks;
- Learning opportunities;
- Task variety; and
- Task autonomy.

Additional aspects of intrinsic job quality – such as work intensity, social recognition, promotion prospects and fairness of pay – are incorporated in the Effort-Reward Imbalance scale described in the next section.

Item Development

The instruments concerning the core aspects of intrinsic job quality were taken from the German questionnaire of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS).² The question wording of the item regarding the cognitive demands level of tasks was slightly modified, mainly by adding an introductory paragraph as described in the following.

Items

1. (PQB0200)

Alternative 1: Employees with a main job subject to social security contributions (> 450 Euros per month): We would like to know more about your tasks and the requirements at your workplace. First, I would like to ask you about things that you regularly do in your occupation as <Beruf_Haupt_ET>. Please do not refer to what you used to do or learnt but to your current tasks instead.

The following deals with solving more difficult problems that can't just be solved immediately. How often do you have to solve such problems as part of your professional tasks?

Alternative 2: Employees who have only a mini job: We would like to know more about your tasks and the requirements at your workplace.

First, I would like to ask you about things that you regularly do in your mini job. If you have several mini jobs, please refer the job that you would refer to as your main job.

Please do not refer to what you used to do or learnt but to your current tasks only.

The following deals with solving more difficult problems that can't just be solved immediately. How often do you have to solve such problems as part of your professional tasks?

(Original wording: „Variante 1: Befragte mit definierter Haupt_ET, abhängig beschäftigt: Wir wüssten gerne noch Näheres über Ihre Tätigkeit und die Anforderungen an Ihrem Arbeitsplatz. Zunächst möchte ich Sie nach Dingen fragen, die Sie bei Ihrer Tätigkeit als <Beruf_Haupt_ET> regelmäßig tun. Bitte denken Sie dabei nicht an das, was Sie früher einmal getan haben oder gelernt haben, sondern nur an das, was Sie aktuell tun.“

Im Folgenden geht es um das Lösen schwieriger Probleme, die sich nicht einfach sofort lösen lassen. Wie häufig müssen Sie im Rahmen Ihrer beruflichen Tätigkeit solche Probleme lösen?“)

² Startkohorte 6: Erwachsene (SC6) Wellen 4 und 5. Erhebungsinstrumente (SUF-Version 6.0.0). Questions: 26627, 26629, 26628d, 26630.

Retrieved from: https://www.neps-data.de/Portals/0/NEPS/Datenzentrum/Forschungsdaten/SC6/6-0-0/SC6_6-0-0_W4_5_de.pdf

(Original Wording: „Variante 2: Befragte ohne Haupterwerbstätigkeit mit Minijob: Wir wüssten gerne noch Näheres über Ihre Tätigkeit und die Anforderungen an Ihrem Arbeitsplatz. Zunächst möchte ich Sie nach Dingen fragen, die Sie in Ihrem Minijob regelmäßig tun. Falls Sie mehrere Minijobs haben, denken Sie bitte an den Job, den Sie als Ihren Hauptjob bezeichnen würden. Bitte denken Sie dabei nicht an das, was Sie früher einmal getan haben oder gelernt haben, sondern nur an das, was Sie aktuell tun.“)

Im Folgenden geht es um das Lösen schwieriger Probleme, die sich nicht einfach sofort lösen lassen. Wie häufig müssen Sie im Rahmen Ihrer beruflichen Tätigkeit solche Probleme lösen?“)

Scale: 1 (Always or very often/Immer beziehungsweise sehr häufig) to 5 (Very rarely or never/Sehr selten beziehungsweise nie)

2. (PQB0300)

How often do you have to learn something new at work?

(Wie häufig müssen Sie bei Ihrer Arbeit Neues dazulernen?)

Scale: 1 (Always or very often/Immer beziehungsweise sehr häufig) to 5 (Very rarely or never/Sehr selten beziehungsweise nie)

3. (PQB0400)

How often do your tasks change at work?

(Wie häufig wechseln die Aufgaben, die Sie bei Ihrer Arbeit erledigen müssen?)

Scale: 1 (Always or very often/Immer beziehungsweise sehr häufig) to 5 (Very rarely or never/Sehr selten beziehungsweise nie)

4. (PQB0500)

How often can you arrange your work yourself?

(Wie häufig können Sie sich Ihre Arbeit selbst einteilen?)

Scale: 1 (Always or very often/Immer beziehungsweise sehr häufig) to 5 (Very rarely or never/Sehr selten beziehungsweise nie)

Table 2: Item Statistics – Intrinsic Job Quality

Year		Item (variable name)			
		1 (PQB0200)	2 (PQB0300)	3 (PQB0400)	4 (PQB0500)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	2.83 (1.27)	2.68 (1.23)	2.97 (1.27)	2.68 (1.48)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	2.84 (1.26)	2.68 (1.24)	2.98 (1.26)	2.71 (1.50)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	2.92 (1.27)	2.75 (1.21)	2.98 (1.26)	2.70 (1.50)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	2.87 (1.27)	2.73 (1.22)	2.96 (1.25)	2.68 (1.47)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	2.78 (1.27)	2.64 (1.22)	2.93 (1.26)	2.61 (1.46)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2.85 (1.26)	2.70 (1.20)	2.94 (1.23)	2.64 (1.47)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	2.87 (1.25)	2.69 (1.20)	2.95 (1.24)	2.60 (1.46)

2.2 Effort-Reward Imbalance Scale (ERI Scale)

Psychosocial stress at the workplace can adversely affect employees' well-being. Based on theories of social exchange and stress theory, the effort-reward imbalance model assumes that psychosocial stress results from a perceived violation of social reciprocity norms at work (for a detailed discussion, see, e.g., Siegrist & Wahrendorf, 2016). In the context of employment relationships, reciprocity norms set expectations regarding a fair exchange of effort spent by employees and the rewards received in return. A persistent effort-reward imbalance—where efforts exceed rewards—increases the risk of stress-related health disorders.

Item Development

The PASS study includes a short version of the Effort-Reward Imbalance (ERI) scale, which is well-suited for large-scale population surveys (Montano, Li, & Siegrist, 2016; Siegrist, Wege, Pühlhofer, & Wahrendorf, 2008).³ One subscale measures the "effort" dimension of the ERI model and consists of three items (PQB0600A-C) referring to perceived time pressure, work interruptions and increasing work demands. The second subscale includes seven items (PQB0600D-J) and measures three dimensions of "rewards", i.e., job promotion, esteem, and job security.⁴

Items

Now follow a few statements on professional opportunities and possible pressures at your current workplace. Please state in each case whether you "strongly disagree", "disagree", "agree" or "strongly agree" with the statement.

(Original Wording: „Nun folgen ein paar Aussagen über berufliche Chancen und mögliche Belastungen an Ihrem derzeitigen Arbeitsplatz. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, ob Sie der Aussage „gar nicht zustimmen“, „nicht zustimmen“, ob Sie „zustimmen“ oder „voll zustimmen“.)

Effort

1. (PQB0600a) I have constant time pressure due to a heavy workload.
(Aufgrund des hohen Arbeitsaufkommens besteht häufig großer Zeitdruck.)
2. (PQB0600b) I have many interruptions and disturbances while performing my job.
(Bei meiner Arbeit werde ich häufig unterbrochen und gestört.)
3. (PQB0600c) Over the past few years, my job has become more and more demanding.
(Im Laufe der letzten beiden Jahre ist meine Arbeit immer mehr geworden.)

Scale: 1 (Strongly disagree / Stimme gar nicht zu) to 4 (Strongly agree / Stimme voll zu)

Reward

4. (PQB0600d) I receive the respect I deserve from my superior or a respective relevant person.
(Ich erhalte von meinem Vorgesetzten bzw. einer entsprechend wichtigen Person die Anerkennung, die ich verdiene.)

³ Original English version: Siegrist et al. (2009)

German version: Richter, D., Rohrer, J., Metzing, M., Nestler, W., Weinhardt, M., & Schupp, J. (2017). SOEP scales manual (updated for SOEP-Core v32.1). SOEP Survey Papers 423: Series C. Berlin: DIW/SOEP.

Retrieved from: https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.571151.de/diw_ssp0423.pdf

⁴ According to the ERI model, there is a third dimension, "overcommitment", which is assumed to moderate the relationship between the effort-reward imbalance and individual well-being. Due to time constraints, this scale is not part of the PASS study.

5. (PQB0600e) My job promotion prospects are poor.
(Die Aufstiegschancen in meinem Betrieb sind schlecht.)
6. (PQB0600f) I have experienced or I expect to experience an undesirable change in my work situation.
(Ich erfahre – oder erwarte – eine Verschlechterung meiner Arbeitssituation.)
7. (PQB0600g) My job security is poor.
(Mein eigener Arbeitsplatz ist gefährdet.)
8. (PQB0600h) Considering all my efforts and achievements, I receive the respect and prestige I deserve at work.
(Wenn ich an all die erbrachten Leistungen und Anstrengungen denke, halte ich die erfahrene Anerkennung für angemessen.)
9. (PQB0600i) Considering all my efforts and achievements, my job promotion prospects are adequate.
(Wenn ich an all die erbrachten Leistungen und Anstrengungen denke, halte ich meine persönlichen Chancen des beruflichen Fortkommens für angemessen.)
10. (PQB0600j) Considering all my efforts and achievements, my salary/income is adequate.
(Wenn ich an all die erbrachten Leistungen denke, halte ich mein Gehalt bzw. meinen Lohn für angemessen.)

Scale: 1 (Strongly disagree / Stimme gar nicht zu) to 4 (Strongly agree / Stimme voll zu)

Table 3: Item Statistics – ERI Scale

		Item (variable name)										Cronbach's Alpha
	Year	1 (PQB0600a)	2 (PQB0600b)	3 (PQB0600c)	4 (PQB0600d)	5 (PQB0600e)	6 (PQB0600f)	7 (PQB0600g)	8 (PQB0600h)	9 (PQB0600i)	10 (PQB0600j)	
Effort	Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD) 2.90 (0.96)	2.42 (1.01)	2.66 (1.01)								0.72 (N=6,383)
	Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD) 2.89 (0.96)	2.42 (1.01)	2.63 (1.02)								0.70 (N=5,935)
	Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD) 2.84 (0.97)	2.45 (1.02)	2.59 (1.01)								0.73 (N=5,940)
	Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD) 2.82 (0.96)	2.45 (0.99)	2.62 (0.99)								0.72 (N=5,755)
	Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD) 2.85 (0.97)	2.49 (0.99)	2.66 (0.99)								0.72 (N=6,298)
	Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD) 2.84 (0.94)	2.48 (0.98)	2.62 (0.97)								0.73 (N=5,768)
	Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD) 2.80 (0.94)	2.47 (0.99)	2.59 (0.96)								0.72 (N=5,257)
Reward	Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)			2.79 (0.89)	2.88 (0.97)	1.96 (0.86)	1.75 (0.78)	2.74 (0.85)	2.54 (0.85)	2.34 (0.90)	0.73 (N=6,371)
	Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)			2.79 (0.89)	2.89 (0.96)	1.92 (0.85)	1.73 (0.78)	2.74 (0.85)	2.57 (0.84)	2.38 (0.90)	0.72 (N=5,917)
	Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)			2.81 (0.87)	2.85 (0.96)	1.88 (0.84)	1.68 (0.76)	2.75 (0.85)	2.55 (0.85)	2.41 (0.90)	0.74 (N=5,914)
	Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)			2.83 (0.85)	2.83 (0.96)	1.88 (0.82)	1.71 (0.75)	2.76 (0.81)	2.55 (0.81)	2.47 (0.84)	0.74 (N=5,734)
	Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)			2.83 (0.86)	2.80 (0.95)	1.89 (0.81)	1.68 (0.74)	2.77 (0.80)	2.60 (0.82)	2.47 (0.83)	0.75 (N=6,273)
	Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)			2.81 (0.84)	2.80 (0.93)	1.89 (0.81)	1.67 (0.73)	2.74 (0.79)	2.60 (0.80)	2.47 (0.82)	0.75 (N=5,733)
	Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)			2.82 (0.84)	2.76 (0.92)	1.89 (0.79)	1.67 (0.71)	2.77 (0.77)	2.61 (0.78)	2.50 (0.81)	0.74 (N=5,237)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 2 items (effort) / 4 items (reward). Items 5 to 7 (PQB0600e - PQB0600g) are negatively phrased and have thus been inverted before aggregation.

2.3 Subjective Job and Labour Market Insecurity

Job insecurity has been defined in various ways (for an overview, see, e.g., Lee, Huang, & Ashford, 2018). Following Greenhalgh and Rosenblatt (1984), subjective job insecurity can be considered as the way individuals perceive threats to the continuity of their job. The PASS study includes information on two components of subjective job insecurity. Cognitive job insecurity reflects the perceived probability of losing one's job, and affective job insecurity refers to the degree to which individuals are worried about a potential job loss (Anderson & Pontusson, 2007; Borg & Elizur, 1992; Huang, Lee, Ashford, Chen, & Ren, 2010). In addition, the study provides information on subjective labour market insecurity, i.e., the individually perceived likelihood of finding a new equivalent job.

Item Development

Affective job insecurity (PQB0800): This item was adopted from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) questionnaire 1997.⁵ The question wording was slightly adapted.

Cognitive job insecurity (PQB0600G): Item G of the ERI scale provides an indicator of cognitive job insecurity.⁶

Labour market insecurity (PQB0700): This item was adopted from the German International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) questionnaire 2005.⁷ The question wording was slightly adopted, mainly by adding an introductory sentence.

Items

1. (PQB0700)

We would like you to think of your professional prospects now. How easy or hard would it currently be for you to find a job that is at least as good as the one you have now? Would it be...

(Original wording: „Denken Sie nun bitte an Ihre beruflichen Perspektiven. Was meinen Sie, wie leicht oder wie schwer wäre es derzeit für Sie, eine Stelle zu finden, die mindestens so gut ist wie die, die Sie jetzt haben? Wäre das...“)

Scale: 1 (Very easy/Sehr leicht) to 5 (Very hard/Sehr schwer)

2. (PQB0800)

To what extent are you worried that you could lose your job? Are you...

(Original wording: „Inwieweit machen Sie sich Sorgen, dass Sie Ihren Arbeitsplatz verlieren könnten? Machen Sie sich...“)

Scale: 1 (Very worried/Große Sorgen) to 4 (Not worried at all/Gar keine Sorgen)

⁵ ISSP 1997 – Work Orientations II – Questionnaire Germany.

Question: 32; doi: 10.4232/1.3090

⁶ Source: see Section 2.2

⁷ Germany ISSP 2005 – Work Orientations III – Questionnaire.

Question: 22; doi: 10.4232/1.11648

Table 4: Item Statistics – Job Security

Year		Item (variable name)	
		1	2
		(PQB0700)	(PQB0800)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	3.58 (1.20)	3.14 (0.95)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	3.60 (1.18)	3.17 (0.95)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	3.53 (1.19)	3.24 (0.91)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	3.50 (1.23)	3.18 (0.93)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	3.42 (1.25)	3.24 (0.91)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	3.29 (1.25)	3.27 (0.90)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	3.24 (1.24)	3.34 (0.87)

2.4 Working Time Arrangements and Work-Life-Balance

The opportunities offered by a job to reconcile work and family life can affect employees' well-being and labour force participation. Difficulties in reconciling work and family life have been shown to limit employees' performance at the workplace, foster job changes or cause family conflicts (Allen, Herst, Bruck, & Sutton, 2000; Böhm & Diewald, 2012). In addition to an item battery measuring the flexibility of working time arrangements, the PASS study includes three indicators of reconciliation problems. The first indicator refers to working-time conflict. It determines the extent to which respondents are able to consider both private and work-related aspects when determining on their working hours. The second indicator measures family-work conflict, i.e., the extent to which family concerns adversely affect work. Finally, the third indicator addresses work-family conflict by measuring how well a job can be reconciled with one's personal life.

Item Development

Working-time arrangements (PQB1000): This item was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) based on similar questions of the European Working Conditions Survey 2005 and the German Microcensus 2004.⁸

Working-time conflict (PQB0900A): This item was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB).

Family-work conflict (PQB0900B) and work-family conflict (PQB0900C): These items were adapted (with slight modifications in the introductory sentence) from the representative survey "Was ist gute Arbeit? – Anforderungen aus der Sicht von Erwerbstätigen", conducted in 2004 on behalf of the 'Initiative Neue Qualität der Arbeit (INQA)'.⁹

⁸ EWCS: Land Deutschland 05 PROJEKT-NR. 55-4216 Haupt-Fragebogen. Question: Q17a.

Retrieved from: https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/sites/default/files/ef_files/docs/ewco/4EWCS/DEEWCSquestionnaire.pdf

Microcensus: Stichprobenerhebung über die Bevölkerung und den Arbeitsmarkt. Mikrozensus 2004 und Arbeitskräftestichprobe der Europäischen Union 2004. Erhebungsbogen 1 + E. Question: 51b.

Retrieved from: https://www.gesis.org/missy/files/documents/MZ/MZ2004_Erhebungsbogen_1+E.pdf

⁹ Fuchs, T.: Was ist gute Arbeit? Anforderungen aus der Sicht von Erwerbstätigen. In: INQA-GS (Hrsg.). INQA-Bericht Nr. 19. Bremerhaven: Wirtschaftsverlag NW, 2006. Question: I15.

Retrieved from: <https://www.inqa.de/SharedDocs/downloads/webshop/was-ist-gute-arbeit-anforderungen-aus-der-sicht-von-erwerbstaeligen.pdf;jsessionid=7C4E533E7D5A5BF04FEEDAA76AD5269C.delivery1-master?blob=publicationFile&v=2>

Items

1. (PQB1000)

Working time arrangements can be very different nowadays. Which of the following options applies best to your work?

(Original wording: "Es gibt heute ja sehr unterschiedliche Arbeitszeitregelungen. Welche der folgenden Möglichkeiten trifft auf Ihre Arbeit am ehesten zu?")

- a) You have fixed times for starting and finishing work, set by the employer.
(Sie haben feste Zeiten für Arbeitsbeginn und Arbeitsende, die der Arbeitgeber vorgibt.)
- b) You have shifting times for starting and finishing work, set by the employer.
(Sie haben wechselnde Zeiten für Arbeitsbeginn und Arbeitsende, die der Arbeitgeber vorgibt.)
- c) You can decide for yourself within a set framework when you start and finish work, e.g. in the form of flexitime.
(Sie können in einem vorgegebenen Rahmen über Arbeitsbeginn und Arbeitsende selbst entscheiden, z.B. in Form von Gleitzeit.)
- d) There is no formal working time regulation, you can decide when you start and finish work.
(Es gibt keine formelle Arbeitszeitregelung, Sie können über Arbeitsbeginn und Arbeitsende frei entscheiden.)

If you now think of both your professional work and your private obligations, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?

(Original wording: "Wenn Sie nun sowohl an Ihre berufliche Arbeit als auch an Ihre privaten Verpflichtungen denken, inwieweit treffen die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie zu?")

2. (PQB0900a)

When setting my working hours, I can factor in family and private interests.

(Bei der Festlegung der Arbeitszeit kann ich familiäre und private Interessen berücksichtigen.)

3. (PQB0900b)

Family commitments take up so much of my time that I can't properly concentrate on my professional work.

(Familiäre Anforderungen beanspruchen mich in einem Maße, dass ich mich nicht richtig auf meine berufliche Arbeit konzentrieren kann.)

4. (PQB0900c)

Overall, I can balance my professional work with my current life situation.

(Meine berufliche Arbeit lässt sich insgesamt gut mit meiner derzeitigen Lebenssituation vereinbaren.)

