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Mit der Publikation von Forschungsberichten will das IAB der Fachöffentlichkeit Einblick in seine laufenden Arbeiten geben. Die Berichte sollen aber auch den Forscherinnen und Forschern einen unkomplizierten und raschen Zugang zum Markt verschaffen. Vor allem längere Zwischen- aber auch Endberichte aus der empirischen Projektarbeit bilden die Basis der Reihe.

By publishing the Forschungsberichte (Research Reports) IAB intends to give professional circles insights into its current work. At the same time the reports are aimed at providing researchers with quick and uncomplicated access to the market.

In brief

- We ran parallel surveys in a probability-based sample and four nonprobability-based samples to investigate differences in costs and quality.
- Experiments on using reminder letters and incentives in the probability-based survey document substantial positive effects on response rates.
- Multiple data quality measures indicate that data quality is lower in nonprobability-based surveys, though the measures vary widely across surveys.
- Not all nonprobability-based surveys were on average cheaper than the probability-based survey.

Contents

1. Introduction	8
2. Methods	9
2.1. Probability Sample.....	9
2.2. Nonprobability Samples.....	10
2.3. Questionnaire	11
3. Data collection	12
3.1. Probability Sample.....	12
3.2. Nonprobability Samples.....	13
4. Data quality	15
4.1. Selectivity of the probability sample	15
4.2. Socio-demographic composition of the samples	18
4.3. Data quality indicators.....	18
5. Costs.....	20
6. Conclusion	21
References.....	22
Appendix	23
A1. Probability sample letters	23
A2. Vendor contact intensity	26
A3. Questionnaire	30

Summary

Probability-based surveys (PS) face increasing pressure due to high costs and low response rates. At the same time, nonprobability-based surveys (NPS) which are presumably cheaper and allow for faster data collection become more and more popular. The project “Nonprobability Sample Inference” (NOSI) evaluates to which extent NPS may serve as a viable alternative to PS in labor market research by comparing one PS to four NPS collected by different providers. This report provides a brief overview of data collection processes, data quality, and costs of these overall five surveys.

The PS involved a 2×2 experiment on using incentives and reminders for recruitment. The incentive consisted of a 5 € voucher, while the reminder was a follow-up invitation sent after a two-week delay. Using both an incentive and a reminder increased the response rate by almost 10 percentage points compared to using neither (17.1 vs 7.5 percent). Data collection lasted for 69 days, while the NPS took a maximum of 20 days, with some only taking seven days.

For the PS sample, we find that higher-educated, employed, and German individuals are more likely to participate in the survey. Comparing the socio-demographic composition of all samples, we find that respondents without Germany citizenship are widely underrepresented in NPS, while more respondents in the probability-based survey are highly educated. Regarding the employment status, we observe large differences across all samples, also concerning changes in their status.

The expected duration of the questionnaire was around ten minutes. The respondents in the PS had a median duration of approximately ten minutes, while three of four NPS had median durations below six minutes. Attention check failure was higher in the NPS with proportions up to 25 percent. Among three NPS samples, more than 20 percent of the respondents participate in five or more surveys per week.

The average costs per completed interview for the PS depend on reminder and incentive usage. Only two of the NPS are cheaper than the PS without incentives and reminders. One NPS is even more expensive than the PS with incentives and reminders.

Zusammenfassung

Befragungen, die auf Basis von Zufallsstichproben erhoben werden, werden aufgrund hoher Kosten und niedriger Rücklaufquoten zunehmend unattraktiver. Gleichzeitig werden

nicht-zufallsbasierte Befragungen, die mutmaßlich kostengünstiger sind und eine schnellere Datenerhebung ermöglichen, immer beliebter. Im Projekt “Nonprobability Sample Inference” (NOSI) wird untersucht, inwieweit letztere eine praktikable Alternative zu Zufallsstichproben in der Arbeitsmarktforschung darstellen können. Zu diesem Zweck wird eine Zufallsstichprobe mit vier nicht-zufallsbasierten Befragungen verschiedener Anbieter verglichen. Dieser Bericht bietet einen kurzen Überblick über Datenerhebungsprozesse, Datenqualität und Kosten dieser insgesamt fünf Befragungen.

Die untersuchte Zufallsstichprobe beinhaltete ein 2×2 -Experiment zur Nutzung von Incentives und Erinnerungsschreiben für die Rekrutierung von Befragten. Als Incentive diente ein Gutschein im Wert von 5 €, das Erinnerungsschreiben wurde zwei Wochen nach dem ersten Anschreiben versendet. Die Kombination aus Incentive und Erinnerungsschreiben erhöhte die Rücklaufquote im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe ohne beide Maßnahmen um fast 10 Prozentpunkte (17,1 gegenüber 7,5 Prozent). Die Datenerhebung dauerte 69 Tage, während die nicht-zufallsbasierten Befragungen maximal 20 Tage benötigten, wobei einige nur sieben Tage im Feld waren.

An der Befragung der Zufallsstichprobe nahmen Personen mit höherer Bildung, deutscher Staatsangehörigkeit und Erwerbstätige überproportional häufig teil. Beim Vergleich der soziodemografischen Zusammensetzung aller Stichproben zeigt sich, dass Befragte ohne deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft in nicht-zufallsbasierten Befragungen stark unterrepräsentiert sind. Hinsichtlich des Erwerbsstatus beobachten wir große Unterschiede zwischen allen Stichproben, auch in Bezug auf Statusveränderungen.

Auch hinsichtlich mehrerer Datenqualitätsindikatoren unterscheiden sich die beiden Stichprobenarten. In allen fünf Fällen wurde zunächst davon ausgegangen, dass es im Schnitt etwa zehn Minuten dauern würde, um den Fragebogen auszufüllen. Die Befragten aus der Zufallsstichprobe hatten tatsächlich eine mittlere Bearbeitungsdauer von etwa zehn Minuten. In drei der vier nicht-zufallsbasierten Befragungen hingegen waren es im Schnitt (Median) weniger als sechs Minuten. Außerdem ist dort der Anteil, der eine Frage zur Überprüfung der Aufmerksamkeit falsch beantwortet, höher mit bis zu 25 Prozent. In drei nicht-zufallsbasierten Befragungen nehmen mehr als 20 Prozent der Befragten an fünf oder mehr Umfragen pro Woche teil.

Die durchschnittlichen Kosten pro abgeschlossenem Interview für die Befragung mit Zufallsstichprobe hängen davon ab, ob Erinnerungsschreiben versendet und Gutscheine angeboten werden. Nur zwei der nicht-zufallsbasierten Befragungen sind günstiger als die Befragung mit Zufallsstichprobe ohne Anreize und Erinnerungsschreiben. Eine ist sogar teurer als die auf Zufallsstichproben basierende Befragung, selbst wenn die Kosten für Incentives und Erinnerungsschreiben eingerechnet werden.

Keywords

nonprobability sampling, survey costs, survey data quality, survey nonresponse, sample selectivity

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1 Introduction

Surveys based on probability samples with a clearly defined sampling frame and calculable inclusion probabilities are considered the gold standard for surveys in a scientific context. However, traditional probability samples are increasingly confronted with declining or consistently low response rates and rising survey costs. Due to low response rates and selective participation, it is often argued that the prerequisites for the validity of established estimation strategies no longer exist and that the costs of data collection are too high (Bailey, 2023). This contrasts with a renaissance of non-random sampling, for example based on surveys with online access panels or river samples, which can generate high case numbers and provide answers at short notice at comparatively low cost and with little time expenditure. However, non-random samples generally do not allow for inferential statistical statements about the target population, as is possible with random samples, because the inclusion probabilities are unknown. In addition, the survey designs of non-random samples often carry the risk of significant measurement errors in the data.

In this project, we conducted five surveys: one probability-based survey (PS) and four nonprobability surveys (NPS). The surveys are all based on the same questionnaire titled “Work and Income” (German original: “Arbeit und Einkommen”). The project’s main goals are the comparison and correction of measurement errors across the surveys and the development and application of various selection correction models and weighting procedures. These goals are guided by the overarching research question of whether NPS can be a viable alternative to PS in terms of data quality and representativeness.

This report provides a brief overview of the survey designs for the probability and nonprobability samples, the questionnaire, and the data collection processes. Furthermore, we will present descriptive statistics on the selectivity of the probability sample and the composition of all samples with regard to socio-demographic characteristics. Finally, we will give a brief overview of general data quality indicators for all surveys. Note that we will neither present content-related analyses nor apply weighting procedures to the data as these are a separate methodological research topic of the project. Hence, the results may guide researchers who plan to conduct a survey using one of the presented designs as we provide reference points for expected response rates (for the probability sample), sample compositions, and data quality.

2 Methods

2.1 Probability Sample

The sampling design of the probability sample consisted of a stratified random sample with simple random sampling within the strata. The sample frame is the IAB Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) data set (IAB Integrierte Erwerbsbiografien (IEB), 2023), a database compiled from social security notifications of employers and process-generated data of the BA. The sampling frame consisted of persons within the age range of 18–64 years at the first of March 2025 and with at least one valid data spell in 2023.