Scale: 1 (Agree / Trifft voll und ganz zu) to 4 (Disagree / Trifft überhaupt nicht zu)

Table 5: Item Statistics – Working Time Arrangements

Item (variable name)	Year						
	Wave 7 (2015)	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
1 (PQB1000) Fixed times set by employer	42.50 %	42.32 %	41.19 %	40.45 %	38.81 %	40.07 %	40.08 %
Shifting times set by employer	25.92 %	26.48 %	26.90 %	26.76 %	27.43 %	27.38 %	26.02 %
Employee decides within a set framework	21.39 %	21.16 %	21.91 %	22.69 %	24.04 %	23.00 %	24.00 %
No formal working time regulation	9.91 %	9.61 %	9.82 %	9.90 %	9.59 %	9.31 %	9.67 %
Missing	0.28 %	0.44 %	0.18 %	0.21 %	0.13 %	0.24 %	0.23 %
N	6,409	5,960	5,948	5,770	6,310	5,792	5,284

Table 6: Item Statistics – Work-Life-Balance

Year		Item (variable name)		
		2	3	4
		(PQB0900a)	(PQB0900b)	(PQB0900c)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	2.00 (0.93)	3.40 (0.72)	1.63 (0.73)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	1.99 (0.93)	3.41 (0.69)	1.63 (0.72)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	1.96 (0.91)	3.44 (0.69)	1.60 (0.71)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	1.97 (0.90)	3.40 (0.70)	1.60 (0.71)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	1.93 (0.86)	3.38 (0.70)	1.61 (0.70)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	1.94 (0.87)	3.41 (0.71)	1.60 (0.71)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	1.94 (0.87)	3.38 (0.72)	1.64 (0.73)

2.5 Social environment

Two items measuring the extent to which respondents get along with coworkers and supervisors address the social climate at the workplace.

Item Development

Conflicts with supervisors (PQB0600K): This item was based on the German version of the personal questionnaire of the German Socioeconomic panel (GSOEP) 1985 with substantial modifications regarding the question wording and the response scale.¹⁰

Relationship with coworkers (PQB0600L): This item was based on the German version of the personal questionnaire of the German Socioeconomic panel (GSOEP) 1985 with substantial modifications regarding the question wording and the response scale.¹¹

¹⁰ Infratest Sozialforschung. 2011. SOEP 1985 – Erhebungsinstrumente 1985 (Welle 2) des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels. SOEP Survey Papers 16: Series A. Berlin: DIW/SOEP.

Question: 39H; Retrieved from: https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.570454.de/diw_ssp0016.pdf

¹¹ Infratest Sozialforschung. 2011. SOEP 1985 – Erhebungsinstrumente 1985 (Welle 2) des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels. SOEP Survey Papers 16: Series A. Berlin: DIW/SOEP.

Question: 39J. Retrieved from: https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.570454.de/diw_ssp0016.pdf

Items

Now follow a few statements on professional opportunities and possible pressures at your current workplace. Please state in each case whether you "strongly disagree", "disagree", "agree" or "strongly agree".

(Original wording: „Nun folgen ein paar Aussagen über berufliche Chancen und mögliche Belastungen an Ihrem derzeitigen Arbeitsplatz. Bitte geben Sie jeweils an, ob Sie der Aussage „gar nicht zustimmen“, „nicht zustimmen“, ob Sie „zustimmen“ oder „voll zustimmen“.)

1. (PQB0600k)

I'm often in trouble or in conflict with superiors.

(Ich habe häufig Ärger oder Konflikte mit Vorgesetzten.)

2. (PQB0600l)

I get on well with my colleagues.

(Ich komme gut mit meinen Arbeitskollegen aus.)

Scale: 1 (Strongly disagree/Stimme gar nicht zu) to 4 (Strongly agree/Stimme voll zu)

Table 7: Item Statistics – Social Environment

Year		Item (variable name)	
		1	2
		(PQB0600k)	(PQB0600l)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	1.60 (0.69)	3.50 (0.61)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	1.59 (0.69)	3.52 (0.60)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	1.57 (0.69)	3.51 (0.61)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	1.58 (0.68)	3.50 (0.60)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	1.57 (0.67)	3.51 (0.60)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	1.58 (0.67)	3.48 (0.61)

2.6 Job and Wage Satisfaction

Item Development

Overall job satisfaction (PQB0100): This item was adapted from the German version of the personal questionnaire of the German Socioeconomic Panel Study (GSOEP) 1984.¹² While in the GSOEP the item on overall job satisfaction is embedded in a larger scale referring to different domains of life, it is included as a single item question in the PASS study.

Wage satisfaction (PQB1100): This item was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) as an analogy to the question on overall life satisfaction.

¹² Infratest Sozialforschung. 2011. SOEP 1984 – Erhebungsinstrumente 1984 (Welle 1) des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels. SOEP Survey Papers 8: Series A. Berlin: DIW/SOEP. Question: 3d.

Retrieved from: https://www.diw.de/de/diw_01.c.456082.de/publikationen/soepsurveypapers/2011_0008/soep_1984_-erhebungsinstrumente_1984_welle_1_des_sozio-oeconomischen_panels.html

Items

1. (PQB0100)

How satisfied are you currently with your work? "0" means that you are "very dissatisfied" with your work, "10" means that you are "very satisfied". You can grade your answers with the numbers from "1" to "9".

(Original wording: „Wie zufrieden sind Sie gegenwärtig mit Ihrer Arbeit? "0" bedeutet, dass Sie mit Ihrer Arbeit "Ganz und gar unzufrieden" sind, "10" bedeutet, Sie sind "Ganz und gar zufrieden". Mit den Zahlen von "1" bis "9" können Sie Ihr Urteil abstimmen.“)

Scale: 0 (Very dissatisfied/Ganz und gar unzufrieden) to 10 (Very satisfied/Ganz und gar zufrieden)

2. (PQB1100)

How satisfied are you with your salary or wage?

(Original wording: "Und wie zufrieden sind Sie mit Ihrem Gehalt bzw. ihrem Lohn?")

Scale: 0 (Very dissatisfied/Ganz und gar unzufrieden) to 10 (Very satisfied/Ganz und gar zufrieden)

Table 8: Item Statistics – Job Satisfaction

Year		Item (variable name)	
		1 (PQB0100)	2 (PQB1100)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	7.32 (2.09)	
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	7.31 (2.06)	
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	7.29 (1.95)	
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	7.36 (2.01)	6.55 (2.34)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	7.43 (1.94)	6.73 (2.23)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	7.35 (1.88)	6.68 (2.18)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	7.35 (1.88)	6.77 (2.16)

3 Health – Overview and Basic Module

All waves of the PASS study include a basic set of questions about the health of respondents, allowing for longitudinal analyses of how health and labour market outcomes are related.

The yearly basic module includes questions about the following:

- The frequency of doctor and hospital visits and nights spent at a hospital (Section 3.1);
- Severe health restrictions and disabilities (Section 3.2);
- Subjective assessments of physical and mental health (as included in the SF-12) (Section 3.3); and
- Health insurance (four different kinds of health insurance plus other health insurance (open) and no health insurance at all).

In addition to these baseline questions, questions that are more detailed are included in years when health is a focal topic. So far, this has been the case in waves 3, 6, 9 and 12. In these waves, PASS also includes the following:

- The (entire) SF-12 (GSOEP version) (Andersen, Mühlbacher, Nübling, Schupp, & Wagner, 2007, Section 4.1), and
- Questions about health-related behaviours such as smoking, body weight and height (Section 4.3).

In addition to these recurring focal topics, questions focusing on particular aspects of health have been included in selective waves of the study as follows:

- Subjective assessments of employability in waves 3, 6, and 9 to 13 (Section 4.2);
- Participation in health promotion courses in waves 9 to 12 (Section 4.4.);
- Presenteeism in waves 7 and 8 (Section 4.5);
- Memory power and concentration in wave 7 (Section 4.6); and
- Sports activities in waves 6 to 8 (Section 4.7).

The Institute for Employment Research (IAB) developed most of these questions whereas some are taken from other studies or were developed in cooperation as part of the call for modules.

3.1 Frequency of Visits to a Doctor or Hospital

Item Development

The frequency of visits to a doctor or hospital is a common indicator for use of medical care (inpatient and outpatient) and is considered a relatively global measure of respondents' health status. The reference period of the frequency differs. In PASS, the visits to a doctor are surveyed for the last three months, and the visits to a hospital are surveyed for the last twelve months (comparable to the instrument implemented in the German Socioeconomic Panel Study (SOEP)).

Items

1. (PG0100)

Have you been to see a doctor within the last three months? If yes, kindly state how many times you went to see the doctor.

(Original wording: „Haben Sie in den letzten 3 Monaten einen Arzt aufgesucht? Wenn ja, geben Sie bitte an, wie häufig.“)

2. (PG0200)

And what about the last 12 months with regard to hospital visits since [**Interview month; Interview year-1**]? Since then, have you been treated in hospital once or several times for at least one night?

(Original wording: „Und wie war das in den letzten 12 Monaten, also seit [**Interviewmonat; Interviewjahr-1**] mit Krankenhausaufenthalten? Wurden Sie seitdem einmal oder mehrmals für mindestens eine Nacht in ein Krankenhaus aufgenommen?“)

3. (PG0300)

How many nights have you spent in a hospital since [**Interviewmonth; InterviewYear-1**] overall?

(Original wording: „Wie viele Nächte haben Sie seit [**Interviewmonat; Interviewjahr-1**] alles in allem im Krankenhaus verbracht?“)

Table 9: Item Statistics – Number of Visits to a Doctor within the Last Three Months

Year		Item (variable name)
		1
		(PG0100)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	2.55 (4.91)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	2.62 (5.11)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	2.80 (5.02)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	2.80 (5.22)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	2.65 (4.65)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	2.91 (4.92)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	2.92 (5.30)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	2.89 (4.70)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	2.85 (4.43)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	2.84 (4.61)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	2.77 (4.48)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2.78 (4.49)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	2.79 (4.54)

Table 10: Item Statistics – At least one Night in Hospital Last 12 Months

Item (Variable Name)	Year						
	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)
3 (PG0200)							
Yes	15.47 %	14.70 %	15.31%	15.70 %	15.99 %	16.49 %	16.93 %
No	84.31 %	85.20 %	84.63 %	84.24 %	83.78 %	83.41 %	83.01 %
Missing	0.21 %	0.10 %	0.07 %	0.06 %	0.23 %	0.11 %	0.06 %
N	18,954	12,487	13,412	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,445

Item (Variable Name)	Year					
	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
3 (PG0200)						
Yes	17.19%	17.43%	17.46 %	17.53 %	17.60 %	17.65 %
No	82.79 %	82.54 %	82.49 %	82.42 %	82.34 %	82.30%
Missing	0.02 %	0.03 %	0.05 %	0.05 %	0.06 %	0.05 %
N	13,435	13,237	12,638	13,654	13,218	12,028

Table 11: Item Statistics – Number of Nights spent in a Hospital within the Last 12 Months

Year		Item (variable name)
		1
		(PG0300)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	13.32 (23.80)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	11.77 (18.14)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	13.04 (23.91)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	11.63 (20.31)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	12.95 (22.05)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	12.36 (21.69)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	13.27 (25.57)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	12.47 (20.83)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	12.81 (23.93)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	12.53 (24.58)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	12.24 (22.07)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	11.38 (20.11)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	11.95 (22.44)

3.2 Health Restrictions and Disabilities

Item Development

The Institute for Employment Research (IAB) developed the module. The list of illnesses is based on the most common illnesses and has been adapted to be able to distinguish between various common diseases while refraining from asking questions that are too sensitive and might lead to increased item nonresponse or even dropout. The list of illnesses was revised in wave 9.

Items

1. (PG0500) Do you have any officially recognised disabilities or have you filed an application for official recognition of a disability?
 (Original wording: „Ist für Sie eine Behinderung durch amtlichen Bescheid festgestellt oder haben Sie einen entsprechenden Antrag gestellt?“)
 - a) Yes, officially recognised. (Ja, amtlich festgestellt.)
 - b) No, no officially recognised handicap. (Nein, keine amtlich festgestellte Behinderung.)
 - c) An application for official recognition has been filed. (Es wurde ein Antrag gestellt.)
2. (PG0600) What is the officially recognised degree of disability?
 (Original wording: „Wie hoch ist der amtlich festgestellte Grad der Behinderung?“)
 Officially recognised degree of disability:
 (Amtlich feststellter Behinderungsgrad:)
3. (PG0700) In which year was the disability recognised for the first time?
 (Original wording: „In welchem Jahr wurde Ihre Behinderung zum ersten Mal anerkannt?“)
 Year of recognition:

(Anerkennungsjahr:)

4. (PG0800) Do you have any other serious health restrictions?

(Original wording: „Haben Sie andere schwerwiegende gesundheitliche Einschränkungen?“)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

Is your disability or health restriction...

(Original wording: „Handelt es sich bei Ihrer Behinderung bzw. gesundheitlichen Einschränkung um ...“)

5. (PG0951a) A cardiovascular disease.

(Eine Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankung)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

6. (PG0951b) A disease of the muscular skeletal system, such as rheumatism or back pain

(Eine Erkrankung des Muskel-Skelett-Systems, wie z.B. Rheuma oder Rückenschmerzen)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

7. (PG0951c) A visual or hearing impairment

(Eine Seh- oder Hörbehinderung)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

8. (PG0951d) A cancer

(Eine Krebserkrankung)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

9. (PG0951e) A metabolic disorder such as Diabetes mellitus

(Eine Stoffwechselerkrankung, wie z.B. Diabetes mellitus)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

10. (PG0951f) An allergy

(Eine Allergie)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

11. (PG0951g) Another inner disease or organ damage such as a disease of the digestive or respiratory organs

(Eine sonstige innere Erkrankung oder einen Organschaden, z.B. eine Erkrankung der Verdauungsorgane oder Atmungsorgane)

- a) Yes (Ja)

b) No (Nein)

12. (PG0951h) A psychic or mental disease or handicap

(Eine psychische oder seelische Erkrankung oder Behinderung)

a) Yes (Ja)

b) No (Nein)

13. (PG0951i) Something else, namely:

(Etwas anderes und zwar:)

a) Yes (Ja)

b) No (Nein)

Table 12: Item Statistics – Officially Recognised Disabilities

Item (Variable Name)	Year												
	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
1 (PG0500)													
Officially recognised disability	10.51 %	11.38 %	11.79 %	12.92 %	13.17 %	14.56 %	15.02 %	15.95 %	16.49 %	16.17 %	16.16 %	15.83 %	16.69 %
No officially recognised disability	86.03 %	86.59 %	85.24 %	84.18 %	84.37 %	83.11 %	82.53 %	81.22 %	80.95 %	81.04 %	81.33 %	81.56 %	80.82 %
Application for official recognition has been filed	3.09 %	1.88 %	2.67 %	2.81 %	2.31 %	2.23 %	2.33 %	2.56 %	2.22 %	2.22 %	2.03 %	2.02 %	2.17 %
Missing	0.37 %	0.14 %	0.31 %	0.08 %	0.16 %	0.10 %	0.12 %	0.27 %	0.35 %	0.57 %	0.48 %	0.59 %	0.33 %
N	18,954	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

Table 13: Item Statistics – Officially Recognised Degree of Disabiliy

Year		Item (variable name)
		2
		(PG0600)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	51.84 (23.01)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	52.70 (23.61)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	52.87 (22.95)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	53.09 (23.18)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	52.44 (22.86)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	52.51 (22.75)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	52.77 (22.47)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	53.08 (22.65)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	52.69 (22.50)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	52.18 (22.46)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	52.10 (22.30)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	52.66 (22.15)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	53.48 (22.05)

Table 14: Item Statistics – Year of Recognition

Year		Item (variable name)
		3
		(PG0700)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	1996.00 (10.37)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	1996.97 (10.77)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	1998.20 (10.64)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	1999.04 (10.58)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	2000.01 (10.85)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	2001.26 (10.59)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	2002.06 (10.52)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	2003.23 (10.53)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	2004.08 (10.52)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	2005.29 (10.33)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	2005.75 (10.64)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2006.63 (10.70)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	2007.40 (10.81)

Table 15: Item Statistics – Other Serious Health Restrictions

Item (Variable Name)	Year												
	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
4 (PG0800)													
Other serious health restrictions	22.19 %	21.41 %	21.56 %	23.24 %	23.08 %	24.45 %	26.13 %	25.37 %	26.69 %	24.67 %	24.89 %	24.99 %	25.18 %
No other serious health restrictions	77.38 %	78.39 %	78.09 %	76.65 %	76.64 %	75.38 %	73.74 %	74.32 %	72.94 %	74.77 %	74.63 %	74.48 %	74.48 %
Missing	0.44 %	0.20 %	0.35 %	0.11%	0.28 %	0.17 %	0.13 %	0.30 %	0.37 %	0.56 %	0.48 %	0.53 %	0.34 %
N	18,954	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

Table 16: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Cardiovascular Disease

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
5 (PG0951a)	28.91 %	28.03 %	28.55 %	30.69 %	30.06 %
Cardiovascular disease	71.07 %	71.83 %	71.19 %	69.08 %	69.71 %
No cardiovascular disease	0.02 %	0.14 %	0.26 %	0.23 %	0.22 %
Missing	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058
N					

Table 17: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Disease of the Muscular Skeletal System

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
6 (PG0951b)	58.56 %	58.66 %	58.83 %	58.47 %	58.92 %
Disease of the muscular skeletal system	41.38 %	41.27 %	41.06 %	41.37 %	41.01 %
No disease of the muscular skeletal system	0.06 %	0.07 %	0.11 %	0.16 %	0.07 %
Missing	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058
N					

Table 18: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Visual or Hearing Impairment

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
7 (PG0951c)	23.03 %	24.03 %	24.69 %	25.14 %	24.15 %
Visual or hearing impairment	76.87 %	75.85 %	75.18 %	74.70 %	75.75 %
No visual or hearing impairment	0.11 %	0.12 %	0.13 %	0.16 %	0.10 %
Missing	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058
N					

Table 19: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Cancer

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
8 (PG0951d)	8.30 %	8.06 %	8.51 %	9.00 %	9.12 %
Cancer	91.58 %	91.85 %	91.18 %	90.70 %	90.54 %
No Cancer	0.13 %	0.09 %	0.31 %	0.30 %	0.34 %
Missing	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058
N					

Table 20: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Metabolic Disorder

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
9 (PG0951e)	20.91 %	22.05 %	21.20 %	22.32 %	24.20 %
Metabolic disorder	78.94 %	77.69 %	78.61 %	77.38 %	75.53 %
Missing	0.15 %	0.26 %	0.20 %	0.30 %	0.27 %
N	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058

Table 21: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Allergy

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
10 (PG0951f)	21.88 %	21.72 %	21.83 %	21.94 %	22.40 %
Allergy	77.93 %	78.14 %	78.04 %	77.79 %	77.45 %
Missing	0.19 %	0.14 %	0.13 %	0.27 %	0.15 %
N	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058

Table 22: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Another Inner Disease or Organ Damage

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
11 (PG0951g)	27.34 %	33.17 %	29.45 %	29.19 %	33.74 %
Another inner disease or organ damage	72.47 %	66.62 %	70.31 %	70.56 %	65.89 %
Missing	0.19 %	0.21 %	0.24 %	0.25 %	0.37 %
N	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058

Table 23: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Psychic or Mental Disease or Handicap

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
12 (PG0951h)	24.13 %	26.62 %	25.06 %	25.91 %	27.65 %
Psychic or mental disease or handicap	75.68 %	73.19 %	74.66 %	73.81 %	72.15 %
Missing	0.19 %	0.19 %	0.28 %	0.27 %	0.20 %
N	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058

Table 24: Item Statistics – Disability or Health Restriction: Something Else

Item (variable name)	Year				
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
13 (PG0951i)					
Something else	8.66 %	3.35 %	9.95 %	10.66 %	3.38 %
Nothing else	91.05 %	96.40 %	89.83 %	88.95 %	96.40 %
Missing	0.30 %	0.26 %	0.22 %	0.39 %	0.22 %
N	4,725	4,245	4,581	4,399	4,058

3.3 Subjective Assessment of Physical and Mental Health

Item Development

The questions on subjective mental and physical health are taken from the SF-12 short survey on health-related quality of life. For more information about the SF-12, see Section 4.1.

Items

1. (PG1100)

How strongly have you been affected by mental problems, such as fear, dejection or irritability in the past 4 weeks? Please tell me, whether you were affected “not at all”, “a little bit”, “moderately”, “quite a bit” or “extremely”?

(Original wording: „Wie sehr haben Ihnen in den letzten 4 Wochen seelische Probleme, wie Angst, Niedergeschlagenheit oder Reizbarkeit, zu schaffen gemacht? Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob sie Ihnen „Überhaupt nicht“, „Wenig“, „Mäßig“, „Ziemlich“ oder „Sehr“ zu schaffen gemacht haben?“)

Scale: 1 (Not at all/Überhaupt nicht) to 5 (Extremely/Sehr)

2. (PG1200)

How would you describe your state of health in the past 4 weeks in general? Was it ...

(Original wording: „Wie würden Sie Ihren Gesundheitszustand in den letzten 4 Wochen im Allgemeinen beschreiben? War er...“)

Scale: 1 (Very good/Sehr gut) to 5 (Bad/Schlecht)

Table 25: Item Statistics – Subjective Assessment of Physical and Mental Health

Year		Item (variable name)	
		1 (PG1100)	2 (PG1200)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	2.17 (1.27)	2.61 (1.07)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	2.11 (1.22)	2.62 (1.03)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	2.14 (1.23)	2.69 (1.04)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	2.17 (1.24)	2.68 (1.04)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	2.15 (1.24)	2.67 (1.06)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	2.19 (1.23)	2.73 (1.05)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	2.22 (1.24)	2.81 (1.05)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	2.19 (1.24)	2.77 (1.05)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	2.20 (1.24)	2.81 (1.06)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	2.22 (1.23)	2.78 (1.05)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	2.18 (1.23)	2.72 (1.07)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2.20 (1.24)	2.73 (1.09)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	2.22 (1.25)	2.72 (1.07)

4 Health – Focal Topics

4.1 Short Form Health Survey (SF-12)

Item Development

The SF-12 consists of 12 questions measuring health-related quality of life. It includes six questions about physical health and six questions about mental health. PASS uses the version translated into German for the SOEP (Nübling, Andersen, & Mühlbacher, 2006). Originally, the scale was developed based on the longer SF-36 by cutting two-thirds of the questions while keeping all dimensions of health-related quality of life (Ware, Kosinski, & Keller, 1994, 1995). The SF-12 is classified as a generic health measure that is considered to be objective and comprehensive (Ziebarth, 2009).

Items

1. (PG1200) (see3.3) How would you describe your state of health in the past 4 weeks in general?
Was it...

(Original wording: Wie würden Sie Ihren Gesundheitszustand in den letzten 4 Wochen im Allgemeinen beschreiben? War er...)

Scale: 1 (Very Good/Sehr gut) to 5 (Bad/Schlecht)

2. (PG1205) If you have to climb the stairs, which means walking up several floors by foot: Does your state of health affect you strongly, a bit or not at all?

(Original wording: Wenn Sie Treppen steigen müssen, also mehrere Stockwerke zu Fuß hochgehen: Beeinträchtigt Sie dabei Ihr Gesundheitszustand stark, ein wenig oder gar nicht?)

Scale: 1 (Strong/Stark) to 3 (Not at all/Gar nicht)

3. (PG1210) What about other exhausting every-day tasks which require lifting up heavy things or good mobility: Does your state of health affect you strongly, a bit or not at all?

(Original wording: Und wie ist das mit anderen anstrengenden Tätigkeiten im Alltag, wo man z.B. etwas Schweres heben muss oder Beweglichkeit braucht: Beeinträchtigt Sie dabei Ihr Gesundheitszustand stark, ein wenig oder gar nicht?)

Scale: 1 (Strong/Stark) to 3 (Not at all/Gar nicht)

Thinking of the last four weeks, how often during this time ...

(Original wording: „Bitte denken Sie einmal an die letzten 4 Wochen. Wie oft kam es in dieser Zeit vor, ...“)

4. (PG1215a) ...did you feel depressed and melancholic?
(...dass Sie sich niedergeschlagen und trübsinnig fühlten?)
5. (PG1215b) ...did you feel easy and balanced?
(...dass Sie sich ruhig und ausgeglichen fühlten?)
6. (PG1215c) ...did you feel like you have a lot of energy?
(...dass Sie jede Menge Energie verspürten?)
7. (PG1215d) ...did you have severe physical pain?

(...dass Sie starke körperliche Schmerzen hatten?)

8. (PG1215e) ...did you not manage to be as productive at work or were less active in general due to physical health issues?
(...dass Sie wegen gesundheitlicher Probleme körperlicher Art in Ihrer Arbeit oder ihren alltäglichen Beschäftigungen weniger geschafft haben als Sie eigentlich wollten?)
9. (PG1215f) ...did you experience restrictions regarding the way you do things when carrying out your work or your daily activities due to physical health problems?
(...dass Sie wegen gesundheitlicher Probleme körperlicher Art in Ihrer Arbeit oder Ihren alltäglichen Beschäftigungen in der Art Ihrer Tätigkeit eingeschränkt waren?)
10. (PG1215g)...did you not manage to be as productive at work or were less active in general due to mental or emotional health issues?
(...dass Sie wegen seelischer oder emotionaler Probleme in Ihrer Arbeit oder Ihren alltäglichen Beschäftigungen weniger geschafft haben als Sie eigentlich wollten?)
11. (PG1215h) ...were you not able to be as thorough in terms of work or daily activities due to mental or emotional health issues?
(...dass Sie wegen seelischer oder emotionaler Probleme in Ihrer Arbeit oder Ihren alltäglichen Beschäftigungen Ihre Arbeit oder Tätigkeit weniger sorgfältig als sonst gemacht haben?)
12. (PG1215i) ...did you reduce the level of social contacts e.g. with friends, acquaintances or relatives due to mental or emotional health issues?
(...dass Sie wegen gesundheitlicher oder seelischer Probleme in Ihren sozialen Kontakten, z.B. mit Freunden, Bekannten oder Verwandten eingeschränkt waren?)

Scale: 1 (Constantly/Immer) to 5 (Never/Nie)

Table 26: Item Statistics – Affected by State of Health

Year		Item (variable name)	
		2 (PG1205)	3 (PG1210)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	2.50 (0.69)	2.38 (0.74)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	2.41 (0.72)	2.29 (0.76)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	2.40 (0.73)	2.30 (0.76)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2.42 (0.72)	2.30 (0.76)

Table 27: Item Statistics – Short Form Health Survey (SF-12)

	Year		Item (variable name)												Cronbach's Alpha
			1	2	3	7	8	9	4	5	6	10	11	12	
			(PG1200)	(PG1205)	(PG1210)	(PG1215d)	(PG1215e)	(PG1215f)	(PG1215a)	(PG1215b)	(PG1215c)	(PG1215g)	(PG1215h)	(PG1215i)	
PCS	Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	2.69 (1.04)	2.50 (0.69)	2.38 (0.74)	4.00 (1.18)	3.94 (1.18)	4.02 (1.19)							0.89 (N=13,404)
	Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	2.73 (1.05)	2.41 (0.72)	2.29 (0.76)	3.98 (1.21)	3.91 (1.21)	3.97 (1.22)							0.89 (N=14,606)
	Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	2.81 (1.06)	2.40 (0.73)	2.30 (0.76)	3.96 (1.21)	3.86 (1.23)	3.94 (1.23)							0.89 (N=13,228)
	Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2.73 (1.09)	2.42 (0.72)	2.30 (0.76)	3.97 (1.20)	3.87 (1.23)	3.96 (1.23)							0.88 (N=13,210)
MCS	Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)							3.70 (1.06)	2.47 (1.01)	2.78 (1.02)	4.25 (1.03)	4.35 (0.95)	4.30 (1.01)	0.84 (N=13,392)
	Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)							3.75 (1.06)	2.55 (1.05)	2.87 (1.06)	4.27 (1.03)	4.38 (0.94)	4.33 (1.01)	0.86 (N=14,591)
	Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)							3.76 (1.07)	2.57 (1.06)	2.95 (1.07)	4.25 (1.05)	4.39 (0.95)	4.30 (1.04)	0.85 (N=13,216)
	Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)							3.75 (1.09)	2.54 (1.07)	2.96 (1.09)	4.21 (1.07)	4.35 (0.96)	4.24 (1.06)	0.85 (N=13,180)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 3 items.

4.2 Subjective Assessments of Employability

Item Development

These items were developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB).

Items

All unemployed persons, not including pensioners, pupils/students, military or civilian servants

1. (PG1225)

At the moment, are you in a state of health which allows you to take up employment? If you are: Is it without restrictions or only with restrictions?

(Original wording: „Sind Sie derzeit gesundheitlich in der Lage, eine Erwerbstätigkeit aufzunehmen? Wenn ja: Ohne Einschränkungen oder nur mit Einschränkungen?“)

- a) Yes, without restrictions.
(Ja, ohne Einschränkungen.)
- b) Yes, with restrictions.
(Ja, mit Einschränkungen.)
- c) No, not able to take up employment.

(Nein, gar nicht in der Lage Erwerbstätigkeit aufzunehmen.)

Interviewees who can take up employment only with restrictions

2. (PG1230)

In which way does your state of health restrict you in taking up employment? Because of your state of health, can you...

(Original wording: „Und wie schränkt Sie Ihr Gesundheitszustand bei der Aufnahme einer Erwerbstätigkeit ein? Können sie aus gesundheitlichen Gründen derzeit...“)

- a) ...not carry out certain operations,
(...bestimmte Tätigkeiten nicht ausüben,)
- b) ...or only work a limited amount of hours per day,
(...oder nur eine begrenzte Anzahl an Stunden pro Tag arbeiten,)
- c) ...or is it both: you cannot carry out all operations and you can only work a limited amount of hours per day?
- d) (...oder beides: also bestimmte Tätigkeiten nicht ausüben und nur eine begrenzte Anzahl an Stunden pro Tag arbeiten?)

Table 28: Item Statistics – Subjective Assessments of Employability

Item (variable name)	Year						
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
1 (PG1225)	53.92 %	46.04 %	45.29 %	46.84 %	50.16 %	47.34 %	47.41 %
Yes, without restrictions	32.10 %	34.30 %	32.75 %	29.66 %	29.46 %	31.57 %	28.31 %
No, not able to take up employments	13.77 %	18.91 %	21.51 %	22.95 %	19.82 %	20.73 %	23.45 %
Missing	0.21 %	0.75 %	0.45 %	0.56 %	0.56 %	0.37 %	0.83 %
N	3,841	3,586	2,910	3,055	3,052	3,247	2,776

Table 29: Item Statistics – Subjective Assessments of How Employability Is Restricted

Item (variable name)	Year						
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
2 (PG1230)	50.28 %	42.85 %	35.68 %	31.02 %	31.92 %	29.17 %	30.79 %
Not carry out certain operations,	15.00 %	18.78 %	19.52 %	22.74 %	20.91 %	27.41 %	26.59 %
Only work a limited amount of hours per day,	32.85 %	36.99 %	43.13 %	44.92 %	45.61 %	40.98 %	41.22 %
Both: not carry out all operations and only work limited amount of hours per day	1.87 %	1.38 %	1.68 %	1.32 %	1.56 %	2.44 %	1.40 %
Missing	1,233	1,230	953	906	899	1,025	786

4.3 Health-related Behaviour (Smoking)

Item Development

These questions were developed by the Institute for Employment Research closely following the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) recommendations on how to survey smoking behaviour (Latza et al., 2005).

Items

1. (PG1245) Have you ever in your lifetime regularly smoked cigarettes, pipes, cigars or small cigars?
(Original wording: „Haben Sie jemals in Ihrem Leben regelmäßig Zigaretten, Pfeife, Zigarren oder Zigarillos geraucht?“)
 - a) Yes (Ja)
 - b) No (Nein)
2. (PG1250) What age were you when you started smoking regularly?
(Original wording: „Wie alt waren Sie, als Sie angefangen haben, regelmäßig zu rauchen?“)
____ Age in years (Alter in Jahren)
3. (PG1255) Do you still smoke cigarettes, pipes, cigars or small cigars regularly?

(Original wording: „Rauchen Sie immer noch regelmäßig Zigaretten, Pfeife, Zigarren oder Zigarillos?“)

- a) Yes (Ja)
- b) No (Nein)

4. (PG1260) How old were you when you stopped smoking regularly?

(Original wording: „Wie alt waren Sie, als Sie aufgehört haben, regelmäßig zu rauchen?“)

___ Age in years (Alter in Jahren)

What are you smoking at the moment?

(Original wording: „Was genau rauchen Sie derzeit?“)

5. (PG1265a) Cigarettes
(Zigaretten)

6. (PG1265b) Pipes
(Pfeife)

7. (PG1265c) Cigars or small cigars
(Zigarren oder Zigarillos)

8. (PG1270) How many cigarettes did you smoke during the last week on average per day?
(Original wording: „Wie viele Zigaretten haben Sie in der letzten Woche im Durchschnitt pro Tag geraucht?“)

___ cigarettes (Zigaretten)

9. (PG1275) How many pipes did you smoke during the last week on average per day?
(Original wording: „Wie viele Pfeifen haben Sie in der letzten Woche im Durchschnitt pro Tag geraucht?“)

___ pipes (Pfeifen)

10. (PG1280) How many cigars or small cigars did you smoke during the last week on average per day?
(Original wording: „Wie viele Zigarren oder Zigarillos haben Sie in der letzten Woche im Durchschnitt pro Tag geraucht?“)

___ cigars (Zigarren)

Table 30: Item Statistics – Smoked Regularly

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 12 (2018)
1 (PG1245)				
Smoked regularly in the past	57.73%	58.32%	58.28 %	53.96%
Never smoked regularly	42.18 %	41.58 %	41.66 %	45.91 %
Missing	0.09 %	0.10 %	0.07 %	0.12 %
N	13,412	14,619	13,237	13,218

Table 31: Item Statistics – Age when Interviewee Started Smoking Regularly

Year		Item (variable name)
		2
		(PG1250)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	17.13 (4.49)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	17.07 (4.41)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	17.17 (4.44)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	17.39 (4.58)

Table 32: Item Statistics – Does Interviewee Still Smoke Regularly

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 12 (2018)
3 (PG1255)				
Does still smoke regularly	65.44 %	62.81%	61.42 %	58.70 %
Does not still smoke regularly	34.53 %	37.17 %	38.55 %	41.24 %
Missing	0.03 %	0.02 %	0.03 %	0.06 %
N	7,743	8,526	7,714	7,133

Table 33: Item Statistics – Age when Interviewee Stopped Smoking Regularly

Year		Item (variable name)
		4
		(PG1260)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	35.39 (12.43)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	36.29 (13.04)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	37.01 (13.36)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	36.90 (13.40)

Table 34: Item Statistics – Smoking Cigarettes

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 12 (2018)
5 (PG1265a)				
Cigarettes	96.51 %	96.77%	96.58 %	95.94 %
No Cigarettes	3.36 %	3.21 %	3.33 %	3.70 %
Missing	0.14 %	0.02 %	0.08 %	0.36 %
N	5,067	5,355	4,738	4,187

Table 35: Item Statistics – Smoking Pipes

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 12 (2018)
6 (PG1265b)				
Pipes	1.36 %	1.44 %	1.22 %	1.58%
No Pipes	98.50 %	98.54 %	98.69 %	98.07 %
Missing	0.14 %	0.02 %	0.08 %	0.36 %
N	5,067	5,355	4,738	4,187

Table 36: Item Statistics – Smoking Cigars or Small Cigars

Item (variable name)	Year			
7 (PG1265c)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 12 (2018)
Cigars or Small Cigars	3.81%	4.50 %	4.12 %	3.94 %
No Cigars or Small Cigars	96.05 %	95.48 %	95.80 %	95.70 %
Missing	0.14 %	0.02 %	0.08 %	0.36 %
N	5,067	5,355	4,738	4,187

Table 37: Item Statistics – Average Number of Cigarettes per Day

Year		Item (variable name)
		8
		(PG1270)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	15.48 (8.58)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	15.57 (8.93)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	14.95 (8.76)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	14.66 (8.79)

Table 38: Item Statistics – Average Number of Pipes per Day

Year		Item (variable name)
		9
		(PG1275)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	3.47 (4.47)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	3.11 (4.40)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	2.88 (3.90)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2.85 (3.81)

Table 39: Item Statistics – Average Number of Cigars or Small Cigars per Day

Year		Item (variable name)
		10
		(PG1280)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	10.26 (8.32)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	9.80 (9.09)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	10.01 (7.83)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	8.34 (6.84)

4.4 Participation in Health or Health Promotion Course

Health impediments prohibit accepting (full-time) work for a significant number of long-term unemployed persons. Health promotion courses are measures that can potentially decrease the likelihood of health problems developing or worsening. However, we know little about attitudes towards and enrolment in those courses. Healthy behaviours are often only attainable for those with adequate funds, and health promotional courses are no exception. We wanted to acquire more information about who enrolls in health promotional courses, who pays for those courses and whether more people could benefit from those courses if they were offered free of charge. Additionally, information on the enrolment in health-promotional courses can be used to explain changes in health and changes in employability.

Item Development

These items were developed based on which health promotional courses are offered most often. We refrained from asking more sensitive questions that address substance abuse and other behaviours attached to stigma such as addictive behaviours.

The questions about course participation and cost coverage follow the study “Gesundheit in Deutschland aktuell (GEDA)¹³” that covers health in Germany.

Items

Have you participated once in the last 12 months in a health promotion course? Please tell me whether you have participated in the following courses.