The gross sample size was 20,000. This size was chosen based on an assumed response rate of 7.5 percent to achieve a net sample size of 1,500 based on the IAB-OPAL study (Coban et al., 2024) as a benchmark that yields a response rate of 10–11 percent in recruitment waves with post-paid incentives and reminders and over-sampled unemployed persons. The stratification was done by gender, east/west Germany and age groups. The interaction of gender and east/west was crossed by age groups to form the strata. The gross sample size was allocated proportionally to stratum sizes, the rounding problem was solved using an algorithm for unbiased controlled rounding (Cox, 1987). Table 1 shows this allocation.

Table 1: Gross Sample Size Allocation

Age	18-28	29-38	39-48	49-58	59-64
male, west	1676	2020	1781	1813	1141
male, east	332	433	470	411	287
female, west	1479	1723	1680	1803	1122
female, east	295	399	439	401	295

A total of 100 individuals could not be contacted because their address was invalid (i.e., missing house number, missing street name, non-existing postal code) or previous hard refusals (i.e., asking to not be contacted again in a previous survey). Thus, the size of the field sample was 19,900.

Respondents were invited via postal letters containing an invitation letter (see Figure A1) and a data privacy information sheet (see Figure A2). The letter contained a link and a QR code to the online survey website and an individual password (10 characters, mixture of lowercase and uppercase letters and digits 0 to 9) respondents were asked to login to the website to start the questionnaire. The announced survey length was 10 minutes.

The fieldwork included a 2×2 factorial experiment with two independently randomized binary treatments: an incentive and a reminder (Table 2). First, a randomly selected half of

the sample was assigned to the incentive condition. Their invitation letter stated that they would receive a voucher worth 5 € after completing the questionnaire. The remaining half received an invitation letter that did not mention or offer an incentive. The invitation letters were mailed on October 23, 2025. Second, independently of the incentive assignment, half of the full sample was randomly assigned to receive a reminder letter two weeks after the initial mailing (Table 2). The other half did not receive a reminder. The reminder letter informed sampled persons that they could participate until December 31, 2025. The independent randomization resulted in four experimental groups: no incentive and no reminder, incentive only, reminder only, and both incentive and reminder.

Table 2: The 2×2 factorial treatment design

		Reminder treatment: Additional letter after two weeks	
		No	Yes
Incentive treatment: Post paid 5 € voucher	No	Control	Reminder only
	Yes	Incentive only	Incentive and reminder

Notes: Assignment to the incentive and reminder treatments was conducted independently. Each cell therefore contains approximately one quarter of the initially sampled persons.

Source: Own calculations. © IAB

Complaints about the survey (e.g., if there were issues with the incentives or data privacy questions) were handled via a dedicated email address. Furthermore, we set up a homepage on the IAB webpage. In total, 31 emails were received.

Not all invitation letters reached the sampled persons. In total, 1,220 letters were returned (e.g., because the address was invalid or the person did not live there). Note that this is a lower bound as some letters likely were not delivered but not returned.

2.2 Nonprobability Samples

The surveys in nonprobability samples were put out for tender. We cooperated with four established providers. These providers offered different prices so we can also take the cost dimension into account in our evaluation of data quality. Since certain groups of people cannot be part of our PS (civil servants, self-employed persons), these groups should also be excluded from the NPS. In addition, the marginal distributions of certain characteristics of the population frame of the PS were passed on to the providers as quota variables. Most of the providers use their own data quality control routines. If available, they were asked to send us a detailed description of their routines and provide us with both the interviews they excluded based on their routines and the “valid” interviews. Each provider should supply 1,500 interviews meeting their quality standards.

To present an overview of the contact intensity with the vendors, we include Table A1 listing every contact with the vendors regardless of length and content. After the kick-off meeting in the first week of September 2025, we provided the vendors with the questionnaire for programming and a link to our own programmed questionnaire as a visual example. For comparability of the programming quality we asked each vendor to program their own questionnaire. With differing frequency and depth we were in contact with the vendors during their programming process and used input from different vendors to adapt the questionnaire, e.g. adding an item to measure the frequency of participation in surveys or reducing the item number to one per page due to their programming restrictions. The final version of the questionnaire differs between providers mostly by design and specific programming restrictions such as no option to move to previous screen or no option to undo selection of an item. All providers completed the implementation of our comments during the week in which the PS was launched. The PS and the NPS were launched within four days of each other.

2.3 Questionnaire

The questionnaire can be divided into different sections. After consent to participate and agreement to record linkage, participants are initially asked for demographic information. Questions about gender, age and state of residence are asked first as these are used for quotas. The following items focus on current employment status, which are also used for screening purposes, and retrospective employment status. Participants are then asked about their nationality, highest educational qualification and vocational training.

The next section contains two opinion modules, with seven items on trust in institutions and eleven on ideal work, with an attention check in between. The questionnaire continues with a vignette presenting full-time workers with differing occupation, age, gender, degree, tenure, experience, number of children and income. Participants are asked to rate the fairness of the income for ten randomly chosen fictional persons. Participants are then asked to evaluate their experience of answering the vignette using six items.

In the final section, participants are asked again to provide record linkage, if they have not already done so. For the NPS, participants are asked whether they participate in surveys on other platforms and how often they take part in online access surveys. Finally, at the end of every questionnaire, there is an optional open answer where participants can add any additional information they feel is relevant. The full questionnaire is appended in Table A2.

3 Data collection

3.1 Probability Sample

In total, 2,670 persons opened the survey website and entered their password. Of those, 2,363 persons completed the survey. We define a completed questionnaire as having reached the last question of the survey. 188 persons started the survey but did not complete it. 119 persons entered their password and stated on the first questionnaire screen that they did not want to participate in the surveys (refusals).

Table 3: Disposition codes for the probability-based sample

Status	N	Proportion (in %)
Invalid address	100	0.50
Undeliverable letter	1,218	6.09
Refusal	119	0.60
Partial questionnaire	188	0.59
Completed questionnaire	2,363	11.82
Non-working students, civil servants, self-employed	75	
No response	16,012	80.06
Insgesamt	20.000	100,00

Notes: Non-working students, civil servants, and self-employed persons are not part of the target population because they are not covered by the administrative sampling frame. To ensure comparability across samples, they were therefore screened out of the nonprobability samples and respondents belonging to these groups were also excluded from the probability sample in all subsequent analyses.

Source: own calculations. ©IAB

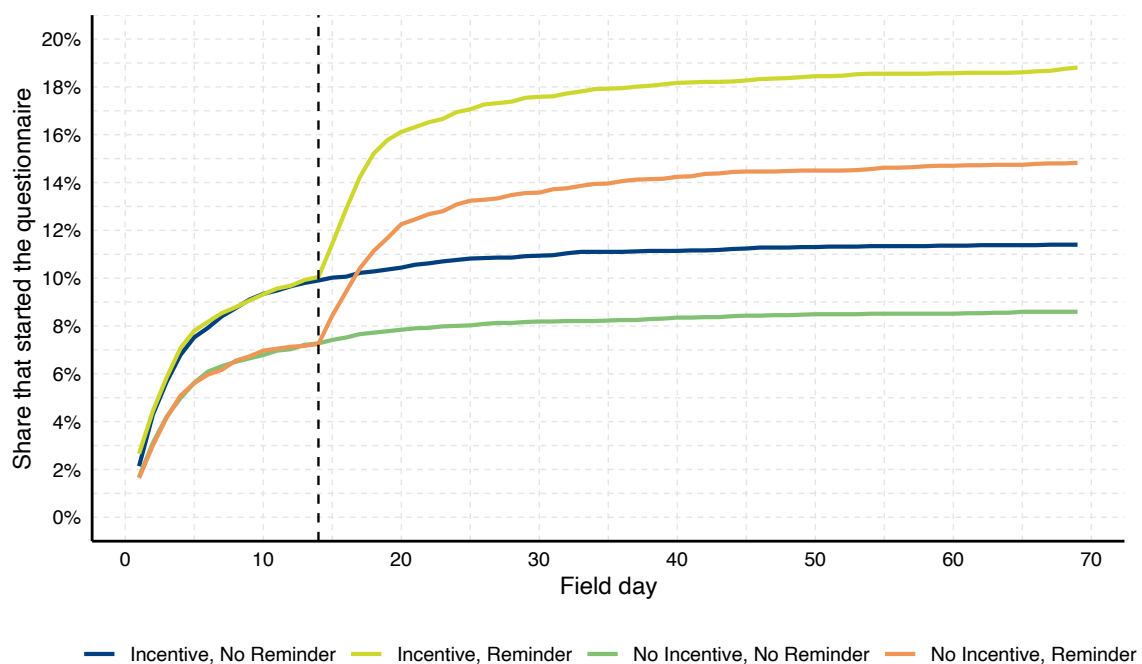
The resulting AAPOR RR3 (The American Association for Public Opinion Research, 2023) is 11.5 percent¹. Note, however, that participation in the survey varied widely across the experimental groups in our 2 × 2 design (incentive vs. no incentive; reminder vs. no reminder). The highest response rate was observed in the group that received both an incentive and a reminder (17.12 percent), while the lowest response rate was observed in the group that received neither an incentive nor a reminder (7.48 percent). These completion rates exceed the rates observed for other IAB surveys conducted in-house, though we refrain from direct comparisons as these surveys differ in the composition of their gross samples (i.e., only migrants, oversampling welfare recipients).