(Original wording: „Haben Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten einmal an einem Kurs zur Gesundheitsförderung teilgenommen? Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie an den folgenden Kursen teilgenommen haben.“)

1. (PG1600a) Course on healthy nutrition
(Kurs zu gesunder Ernährung)
2. (PG1600b) Course to improve physical fitness or mobility
(Kurs zur Verbesserung der körperlichen Fitness oder der Beweglichkeit)
3. (PG1600c) Course for relaxation or stress reduction
(Kurs zur Entspannung oder Stressreduktion)

(Respondents who have participated; each course own variable name: PG1610: respondents who attended course on healthy nutrition; PG1620: respondents who attended course to improve physical fitness or mobility; PG1630: respondents who attended course for relaxation or stress reduction)

Respondents who have participated in a course

4. (PG1610) Course on healthy nutrition
(Kurs zur gesunden Ernährung)
5. (PG1620) Course to improve physical fitness or mobility
(Kurs zur Verbesserung der körperlichen Fitness)

¹³ https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Gesundheitsmonitoring/Studien/Geda/Geda_2009_inhalt.html

6. (PG1630) Course for relaxation or stress reduction
 (Kurs zur Entspannung)
7. (PG1610) And did you pay all costs for this course yourself, did you pay some of the costs or were the costs completely covered for you?
 (Original wording: „Und haben Sie diesen Kurs zu gesunder Ernährung selbst finanziert, teilweise selbst finanziert oder wurden die Kosten vollständig übernommen?“)
- a) Paid all costs (Selbst finanziert)
 - b) Paid some of the costs (Teilweise selbst finanziert)
 - c) The costs were completely covered (Die Kosten wurden vollständig übernommen)

Respondents who have not participated in any course

8. (PG1640) Would you like to participate in one of the courses mentioned above if it were offered to you free of charge?
 (Original wording: „Würden Sie gerne an einem der genannten Kurse teilnehmen, wenn Ihnen dieser kostenfrei zur Verfügung gestellt würde?“)

Respondents who are interested in taking a free course

Please tell me in which of the courses you would be interested:
 (Original wording: „Sagen Sie mir bitte, an welchen der Kurse Sie Interesse hätten:“)

- 9. (PG1650a) Course on healthy nutrition
 (Kurs zu gesunder Ernährung)
- 10. (PG1650b) Course to improve physical fitness or mobility
 (Kurs zur Verbesserung der körperlichen Fitness oder der Beweglichkeit)
- 11. (PG1650c) Course for relaxation or stress reduction
 (Kurs zur Entspannung oder Stressreduktion)

Table 40: Item Statistics – Participation in a Course on Healthy Nutrition in the Last 12 Months

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
1 (PG1600a)				
Participation in a course on healthy nutrition	4.53 %	4.21%	4.37%	4.24 %
No participation in a course on healthy nutrition	95.38 %	95.70 %	95.53 %	95.63 %
Missing	0.08 %	0.09 %	0.10 %	0.12 %
N	13,237	12,638	13,654	13,218

Table 41: Item Statistics – Participation in a Course to Improve Physical Fitness or Mobility in the Last 12 Months

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
2 (PG1600b) Participation in a course to improve physical fitness or mobility	15.44 %	15.31%	16.05%	16.55 %
No participation in a course to improve physical fitness or mobility	84.50 %	84.60 %	83.81 %	83.34 %
Missing	0.06 %	0.09 %	0.13 %	0.11 %
N	13,237	12,638	13,654	13,218

Table 42: Item Statistics – Participation in a Course for Relaxation or Stress Reduction in the Last 12 Months

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
3 (PG1600c) Participation in a course for relaxation or stress reduction	6.69%	6.02 %	6.77%	6.87%
No participation in a course for relaxation or stress reduction	93.25 %	93.88 %	93.11 %	92.99 %
Missing	0.06 %	0.10 %	0.12 %	0.14 %
N	13,237	12,638	13,654	13,218

Table 43: Item Statistics – Costs for a Course on Healthy Nutrition

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
4 (PG1610) Interviewee paid all costs	18.00 %	18.42 %	20.10 %	18.36 %
Interviewee paid some of the costs	11.83 %	11.65 %	10.22 %	12.83 %
Costs were completely covered	69.33 %	69.55 %	68.51 %	67.56 %
Missing	0.83 %	0.38 %	1.17 %	1.25 %
N	600	532	597	561

Table 44: Item Statistics – Costs for a Course to Improve Physical Fitness or Mobility

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
5 (PG1620) Interviewee paid all costs	39.48 %	39.74 %	41.06 %	42.69 %
Interviewee paid some of the costs	19.08 %	19.84 %	18.75 %	19.33 %
Costs were completely covered	41.19 %	40.31 %	39.69 %	37.61 %
Missing	0.24 %	0.10 %	0.50 %	0.37 %
N	2,044	1,935	2,192	2,188

Table 45: Item Statistics – Costs for a Course for Relaxation or Stress Reduction

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
6 (PG1630)				
Interviewee paid all costs	37.63 %	38.24 %	36.69 %	37.44 %
Interviewee paid some of the costs	16.16 %	14.45 %	15.37 %	16.30 %
Costs were completely covered	45.76 %	47.31 %	47.62 %	45.81 %
Missing	0.45 %	0.00 %	0.32 %	0.44 %
N	885	761	924	908

Table 46: Item Statistics – Participation If All Costs Are Covered

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
8 (PG1640)				
Participation in free course desired	48.90 %	51.91 %	50.15 %	51.03 %
No participation in free course desired	50.68 %	47.65 %	49.26 %	48.35 %
Missing	0.42 %	0.45 %	0.58 %	0.61 %
N	10,744	10,309	10,986	10,574

Table 47: Item Statistics – Interest in Participation in a Course on Healthy Nutrition if Costs Are Covered

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
9 (PG1650a)				
Interest in course on healthy nutrition if costs are covered	50.80 %	51.49 %	50.24 %	53.13 %
No interest in course on healthy nutrition even if costs are covered	49.18 %	48.46 %	49.67 %	46.81 %
Missing	0.02 %	0.06 %	0.09 %	0.06 %
N	5,254	5,351	5,510	5,396

Table 48: Item Statistics – Interest in Participation in a Course to Improve Physical Fitness or Mobility if Costs Are Covered

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
10 (PG1650b)				
Interest in course to improve physical fitness or mobility if costs are covered	80.28 %	80.60 %	80.67 %	82.28 %
No interest in course to improve physical fitness or mobility even if costs are covered	19.62 %	19.40 %	19.31 %	17.66 %
Missing	0.10 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.06 %
N	5,254	5,351	5,510	5,396

Table 49: Item Statistics – Interest in Participation in a Course for Relaxation or Stress Reduction if Costs Are Covered

Item (variable name)	Year			
	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)
Interest in course for relaxation or stress reduction if costs are covered	70.31 %	68.36 %	66.88 %	69.18 %
No interest in course for relaxation or stress reduction even if costs are covered	29.62 %	31.56 %	33.05 %	30.67 %
Missing	0.08 %	0.07 %	0.07 %	0.15 %
N	5,254	5,351	5,510	5,396

4.5 Presenteeism

Presenteeism is conceptualised as attending work while ill. Presenteeism at the workplace has received increased scientific attention in recent decades (see, e.g., Johns, 2010). It can be argued that presenteeism has important implications for organisational theory and practice because it has negative consequences at the individual, organisational and societal level. For example, sick workers are usually less productive, may spread infectious diseases to coworkers or exacerbate other individuals' bad health statuses, and result in long-term health problems. Studies on the antecedents of presenteeism focused on negative presence factors such job insecurity, high workloads or other types of job demands. In contrast, recent studies demonstrate that presenteeism can be associated with positive factors such as high job enjoyment, job satisfaction or professional identity, support, and positive leadership (Johns, 2010; Rostad, 2018).

Item Development

The instrument on presenteeism implemented in PASS waves 7 and 8 was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Peter Preisendörfer (Chair of Sociology, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz).

As it is hard to find a general definition of "illness" that makes it possible to objectively determine whether an employee attended work despite being ill, this question asks for a subjective assessment by the respondent himself (Preisendörfer, 2010).

Items

(PG1400) How often in the last 12 months did you go to work, even though you were actually ill or felt ill?

(Original wording: „Wie oft ist es in den letzten 12 Monaten vorgekommen, dass Sie zu ihrer Arbeit gegangen sind, obwohl Sie eigentlich krank waren oder sich krank gefühlt haben?“)

Scale: 1 (Never/Nie), 2 (once/einmal), 3 (twice or 3 times/2-3 Mal), 4 (4-5 times/4 bis 5 Mal), 5 (6-10 times/6 bis 10 Mal), 6 (More than 10 times/Mehr als 10 Mal)

Table 50: Item Statistics – Presenteeism

Year		Item (variable name)
		(PG1400)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	2.90 (1.51)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	2.80 (1.50)

4.6 Memory Power and Concentration Ability

Item Development

To measure the respondents' memory power and concentration ability, a 10-word recall test is used. It was implemented in wave 7. The interviewer reads out a list of 10 words and asks the interviewee to repeat the stimuli he remembers immediately afterwards and a second time later on. The respondents had one minute to answer the memory tests.

This questionnaire module is taken from the first and second waves of the "Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe" (SHARE).¹⁴

Items

Let us now move on to a different topic. In terms of general welfare, mental fitness among other things plays an important role. This includes the power of memory. Therefore, we would now like to find out, how well you can remember words. I will now read you a list of words from my computer screen. We have deliberately made a long list so that it will be difficult for anyone to remember all the words. Most people can only remember a few of the words. Please listen carefully because I cannot repeat the list. When I finish reading, I will ask you to repeat as many of these words as possible. The sequence of the words is not important. Did you understand everything?

(Original wording: „Kommen wir nun zu einem anderen Thema. Für das allgemeine Wohlbefinden spielt unter anderem die geistige Fitness eine große Rolle. Dazu zählt auch das Erinnerungsvermögen. Daher möchten wir nun gerne mit Ihnen herausfinden, wie gut Sie sich Begriffe merken können. Ich werde Ihnen jetzt eine Liste von Wörtern von meinem Computerbildschirm vorlesen. Wir haben absichtlich eine lange Liste gemacht, so dass es für jeden schwierig sein wird, sich an alle Wörter zu erinnern. Die meisten Menschen erinnern sich nur an einige Wörter. Hören Sie bitte genau zu, denn ich kann die Liste nicht wiederholen. Wenn ich mit dem Vorlesen fertig bin, werde ich Sie bitten, möglichst viele dieser Wörter laut zu wiederholen. Auf die Reihenfolge kommt es dabei nicht an. Haben Sie alles verstanden?“)

Okay, then I will start reading.

(Original wording: „Gut, dann beginne ich jetzt mit dem Vorlesen.“)

1. (PME0200a) Butter (Butter)
2. (PME0200b) Arm (Arm)
3. (PME0200c) Letter (Brief)
4. (PME0200d) Queen(Königin)
5. (PME0200e) Ticket (Karte)
6. (PME0200f) Grass (Gras)
7. (PME0200g) Corner (Ecke)
8. (PME0200h) Stone (Stein)
9. (PME0200i) Book (Buch)
10. (PME0200j) Stick (Stock)

Please tell me all the words, you can remember.

¹⁴ Mehrbrot T., Gruber S., Wagner M. (2017). Scales and Multi-Item Indicators – SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe).

(Original wording: „Sagen Sie mir jetzt bitte alle Wörter, an die Sie sich erinnern können.“)

1 (mentioned/genannt) – 2 (not mentioned/nicht genannt)

Repetition of Memory test

I read out a list of words earlier and you then repeated the ones you could remember. Please tell me the words that you can still remember.

11. (PME0300a) Butter (Butter)
12. (PME0300b) Arm (Arm)
13. (PME0300c) Letter (Brief)
14. (PME0300d) Queen(Königin)
15. (PME0300e) Ticket (Karte)
16. (PME0300f) Grass (Gras)
17. (PME0300g) Corner (Ecke)
18. (PME0300h) Stone (Stein)
19. (PME0300i) Book (Buch)
20. (PME0300j) Stick (Stock)

(Original wording: „Vorhin habe ich Ihnen eine Liste von Wörtern vorgelesen und Sie haben dann die wiederholt, an die Sie sich erinnern konnten. Bitte sagen Sie mir die Wörter, an die Sie sich jetzt noch erinnern können.“)

1 (mentioned/genannt) – 2 (not mentioned/nicht genannt)

Table 51: Item Statistics – Memory Power and Concentration Ability

Year		Item (variable name)									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wave 7 (2013)	mentioned	(PME0200a)	(PME0200b)	(PME0200c)	(PME0200d)	(PME0200e)	(PME0200f)	(PME0200g)	(PME0200h)	(PME0200i)	(PME0200j)
Wave 7 (2013)	mentioned	93.49 %	78.97 %	56.24 %	71.32 %	32.18 %	56.46 %	56.15 %	67.93 %	44.75 %	72.45 %

Year		Item (variable name)									
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wave 7 (2013)	mentioned	(PME0300a)	(PME0300b)	(PME0300c)	(PME0300d)	(PME0300e)	(PME0300f)	(PME0300g)	(PME0300h)	(PME0300i)	(PME0300j)
Wave 7 (2013)	mentioned	83.11 %	69.12 %	42.37 %	68.29 %	29.45 %	53.51 %	53.19 %	58.23 %	37.35 %	53.56 %

4.7 Sports Activity

Item Development

The module on sports activity was conceptualised by Prof. Dr. Michael Lechner (Chair of Econometrics, University of St. Gallen) and was implemented in PASS in waves 6-8 (Lechner, 2008). The data of three thematic blocks were collected: current sports activity, sports activity in childhood and youth and general activity level. The first section surveys the types of sports, frequency, sports networks through and reasons for participating in sports. Furthermore, retrospective questions ask about sports activity in childhood and youth. Finally, the general activity level is estimated based on information on activity in everyday life, e.g., taking the stairs instead of the elevator or how one gets to work.

Items

1. (PSB0100) Which sport do you do most often?
(Original wording: „Welche Sportart üben Sie am häufigsten aus?“)
2. (PSB0200) If you think about the last calender week, which means the last full week from Monday to Sunday: how many hours have you been doing this sport approximately?
(Original wording: „Wenn Sie an die letzte Kalenderwoche, also die letzte volle Woche von Montag bis Sonntag, denken: wie viele Stunden haben Sie diese Sportart ungefähr ausgeübt?“)
3. (PSB0300) Apart from the last week: How many hours a week are you usually doing this sport?
(Original wording: „Einmal abgesehen von der letzten Woche: Wie viele Stunden üben Sie diese Sportart pro Woche in der Regel aus?“)
4. (PSB0400) Where do you mainly do this sport?
(Original wording: „Wo üben Sie diese Sportart hauptsächlich aus?“)
 - a) In the sports club
(Im Verein)
 - b) At commercial sport centres (e.g. fitness centres)
(Bei kommerziellen Sportanbietern (zum Beispiel Fitnessstudios))
 - c) In other organisations (e.g. the adult education center, at company)
(In anderen Organisationen (zum Beispiel Volkshochschule, Betrieb))
 - d) or organised independently respectively only for myself
(Oder unabhängig organisiert beziehungsweise für mich alleine)
5. (PSB0500) Do you participate in competitions in this sport, e.g. league soccer matches, public runs or cycle races?
(Original wording: „Nehmen Sie in dieser Sportart auch an Wettbewerben, zum Beispiel an Ligaspielen, Volksläufen oder Radrennen teil?“)
 - a) Yes (Ja)
 - b) No (Nein)

6. (PSB0600) How old were you when you first started doing this sport?
(Original wording: „In welchem Alter haben Sie mit dieser Sportart begonnen?“)
7. (PSB0700) What is the crucial factor for you to do this kind of sport?
(Original wording: „Was ist der ausschlaggebende Grund, warum Sie diese Sportart ausüben?“)
- a) On medical advice (Auf ärztlichen Rat)
 - b) To stay healthy (Um gesund zu bleiben)
 - c) To stay fit or loose weight (Um fit zu sein oder abzunehmen)
 - d) As a balance to my all-day-life or to relieve stress
(Als Ausgleich zum Alltag beziehungsweise um Stress abzubauen)
 - e) To share family time (Um Zeit mit der Familie zu verbringen)
 - f) To share time with friends (Um mit Freunden zusammen zu sein)
 - g) To have fun, to experience nature, interest (Spaß, Naturerlebnis, Interesse)
 - h) Other reasons, namely (open) (Oder ein anderer Grund, und zwar (offen))
8. (PSB0800) How many friends and acquaintances do you have because of this sport?
(Original wording: „Wie viele Freunde und Bekannte haben Sie durch diesen Sport?“)
- a) None (Keine)
 - b) One or two (Einen bis zwei)
 - c) Three to five (Drei bis fünf)
 - d) More than five (Mehr als fünf)
9. (PSB0810) How often do you meet these persons to share sport activities?
(Original wording: „Wie oft treffen Sie diese Personen bei gemeinsamen sportlichen Aktivitäten?“)
- a) At least once a week (Mindestens einmal pro Woche)
 - b) At least once a month (Mindestens einmal pro Monat)
 - c) Less frequently (Seltener)
 - d) Never (Nie)
10. (PSB0820) How often do you meet or see these persons in addition to your shared sports activities?
(Original wording: „Wie oft besuchen oder sehen Sie diese Personen zusätzlich zu den gemeinsamen sportlichen Aktivitäten?“)
- a) At least once a week (Mindestens einmal pro Woche)
 - b) At least once a month (Mindestens einmal pro Monat)
 - c) Less frequently (Seltener)
 - d) Never (Nie)
11. (PSB0830) Apart from that: how often do you have contact with these persons, e.g. via phone or letter, fax or e-mail?

(Original wording: „Und abgesehen davon: wie oft haben Sie sonst Kontakt mit diesen Personen, etwa telefonisch oder per Brief, Fax oder Email?“)

- a) At least once a week (Mindestens einmal pro Woche)
 - b) At least once a month (Mindestens einmal pro Monat)
 - c) Less frequently (Seltener)
 - d) Never (Nie)
12. (PSB0900) If you think back to your childhood and youth, which kind of sport did you do most regularly apart from school sport?
- (Original wording: „Wenn Sie an Ihre Kindheit und Jugend zurückdenken, welche Sportart haben Sie außerhalb der Schule am häufigsten regelmäßig ausgeübt?“)
13. (PSB1000) Did you do this sport in a club?
- (Original wording: „Haben Sie diese Sportart in einem Verein ausgeübt?“)
- a) Yes (Ja)
 - b) No (Nein)
14. (PSB1100) Did you participate in competitions in this sport, e.g. league soccer matches, public runs or cycle races?
- (Original wording: „Haben Sie in dieser Sportart an Wettbewerben, zum Beispiel an Ligaspielen, Volksläufen oder Radrennen, teilgenommen?“)
- a) Yes (Ja)
 - b) No (Nein)
15. (PSB1200a-t) Apart from the already mentioned kind of sports and school sports, did you do any other sports regularly? If so, which...?
- (Original wording: „Haben Sie neben der bereits erwähnten Sportart außerhalb der Schule noch andere Sportarten regelmäßig ausgeübt? Wenn ja, welche....“)
- [not shown in tables]
16. (PSB1300) How do you mainly get to work?
- (Original wording: „Wie legen Sie den täglichen Weg zur Arbeit überwiegend zurück?“)
- a) On foot (Zu Fuß)
 - b) By bicycle (Mit dem Fahrrad)
 - c) With public transport (Mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln)
 - d) By car or motorcycle (Oder mit dem Auto oder Motorrad)
17. (PSB1310a-b) How much time do you normally need to get from home to your place of work?
- (Original wording: „Wie viel Zeit benötigen Sie in der Regel für den einfachen Weg von der Wohnung zur Arbeitsstätte?“)
18. (PSB1400) How do you mainly get to places you have to go to in your every-day life?
- (Original wording: „Wie legen Sie alltägliche Wege überwiegend zurück?“)
- a) On foot (Zu Fuß)
 - b) By bicycle (Mit dem Fahrrad)
 - c) With public transport (Mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln)

- d) By car or motorcycle (Oder mit dem Auto oder Motorrad)
19. (PSB1500) From how many floors onward do you usually take the lift or the escalator?
 (Original wording: „Ab wie vielen Stockwerken nehmen Sie in der Regel den Aufzug oder die Rolltreppe?)
-

Table 52: Item Statistics – Most Frequently Performed Sport

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
1 (PSB0100)			
Performed sport: open responses*	88.81 %	93.85 %	95.37%
Does not do sports	11.13 %	6.08 %	4.58 %
Missing	0.06 %	0.06 %	0.06 %
N	9,883	9,598	8,742

*all open responses of performed sport were grouped into this category

Table 53: Item Statistics – Hours Participating in Sports

Year		Item (variable name)	
		2	3
		(PSB0200)	(PSB0300)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	3.63 (4.98)	4.40 (4.97)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	3.27 (4.43)	4.16 (4.36)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	3.60 (4.73)	4.25 (4.57)

Table 54: Item Statistics – Sports Location

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
4 (PSB0400)			
In the sports club	17.07 %	14.87 %	15.71 %
At commercial sport centres (e.g. fitness centres)	11.83 %	12.57 %	13.63 %
In other organisations (e.g. the adult education center, at company)	3.51 %	3.81 %	3.61 %
Organised independently respectively only for myself	67.54 %	68.61 %	66.95 %
Missing	0.06 %	0.14 %	0.10 %
N	8,777	8,454	8,337

Table 55: Item Statistics – Participations in Competitions

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
5 (PSB0500)			
Participation in competitions	10.42 %	9.12 %	8.74 %
No participation in any competitions	89.56 %	90.86 %	91.24 %
Missing	0.01 %	0.02 %	0.01 %
N	8,777	8,454	8,337

Table 56: Item Statistics – Age At Which Sport Was Started

Year		Item (variable name)
		6
		(PSB0600)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	26.22 (17.38)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	27.46 (18.05)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	28.29 (18.18)

Table 57: Item Statistics – Main Reason for Participating in Sports

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
7 (PSB0700)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
On medical advice	6.03 %	6.93 %	7.92 %
To stay healthy	16.19 %	19.15 %	19.04 %
To stay fit or loose weight	27.52 %	27.41 %	26.95 %
As a balance to my all-day-life or to relieve stress	18.87 %	17.13 %	18.11 %
To share family time	1.83 %	2.18 %	1.82 %
To share time with friends	5.39 %	4.46 %	4.81 %
To have fun, to experience nature, interest	19.82 %	18.62 %	17.42 %
Other reasons	4.23 %	3.89 %	3.83 %
Missing	0.13 %	0.24 %	0.11 %
N	8,777	8,454	8,337

Table 58: Item Statistics – Friends Met Through Sports

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
8 (PSB0800)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
None	41.11 %	45.10 %	45.15 %
One or two	17.58 %	17.02 %	17.63 %
Three to five	15.55 %	15.25 %	14.98 %
More than five	25.66 %	22.47 %	22.01 %
Missing	0.10 %	0.15 %	0.23 %
N	8,777	8,454	8,337

Table 59: Item Statistics – Frequency of Sharing Sport Activities With Person Met Through Sports

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
9 (PSB0810)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
At least once a week	67.77 %	66.57 %	67.96 %
At least once a month	19.92 %	19.51 %	19.37 %
Less frequently	10.76 %	11.84 %	10.67 %
Never	1.51 %	2.01 %	1.93 %
Missing	0.04 %	0.06 %	0.07 %
N	5,160	4,628	4,554

Table 60: Item Statistics – Frequency of Meeting Person Met Through Sports Additionally

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
10 (PSB0820)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
At least once a week	43.62 %	40.49 %	39.55 %
At least once a month	27.48 %	28.03 %	28.30 %
Less frequently	20.52 %	21.91 %	21.45 %
Never	8.26 %	9.40 %	10.56 %
Missing	0.12 %	0.17 %	0.13 %
N	5,160	4,628	4,554

Table 61: Item Statistics – Frequency of Contact to Person Met Through Sports

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
11 (PSB0830)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
At least once a week	57.15 %	54.13 %	54.63 %
At least once a month	19.44 %	19.10 %	19.02 %
Less frequently	15.29 %	16.83 %	16.45 %
Never	8.06 %	9.77 %	9.82 %
Missing	0.06 %	0.17 %	0.09 %
N	5,160	4,628	4,554

Table 62: Item Statistics – Most Frequently Performed Sport During Childhood or Youth

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
12 (PSB0900)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7** (2013)	Wave 8** (2014)
Performed sport: open responses*	81.18 %	84.06 %	83.57 %
Didn't do sports	18.51 %	15.45 %	15.89 %
Missing	0.31 %	0.50 %	0.53 %
N	13,995	1,612	1,315

*all open responses of performed sport during childhood were grouped into this category

** only new respondents

Table 63: Item Statistics – Sports Done in Club

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
13 (PSB1000)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7** (2013)	Wave 8** (2014)
Sports done in club	56.81 %	54.46 %	53.78 %
Sports not done in club	43.15 %	45.46 %	46.22 %
Missing	0.04 %	0.07 %	0.00 %
N	11,361	1,355	1,099

** only new respondents

Table 64: Item Statistics – Participation in Competitions During Childhood and Youth

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7** (2013)	Wave 8** (2014)
14 (PSB1100)			
Participation in competitions	47.58 %	43.32 %	42.77 %
No participation in competitions	52.38 %	56.61 %	57.23 %
Missing	0.04 %	0.07 %	0.00 %
N	11,361	1,355	1,099

** only new respondents

Table 65: Item Statistics – Method to Get to Work

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
16 (PSB1300)			
On foot	12.36 %	11.93 %	11.42 %
By bicycle	11.77 %	10.85 %	11.63 %
With public transport	17.66 %	17.90 %	17.47 %
By car or motorcycle	57.15 %	59.15 %	59.15 %
Missing	1.07 %	0.16 %	0.32 %
N	7,605	7,334	6,811

Table 66: Item Statistics – Time to Get to Work (in Minutes)

Year		Item (variable name)
		17
		(PSB1310a-b)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	33.33 (92.35)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	32.05 (81.49)

Table 67: Item Statistics – Main Method Travelling to Places in Everyday-Life

Item (Variable Name)	Year		
	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
18 (PSB1400)			
On foot	30.14%	29.10 %	28.51 %
By bicycle	15.85 %	14.09 %	14.82 %
With public transport	12.12%	13.13 %	12.74 %
By car or motorcycle	41.47%	43.21 %	43.5 %
Missing	0.42%	0.47 %	0.43 %
N	14,619	14,449	13,460

Table 68: Item Statistics – Use of a Lift or Escalator

Item (Variable Name) / Year	Year		
	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)	Wave 8 (2014)
19 (PSB1500)			
Always uses lift or escalator	8.48 %	7.63 %	9.44 %
Uses lift or escalator from zero to 88 floors	75.78 %	76.28 %	73.81 %
Never uses lift or escalator	14.21 %	14.49 %	15.62 %
Missing	1.52 %	1.61 %	1.14 %
N	14,619	14,449	13,460

5 Social Networks and Participation – Basic Module

Social networks play important roles in many dimensions of life, including health (e.g., Berkman & Glass, 2000; Kawachi & Berkman, 2001) and the labour market (e.g., Granovetter, 1995; Montgomery, 1992). Networks enable the flow of information, access to critical gatekeepers (e.g., de Graaf & Flap, 1988; Lin, 1999) and valuable resources, which all constitute forms of social capital (e.g., Flap & Völker, 2013; Lin, 2001).

PASS includes the number of close friends (Section 5.1), the participation in organisations and clubs (Section 5.2) and the subjective assessment of social integration (Section 5.3) in every wave. In addition, focal questions were implemented in various waves. These are described in Section 6.

5.1 Number of Close Friends

Item Development

The scale concerning respondents' number of close friends was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Christof Wolf (2009) from the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS) and implemented in PASS starting in wave 1.¹⁵ The number of close social contacts was intended as a summary measurement of strong social ties (Granovetter, 1977).

Items

1. (PSK0100)

Do you have any real close friends or any family members, with whom you have a strong relationship, outside your household?

(Original wording: „Haben Sie außerhalb Ihres Haushalts wirklich enge Freunde bzw. Freundinnen oder Familienmitglieder, zu denen eine enge Beziehung besteht?“)

2. (PSK0200)

How many close friends or family members, with whom you have a close relationship, do you have outside your household?

(Original wording: „Wie viele Freunde oder Familienmitglieder, zu denen eine enge Beziehung besteht, haben Sie außerhalb Ihres Haushalts?“)

¹⁵ Josten and Trappmann (2016) report lower sizes of the social network in the CAPI mode of wave 3. CAPI interviewers could considerably shorten the interviews by filling in zero network size, thus skipping the follow-up questions from the focal module (see the next section). Subsequently, the incentive scheme for CAPI interviewers was adapted to prevent such effects.

Table 69: Item Statistics – Close Friends

Item (Variable Name)	Year						
	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)
Yes	92.93%	92.90 %	90.64 %	94.02 %	92.77 %	94.42 %	93.96 %
No	6.93%	6.75 %	9.10 %	5.93 %	7.05 %	5.45 %	5.95 %
Missing	0.23 %	0.34 %	0.26 %	0.05 %	0.17 %	0.13 %	0.09 %
N	17,249	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449

Item (Variable Name)	Year					
	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
Yes	94.15 %	93.84 %	93.20 %	93.18 %	92.56 %	93.49 %
No	5.77 %	6.01 %	6.67 %	6.74 %	7.27 %	6.38 %
Missing	0.08 %	0.15 %	0.13 %	0.08 %	0.17 %	0.13 %
N	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

Table 70: Item Statistics – Number of Close Friends

Year		Item (variable name)
		1
		(PSK0200)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	8.95 (9.00)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	8.65 (8.77)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	7.63 (7.67)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	7.90 (8.22)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	7.85 (8.38)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	7.90 (8.15)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	7.70 (7.72)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	7.60 (7.35)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	7.66 (7.17)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	7.59 (7.26)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	7.97 (7.85)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	7.86 (7.51)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	7.94 (7.78)

5.2 Participation in Organisations/Clubs

Item Development

The items concerning respondents' participation in organisations or clubs were developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Christof Wolf (2009) from the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS) as a proxy measure for weak social ties (e.g., Wollebeak & Selle, 2002). The organisational membership items were implemented in PASS from wave 1 onwards.

Items

Are you actively engaged in one of the following organisations or associations?

(Original wording: „Sind Sie in einer der folgenden Organisationen oder in einem Verein aktiv?“)

1. (PSK0400a) Union
(Gewerkschaft)
2. (PSK0400b) Political party
(Partei)
3. (PSK0400c) Church community
(Kirchengemeinde)
4. (PSK0400d) Clubs such as music, sport or culture clubs
(Verein wie z.B. Musik-, Sport- oder Kulturverein)
5. (PSK0400e) Another organization which I have not mentioned yet.
(Eine andere Organisation, die ich noch nicht genannt habe.)

Table 71: Item Statistics – Participation in Organisations/Clubs

Item (Variable Name)	Year						
	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)
1 (PSK0400a)							
Yes	6.35%	6.53%	6.23%	7.17%	6.67%	7.58%	7.10%
No	93.46%	93.35%	93.66%	92.79%	93.22%	92.29%	92.80%
Missing	0.19%	0.13%	0.11%	0.04%	0.11%	0.13%	0.10%
N	17,249	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449

Item (Variable Name)	Year					
	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
1 (PSK0400a)						
Yes	6.96%	7.49%	7.13%	6.31%	6.43%	6.07%
No	92.9%	92.37%	92.72%	93.53%	93.3%	93.78%
Missing	0.14%	0.14%	0.15%	0.16%	0.27%	0.16%
N	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

Item (Variable Name) / Year							
2 (PSK0400b)	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)
Yes	1.89%	2.23%	2.22%	2.51%	2.24%	2.54%	2.46%
No	97.92%	97.65%	97.66%	97.45%	97.65%	97.39%	97.49%
Missing	0.19%	0.13%	0.11%	0.04%	0.11%	0.07%	0.05%
N	17,249	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449

Item (Variable Name)	Year					
2 (PSK0400b)	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
Yes	2.67%	2.49%	2.27%	2.40%	2.47%	2.55%
No	97.27%	97.42%	97.68%	97.51%	97.35%	97.34%
Missing	0.06%	0.08%	0.06%	0.09%	0.18%	0.12%
N	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

Item (Variable Name)	Year						
3 (PSK0400c)	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)
Yes	9.38%	10.21%	10.83%	11.60%	11.62%	14.13%	13.55%
No	90.43%	89.66%	89.06%	88.36%	88.27%	85.80%	86.39%
Missing	0.19%	0.13%	0.11%	0.04%	0.11%	0.08%	0.06%
N	17,249	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449

Item (Variable Name)	Year					
3 (PSK0400c)	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
Yes	13.01%	13.80%	12.18%	11.62%	11.05%	11.31%
No	86.92%	86.12%	87.76%	88.31%	88.84%	88.59%
Missing	0.07%	0.08%	0.06%	0.07%	0.11%	0.10%
N	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

Item (Variable Name)	Year						
4 (PSK0400d)	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)
Yes	25.69%	27.68%	27.10%	28.06%	28.81%	28.38%	28.30%
No	74.12%	72.19%	72.79%	71.90%	71.08%	71.55%	71.67%
Missing	0.19%	0.13%	0.11%	0.04%	0.11%	0.07%	0.03%
N	17,249	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449

Item (Variable Name)	Year					
	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
Yes	28.25%	28.26%	26.80%	27.37%	27.60%	26.64%
No	71.68%	71.69%	73.14%	72.57%	72.30%	73.29%
Missing	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	0.11%	0.07%
N	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

Item (Variable Name)	Year						
	Wave 1 (2007)	Wave 2 (2008)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 4 (2010)	Wave 5 (2011)	Wave 6 (2012)	Wave 7 (2013)
Yes	7.04%	8.31%	9.04%	11.21%	9.62%	10.36%	9.74%
No	92.77%	91.56%	90.85%	88.75%	90.27%	89.57%	90.22%
Missing	0.19%	0.13%	0.11%	0.04%	0.11%	0.07%	0.03%
N	17,249	12,487	13,439	11,768	15,607	14,619	14,449

Item (Variable Name)	Year					
	Wave 8 (2014)	Wave 9 (2015)	Wave 10 (2016)	Wave 11 (2017)	Wave 12 (2018)	Wave 13 (2019)
Yes	9.70%	10.06%	10.24%	9.85%	9.70%	10.60%
No	90.23%	89.87%	89.71%	90.09%	90.15%	89.32%
Missing	0.07%	0.08%	0.05%	0.06%	0.15%	0.07%
N	13,460	13,271	12,697	13,703	13,273	12,052

5.3 Subjective Assessment of Social Integration

Item Development

The scale for the subjective assessment of social integration was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) based on the former IAB survey (“Lebenssituation und Soziale Sicherung” 2005, LSS 2005).¹⁶ The scale complements the objective measures with a subjective summary measure. Both ends of the scale aim to capture two multifaceted concepts: first, social exclusion (e.g., Room, 1995); and second, social participation. Social exclusion can be defined as ‘limited chances for individual participation, economically, socially, culturally as well as politically, and addresses the issues of reinforcing processes of accumulated disadvantages and the weakening of social rights’ (see Böhnke, 2004: 2). Participation can be viewed as the absence of exclusion.

¹⁶ <https://fdz.iab.de/221/section.aspx>

Items

(PA0800)

One may have the feeling of being integrated into everyday social life and being real part of society or one may feel rather excluded. What about your case? To what extent do you feel a part of society or do you feel rather excluded? Please use the numbers from 1 – 10 for rating your opinion. 1 means that you feel excluded from social life. 10 means, you feel part of it. The numbers from 2 to 9 allow you to grade your assessment.

(Original wording: „Man kann das Gefühl haben, am gesellschaftlichen Leben teilzuhaben und dazugehören oder sich eher ausgeschlossen fühlen. Wie ist das bei Ihnen? Inwieweit fühlen Sie sich eher dazugehörig oder eher ausgeschlossen? Verwenden Sie zur Einstufung bitte die Zahlen von 1 bis 10: 1 bedeutet, dass Sie sich vom gesellschaftlichen Leben ausgeschlossen fühlen, 10 bedeutet, dass Sie sich dazugehörig fühlen. Mit den Zahlen von 2 bis 9 können Sie Ihre Einschätzung abstimmen.“)

Scale: 1 (Excluded/Ausgeschlossen) to 10 (Integrated/Dazugehörig)

Table 72: Item Statistics – Subjective Assessment of Social Integration

Year		Item (variable name)
		(PA0800)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	6.91 (2.48)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	7.01 (2.38)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	7.16 (2.37)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	7.22 (2.34)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	7.30 (2.31)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	7.30 (2.34)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	7.23 (2.23)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	7.24 (2.16)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	7.18 (2.17)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	7.18 (2.18)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	7.23 (2.15)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	7.09 (2.15)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	7.08 (2.13)

6 Social Networks and Participation – Focal Topics

In addition to the annual basis module, more extensive questions on specific focal topics were implemented in various waves. The characteristics of the up to three most important social contacts (6.1) and the availability of social support resources (6.2) were implemented in waves 3 and 5.

6.1 Characteristics of Friends

Item Development

The module ‘Characteristics of Friends’ developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Christof Wolf from the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS) recreates the core network of the interviewee (Wolf, 2009). Since the survey time is limited, only information on the three people who are closest to the interviewee is collected. This information includes gender, education, employment status, relationship with the interviewee and frequency of conflict for each of these contacts. These items were implemented twice: first in wave 3 and again in wave 5.

Items

Asked for most important (PSK0205-PSK0225), second most important (PSK0230-PSK0250) and third most important person (PSK0255-PSK0275):

1. (PSK0205; PSK0230; PSK0255) I would like to get some more information on these persons.
Please think of the person who are most important to you and who do not live in your household. Is the most important person male or female?
(Original wording: „Zu diesen Personen hätte ich gerne noch einige Angaben. Denken Sie bitte zunächst an die Person, die Ihnen persönlich am wichtigsten ist und die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt lebt. Ist die wichtigste Person männlich oder weiblich?“)
2. (PSK0210; PSK0235; PSK0260) And what is the highest school-leaving certificate this person has from a general-education school?
(Original wording: „Welchen höchsten allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss hat diese Person?“)
 - a) Still a pupil
(Noch Schüler)
 - b) No school-leaving certificate
(Keinen allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss)
 - c) A degree from a school incorporating physically or mentally disabled children (“Sonderschulabschluss”) or a degree from a mixed ability teaching school (“Förderschulabschluss”)
(Sonderschulabschluss, Abschluss der Förderschule)

- d) A lower secondary school degree (e.g. CSE, Hauptschulabschluss or Volksschulabschluss)
(Hauptschulabschluss, Volksschulabschluss)
- e) A lower secondary school degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR
(Polytechnische Oberschule (POS) Abschluss 8. Klasse (DDR-Abschluss))
- f) An intermediate secondary school degree which allows entrance into an advanced vocational school (“Fachoberschulreife”)
(Realschulabschluss, Mittlere Reife, Fachoberschulreife)
- g) An intermediate secondary degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR
(Polytechnische Oberschule (POS) Abschluss 10. Klasse (DDR-Abschluss))
- h) A qualification which allows entrance into a University of Applied sciences (e.g. an upper secondary school degree from an advanced vocational school)
("Fachhochschulreife")
(Fachhochschulreife (z.B. Abschluss einer Fachoberschule))
- i) A general or subject-specific upper secondary school degree (e.g. Abitur, A-Levels, High school degree, Baccalaureate) which is a general ("Allgemeine Hochschulreife") or a subject-restricted qualification for university entrance ("Fachgebundene Hochschulreife")
(Abitur/allgemeine oder fachgebundene Hochschulreife)
- j) An upper secondary school degree from a so-called Extended Secondary School in the GDR (EOS/Erweiterte Oberschule)
(Abschluss einer Erweiterten Oberschule (EOS) (DDR-Abschl.) oder Berufsausbildung mit Abitur (DDR-Abschluss))
- k) Other qualification
(Anderer Schulabschluss)

3. (PSK0215; PSK0240; PSK0265) What is the case for this person?