¹ The AAPOR RR3 was calculated using the following formula

$$\begin{aligned} RR3 &= \frac{I}{(I + P) + (R + NC + O) + e(UH + UR + UO)} \\ &= \frac{2,363 - 75}{(2,363 - 75 + 188) + (119 + 16,021) + \frac{2,363 - 75}{2,363}(1,318)} = 11.50 \end{aligned}$$

Figure 1 provides an overview of the field progress for each of the four groups. Note that the y-axis denotes the proportion of *started* questionnaires. Before the reminder letters were sent, the incentive and no-incentive groups already followed different trajectories, reflecting the effect of the incentive on initial participation. Within each incentive condition, however, the reminder and no-reminder groups followed nearly identical trajectories. This similarity provides evidence that random assignment to the treatment conditions produced balanced groups with respect to their pre-reminder participation behavior. In total, data were collected for 69 days. Across groups, approximately 85 percent of all interviews were started within the first 14 days after the initial invitation letter was sent.

Figure 1: Survey participation by experimental group



Note: The proportion refers to started questionnaires by experimental group. We rely on started surveys as respondents could have started the questionnaire before they received the reminder and finished the questionnaires after receiving the reminder. Therefore, relying on completed interviews would bias the reminder effect.

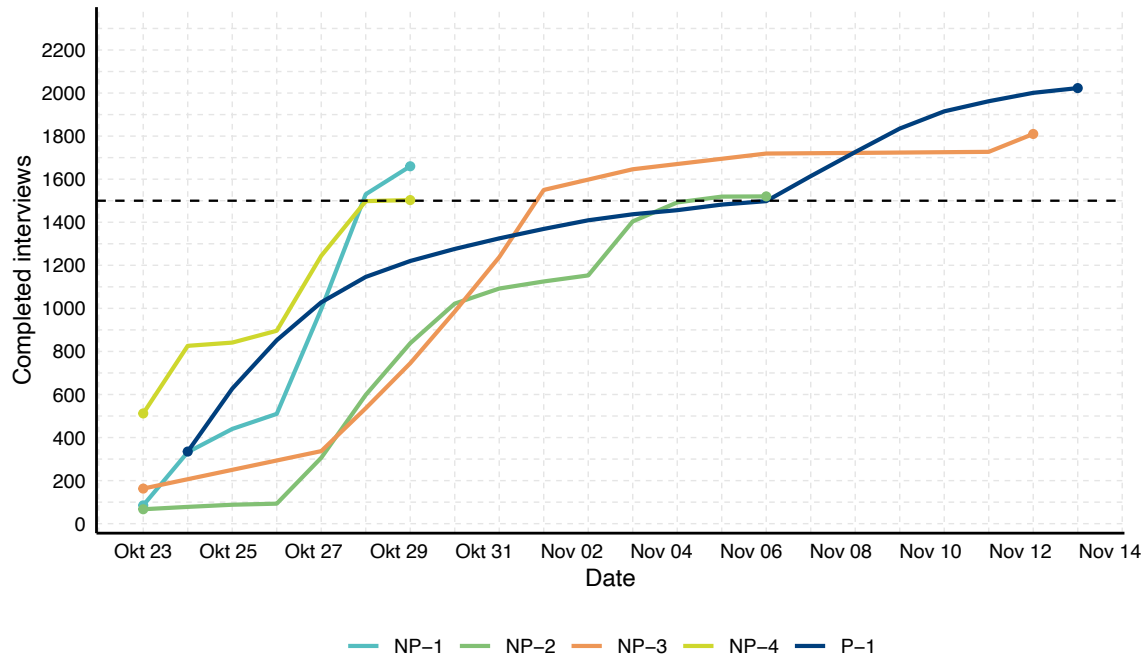
Source: Own calculations. ©IAB

3.2 Nonprobability Samples

For the NPS, we differentiate between NP-1, NP-2, NP-3, and NP-4. Figure 2 illustrates the field progress with regard to the completed questionnaires for each of the four NPS compared to the PS. Note that we aimed for 1,500 completed questionnaires in each sample. As mentioned above, the surveys started close to the same dates. While the PS was

in the field for 69 days, the NPS completed their fieldwork within a maximum of 20 days. The fastest completion was observed for NP-1 and NP-4, which finished in only 7 days.

Figure 2: Survey participation by sample



Note: We truncated the line for the probability-based sample P-1. Non-working students, civil servants, self-employed were excluded for P-1.

Source: Own calculations. ©IAB

Table 4 shows the participation status classifications for each sample and the number of observations in each category. For the PS, we distinguish between complete, incomplete, and screenout observations. Note that for the PS, screenouts are respondents who state at the first screen of the questionnaire, that they do not want to participate in the survey. The NPS vendors use different participation-status categories. While we cannot calculate response rates for the NPS, some vendors provided information on the number of invitations sent out and the number of people who completed the survey. NP-3 initially launched with a programming error and relaunched correctly after sampling 133 cases. NP-3 did not provide incomplete or screenout observations. All NPS also screened out self-employed, civil servants, non-working students, persons outside the age limits and without residence in Germany. Some complete observations are categorized as “low quality” due to speeding, high item-nonresponse or straightlining for NP-3 and due to speeding or straightlining for NP-4. The definitions of these indicators differ across the vendors. The “overquota” row includes respondents screened after quota items were completed. The “platform error” row includes incomplete observations with varying questionnaire completeness.

Table 4: Participation status by sample

status	P-1	NP-1	NP-2	NP-3	NP-4	Total
Complete	2363 (88.5)	1591 (55.2)	1521 (67.4)	1596 (50)	1500 (79.4)	8571 (68.4)
Incomplete	188 (7.0)	462 (16.0)	150 (6.6)	293* (9.2)	132 (7.0)	1225 (9.8)
Screenout	119 (4.5)	275 (9.5)	244 (10.8)	197* (6.2)	189 (10.0)	1024 (8.2)
Complete, overquota					28 (1.5)	28 (0.2)
Complete, programming error				133 (4.2)		133 (1.1)
Incomplete, overquota					21 (1.1)	21 (0.2)
Low quality		69 (2.4)		81 (4.5)	14 (0.7)	164 (1.3)
Overquota		487 (16.9)	343 (15.2)	528* (16.5)		1358 (10.8)
Platform error					6 (0.3)	6 (0.05)
Total	2670	2884	2258	3191	1890	12530
Invited	19900	39522	20607			

Notes: Sample proportions in % in parentheses. Due to asynchronous extent of data delivery in the categories, the proportions are not comparable between samples. NP-3 numbers marked with * are provided by the vendor but the corresponding data was not transferred.