(Original wording: „Was trifft auf diese Person zu?“)

- a) This person is unemployed (“arbeitslos”) or seeking work (“arbeitssuchend”), this also includes marginally employed workers (mini-job workers on 400 euros) who would like to work more.
(Sie ist arbeitslos oder arbeitssuchend, dies schließt auch geringfügig Beschäftigte ein, die mehr arbeiten wollen.)
- b) This person is working full-time or part-time or doing company-based vocational training.
(Sie ist Vollzeit oder Teilzeit erwerbstätig oder in einer betrieblichen Ausbildung.)
- c) This person is neither gainfully working nor unemployed and therefore e.g. a pupil or student, house husband/house wife or pensioner.
(Sie ist weder erwerbstätig noch arbeitslos, also z.B. SchülerIn oder StudentIn, Hausmann/Hausfrau oder RentnerIn.)

4. (PSK0220; PSK0245; PSK0270)

In your relationship with this person, how often do misunderstandings, tensions or conflicts occur?

(Original wording: „Wie häufig gibt es in Ihrer Beziehung zu dieser Person Missverständnisse, Spannungen oder Konflikte?“)

Scale: 1 (Very often/Sehr häufig) to 5 (Very rarely or never/Sehr selten oder nie)

5. (PSK0225; PSK0250; PSK0275) Which of the following applies to your relationship with this person? Is this person...

(Original wording: „Was trifft auf Ihr Verhältnis zu dieser Person zu? Ist diese Person...“)

- a) Your partner (Ihr Partner/ Ihre Partnerin)
- b) Not related by blood or marriage (Nicht mit Ihnen verwandt)
- c) Your father/mother (Ihr Vater/Ihre Mutter)
- d) Your brother/sister (Ihr Bruder/Ihre Schwester)
- e) Your son/daughter (Ihr Sohn/Ihre Tochter)
- f) Your brother-in-law/sister-in-law (Ihr Schwager/Ihre Schwägerin)
- g) Another relative (Ein anderer Verwandter/Eine andere Verwandte)

Table 73: Item Statistics – Gender of the Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
Male	34.09 %	17.73 %
Female	55.24 %	28.78 %
Missing	10.67 %	53.49 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 74: Item Statistics – Gender of the Second Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
Male	36.42 %	18.56 %
Female	46.98 %	25.84 %
Missing	16.61 %	55.60 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 75: Item Statistics – Gender of the Third Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
1 (PSK0255)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
Male	32.45 %	17.73 %
Female	40.39 %	21.62 %
Missing	27.16 %	60.65 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 76: Item Statistics – Highest Level of Education of the Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
2 (PSK0210)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
a) Still a pupil	3.48 %	0.70 %
b) No school-leaving certificate	1.67 %	0.64 %
c) A degree from a school incorporating physically or mentally disabled children (“Sonderschulabschluss”) or a degree from a mixed ability teaching school (“Förderschulabschluss”)	0.26 %	0.10 %
d) A lower secondary school degree (e.g. CSE, Hauptschulabschluss or Volksschulabschluss)	19.92 %	9.62 %
e) A lower secondary school degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR	1.94 %	0.86 %
f) An intermediate secondary school degree which allows entrance into an advanced vocational school (“Fachoberschulreife”)	24.99 %	14.01 %
g) An intermediate secondary degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR	5.20 %	3.08 %
h) A qualification which allows entrance into a University of Applied sciences (e.g. an upper secondary school degree from an advanced vocational school)	2.91 %	1.90 %
i) A general or subject-specific upper secondary school degree (e.g. Abitur, A-Levels, High school degree, Baccalaureate) which is a general (“Allgemeine Hochschulreife”) or a subject-restricted qualification for university entrance (“Fachgebundene Hochschulreife”)	22.29 %	12.87 %
j) An upper secondary school degree from a so-called Extended Secondary School in the GDR (EOS/Erweiterte Oberschule)	0.89 %	0.31 %
k) Other qualification	0.75 %	0.15 %
Missing	15.69 %	55.75 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 77: Item Statistics – Highest Level of Education of the Second Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
2 (PSK0235)		
a) Still a pupil	3.60 %	0.96 %
b) No school-leaving certificate	1.64 %	0.61 %
c) A degree from a school incorporating physically or mentally disabled children (“Sonderschulabschluss”) or a degree from a mixed ability teaching school (“Förderschulabschluss”)	0.33 %	0.06 %
d) A lower secondary school degree (e.g. CSE, Hauptschulabschluss or Volksschulabschluss)	19.68 %	10.03 %
e) A lower secondary school degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR	1.88 %	0.83 %
f) An intermediate secondary school degree which allows entrance into an advanced vocational school (“Fachoberschulreife”)	22.95 %	13.33 %
g) An intermediate secondary degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR	5.33 %	3.16 %
h) A qualification which allows entrance into a University of Applied sciences (e.g. an upper secondary school degree from an advanced vocational school)	2.53 %	1.47 %
i) A general or subject-specific upper secondary school degree (e.g. Abitur, A-Levels, High school degree, Baccalaureate) which is a general (“Allgemeine Hochschulreife”) or a subject-restricted qualification for university entrance (“Fachgebundene Hochschulreife”)	19.34 %	11.29 %
j) An upper secondary school degree from a so-called Extended Secondary School in the GDR (EOS/Erweiterte Oberschule)	0.74 %	0.26 %
k) Other qualification	0.59 %	0.23 %
Missing	21.39 %	57.76 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 78: Item Statistics – Highest Level of Education of the Third Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name) / Year		
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
2 (PSK0260)		
a) Still a pupil	3.40 %	1.13 %
b) No school-leaving certificate	1.24 %	0.60 %
c) A degree from a school incorporating physically or mentally disabled children (“Sonderschulabschluss”) or a degree from a mixed ability teaching school (“Förderschulabschluss”)	0.33 %	0.08 %
d) A lower secondary school degree (e.g. CSE, Hauptschulabschluss or Volksschulabschluss)	17.42 %	8.62 %
e) A lower secondary school degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR	1.51 %	0.79 %
f) An intermediate secondary school degree which allows entrance into an advanced vocational school (“Fachoberschulreife”)	19.72 %	11.99 %
g) An intermediate secondary degree from a so-called Polytechnic School (POS/Polytechnische Oberschule) in the GDR	4.78 %	2.65 %
h) A qualification which allows entrance into a University of Applied sciences (e.g. an upper secondary school degree from an advanced vocational school)	1.88 %	1.29 %
i) A general or subject-specific upper secondary school degree (e.g. Abitur, A-Levels, High school degree, Baccalaureate) which is a general (“Allgemeine Hochschulreife”) or a subject-restricted qualification for university entrance (“Fachgebundene Hochschulreife”)	17.25 %	9.58 %
j) An upper secondary school degree from a so-called Extended Secondary School in the GDR (EOS/Erweiterte Oberschule)	0.65 %	0.26 %
k) Other qualification	0.49 %	0.17 %
Missing	31.33 %	62.83 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 79: Item Statistics – Employment Status of the Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name) / Year		
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
3 (PSK0215)		
a) This person is unemployed (“arbeitslos”) or seeking work (“arbeitssuchend”), this also includes marginally employed workers (mini-job workers on 400 euros) who would like to work more.	8.22 %	3.78 %
b) This person is working full-time or part-time or doing company-based vocational training.	51.51 %	28.26 %
c) This person is neither gainfully working nor unemployed and therefore e.g. a pupil or student, house husband/house wife or pensioner.	26.03 %	13.75 %
Missing	14.24 %	54.21 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 80: Item Statistics – Employment Status of the Second Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
3 (PSK0240)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
a) This person is unemployed (“arbeitslos”) or seeking work (“arbeitssuchend”), this also includes marginally employed workers (mini-job workers on 400 euros) who would like to work more.	8.32 %	4.12 %
b) This person is working full-time or part-time or doing company-based vocational training.	47.32 %	26.54 %
c) This person is neither gainfully working nor unemployed and therefore e.g. a pupil or student, house husband/house wife or pensioner.	23.92 %	12.80 %
Missing	20.44 %	56.55 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 81: Item Statistics – Employment Status of the Third Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
3 (PSK0265)	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
a) This person is unemployed (“arbeitslos”) or seeking work (“arbeitssuchend”), this also includes marginally employed workers (mini-job workers on 400 euros) who would like to work more.	6.77 %	3.31 %
b) This person is working full-time or part-time or doing company-based vocational training.	41.98 %	23.75 %
c) This person is neither gainfully working nor unemployed and therefore e.g. a pupil or student, house husband/house wife or pensioner.	20.60 %	11.16 %
Missing	30.64 %	61.78 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 82: Item Statistics – Frequency of Misunderstandings, Tensions or Conflicts with Most Important Person

Year		Item (variable name)
		4 (PSK0220)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	4.25 (0.87)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	4.28 (0.85)

Table 83: Item Statistics – Frequency of Misunderstandings, Tensions or Conflicts with Second Most Important Person

Year		Item (variable name)
		4 (PSK0245)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	4.23 (0.87)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	4.22 (0.87)

Table 84: Item Statistics – Frequency of Misunderstandings, Tensions or Conflicts with Third Most Important Person

Year		Item (variable name)
		4 (PSK0270)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	4.21 (0.88)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	4.20 (0.88)

Table 85: Item Statistics – Type of Relationship with the Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
5 (PSK0225)		
a) Person is partner	6.98 %	3.38 %
b) Not related by blood or marriage	42.24 %	20.30 %
c) Person is father/mother	12.09 %	5.86 %
d) Person is brother/sister	8.89 %	5.22 %
e) Person is son/daughter	12.98 %	7.87 %
f) Person is brother-in-law/sister-in-law	0.97 %	0.79 %
g) Person is another relative	5.27 %	3.12 %
Missing	10.57 %	53.45 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 86: Item Statistics – Type of Relationship with the Second Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
5 (PSK0250)		
a) Person is partner	2.32 %	1.68 %
b) Not related by blood or marriage	42.89 %	21.56 %
c) Person is father/mother	10.19 %	4.75 %
d) Person is brother/sister	9.46 %	5.51 %
e) Person is son/daughter	10.20 %	5.81 %
f) Person is brother-in-law/sister-in-law	1.84 %	1.15 %
g) Person is another relative	6.57 %	3.99 %
Missing	16.53 %	55.56 %
N	13,439	15,607

Table 87: Item Statistics – Type of Relationship with the Third Most Important Person

Item (Variable Name)	Year	
	Wave 3 (2009)	Wave 5 (2011)
5 (PSK0275)		
a) Person is partner	1.09 %	0.80 %
b) Not related by blood or marriage	40.38 %	20.52 %
c) Person is father/mother	6.67 %	3.65 %
d) Person is brother/sister	9.45 %	5.04 %
e) Person is son/daughter	5.35 %	3.62 %
f) Person is brother-in-law/sister-in-law	2.11 %	1.23 %
g) Person is another relative	8.01 %	4.56 %
Missing	26.93 %	60.58 %
N	13,439	15,607

6.2 Summary Characteristics of Friends

Item Development

The module “Summary Characteristics of Friends” was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). This module seeks to collect comprehensive information about interviewees’ personal networks under the survey time constraints by collecting summary information on the number of network members with various traits. This information includes gender, education, employment status, and relationship with the interviewee. These items were implemented twice: first in wave 9 and again in wave 12.

Items

Depending on the number of contacts outside the household (PSK0200) the question wording (PSK0290a- PSK0290f) was adapted. In the case of one contact outside the household, the answers to each of the following questions were yes and no, while open numeric answers were collected if there were multiple contacts outside the household. Answers from both versions were combined as numbers from 0 to 99:

Alternative 1: Persons with contact to one person outside the household

And can you please tell me:

(Original wording: „Und können Sie mir bitte noch sagen:“)

1. (PSK0290a) Has this person completed a degree at a university or advanced technical college?
(Hat diese Person ein Studium an einer Universität oder Fachhochschule abgeschlossen?)
2. (PSK0290b) Does this person not have a school-leaving certificate from a general education school?
(Hat sie keinen allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss?)
3. (PSK0290c) Is this person unemployed?
(Ist sie arbeitslos?)
4. (PSK0290d) Is this person employed in a job that is more than a mini-job?
(Ist sie erwerbstätig im Umfang von mehr als einem Minijob?)
5. (PSK0290e) Is this person self-employed?
(Ist sie beruflich selbstständig?)
6. (PSK0290f) Is this person related to you by blood or marriage?
(Ist sie mit Ihnen verwandt oder verschwägert?)
7. (PSK0290g) Is this person female?
(Ist sie weiblich?)

Alternative 2: Persons with contact to at least two persons outside the household

And can you please tell me: How many of these [number from PSK0200] persons ...

(Original wording: „Und können Sie mir bitte noch sagen: Wie viele von diesen [Anzahl aus PSK0200] Personen...“)

1. (PSK0290a) ... have completed a degree at a university or advanced technical college?
(...haben ein Studium an einer Universität oder Fachhochschule abgeschlossen?)

2. (PSK0290b) ... have a school-leaving certificate from a general education school?
(... haben keinen allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss?)
3. (PSK0290c) ... are unemployed?
(... sind arbeitslos?)
4. (PSK0290d) ... are employed in a job that is more than a mini-job?
(... sind erwerbstätig im Umfang von mehr als einem Minijob?)
5. (PSK0290e) ... are self-employed?
(... sind beruflich selbstständig?)
6. (PSK0290f) ... are related to you by blood or marriage?
(... sind mit Ihnen verwandt oder verschwägert?)
7. (PSK0290g) ... are female?
(... sind weiblich?)

Table 88: Item Statistics – Type of Relationship with Third Most Important Person

Year		Item (variable name)						
		1 (PSK0290a)	2 (PSK0290b)	3 (PSK0290c)	4 (PSK0290d)	5 (PSK0290e)	6 (PSK0290f)	7 (PSK0290g)
Welle 9 (2015)	M (SD)	1.91 (-3.16)	0.93 (-3.27)	0.58 (-1.65)	5.08 (-5.38)	0.59 (-1.46)	2.69 (-4.19)	3.59 (-3.55)
Welle 12 (2018)	M (SD)	2.28 (-3.93)	0.97 (-3.38)	0.88 (-2.69)	4.86 (-5.44)	0.64 (-1.73)	2.75 (-4.19)	3.63 (-3.78)

6.3 Social Support

Item Development

The instrument on social support implemented in PASS was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in cooperation with Prof. Dr. Christof Wolf (2009) from the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS). It is based on the resources generator by Van der Gaag and Snijders (2005). As the original resources generator would have been too extensive, ten items that suit the survey's purposes were created. Specifically, the instrument on social support adapted to the PASS study focuses on resources to overcome unemployment that apply to both unemployed and employed persons and can be mobilised by the respondents themselves.

Items

I would now like to present a few situations to you, in which people often ask other persons for support. Please tell me whether you know someone who would support you in the situations described. This could be persons who live in your household as well as persons who do not live in your household. There will be no further questions asked regarding these persons.

(Original wording: „Ich möchte Ihnen jetzt einige Situationen nennen, in denen Menschen häufig andere Personen um Unterstützung bitten. Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie jemanden kennen, der Sie in den beschriebenen Situationen unterstützen würde. Dies können sowohl Personen sein, die in

Ihrem Haushalt leben, als auch Personen, die nicht in Ihrem Haushalt leben. Zu diesen Personen werden keine weiteren Nachfragen gestellt.“)

1. (PSK0280a) ...whose advice you can rely on?
(...auf dessen Rat Sie sich verlassen können?)
2. (PSK0280b) ...who would point out a vacant position to you?
(...der Sie auf eine freie Arbeitsstelle hinweisen würde?)
3. (PSK0280c) ...who would encourage you to do further job-training?
(...der Sie ermuntert, sich fortzubilden?)
4. (PSK0280d) ...who you can talk to about personal problems?
(...mit dem Sie persönliche Probleme besprechen können?)
5. (PSK0280e) ...who would help you apply for a job?
(...der Ihnen bei der Bewerbung um eine Stelle helfen würde?)
6. (PSK0280f) ...who would recommend you to an employer?
(...der Sie einem Arbeitgeber empfehlen würde?)
7. (PSK0280g) ...who would help you to fill in official application forms such as tax forms or application forms for social security benefits?
(...der Ihnen beim Ausfüllen von amtlichen Anträgen z. B. für die Steuer oder Sozialleistungen helfen würde?)
8. (PSK0280h) ...who would support you in every respect?
(...von dem Sie in jeder Hinsicht unterstützt werden?)
9. (PSK0280i) ...who would lend you 1,000 euros?
(...der Ihnen 1.000 Euro leihen würde?)
10. (PSK0280j) ...who would help you regarding conflicts with family members?
(...der Ihnen bei Konflikten mit Familienangehörigen helfen würde?)

Table 89: Item Statistics – Social Support

Year		Item (variable name)						
		1 (PSK0280a)	2 (PSK0280b)	3 (PSK0280c)	4 (PSK0280d)	5 (PSK0280e)	6 (PSK0280f)	7 (PSK0280g)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	1.08 (0.28)	1.19 (0.39)	1.27 (0.44)	1.06 (0.23)	1.16 (0.37)	1.24 (0.43)	1.16 (0.36)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	1.06 (0.24)	1.11 (0.31)	1.22 (0.41)	1.04 (0.21)	1.11 (0.31)	1.16 (0.37)	1.14 (0.35)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)			1.25 (0.43)		1.14 (0.35)	1.20 (0.40)	
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)			1.25 (0.43)		1.19 (0.39)	1.28 (0.45)	

Year		Item (variable name)			Cronbach's Alpha
		8 (PSK0280h)	9 (PSK0280i)	10 (PSK0280j)	
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	1.13 (0.34)	1.30 (0.46)	1.16 (0.37)	0.81 (N = 13,439)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	1.10 (0.31)	1.23 (0.42)	1.13 (0.34)	0.86 (N = 15,607)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)				1.00 (N = 13,271)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)				1.00 (N = 13,273)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 5 items (waves 3 and 5) / 2 items (waves 9, 12).

7 Personality Traits

7.1 Self-efficacy

Self-efficacy reflects an individuals' belief of being able to cope with difficult demands using one's own resources. Such demands may comprise new or difficult situations and impediments to overcome in various life domains. The self-efficacy instrument measures respondents' constructive attitudes regarding life management (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995).

Item Development

The self-efficacy instrument implemented in PASS is adapted from a one-dimensional 10-Item scale (Schwarzer, 1994). The original scale has been reduced to five items based on factor analyses and samples of German residents aged 17 to 65 and respondents with migration background aged 18 to 68 (Schwarzer, 1994).

Items

Whenever unexpected difficulties or problems show up, there are different ways of reacting to that. We grouped some opinions about the topic here. Please tell me, whether to you those opinions "apply completely", "tend to apply", "tend not to apply", or "do not apply at all".

(Original wording: „Wenn einmal unerwartet Schwierigkeiten oder Probleme auftauchen, kann man ja sehr unterschiedlich damit umgehen. Wir haben hier ein paar Meinungen zu diesem Thema zusammengestellt. Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob diese für Sie „voll und ganz zutreffen“, „eher zutreffen“, „eher nicht zutreffen“ oder „überhaupt nicht zutreffen“.)

1. (PEO0100a)

I have a solution for every problem.

(Für jedes Problem habe ich eine Lösung.)

2. (PEO0100b)

Even when things happen surprisingly, I believe that I can cope with them.

(Auch bei überraschenden Ereignissen glaube ich, dass ich gut damit zuretkommen werde.)

3. (PEO0100c)

I have no difficulties in achieving my aims.
(Es bereitet mir keine Schwierigkeiten, meine Ziele zu verwirklichen.)

4. (PEO0100d)

I always know how to act in unforeseeable situations.
(In unerwarteten Situationen weiß ich immer, wie ich mich verhalten soll.)

5. (PEO0100e)

I can always solve difficult problems if I try to.
(Die Lösung schwieriger Probleme gelingt mir immer, wenn ich mich darum bemühe.)

Scale: 1 (Applies completely / Trifft voll und ganz zu) to 4 (Does not apply at all / Trifft überhaupt nicht zu)

Table 90: Item Statistics – Self-efficacy

Year		Item (variable name)					Cronbach's Alpha
		1	2	3	4	5	
		(PEO0100a)	(PEO0100b)	(PEO0100c)	(PEO0100d)	(PEO0100e)	
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	2.08 (0.75)	1.92 (0.70)	2.29 (0.81)	2.16 (0.73)	1.87 (0.70)	0.77 (N= 17,135)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	2.02 (0.70)	1.89 (0.67)	2.22 (0.77)	2.11 (0.69)	1.84 (0.68)	0.79 (N= 12,438)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	2.01 (0.69)	1.88 (0.66)	2.20 (0.76)	2.10 (0.69)	1.84 (0.67)	0.81 (N= 13,403)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	2.00 (0.66)	1.89 (0.64)	2.17 (0.73)	2.11 (0.67)	1.84 (0.65)	0.79 (N=11,755)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	2.01 (0.67)	1.89 (0.64)	2.14 (0.72)	2.11 (0.67)	1.85 (0.65)	0.80 (N=14,586)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	2.01 (0.66)	1.91 (0.63)	2.17 (0.71)	2.13 (0.66)	1.86 (0.63)	0.80 (N=14,418)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	1.99 (0.65)	1.90 (0.63)	2.16 (0.72)	2.12 (0.66)	1.83 (0.63)	0.80 (N=13,431)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	1.98 (0.66)	1.89 (0.65)	2.10 (0.72)	2.09 (0.67)	1.83 (0.64)	0.78 (N=13,661)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 3 items.

7.2 Big Five

The Big Five model (Goldberg, 1981) is a concept used to describe human personality traits in terms of individually differing behaviours and experiences. This approach assumes the existence of five orthogonal dimensions of personality: openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.

Item Development

This study module is based on the Big Five Inventory (BFI), which is usually used to measure personality traits. Rammstedt and John (2005) validated a more economic instrument, the BFI-K, including only 21 of 44 items of the original BFI. Thus, the survey time can be reduced from about five to ten minutes to an average of two minutes while still leading to a valid and reliable outcome

(Rammstedt & John, 2005). The Big Five instrument was implemented in wave 5 and wave 13 of the PASS study.

Items

Our everyday actions are influenced by our beliefs and personal attitudes. I will now name some attitudes a person can have. Presumably some of these attitudes will apply to you, some will not. Please tell me for every attitude if it applies to you or not. You can level your answer as follows: "does not apply at all", "rather does not apply", "applies neither nor", "applies somewhat" or "applies a lot".

(Original wording: „Unsere alltäglichen Handlungen werden davon beeinflusst, welche Überzeugungen und persönlichen Eigenschaften wir haben. Ich nenne Ihnen jetzt unterschiedliche Eigenschaften, die eine Person haben kann. Wahrscheinlich werden einige dieser Eigenschaften auf Sie persönlich zutreffen und andere nicht. Bitte sagen Sie mir bei jeder der folgenden Eigenschaften, inwieweit diese auf Sie persönlich zutrifft. Sie können Ihre Antwort folgendermaßen abstimmen: „sehr unzutreffend“, „eher unzutreffend“, „weder noch“, „eher zutreffend“ und „sehr zutreffend“.)

1. (PEO1400a) I am rather cautious, reserved.
(Ich bin eher zurückhaltend, reserviert.)
2. (PEO1400b) I tend to criticise people.
(Ich neige dazu, andere zu kritisieren.)
3. (PEO1400c) I attend to all my assignments with precision.
(Ich erledige Aufgaben gründlich.)
4. (PEO1400d) I tend to get depressed, crestfallen.
(Ich werde leicht deprimiert, niedergeschlagen.)
5. (PEO1400e) I have versatile interests.
(Ich bin vielseitig interessiert.)
6. (PEO1400f) I am inspirable and can inspire other people.
(Ich bin begeisterungsfähig und kann andere leicht mitreißen.)
7. (PEO1400g) I easily trust in people and believe in the good in humans.
(Ich schenke anderen leicht Vertrauen, glaube an das Gute im Menschen.)
8. (PEO1400h) I tend to be lazy.
(Ich bin bequem, neige zur Faulheit.)
9. (PEO1400i) I am relaxed and don't let stress get to me.
(Ich bin entspannt, lasse mich durch Stress nicht aus der Ruhe bringen.)
10. (PEO1400j) I am profound and like to think about things.
(Ich bin tiefesinnig, denke gerne über Sachen nach.)
11. (PEO1400k) I am rather quiet, introverted.
(Ich bin eher der „stille Typ“, wortkarg.)
12. (PEO1400l) I can act cold and distant.

(Ich kann mich kalt und distanziert verhalten.)

13. (PEO1400m) I am industrious and work hard.

(Ich bin tüchtig und arbeite flott.)

14. (PEO1400n) I worry a lot.

(Ich mache mir viele Sorgen.)

15. (PEO1400o) I have a vivid imagination and have a lot of phantasy.

(Ich habe eine aktive Vorstellungskraft, bin phantasievoll.)

16. (PEO1400p) I am outgoing and like company.

(Ich gehe aus mir heraus, bin gesellig.)

17. (PEO1400q) I can be gruff and repellent towards other people.

(Ich kann mich schroff und abweisend anderen gegenüber verhalten.)

18. (PEO1400r) I make plans and carry them out.

(Ich mache Pläne und führe sie auch durch.)

19. (PEO1400s) I easily get nervous and insecure.

(Ich werde leicht nervös und unsicher.)

20. (PEO1400t) I treasure artistic and aesthetic impressions.

(Ich schätze künstlerische und ästhetische Eindrücke.)

21. (PEO1400u) I am not very interested in art.

(Ich habe nur wenig künstlerisches Interesse.)

Scale: 1 (Does not apply at all/ Sehr unzutreffend) to 5 (Applies a lot/Sehr zutreffend)

Table 91: Item Statistics – Big Five

		Item (variable name)										Cronbach's Alpha
Year			1	6	11	16	2	7	12	17		
Extraversion			(PEO1400a)	(PEO1400f)	(PEO1400k)	(PEO1400p)	(PEO1400b)	(PEO1400g)	(PEO1400l)	(PEO1400q)		
	Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	2.85 (1.21)	3.75 (1.09)	2.57 (1.25)	3.69 (1.06)						0.72 (N = 15,223)
Agreeableness	Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	2.93 (1.17)	3.62 (1.08)	2.64 (1.23)	3.52 (1.08)						0.75 (N = 10,760)
	Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)					2.65 (1.15)	3.54 (1.18)	3.15 (1.26)	3.02 (1.23)		0.51 (N = 15,215)
	Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)					2.61 (1.09)	3.32 (1.14)	3.13 (1.22)	2.97 (1.18)		0.53 (N = 10,748)

		Item (variable name)										Cronbach's Alpha
Year			3	8	13	18	4	9	14	19		
Conscientiousness			(PEO1400c)	(PEO1400h)	(PEO1400m)	(PEO1400r)	(PEO1400d)	(PEO1400i)	(PEO1400n)	(PEO1400s)		
	Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	4.35 (0.80)	2.26 (1.18)	4.12 (0.84)	3.86 (0.96)						0.58 (N = 15,226)
Neuroticism	Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	4.31 (0.77)	2.52 (1.20)	3.98 (0.89)	3.81 (0.96)						0.57 (N = 10,772)
	Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)					2.39 (1.22)	3.30 (1.18)	3.34 (1.23)	2.58 (1.14)		0.64 (N = 15,227)
	Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)					2.41 (1.19)	3.31 (1.16)	3.20 (1.22)	2.62 (1.10)		0.67 (N = 10,779)

			Item (variable name)					Cronbach's Alpha
	Year		5 (PEO1400e)	10 (PEO1400j)	15 (PEO1400o)	20 (PEO1400t)	21 (PEO1400u)	
Openess	Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	4.20 (0.89)	3.81 (1.05)	3.83 (1.03)	3.45 (1.23)	2.68 (1.28)	0.65 (N = 15,229)
	Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	4.10 (0.91)	3.82 (1.02)	3.72 (1.06)	3.49 (1.19)	2.67 (1.26)	0.67 (N = 10,783)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 3 items. Items 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 21 (PEO1400a PEO1400b PEO1400h PEO1400i PEO1400k PEO1400l PEO1400q PEO1400u) are negatively phrased and have thus been inverted before aggregation.

7.3 Impulsiveness/Risk Aversion

Item Development

To measure impulsivity and risk aversion, the I-8 scale, developed by Kovaleva et al. (2012) is applied. The scale consists of eight items based on the four factors of the UPPS model by Whiteside and Lynam (2001): urgency, (lack of) premeditation, (lack of) perseverance and sensation seeking¹⁷.

Items

People can behave very differently. I will now read several statements. Please tell me to what extent these apply to you personally. Please respond with the values from 1 "does not apply at all" to 5 "applies completely". You can grade your assessment with the values in between.

(Original wording: „Menschen können sich ganz unterschiedlich verhalten. Ich lese Ihnen jetzt verschiedene Aussagen vor. Sagen Sie mir bitte, inwieweit diese auf Sie persönlich zutreffen. Antworten Sie bitte mit den Werten von 1 „trifft gar nicht zu“ bis 5 „trifft voll und ganz zu“. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihr Urteil abstimmen.“)

1. (PEO1800a) Sometimes I do things impulsively that I shouldn't do.
Manchmal tue ich spontan Dinge, die ich besser nicht getan hätte.
2. (PEO1800b) I sometimes do things to cheer myself up that I later regret.
Um mich besser zu fühlen, mache ich manchmal Sachen, die ich später bereue.
3. (PEO1800c) I usually consider things carefully and logically before I make up my mind.
Ich entscheide meist nach sorgfältigem und logischem Überlegen.
4. (PEO1800d) I usually think carefully before I act.
Ich denke normalerweise genau nach, bevor ich etwas unternehme.
5. (PEO1800e) I always bring to an end what I have started.
Was ich begonnen habe, führe ich auch zu Ende.
6. (PEO1800f) I plan my schedule so that I get everything done on time.
Ich teile meine Zeit gut ein, so dass ich Aufgaben rechtzeitig erledigen kann.
7. (PEO1800g) I am willing to take risks.
Ich bin bereit, Risiken einzugehen.
8. (PEO1800h) I am happy to take chances.
Ich bin gerne bereit, etwas zu wagen.

Scale: 1 (Does not apply at all/Trifft gar nicht zu) to 5 (Applies completely/Trifft voll und ganz zu)

¹⁷ See https://search.gesis.org/instruments_tools/zis183.

Table 92: Item Statistics – Impulsiveness/Risk Aversion

		Item (variable name)				Cronbach's Alpha
Year		1	2	3	4	
		(PEO1800a)	(PEO1800b)	(PEO1800c)	(PEO1800d)	
Urgency	Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	2.73 (1.27)	2.22 (1.22)		0.63 (N = 12,621)
Premeditation	Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)			3.82 (1.07)	3.87 (1.02) 0.77 (N = 12,656)

		Item (variable name)				Cronbach's Alpha
Year		5	6	7	8	
		(PEO1800e)	(PEO1800f)	(PEO1800g)	(PEO1800h)	
Presvererence	Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	4.20 (0.94)	3.83 (1.05)		0.59 (N = 12,659)
Sensation seeking	Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)			2.97 (1.24)	3.13 (1.20) 0.85 (N = 12,641)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 3 items.

8 Life satisfaction

Item Development

The instruments concerning respondents' domain-specific and general life satisfaction were taken from the German Socioeconomic Panel Study (SOEP). For detailed information, please refer to the SOEP Scales Manual (Richter, Metzing, Weinhardt, & Schupp, 2013).

Items

How satisfied are you today with the following areas of your life? For your assessment you can use the numbers from '0' to '10'. '0' means that you are "very dissatisfied", '10' means you are "very satisfied". The numbers 1 to 9 allow you to grade your assessment. How satisfied are you...

(Original wording: „Wie zufrieden sind Sie heute mit den folgenden Bereichen Ihres Lebens? Für die Beurteilung können Sie die Zahlen von „0“ bis „10“ verwenden. „0“ bedeutet, dass Sie „Ganz und gar unzufrieden“ sind, „10“ bedeutet, Sie sind „Ganz und gar zufrieden“. Mit den Zahlen von „1“ bis „9“ können Sie Ihr Urteil abstimmen. Wie zufrieden sind Sie ...“)

1. (PA0100)
with your health
(mit Ihrer Gesundheit)
2. (PA0200)
with your apartment / house
(mit Ihrer Wohnung)
3. (PA0300)
with your standard of living in general

(mit Ihrem Lebensstandard insgesamt)

4. (PA1000)

In general, how satisfied are you currently with your life on the whole? '0' means, that you are 'very dissatisfied', '10' means that you are 'very satisfied'. The numbers '1' through '9' allow you to grade your assessment.

(Original wording: „Wie zufrieden sind Sie gegenwärtig, alles in allem, mit Ihrem Leben? „0“ bedeutet, dass Sie „Ganz und gar unzufrieden“ sind, „10“ bedeutet, Sie sind „Ganz und gar zufrieden“. Mit den Zahlen von „1“ bis „9“ können Sie Ihr Urteil abstimmen.“)

Scale: 0 (Completely dissatisfied / Ganz und gar unzufrieden) to 10 (Completely satisfied / Ganz und gar zufrieden)

Table 93: Item Statistics – Life Satisfaction

Year		Item (variable name)			
		1	2	3	4
		(PA0100)	(PA0200)	(PA0300)	(PA1000)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	6.75 (2.56)	7.28 (2.33)	6.08 (2.51)	6.44 (2.22)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	6.77 (2.41)	7.38 (2.22)	6.27 (2.38)	6.55 (2.12)
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	6.70 (2.41)	7.37 (2.20)	6.36 (2.30)	6.63 (2.05)
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	6.75 (2.39)	7.46 (2.19)	6.54 (2.31)	6.80 (2.02)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	6.78 (2.42)	7.50 (2.25)	6.63 (2.39)	6.87 (2.04)
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	6.65 (2.40)	7.52 (2.17)	6.73 (2.27)	6.97 (2.00)
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	6.62 (2.37)	7.54 (2.13)	6.78 (2.19)	6.96 (1.91)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	6.60 (2.33)	7.59 (2.07)	6.86 (2.14)	6.99 (1.85)
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	6.62 (2.30)	7.57 (2.05)	6.94 (2.09)	7.04 (1.83)
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	6.68 (2.29)	7.48 (2.12)	6.91 (2.09)	6.99 (1.89)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	6.81 (2.23)	7.59 (2.07)	7.10 (2.05)	7.12 (1.89)
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	6.80 (2.27)	7.46 (2.17)	7.00 (2.09)	7.02 (1.92)
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	6.80 (2.22)	7.47 (2.13)	7.07 (2.05)	7.07 (1.82)

9 Attitudes

9.1 Work Orientations

Item Development

The scale regarding respondents' work orientations was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) based on the former IAB survey ("Lebenssituation und Soziale Sicherung" 2005, LSS 2005).¹⁸

Items

Regardless of whether you currently work or not: To what extent do you agree to the following opinions on work? Please think very generally about working in a job. Please tell me whether you "Completely agree", "Somewhat agree", "Somewhat disagree" or "Disagree strongly" with these opinions.

(Original wording: „Unabhängig davon, ob Sie zur Zeit arbeiten oder nicht: Inwieweit stimmen Sie folgenden Meinungen über Arbeit zu? Denken Sie dabei bitte ganz allgemein an berufliche Arbeit. Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie diesen Meinungen „Voll und ganz zustimmen“, „Eher zustimmen“, „Eher nicht zustimmen“ oder „Überhaupt nicht zustimmen“.)

1. (PEO0200a)

Work is only a means to earn money.

(Arbeit ist nur ein Mittel um Geld zu verdienen.)

2. (PEO0200b)

Having work is the most important thing in life.

(Arbeit zu haben ist das Wichtigste im Leben.)

3. (PEO0200c)

Work is important, because it gives you the feeling to be part of it / to belong.

(Arbeit ist wichtig, weil sie einem das Gefühl gibt, dazugehören.)

4. (PEO0200d)

I would also like to work, if I didn't need the money.

(Ich würde auch dann gerne arbeiten, wenn ich das Geld nicht brauchen würde.)

Scale: 1 (Completely agree / Stimme voll und ganz zu) to 4 (Disagree strongly / Stimme überhaupt nicht zu)

¹⁸ <https://fdz.iab.de/221/section.aspx>

Table 94: Item Statistics – Work Orientations

Year		Item (variable name)				Cronbach's Alpha
		1 (PEO0200a)	2 (PEO0200b)	3 (PEO0200c)	4 (PEO0200d)	
		M (SD)	2.41 (0.98)	1.89 (0.90)	1.61 (0.75)	1.84 (0.91)
Wave 1 (2007)						
Wave 3 (2009)						
Wave 4 (2010)						
Wave 5 (2011)						
Wave 6 (2012)						
Wave 7 (2013)						
Wave 8 (2014)						

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 3 items. Item 1 (PEO0200a) is negatively phrased and has thus been inverted before aggregation.

9.2 Gender Role Attitudes

Item Development

The instrument on gender role attitudes implemented in PASS is a shortened version of the 8-item scale applied in the “Mannheim Divorce Study” (Mannheimer Scheidungsstudie)¹⁹. The modification of the original scale was based on results from factor analyses using data from the “Mannheim Divorce Study”. These data suggest that orientations regarding role division underlie two factors, which can be interpreted as traditional and modern. The scale implemented in PASS includes three items covering traditional and one item concerning modern orientations.

Items

I will read out some opinions about the relation of family and employment. Please tell me if you “completely agree”, “agree”, “rather disagree” or “disagree strongly”.

(Original wording: „Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Meinungen zum Verhältnis von Familie und Beruf vor. Sagen Sie mir bitte, ob Sie diesen Meinungen „Voll und ganz zustimmen“, „Eher zustimmen“, „Eher nicht zustimmen“ oder „Überhaupt nicht zustimmen“.“)

1. (PEO0400a)

A woman should be ready to reduce her working hours to spend more time with her family.

(Eine Frau sollte dazu bereit sein, ihre Arbeitszeit zu verringern, um mehr Zeit für ihre Familie zu haben.)

2. (PEO0400b)

It is rather nice to have a job, but what most women want is a home and family.

¹⁹ <https://dbk.gesis.org/dbksearch/sdesc2.asp?no=3188&db=e&doi=10.4232/1.13056>

(Einen Beruf zu haben, ist ja ganz schön, aber das, was die meisten Frauen wirklich wollen, sind ein Heim und Kinder.)

3. (PEO0400c) A working mother can have an equally cordial relationship with her children than a stay at home mother.

(Eine berufstätige Mutter kann ein genauso herzliches Verhältnis zu ihren Kindern haben, wie eine Mutter, die nicht erwerbstätig ist.)

4. (PEO0400d) It is a husbands' duty to earn money, the wife's duty to take care of home and family.

(Die Aufgabe des Ehemannes ist es, Geld zu verdienen, die der Ehefrau, sich um den Haushalt und die Familie zu kümmern.)