Source: Own data. ©IAB

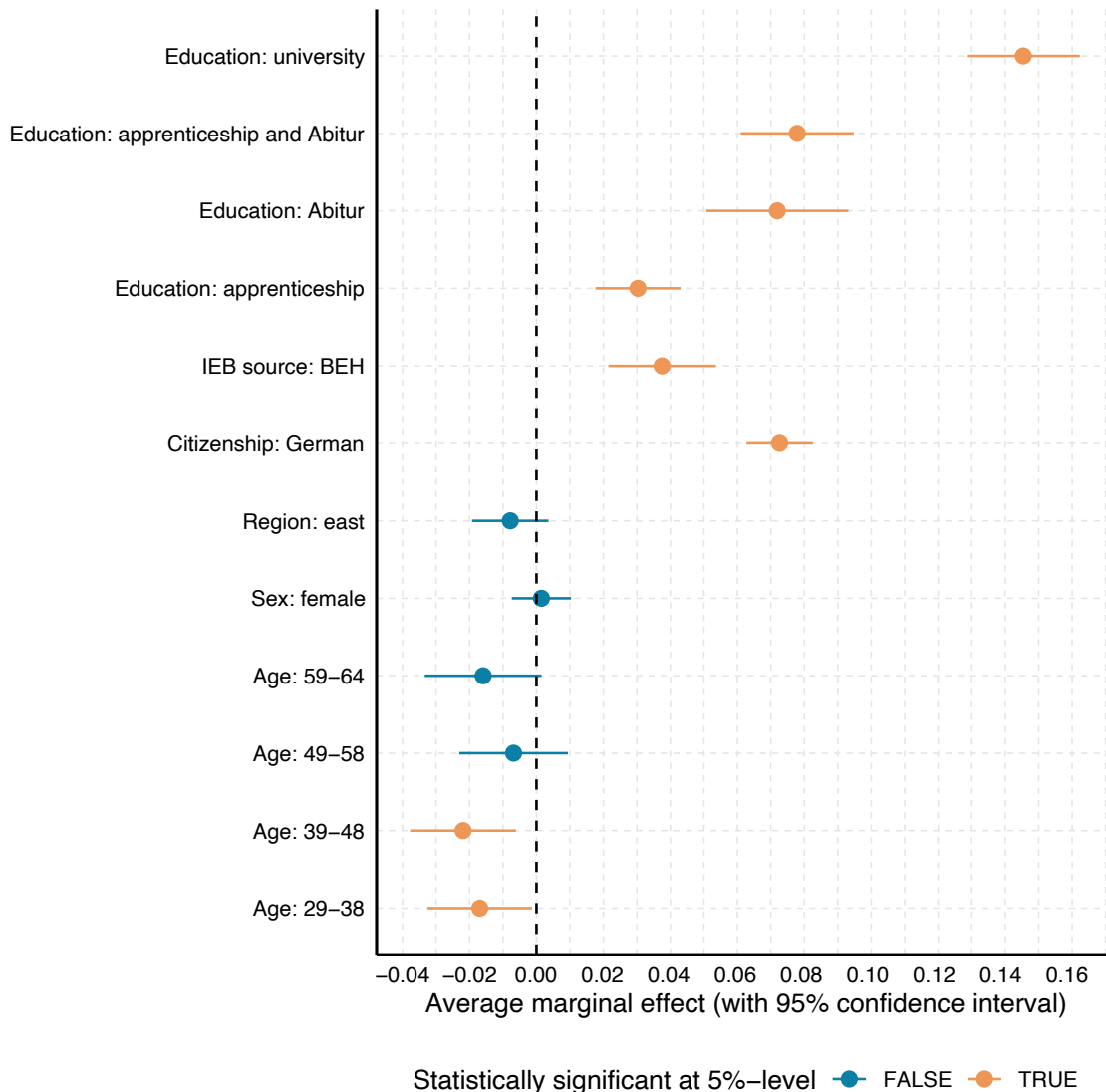
4 Data quality

4.1 Selectivity of the probability sample

We first evaluate the selectivity of the PS by estimating a logistic regression with survey completion (as defined in Table 4) as an outcome and socio-demographic characteristics observed in the gross dataset as independent variables. Note that we cannot account for undeliverable letters as returned letters are not linked to individuals. Figure 3 depicts the corresponding average marginal effects. In line with previous studies (Stein et al., 2025), we find that higher educated target persons have a higher probability of completing the survey. Persons with a university degree have an approximately 15 percentage point higher probability of completion. We use an indicator stating whether a person's most recent notification in the register came from an employer as an approximation for being employed or not and find that employed persons have a 4 percentage points higher probability of completion. Persons with German citizenship have a 7 percentage point lower probability of completing the survey, which is also in line with other online surveys (Haas et al., 2021). Persons living in East Germany have a marginally lower probability of completion. For the

remaining characteristics (age and sex), we find no statistically significant differences.

Figure 3: Average marginal effects of socio-demographic characteristics on survey completion in the PS



Note: The respective reference categories are: Education: no degree; Citizenship: not German; Region: West Germany; Sex: male; Age: 18-28. We added separate missing categories for education and citizenship, these estimates are not shown in the figure.

Source: Own calculations. ©IAB

Table 5 shows the proportion of completed interviews by socio-demographic characteristics and experimental group. The differences between the socio-demographic characteristics persist across the experimental groups. Regardless of the experimental group, we find higher completion rates for higher-educated persons and lower response rates for persons without German citizenship.

Table 5: Completion rates by experimental group and socio-demographic characteristics in the PS.

Proportions in %.

var	cat	Incentive, No Reminder	Incentive, Reminder	No Incentive, No Reminder	No Incentive, Reminder
Age	18-28	10.66 (N = 985)	16.94 (N = 909)	7.08 (N = 932)	10.27 (N = 925)
	29-38	10.41 (N = 1153)	18.64 (N = 1148)	6.88 (N = 1104)	12.70 (N = 1150)
	39-48	7.96 (N = 1043)	16.42 (N = 1145)	7.04 (N = 1066)	13.36 (N = 1100)
	49-58	11.92 (N = 1107)	16.21 (N = 1092)	8.21 (N = 1145)	14.33 (N = 1061)
	59-64	9.85 (N = 721)	17.45 (N = 682)	8.44 (N = 675)	12.15 (N = 757)
Education	No degree	3.62 (N = 608)	5.74 (N = 592)	3.81 (N = 657)	4.96 (N = 605)
	Apprenticeship	7.41 (N = 2064)	14.47 (N = 1997)	5.61 (N = 2013)	9.82 (N = 2057)
	Abitur	11.49 (N = 322)	18.21 (N = 335)	7.32 (N = 314)	15.38 (N = 325)
	Abitur and Apprenticeship	10.86 (N = 663)	20.98 (N = 691)	8.25 (N = 618)	17.37 (N = 685)
	University	20.04 (N = 1048)	27.67 (N = 1077)	13.24 (N = 1050)	20.69 (N = 1015)
Region	West	10.20 (N = 4070)	17.26 (N = 4032)	7.48 (N = 4022)	12.90 (N = 4032)
	East	10.22 (N = 939)	16.53 (N = 944)	7.44 (N = 900)	11.65 (N = 961)
IEB source	Other	4.74 (N = 760)	11.37 (N = 774)	3.35 (N = 747)	6.59 (N = 698)
	BEH	11.18 (N = 4249)	18.18 (N = 4202)	8.22 (N = 4175)	13.64 (N = 4295)
Sex	Male	10.07 (N = 2611)	16.11 (N = 2558)	7.42 (N = 2535)	12.59 (N = 2606)
	Female	10.34 (N = 2398)	18.20 (N = 2418)	7.54 (N = 2387)	12.74 (N = 2387)
Citizenship	Other	3.85 (N = 961)	7.24 (N = 967)	2.80 (N = 964)	5.97 (N = 988)
	German	11.71 (N = 4047)	19.48 (N = 3999)	8.64 (N = 3949)	14.30 (N = 4001)

Source: own calculations. ©IAB

4.2 Socio-demographic composition of the samples

Table 6 shows the composition of the net samples with regard to basic socio-demographic characteristics. With regard to the age and gender composition, differences between the samples are marginal. Concerning the respondents' citizenship, the proportion of non-German citizens varies around 3-4 percent for the NPS, while it is above 7 percent for the PS. For the respondents' educational level, we find that the PS has the highest proportion of university graduates. The differences across the NPS are minor in size. For the employment status, we find larger differences. While the proportion of employed persons varies between 70 and 80 percent for the PS and three of the NPS, NP-3 has a proportion above 90 percent. This sample also stands out with regard to changes in the employment status during the last 12 months as the proportion of changes is almost half of the proportion observed for other samples.

Table 6: Sample composition by sample

Proportions in %.

Variable	Category	P-1	NP-1	NP-2	NP-3	NP-4
Age	(16,28]	15.65	18.86	18.87	18.45	19.48
Age	(28,38]	23.60	22.95	23.08	23.87	22.46
Age	(38,48]	21.37	21.81	21.96	22.60	21.86
Age	(48,58]	23.21	22.17	21.96	22.04	21.99
Age	(58,65]	16.17	14.22	14.14	13.04	14.20
Changed employment status	No	83.61	88.86	85.14	92.21	83.49
Changed employment status	Yes	16.39	11.14	14.86	7.79	16.51
Citizenship	German	92.74	96.81	96.12	95.69	95.84
Citizenship	Other	7.26	3.19	3.88	4.31	4.16
Education	Abitur	4.24	2.83	4.93	1.05	4.76
Education	Abitur and Apprenticeship	16.22	15.84	19.33	14.48	16.78
Education	Apprenticeship	32.30	40.84	34.32	43.20	39.10
Education	No degree	4.20	5.12	5.72	7.85	8.19
Education	University	43.05	35.36	35.70	33.43	31.18
Employment	Employed	80.03	77.77	71.79	90.28	69.48
Employment	Other	5.77	5.18	5.79	1.49	6.94
Employment	Pension	3.45	6.93	7.82	0.88	8.19
Employment	School/university/training	6.21	5.78	8.28	5.69	7.86
Employment	Unemployed	4.55	4.34	6.31	1.66	7.53
Sex	Female	49.26	48.07	48.26	46.69	48.15
Sex	Male	50.74	51.93	51.74	53.31	51.85

Notes: Non-working students, civil servants, self-employed were excluded for P-1.

Source: own calculations. ©IAB

4.3 Data quality indicators

Table 7 shows various indicators of data quality for the final samples. It should be noted that the respective indicators are reported unweighted. Hence, differences in indicators

may arise from differences in composition and differences in response behavior. Assessing the performance of different weighting and measurement correction strategies is a further part of the project not discussed in this report.

The median interview duration varies widely between the PS and the NPS. The announced interview duration derived from multiple tests before the field period was 10 minutes. While the median duration in the PS is 10.1 minutes (in line with expectations), it ranges between 5.8 minutes (NP-1) and 7.5 minutes (NP-2) in the NPS. The general differences in survey experience is likely an important reason for this difference. Up to 25 percent of respondents participate in 5 or more surveys per week. The NPS with the fewest frequent survey takers has the highest median duration among the NPS. For the PS, respondents are likely rather inexperienced with surveys.

As mentioned above, the questionnaire contains a simple attention check question that instructs the respondents to select *no* as response option for a specific item. Similar attention checks have been used in the literature, though failure rates differ widely (depending on the exact type of check, the sample composition, the position in the questionnaire). In our case, attention check failure varies between 8.4 and 24.1 percent. The failure rates are lowest for the PS, while the failure rates vary widely across the NPS. Notably, we observe higher failure rates for samples with shorter median interview durations.