Scale: 1 (Completely agree / Stimme voll und ganz zu) to 4 (Disagree strongly / Stimme überhaupt nicht zu)

Table 95: Item Statistics – Traditional Gender Role Attitudes

Year		Item (variable name)			Cronbach's Alpha
		1	2	4	
		(PEO0400a)	(PEO0400b)	(PEO0400d)	
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	2.08 (0.92)	2.69 (0.93)	2.97 (0.99)	0.69 (N=17,028)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	2.15 (0.95)	2.76 (0.93)	2.96 (0.99)	0.69 (N=12,356)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	2.09 (0.91)	2.70 (0.93)	2.89 (1.01)	0.70 (N=15,503)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	2.26 (0.93)	2.81 (0.89)	3.05 (0.96)	0.71 (N=13,341)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	2.24 (0.95)	2.79 (0.93)	3.04 (0.99)	0.73 (N=13,582)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is displayed for the subscale covering traditional orientations (Items 1, 2, and 4) and is based on cases with valid answers to at least 2 items.

Table 96: Item Statistics – Modern Gender Role Attitudes

Year		Item (variable name)
		3 (PEO0400c)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	1.56 (0.82)
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	1.46 (0.76)
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	1.50 (0.77)
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	1.44 (0.71)
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	1.45 (0.75)

9.3 Awareness of Stigma and Prejudices

Item Development

The scale concerning respondents' awareness of stigma and prejudices was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in cooperation with Thomas Gurr and Prof. Dr. Monika Jungbauer-Gans. The instrument is based on a general psychological concept on gender stigmatisation (Pinel, 1999) that has been applied to the case of the unemployed. For details regarding the scale's development, see Gurr and Jungbauer-Gans (2013).

Items

In everyday dealings with other people, you can see different attitudes and behaviour. I will now read a few statements. Please tell me if you personally "agree", "rather agree", "rather disagree" or "disagree" with these statements.

(Original wording: „Im alltäglichen Umgang mit anderen Menschen kann man verschiedene Einstellungen und Verhaltensweisen beobachten. Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob die folgenden Aussagen auf Sie persönlich „Voll und ganz zutreffen“, „Eher zutreffen“, „Eher nicht zutreffen“ oder „Überhaupt nicht zutreffen“.)

1. (PSV0100a) I find it hard to maintain relationships with people who are employed.
(Es fällt mir schwer, Beziehungen zu Menschen aufrecht zu erhalten, die erwerbstätig sind.)
2. (PSV0100b) Being unemployed weighs me down.
(Es belastet mich persönlich, arbeitslos zu sein.)
3. (PSV0100c) Sometimes everyday life makes me aware that situations are harder for the unemployed than for the employed.
(Es gibt Situationen im Alltag, in denen mir bewusst wird, dass es für Arbeitslose schwieriger ist als für Erwerbstätige.)
4. (PSV0100d) I think most people are more prejudiced against the unemployed than they openly admit.
(Ich denke, dass die meisten Menschen mehr Vorurteile über Arbeitslose haben als sie offen sagen.)
5. (PSV0100e) I feel closer to other unemployed persons than to employed persons.
(Ich fühle mich eher anderen arbeitslosen Personen verbunden, als Personen, die erwerbstätig sind.)
6. (PSV0100f) I feel personally affected by prejudices against the unemployed.
(Von Vorurteilen gegenüber Arbeitslosen fühle ich mich persönlich betroffen.)
7. (PSV0100g) In certain situations, I make an effort to hide the fact that I am unemployed.
(In bestimmten Situationen bemühe ich mich zu verheimlichen, dass ich arbeitslos bin.)
8. (PSV0100h) I try to avoid situations, which could result in prejudices or discriminations against the unemployed.
(Ich versuche Situationen zu vermeiden, in denen es zu Vorurteilen oder Benachteiligungen gegenüber Arbeitslosen kommen könnte.)

9. (PSV0100i) I personally am trying to get a job again as quickly as possible.
(Ich selbst versuche, so schnell es geht, wieder einen Arbeitsplatz zu bekommen.)

Scale: 1 (Agree / Trifft voll und ganz zu) to 4 (Disagree / Trifft überhaupt nicht zu)

Table 97: Item Statistics – Awareness of Stigma and Prejudices

Year		Item (variable name)									Cronbach's Alpha
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		(PSV0100a)	(PSV0100b)	(PSV0100c)	(PSV0100d)	(PSV0100e)	(PSV0100f)	(PSV0100g)	(PSV0100h)	(PSV0100i)	
Wave 7 (2014)	M (SD)	3.23 (0.87)	1.87 (0.94)	1.65 (0.80)	1.63 (0.73)	3.07 (0.88)	2.61 (1.03)	3.04 (1.02)	2.70 (1.04)	1.72 (0.97)	0.65 (N=2,441)

Note: Cronbach's Alpha is based on cases with valid answers to at least 5 items. Item 9 (PSV0100i) has been inverted before aggregation.

10 Political Attitudes

Item Development

PASS comprises four instruments to measure political attitudes: political interest, trust in institutions, satisfaction with democracy and left-right self-placement. The items “trust in institutions” and “satisfaction with democracy” map attitudes towards democracy and are flanked by two general political attitudes, political interest and left-right self-placement. Generally, all of these are well-tested instruments that have been implemented in many national and international surveys, e.g., the European Social Survey (ESS).

The items on “political interest” and “left-right self-placement” are taken from the SOEP.²⁰ The instrument capturing “trust in institutions” is based on the ALLBUS.²¹ The instrument’s wording was slightly adapted to fit the textual style of the PASS questionnaire. A broad selection of institutions was chosen to cover several different dimensions of institutional trust, also going beyond the political sphere. The response scale (0-10) differs from the one in ALLBUS but is the same as that for other scales in PASS and the same as that for the response scale for institutional trust in the ESS.²² The item “satisfaction with democracy” is taken from the ESS, and the wording of the scale parameters was adapted to the response scales of comparable items in the PASS questionnaire.

Items

1. (PPT0100)

Generally speaking, how much are you interested in politics?

(Original wording: „Einmal ganz allgemein gesprochen: Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für Politik?“)

Scale: 1 (Very much/Sehr stark), 2 (Much/Stark), 3 (Not so much/Nicht so stark), 4 (Not at all/Überhaupt nicht)

If you think of the following public institutions or groups of persons: How much trust do you have in these institutions or groups of persons? A value of "0" means that you do not trust this institution or group of persons at all, and a value of "10" means that you have complete trust. How much trust do you have in ...

(Original wording: „Wenn Sie an die folgenden öffentlichen Einrichtungen oder Personengruppen denken: Wie groß ist das Vertrauen, das Sie diesen Einrichtungen oder Personengruppen jeweils

²⁰ SOEP Survey Papers 235: SOEP 2014 - Erhebungsinstrumente 2014 (Welle 31) des Sozio-ökonomischen Panels: Personenfragebogen, Altstichproben. „Political interest“: Question No. 118; „Left-right self placement“: Question No. 122. Retrieved from: https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.570794.de/diw_ssp0235.pdf

²¹ GESIS-Variable Reports Nr. 2016/11. ALLBUS – Kumulation 1980-2014 Variable Report. “Trust in institutions”: V216ff. Retrieved from: <https://dbk.gesis.org/DBKSearch/download.asp?db=D&id=59664>

²² ESS, Round 9 2018, Germany

Retrieved from: <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/country.html?c=germany>

entgegenbringen. Der Wert „0“ bedeutet, dass Sie dieser Einrichtung oder Personengruppe überhaupt kein Vertrauen entgegenbringen, und der Wert „10“ bedeutet, dass Sie ihr sehr großes Vertrauen entgegenbringen. Wie viel Vertrauen haben Sie gegenüber“)

2. (PPT0200a) The political parties
Den politischen Parteien
3. (PPT0200b) The German Government
Der Bundesregierung
4. (PPT0200c) The German constitutional court
Dem Bundesverfassungsgericht
5. (PPT0200d) The police
Der Polizei
6. (PPT0200e) The newspaper industry
Dem Zeitungswesen

Scale: 0 (Not trust at all/Überhaupt kein Vertrauen) to 10 (Complete trust/Sehr großes Vertrauen)

7. (PPT0300) On the whole, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Germany?
The value "0" means you are entirely dissatisfied with how democracy works in Germany, the value "10" means you are entirely satisfied with it. You can grade your opinion using the values in between.

(Original wording: „Wie zufrieden sind Sie alles in allem mit der Art und Weise, wie die Demokratie in Deutschland funktioniert? Der Wert „0“ bedeutet Sie sind ganz und gar unzufrieden damit, wie die Demokratie in Deutschland funktioniert, der Wert „10“ bedeutet, Sie sind damit ganz und gar zufrieden. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstimmen.“)

Scale: 0 (Entirely dissatisfied/Ganz und gar unzufrieden) to 10 (Entirely satisfied/Ganz und gar zufrieden)

8. (PPT0400) In politics, people often talk about "left" and "right" when describing different political views. When you think about your own political views, how would you rate them?
The value "0" means: "far left", the value "10" means: "far right". You can grade your opinion with the values in between.

(Original wording: „In der Politik reden die Leute oft von „links“ und „rechts“, wenn es darum geht, unterschiedliche politische Einstellungen zu kennzeichnen. Wenn Sie an Ihre eigenen politischen Ansichten denken: Wo würden Sie diese Ansichten einstufen? Der Wert „0“ bedeutet: „Ganz links“, der Wert „10“ bedeutet: „Ganz rechts“. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Meinung abstimmen.“)

Scale: 0 ((Far) left/Ganz links) to 10 ((Far) right/Ganz rechts)

Table 98: Item Statistics – Political Attitudes

Year		Item (variable name)							
		1 (PPT0100)	2 (PPT0200a)	3 (PPT0200b)	4 (PPT0200c)	5 (PPT0200d)	6 (PPT0200e)	7 (PPT0300)	8 (PPT0400)
		M (SD)	2.69 (0.93)	3.92 (2.38)	4.53 (2.63)	5.86 (2.67)	6.79 (2.29)	4.85 (2.40)	5.79 (2.51)

Note: Item 1 is based on a 4-point response scale, items 2 to 9 on a 11-point-scale.

11 Deprivation

Following a proposal by Ringen (1988), in poverty research, there is usually a distinction made between direct and indirect measurement of poverty. Indirect measurement is focused on the resources available to attain a certain standard of living, especially the (equivalised household) income. Therefore, it is also referred to as the resource-based approach to measuring poverty.

In contrast, direct measurement attempts to record the households' actual ownership of goods and seeks to determine to which extent a household cannot afford certain goods or activities considered essential for living for financial reasons. This is also referred to as the deprivation approach (see, e.g., Halleröd, 1995).

Item Development

The deprivation scale was developed by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) referring to previous surveys (e.g., the EU-SILC, the British Household Panel, and the Niedriginkommenspanel) and empirical research work (Andreas et al., 1999; Andreas & Lipsmeier, 1995; Nolan & Whelan, 1996).

The index is based on a list of 22 (26 until wave 4 and 23 in waves 5-12) goods or activities for which the households surveyed are asked to indicate whether they possess these goods or participate in the activities mentioned. The items and activities in general refer to the areas of living/housing, nutrition/clothes, consumption commodities, finances and social and cultural participation.

In case the household answers no to an item, the household is asked if it is due to financial or other reasons. The second question is important to distinguish the reason for the lack of the item. Individual preferences (e.g., having no car for environmental reasons) are not considered. Deprivation is defined as missing one or more items for financial reasons.

The unweighted index calculated on this basis simply adds up the number of items that the respondents indicated they do not possess or do not participate in for financial reasons (see, e.g., Berg et al., 2019: 93).

With respect to unweighted indices, there is often criticism that the items included are apportioned identical weights (see, e.g., Berg et al., 2019: 94). This is problematic when measuring deprivation because there are vast differences between the items. The missing of some items constitutes a more severe deprivation than that of others. When comparing, for example, being deprived of an indoor toilet or a balcony, it becomes obvious that the dimensions to which a

household's standard of living would be restrained by the lack of one of these items would be totally different. In PASS, we decided to weight items according to the share of the population that considered a particular item to be indispensable (surveyed in PASS in waves 1 and 8).

Items

If you think of your household, which of the following items do you have?

(Original wording: „Wenn sie einmal an Ihren eigenen Haushalt denken: Welche der folgenden Dinge haben Sie?“)

1. (HLS0100a) Do you have an apartment with at least as many rooms as persons living there?
(HLS0100b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Haben Sie eine Wohnung, die mindestens so viele Zimmer hat, wie dort Personen wohnen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
2. (HLS0200a) Do you have an apartment without damp walls or floors?
(HLS0200b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Haben Sie eine Wohnung ohne feuchte Wände oder Fußböden?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
3. (HLS0300a) Do you have a separate bathroom with bathtub or shower in your apartment?
(HLS0300b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Haben Sie ein separates Badezimmer mit Badewanne oder Dusche in der Wohnung?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
4. (HLS0400a) Do you have a toilet inside your apartment?
(HLS0400b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Haben Sie eine Toilette innerhalb der Wohnung?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
5. (HLS0500a) Do you have central heating, self contained central heating or district heating?
(HLS0500b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Haben Sie eine Zentralheizung, eine Etagenheizung oder Fernwärme?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
[only until wave 4]
6. (HLS0600a) Do you have a garden, a balcony or a terrace?

(HLS0600b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie einen Garten, einen Balkon oder eine Terrasse?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

7. (HLS0700a) Do you have sufficient winter clothing [for each household member]?

(HLS0700b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie ausreichend Winterkleidung [für jedes Haushaltmitglied]?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

8. (HLS0800a) Do you have a car?

(HLS0800b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie ein Auto?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

9. (HLS0900a) Do you have television?

(HLS0900b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie einen Fernseher?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

10. (HLS01000a) Do you have a video recorder or DVD player?

(HLS1000b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie einen Videorekorder oder DVD-Player?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

[only until wave 12]

11. (HLS1100a) Do you have a computer with internet access?

(HLS1100b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie einen Computer mit Internetanschluss?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

12. (HLS1200a) Do you have a washing machine?

(HLS1200b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie eine Waschmaschine?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

13. (HLS1300a) Do you have an upright freezer, a chest freezer or a refrigerator with a freezer section?

(HLS1300b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Haben Sie einen Gefrierschrank, eine Gefriertruhe oder einen Kühlschrank mit Gefrierfach?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

[only until wave 4]

And which of the following things do you / or does your household do?

(Original wording: „Und welche der folgenden Dinge tun Sie bzw. Ihr Haushalt?“)

14. (HLS1400a) Buy new clothing once in a while [for each family member], even if the old clothes are not yet worn-out?

(HLS1400a) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

([Allen in der Familie] ab und zu neue Kleidung kaufen, auch wenn die alte noch nicht abgetragen ist?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

15. (HLS1500a) Do you have a hot meal at least once per day?

(HLS1500b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Mindestens einmal täglich eine warme Mahlzeit essen?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

16. (HLS1600a) A holiday away from home for at least one week a year [for each member of the family, which however need not be taken jointly)?

(HLS1600b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Eine mindestens einwöchige Urlaubsreise pro Jahr [für jeden in der Familie, das muss allerdings nicht unbedingt gemeinsam sein])?

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

17. (HLS1700a) Invite friends for dinner at home once per month?

(HLS1700b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?

(Mindestens einmal im Monat Freunde zum Essen nach Hause einladen?)

Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)

18. (HLS1800a) To eat out at a restaurant [with the family] once a month?
(HLS1800b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Mindestens einmal im Monat [mit der Familie] zum Essen in ein Restaurant gehen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
19. (HLS1900a) [Each member of the family] I can go to the cinema, a theatre or a concert at least once a month?
(HLS1900b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
([Jeder in der Familie kann]{Ich kann} mindestens einmal im Monat ins Kino, Theater oder Konzert gehen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
20. (HLS2000a) Saving a fixed amount a month?
(HLS2000b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Einen festen Betrag pro Monat sparen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
21. (HLS2100a) Replacing worn but still useable furniture with new?
(HLS2100b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Abgenutzte, aber sonst noch brauchbare Möbel durch neue ersetzen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
22. (HLS2200a) To pay for unexpected expenses with one's own money, e.g. to replace a broken washing machine.
(HLS2200b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Unerwartet anfallende Ausgaben mit eigenem Geld bezahlen, z.B. eine kaputte Waschmaschine ersetzen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
23. (HLS2300a) Having medical treatment which is not fully covered by your health insurance, such as dentures or glasses [if you / one of the family members need them]?
(HLS2300b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Behandlungen in Anspruch nehmen, die von der Krankenkasse nicht vollständig bezahlt werden, wie z.B. Zahnersatz oder Brille [, wenn jemand in der Familie sie braucht]{, wenn Sie sie brauchen})?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus

anderen Gründen?)

24. (HLS2400a) To pay the rent for the apartment and/or the interest on the house or apartment one lives in always on time?
(HLS4000b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Die Miete für die Wohnung bzw. die Zinsen für das Wohneigentum immer pünktlich zahlen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
25. (HLS2500a) To pay the gas, heating and electricity bill always on time?
(HLS2500b) If not mentioned: And why don't you do that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Die Gas-, Wasser-, Heizungs- und Stromrechnung immer pünktlich zahlen?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum tun Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
26. (HLS2600a) Having medical treatment which is not fully covered by your health insurance, such as dentures or glasses [if you / one of the family members need them]?
(HLS2600b) If not mentioned: And why don't you have that? For financial reasons or for other reasons?
(Rezeptfreie Medikamente - wie z.B. Kopfschmerztabletten oder Mittel gegen Erkältung - kaufen, [wenn jemand in der Familie sie braucht,]{, wenn Sie sie brauchen,} auch wenn die Krankenkasse das nicht bezahlt?
Wenn nicht genannt: Und warum haben Sie das nicht? Aus finanziellen Gründen oder aus anderen Gründen?)
[only until wave 4]

Table 99: Item Statistics – Deprivation Index - Unweighted and Weighted

Year		Item (variable name)					
		Deprivation index unweighted - itemsum 26 (depindug)	Deprivation index unweighted – itemsum 23 (depindug2)	Deprivation index unweighted – itemsum 22 (depindug3)	Deprivation index weighted – itemsum 13.14 (depindg)	Deprivation index weighted – itemsum 11.08/10.59* (depindg2)	Deprivation index weighted – itemsum 11.03/10.53** (depindg3)
Wave 1 (2007)	M (SD)	5.10 (4.36)	4.93 (4.15)	---	1.49 (1.51)	1.38 (1.36)	---
Wave 2 (2008)	M (SD)	4.58 (4.28)	4.44 (4.08)	---	1.32 (1.46)	1.23 (1.32)	---
Wave 3 (2009)	M (SD)	4.43 (4.16)	4.35 (4.07)	---	1.30 (1.44)	1.25 (1.36)	---
Wave 4 (2010)	M (SD)	4.11 (3.98)	4.00 (3.82)	---	1.18 (1.34)	1.11 (1.23)	---
Wave 5 (2011)	M (SD)	---	3.64 (3.77)	---	---	1.01 (1.18)	---
Wave 6 (2012)	M (SD)	---	3.42 (3.60)	---	---	0.94 (1.12)	---
Wave 7 (2013)	M (SD)	---	3.41 (3.61)	---	---	0.94 (1.12)	---
Wave 8 (2014)	M (SD)	---	3.27 (3.56)	---	---	0.79 (1.00)	---
Wave 9 (2015)	M (SD)	---	3.16 (3.51)	---	---	0.77 (0.98)	---
Wave 10 (2016)	M (SD)	---	3.25 (3.57)	---	---	0.80 (1.01)	---
Wave 11 (2017)	M (SD)	---	2.94 (3.51)	---	---	0.72 (0.99)	---
Wave 12 (2018)	M (SD)	---	3.10 (3.60)	---	---	0.77 (1.03)	---
Wave 13 (2019)	M (SD)	---	---	2.87 (3.40)	---	---	0.73 (0.99)

* item sum until wave 7: 11.08, since wave W8: 10.59; ** item sum until wave 7: 11.03, since wave W8: 10.53

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