We also calculated the proportion of respondents without any item nonresponse. Note that NP-4's questionnaire software did not provide the option of item nonresponse leading to no item nonresponse. The reported proportion is not 100 due to item nonresponse to a socio-demographic question preceding the actual questionnaire. For the remaining NPs, the proportion of respondents varies around 85 percent, while the proportion of respondents without any nonresponse is close to 93 percent for P-1.

With regard to consent to record linkage, the consent rate is 86.6 percent for the PS and higher than 91 percent for the NPS. As the record linkage question was placed at the beginning of the survey, NPS respondents may have provided consent to avoid being screened out of the surveys. Just as before, NP-2 is closest to the PS. The consent rate for the PS is in line with similar surveys conducted at the IAB.

Next, we compare the device used to answer across samples. If data for device at the beginning and at the end of the questionnaire was provided, we use the device at the beginning of the questionnaire. Overall, the share of respondents using smartphones is highest for the probability sample and NP-3 (75 and 81 percent). NP-1 and NP-4 have 20 percentage points lower proportions.

Regarding the frequency of taking surveys, NP-1, NP-3 and NP-4 are rather similar with 5 or

more survey taken per week. NP-3 contains fewer than 15 percent of frequent survey takers.

Table 7: Data quality indicators by sample

Indicator	P-1	NP-1	NP-2	NP-3	NP-4
Median duration	10.13	5.81	7.50	5.82	5.98
Failed attention check (in %)	8.48	14.82	10.19	24.09	17.24
Respondents without item nonresponse (in %)	92.74	87.71	84.29	83.26	99.74
Record linkage consent (in %)	86.84	96.14	91.06	97.18	94.98
Device: smartphone (in %)	75.26	57.41	62.89	81.44	57.93
Frequent survey takers (in %)	NaN	25.35	14.55	24.93	22.92

Notes: Frequent survey takers are defined as respondents participating in 5 or more survey per week. Non-working students, civil servants, self-employed were excluded for P-1.

Source: own calculations. ©IAB

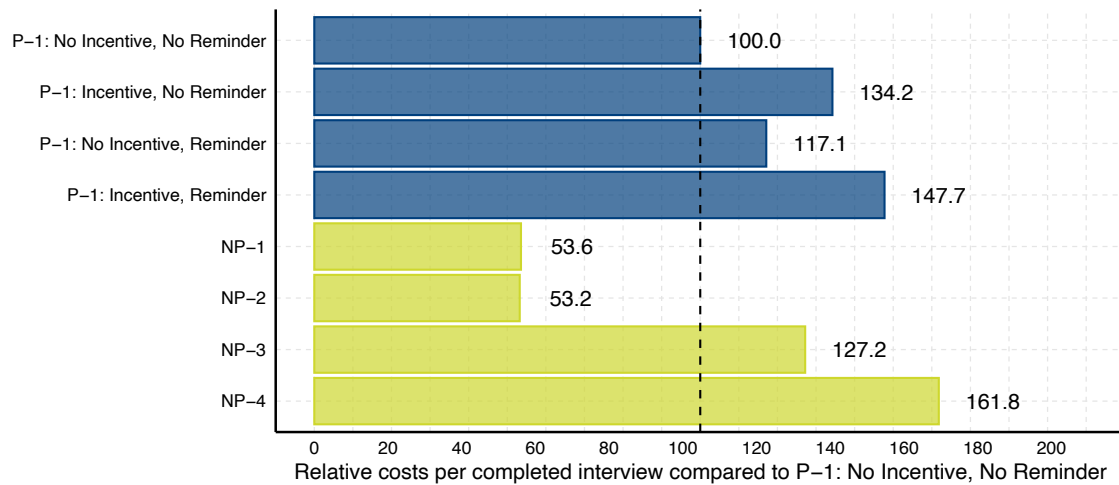
5 Costs

Lastly, we provide a brief overview of the costs per completed interview for each survey in Figure 4. Note, however, that our cost comparison between sample types comes with multiple limitations. First, we can only consider incentive costs and shipping costs for the PS, while we cannot account for costs for printing the invitation letters and hosting the survey. Second, we cannot consider personnel costs for both sample types, though time spent for questionnaire development, testing the questionnaire, and data checks should be approximately equal across sample types.

For the experimental groups of the PS, costs are highest for the group that received a reminder and incentives, followed by the group that received no reminder but an incentive and the group that received no incentive but a reminder. Costs are lowest for the group that received neither an incentive nor a reminder.

For the NPS, costs per completed interview vary widely. For NP-1 and NP-2, the costs are approximately one third of NP-4 and less than half of NP-3. NP-4 also has higher costs than all PS experimental groups. Note that the NP-3 costs are to some extent deflated by including the interviews conducted with a survey programming error.

Figure 4: Relative costs per completed interview



Notes: For P-1, Non-working students, civil servants, self-employed were excluded. For the NP samples, we included completed interviews, completed interviews with a programming error, and interviews where the vendor deemed the interview as “low quality”.

Source: Own calculations. ©IAB

6 Conclusion

This report provided a brief overview of the surveys conducted for the project “Nonprobability Sample Inference”. We collected data with one probability-based survey (PS) administered inhouse and four nonprobability-based surveys (NPS) administered by established German panel providers. The report documents the methodological approach, data collection processes, and differences in data quality across the surveys.

Concerning the PS, we show that sending postal reminders and providing incentives to respondents significantly increased response rates. Nonetheless, we find substantial differences in the probability of participating in the survey with regard to the respondents’ education and citizenship.

For the NPS, we found that the providers differed markedly in their ability to implement the questionnaire as intended. Furthermore, the iterations with regard to questionnaire testing differed across providers.

Concerning the socio-demographic sample composition, the only common pattern across all NPS was the underrepresentation of respondents without German citizenship. For the other characteristics, the patterns were rather inconsistent.

As for data quality indicators, we found that NPS have shorter median interview durations, higher attention check failure rates, and higher record linkage consent rates than the PS. With regard to the device used to answer and the frequency of taking surveys, we found that three of the four NPS are rather similar, while the remaining sample has higher smartphone usage and a lower share of high-frequency survey takers.

In further stages of this project, we will evaluate 1) whether we can use the incentive and reminder experiments to correct for nonresponse bias in the PS, 2) whether different weighting strategies and the removal of likely inattentive respondents can reduce the selectivity of the NPS, 3) whether the use of retrospective questions can help to adjust for nonresponse bias in the NPS, and 4) cold-deck imputation approaches to adjust for nonresponse bias in the NPS. Beyond these methodological projects, we will also conduct content-related analysis with a particular focus on a factorial survey experiment implemented at the end of the questionnaire.

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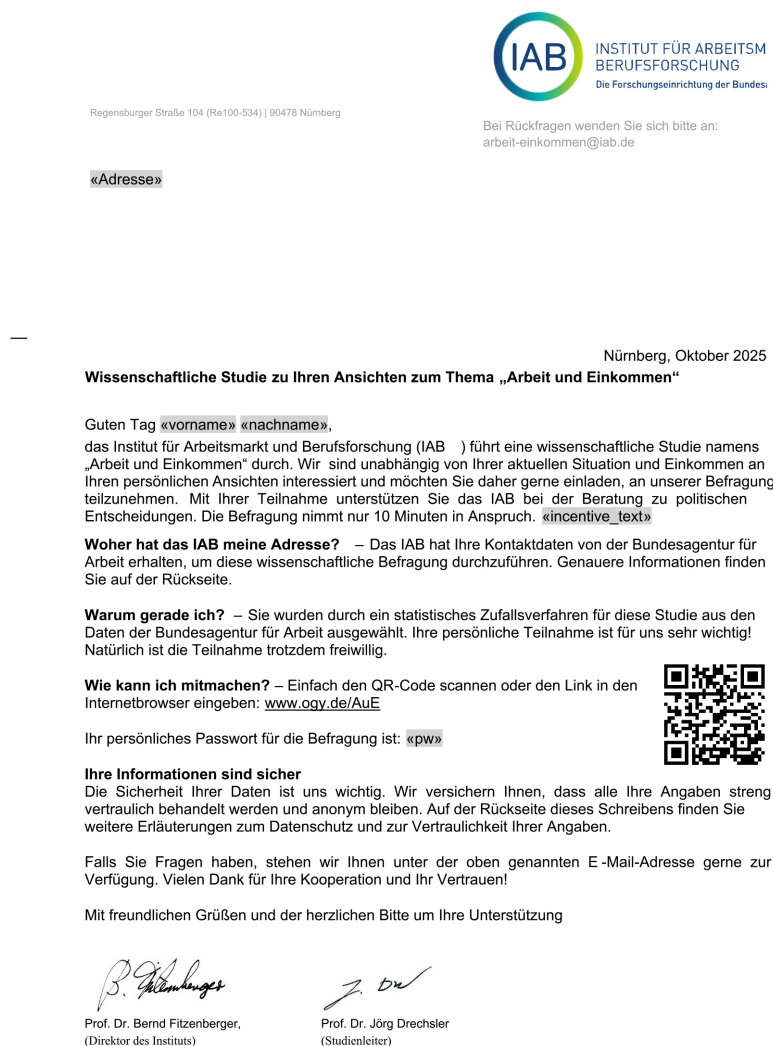
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Appendix

A1 Probability sample letters

Figure A1: Invitation letter



Note: For a randomly selected half of the sample an incentive text was included: “Zusätzlich erhalten Sie als kleines Dankeschön für die Teilnahme einen Gutschein über 5 €. Sie können selbst entscheiden, wofür Sie diesen einlösen (z. B. Media Markt, Zalando, IKEA, Otto, OBI, ...).”.

Source: ©IAB

Figure A2: Second page: Data confidentiality

Datenschutzinformation gemäß Art. 13 Datenschutz-Grundverordnung (DSGVO)

Das Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB) führt die Online -Personenbefragung „Arbeit und Einkommen“ durch. Mit den erhobenen Daten wird untersucht, wie Menschen Arbeitsmarktsituationen einschätzen. Es ist sichergestellt, dass Ihre Angaben vertraulich behandelt und nicht mit Ihrer Person in Verbindung gebracht werden. Ihre Teilnahme an der Befragung ist freiwillig und Ihre Angaben sind anonym. Es entstehen Ihnen keine Nachteile, egal, ob Sie sich für oder gegen eine Teilnahme entscheiden.

Was geschieht mit meinen Angaben? – Ihre Angaben werden unter Beachtung der strengen Vorschriften des Datenschutzes verarbeitet und getrennt von Ihrem Namen und Ihrer Adresse aufbewahrt. Die Forscherinnen und Forscher, die die Daten auswerten, bekommen diese Daten nur ohne Namen und Adresse und können daher nicht wissen, wer Sie sind. Ergebnisse der Befragung, die veröffentlicht werden, enthalten keine Angaben zu einzelnen Personen, sondern nur zu größeren Gruppen (z. B. Prozent- oder Durchschnittswerte). Die Veröffentlichung erfolgt also anonym. Die Auswertung der Daten erfolgt zu rein wissenschaftlichen Zwecken. Die Verwendung für kommerzielle Zwecke (Werbung, Marketing) ist nicht erlaubt.

Wie hat das IAB meine Kontaktdaten erhalten? – Das IAB hat Ihre Kontaktdaten – unter strikter Wahrung des Datenschutzes – von der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (BA) erhalten. Das IAB gehört zur Bundesagentur für Arbeit (BA), ist von dieser jedoch – zur Sicherung der Wissenschafts- und Forschungsfreiheit – räumlich, personell und organisatorisch getrennt. Das IAB darf Personen bitten, sich an Befragungen zu beteiligen, wenn sich notwendige Informationen nicht aus vorhandenen Daten entnehmen lassen. Gesetzlich geregelt ist das in § 282 Abs. 5 SGB III. Bei der BA sind unter anderem die betrieblichen Meldungen von Beschäftigungszeiten an die Sozialversicherung gespeichert. Die Befragung selbst sowie die Zusammenführung der in der Befragung erhobenen Daten mit Daten, die beim IAB vorhanden sind oder dort erhoben werden, erfolgen nur, wenn Sie zuvor dazu eingewilligt haben (Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO).

Wer ist für die Datenverarbeitung verantwortlich? – Verantwortlich für die Verarbeitung von personen-bezogenen Daten im Rahmen dieser Befragung ist die Bundesagentur für Arbeit, vertreten durch den Vorstand, Regensburger Str. 104, 90478 Nürnberg. Die Einladung zur Befragung erhalten Sie vom IAB. Die technische Ausführung der Befragung übernimmt Ingress als Auftragnehmer des IAB. Ingress handelt ausschließlich nach Weisungen des IAB und ist zur strengsten Geheimhaltung verpflichtet.

Welche Rechte habe ich? – Aus der Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) der EU ergeben sich viele Rechte. Sie haben das Recht, von uns eine Auskunft zur Nutzung Ihrer Angaben zu erhalten, Daten bei Vorliegen der gesetzlich genannten Gründe berichtigen und löschen zu lassen oder die Verarbeitung der Daten einzuschränken. Ihre Einwilligung können Sie jederzeit postalisch oder per E-Mail über die im Briefkopf angegebenen Adressen widerrufen, ohne dass Ihnen hieraus Nachteile entstehen. Die Rechtmäßigkeit der bisherigen Verarbeitung bleibt hiervon unberührt. Sie haben ein Beschwerderecht bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde (Bundesbeauftragter für den Datenschutz und die Informationsfreiheit, Graurheindorfer Str. 153, 53117 Bonn).

An wen kann ich mich bei Fragen zum Datenschutz wenden? – Unseren Datenschutzbeauftragten, Marc Rompf, können Sie unter folgender Adresse erreichen:
Postanschrift: Bundesagentur für Arbeit, Stabsstelle Datenschutz, Regensburger Straße 104, 90478
Kontaktformular: <https://web.arbeitsagentur.de/portal/kontakt/de/weitere-themen/datenschutz>

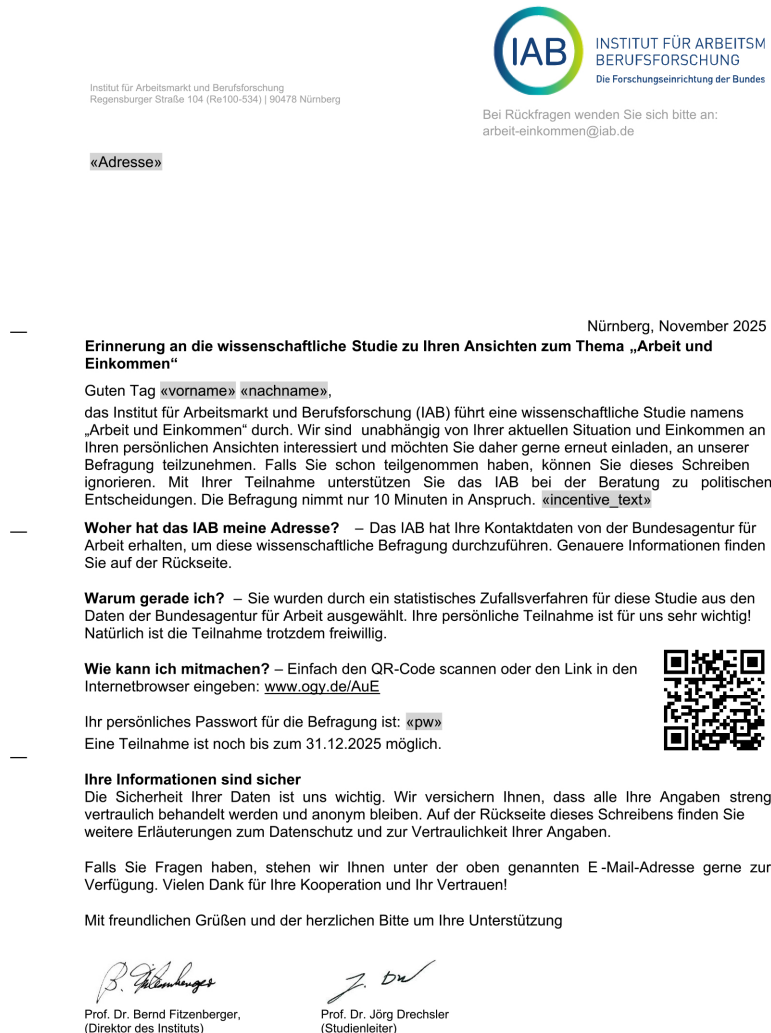
Für weitere Fragen stehen wir unter arbeit-einkommen@iab.de zur Verfügung.

Wir danken Ihnen für Ihre Mitwirkung und für Ihr Vertrauen in unsere Arbeit!

Note: The second page for both the invitation and reminder letter.

Source: ©IAB

Figure A3: Reminder letter



Note: This letter was sent to a randomly selected half of the sample. For the same group as in the initial invitation an incentive text was included: “Zusätzlich erhalten Sie als kleines Dankeschön für die Teilnahme einen Gutschein über 5 Euro. Sie können selbst entscheiden, wofür Sie diesen einlösen (z. B. Media Markt, Zalando, IKEA, Otto, OBI, ...).”

Source: ©IAB

A2 Vendor contact intensity

Table A1: Contact intensity with vendors

calender week	NP-1	NP-2	NP-3	NP-4
36 (01.09.)	Kick-off Meeting			
	IAB provides questionnaire for programming			
37 (08.09.)	vendor response	vendor response	vendor info (typos, ideas for screening) IAB response	vendor response
38 (15.09.)				vendor question, info IAB response vendor response vendor question, info IAB response vendor response vendor question
39 (22.09.)			vendor questionnaire draft vendor info (questionnaire draft) IAB feedback, updated questionnaire version	IAB response vendor response IAB questionnaire update
40 (29.09.)	IAB questionnaire update vendor response	IAB questionnaire update	vendor questions about new version	vendor questionnaire draft vendor info (questionnaire draft) IAB feedback vendor response
41 (06.10.)	IAB question vendor response (deputy)	IAB question vendor response IAB response vendor info IAB response vendor questionnaire draft vendor info (questionnaire draft)	vendor reminder IAB response/ info vendor response/ info IAB response	vendor response IAB response vendor response call vendor-IAB (questionnaire functionalities) vendor info vendor info IAB feedback vendor question
42 (13.10.)	vendor response vendor info vendor question IAB response	IAB feedback vendor response (questionnaire update) IAB feedback vendor response	IAB questionnaire update vendor response/ info questionnaire typo IAB response vendor info questionnaire draft update	IAB response IAB info vendor question IAB response, info

	vendor response	IAB response	IAB feedback	vendor info
	vendor questionnaire draft	vendor info (update)		IAB response, feedback
	vendor info (questionnaire draft)	IAB response, question		vendor response
	IAB response, question	vendor response		
	vendor response	IAB question		
	IAB question	vendor response, question		
	vendor response	IAB response		
	IAB response	vendor response (update)		
	IAB question			
	vendor response			
43 (20.10.)	IAB feedback (design and filter issues)	IAB question	IAB reminder (field launch)	IAB feedback
	vendor response	vendor response (update)	IAB feedback (last design issue)	vendor response, question
	vendor info	IAB response	vendor response (design issue)	IAB feedback
	IAB response, feedback	vendor response	FIELD START (unknown to IAB)	vendor response, question
	vendor response	IAB question	vendor info (field launch), question	IAB response
	vendor info	vendor response (update)	IAB response, feedback	vendor response
	IAB response (field authorization)	IAB response	FIELD STOP (unknown to IAB)	IAB response (field authorization)
	IAB question (questionnaire for documentation)	vendor question (field launch)	vendor response	vendor response
	FIELD START (soft launch)	IAB response (field authorization)	IAB question	IAB question (questionnaire for documentation)
	vendor response, info (field launch)	FIELD START (soft launch)	vendor response	FIELD START
	IAB question	DATA TRANSFER	IAB response	vendor response, info (field launch)
	vendor response	vendor info (data)		
	vendor info	IAB question (fieldwork monitor)		
	IAB response	vendor response, question		
	vendor response, info	IAB response, question		
	DATA TRANSFER			
	vendor info (data)			
	IAB response (field authorization), question			
	FIELD START (full launch)			
	DATA TRANSFER			

	vendor info (data, field launch)			
	IAB response			
44 (27.10.)	FIELD CLOSED	DATA TRANSFER	IAB question (fieldmonitor frozen)	IAB question
	DATA TRANSFER	vendor info (data)	vendor response (field paused)	vendor response
	vendor info (field closed, data)	IAB response (field authorization)	IAB request (field continuation)	
	IAB question	FIELD START (full launch)	FIELD CONTINUED	
	DATA TRANSFER	vendor info (launch), question	vendor response (field continued)	
	vendor response	IAB response	IAB question (questionnaire for documentation)	
	IAB question	vendor response	vendor call/ response	
	DATA TRANSFER	IAB response	vendor info (questionnaire for documentation)	
	vendor response	vendor info	vendor info (field process), question	
	IAB response	IAB response, question	IAB response, feedback	
		vendor response		
		IAB response		
		DATA TRANSFER		
		vendor info (data)		
		IAB question		
45 (03.11.)	IAB question	vendor info	vendor info, question	IAB question
	DATA TRANSFER	IAB response	IAB response	FIELD CLOSED
	vendor response	IAB question	vendor response	vendor response (field closed)
		vendor response, question	call vendor-IAB; vendor asking for data format, results info	
		IAB response	IAB info (data coding)	
		FIELD CLOSED	vendor info	
		DATA TRANSFER	IAB response	
		vendor info (data)		
		IAB response		
46 (10.11.)			vendor question (open quotas?)	
			IAB response	
			vendor response	
			vendor info (field end)	
			FIELD CLOSED	
47 (17.11.)		vendor question (bill)	DATA TRANSFER	IAB question
		IAB response	vendor info (data)	vendor response
			IAB question	DATA TRANSFER
			vendor info	vendor info (data)

		DATA TRANSFER		
		IAB response		
48 (24.11.)	IAB info (bill)	IAB info (bill)	IAB question, info (bill)	
	vendor response, question	vendor response, question	vendor response, info (data)	
	IAB response	IAB response	DATA TRANSFER	
	vendor info, question	METHOD REPORT	IAB question (data)	
	IAB response	vendor info	vendor response, info (data)	
	vendor response	IAB response	DATA TRANSFER	
		IAB question (data)		
		vendor response, info (data)		
		DATA TRANSFER		
49 (01.12.)	IAB question (data, method report)	IAB question (data, method report)	vendor info, update, question	IAB question (data)
	DATA TRANSFER	DATA TRANSFER	METHOD REPORT	vendor response, info (data)
	vendor response	METHOD REPORT	IAB response, question	METHOD REPORT
	IAB question	vendor response	vendor response, question	DATA TRANSFER
	vendor response	IAB question	IAB response	IAB response
	IAB response	vendor response	vendor response	vendor response
50 (08.12.)	METHOD REPORT	IAB question (bill)	vendor response	IAB question (data)
	vendor info	vendor response	IAB response	vendor response
	IAB response	IAB response	IAB question (data)	IAB question (data)
		vendor question	vendor response	vendor response, info (data)
		IAB response	IAB response	DATA TRANSFER
		vendor response (bill)		IAB response

A3 Questionnaire

Table A2: Questionnaire

Introductory Items	
SURVEY_START	Participation agreement
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortfahren zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Welcome to the "Work and Income" survey. We are interested in your personal experiences, regardless of your current situation and income. This is a survey conducted by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Participation in the survey is, of course, voluntary. We guarantee that all your information will be treated as strictly confidential and remain anonymous. The survey will take about 10 minutes to complete. Herzlich willkommen zu der Befragung "Arbeit und Einkommen". Wir sind unabhängig von Ihrer aktuellen Situation und Einkommen an Ihren persönlichen Erfahrungen interessiert. Dies ist eine Befragung des Instituts für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB). Die Teilnahme an der Befragung ist selbstverständlich freiwillig. Wir garantieren Ihnen, dass alle Ihre Angaben streng vertraulich behandelt werden und anonym bleiben. Die Befragung wird etwa 10 Minuten dauern.
Question	Would you like to participate in the survey? Möchten Sie an der Befragung teilnehmen?
Options	1 Yes 2 No 1 Ja 2 Nein
RECLINK_1	Record linkage
Text	Before starting the survey, we have an important question for you: We want to keep the interview as short as possible. Therefore, we would like to include data about you in the evaluation of the survey that is currently available or will be available in the future at the Institute for Employment Research of the Federal Employment Agency. This includes, for example, information about your employment relationships and jobs or periods of unemployment. We ensure at all times that all data protection regulations are strictly adhered to. We kindly ask for your consent to allow us to link and evaluate your data. Your consent is, of course, voluntary. You can revoke it at any time in the future. Vor dem Start der Befragung haben wir eine wichtige Frage an Sie: Wir wollen das Interview möglichst kurzhalten. Daher würden wir gerne bei der Auswertung der Befragung auch Daten einbeziehen, die derzeit oder zukünftig beim Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung der Bundesagentur für Arbeit über Sie vorliegen. Dabei handelt es sich beispielsweise um Informationen zu Ihren Arbeitsverhältnissen und Arbeitsstellen oder zu Zeiten der Arbeitslosigkeit. Wir stellen zu jeder Zeit sicher, dass alle datenschutzrechtlichen Bestimmungen strengstens eingehalten werden. Wir möchten Sie herzlich um Ihre Einwilligung bitten, dass wir Ihre Daten zusammenführen und diese auswerten dürfen. Ihre Einwilligung ist selbstverständlich freiwillig. Sie können diese jederzeit für die Zukunft widerrufen.
Question	Do you agree to this linkage of your data? Sind Sie mit dieser Zusammenführung Ihrer Daten einverstanden?
Options	[-99 no answer] 1 Yes, I agree 2 No, I disagree 1 Ja, ich bin einverstanden 2 Nein, ich bin nicht einverstanden
Demographic items	
ALT	Age
Error	No information: Please provide at least the year. This is a very important question. Keine Angabe: Bitte machen Sie zumindest für das Jahr eine Angabe. Es handelt sich hier um eine sehr wichtige Frage.
Text	Date of birth Geburtsdatum
Question	How old are you? <i>Please enter your month and year of birth.</i> Wie alt sind Sie? <i>Bitte geben Sie Ihren Geburtsmonat und Ihr Geburtsjahr an.</i>

Options	Dropdown Scales: Month: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12] [–99 <i>no answer</i>] Year: [1940, 1941, . . . , 2008] Monat: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12] [–99 <i>no answer</i>] Jahr: [1940, 1941, . . . , 2008]
GES	Gender
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Gender Geschlecht
Question	What is your gender? Welches Geschlecht haben Sie?
Options	1 Male 2 Female 3 Non-binary Männlich Weiblich Divers
BULA	State of residence
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	State Bundesland
Question	Which state do you live in? In welchem Bundesland wohnen Sie?
Options	Dropdown scale: [<i>Baden – Württemberg, Bavaria, . . . , Thuringia</i>] [<i>Baden – Württemberg, Bayern, . . . , Thüringen</i>]
ERW_1	Current employment status
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Question, Text	Which employment situation currently applies to you? Please note that employment is understood to mean any paid activity or activity associated with an income. <i>Note: Only one answer is possible. If several answers apply, please select your main status.</i> Welche Erwerbssituation trifft derzeit auf Sie zu? Bitte beachten Sie, dass unter Erwerbstätigkeit jede bezahlte oder mit einem Einkommen verbundene Tätigkeit verstanden wird. <i>Hinweis: Nur eine Nennung möglich. Bei mehreren zutreffenden Antworten wählen Sie bitte Ihren Hauptstatus aus.</i>
Options	1 Employed 2 Unemployed 3 Vocational training/apprenticeship 4 School or university studies 5 Registered as self-employed 6 Civil servant 7 Partial retirement (regardless of whether in the working or exemption phase) 8 Early retirement, pension 9 Retraining 10 Voluntary military service, federal voluntary service, or voluntary social year 11 Parental leave with working hours of up to 32 hours/week 12 Maternity leave, parental leave without gainful employment, care leave, or other leave of absence 13 Other, namely [exclusive input] 1 Angestellt erwerbstätig 2 Arbeitslos 3 Berufliche Ausbildung/Lehre 4 Schule oder Studium 5 Selbstständig gemeldet 6 Verbeamtet 7 Altersteilzeit

	(unabhängig davon, ob in der Arbeits- oder Freistellungsphase) 8 Vorruhestand, Rente 9 Umschulung 10 Freiwilliger Wehrdienst, Bundesfreiwilligendienst oder Freiwilliges Soziales Jahr 11 Elternzeit mit Arbeitszeit bis zu 32 Stunden/Woche 12 Mutterschutz, Elternzeit ohne Erwerbstätigkeit, Pflegezeit oder sonstige Beurlaubung 13 Etwas anderes, und zwar [exclusive input]
ERW_1_1_1	Full-time/ part-time
Filter	$ERW_1 = 1 ERW_1 = 3 ERW_1 = 6 ERW_1 = 7$
Text	Please indicate the extent to which you perform the activity just mentioned. Bitte geben Sie an mit welchem Umfang Sie die gerade genannte Tätigkeit ausüben.
Options	[-98 not shown] [-99 no answer] 1 Full-time (standard working hours as specified by the company or collective agreement) 2 Part-time (less than the standard working hours specified by the company or collective agreement) 3 Marginal or irregular employment (earnings of no more than €556/month or €6672/year, or activities limited to 3 months) [if : $ERW_1 = 7$] 4 Part-time work for older employees in the exemption phase 1 in Vollzeit (betrieblich oder tariflich festgelegte Regelarbeitszeit) 2 in Teilzeit (weniger als betrieblich oder tariflich festgelegte Regelarbeitszeit) 3 geringfügige oder unregelmäßige Beschäftigung (Verdienst maximal 556€/Monat oder 6672€/Jahr oder Tätigkeiten befristet auf 3 Monate) [if : $ERW_1 = 7$] 4 Altersteilzeit in Freistellungsphase
ERW_1_1_2	Additional employment
Filter	$ERW_1 = 4$
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Please indicate whether you have any additional employment (e.g., a mini-job or working student job) in addition to this main status. Bitte geben Sie an, ob Sie neben diesem Hauptstatus eine zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit (beispielsweise als Minijob oder Werkstudentenjob) ausüben.
Options	[-98 not shown] 1 Additional minor gainful employment (maximum earnings of €556/month or €6,672/year or activities limited to 3 months) 2 Additional gainful employment on a larger scale 3 No additional gainful employment [-98 not shown] 1 Zusätzliche geringfügige Erwerbstätigkeit (Verdienst maximal 556€/Monat oder 6672€/Jahr oder Tätigkeiten befristet auf 3 Monate) 2 Zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit mit höherem Umfang 3 Keine zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit
ERW_START	Start date current employment
Error	[Error 1] No information provided: Please provide at least the year. This is a very important question. We want our follow-up questions to be as relevant as possible to your work and life situation. Keine Angabe: Bitte machen Sie zumindest für das Jahr eine Angabe. Es handelt sich hier um eine sehr wichtige Frage. Wir möchten, dass unsere Anschlussfragen möglichst gut zu Ihrer Arbeits- und Lebenssituation passen. [Error 2] The date cannot be in the future. Das Datum darf nicht in der Zukunft liegen.
Question	[if $ERW_1 = 1 ERW_1 = 3 ERW_1 = 6 ERW_1 = 7$: Since when has this employment situation with this scope of work applied to you?] Seit wann trifft diese Erwerbssituation mit diesem Arbeitsumfang auf Sie zu? [if $ERW_1 = 2 ERW_1 = 4 ERW_1 = 5 ERW_1 = 8 ERW_1 = 9 ERW_1 = 10 ERW_1 = 11 ERW_1 = 12 ERW_1 = 13$: Since when has this employment situation applied to you?] Seit wann trifft diese Erwerbssituation auf Sie zu?

	Please specify the month and year. Bitte geben Sie den Monat und das Jahr an.
Options ERW_STARTa ERW_STARTb	Dropdown Scales: Month: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12] [–99 no answer] Year: [1970, 1971, . . . , 2025] (ERW_STARTb) Monat: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12] [–99 no answer] Jahr: [1970, 1971, . . . , 2025]
ERW_RETRO_2	Employment status July 1st 2025
Filter	$ERW_STARTb = 2025 \& ERW_STARTa = ""$ $ERW_STARTb = 2025 \& ERW_STARTa > 6$
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Question, Text	What was it like on July 1, 2025? What was your employment situation at that time? Please note that employment is understood to mean any paid activity or activity associated with an income. <i>Note: Only one answer is possible. If several answers apply, please select your main status.</i> Wie war das am 01. Juli 2025? Welche Erwerbssituation traf damals auf Sie zu? Bitte beachten Sie, dass unter Erwerbstätigkeit jede bezahlte oder mit einem Einkommen verbundene Tätigkeit verstanden wird. <i>Hinweis: Nur eine Nennung möglich. Bei mehreren zutreffenden Antworten wählen Sie bitte Ihren Hauptstatus aus.</i>
Options	1 Employed 2 Unemployed 3 Vocational training/apprenticeship 4 School or university studies 5 Registered as self-employed 6 Civil servant 7 Partial retirement (regardless of whether in the working or exemption phase) 8 Early retirement, pension 9 Retraining 10 Voluntary military service, federal voluntary service, or voluntary social year 11 Parental leave with working hours of up to 32 hours/week 12 Maternity leave, parental leave without gainful employment, care leave, or other leave of absence 13 Other, namely [exclusive input] 1 Angestellt erwerbstätig 2 Arbeitslos 3 Berufliche Ausbildung/Lehre 4 Schule oder Studium 5 Selbstständig gemeldet 6 Verbeamtet 7 Altersteilzeit (unabhängig davon, ob in der Arbeits- oder Freistellungsphase) 8 Vorruhestand, Rente 9 Umschulung 10 Freiwilliger Wehrdienst, Bundesfreiwilligendienst oder Freiwilliges Soziales Jahr 11 Elternzeit mit Arbeitszeit bis zu 32 Stunden/Woche 12 Mutterschutz, Elternzeit ohne Erwerbstätigkeit, Pflegezeit oder sonstige Beurlaubung 13 Etwas anderes, und zwar [exclusive input]
ERW_RETRO_2_1_1	Full-time/ part-time July 1st 2025
Filter	$(ERW_STARTb = 2025 \& ERW_STARTa = ""$ $ERW_STARTb = 2025 \& ERW_STARTa > 6) \&$ $(ERW_RETRO_2 = 1 \mid ERW_RETRO_2 = 3 \mid$ $ERW_RETRO_2 = 6 \mid ERW_RETRO_2 = 7)$
Text	Please indicate the extent to which you have performed the activity just mentioned. Bitte geben Sie an mit welchem Umfang Sie die gerade genannte Tätigkeit ausgeübt haben.
Options	[–98 not shown] [–99 no answer] 1 Full-time (standard working hours as specified by the company or collective agreement)

	2 Part-time (less than the standard working hours specified by the company or collective agreement) 3 Marginal or irregular employment (earnings of no more than €556/month or €6,672/year, or activities limited to 3 months) [if : $ERW_RETRO_2 = 7$] 4 Part-time work for older employees in the exemption phase 1 in Vollzeit (betrieblich oder tariflich festgelegte Regelarbeitszeit) 2 in Teilzeit (weniger als betrieblich oder tariflich festgelegte Regelarbeitszeit) 3 geringfügige oder unregelmäßige Beschäftigung (Verdienst maximal 556€/Monat oder 6672€/Jahr oder Tätigkeiten befristet auf 3 Monate) [if : $ERW_RETRO_2 = 7$] 4 Altersteilzeit in Freistellungsphase
ERW_RETRO_2_1_2	Additional employment July 1st 2025
Filter	$(ERW_STARTb = 2025 \& ERW_STARTa = \text{""}) $ $ERW_STARTb = 2025 \& ERW_STARTa > 6) \&$ $ERW_RETRO_2 = 4$
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Please indicate whether you had any additional employment (e.g., a mini-job or working student job) in addition to this main status. Bitte geben Sie an, ob Sie neben diesem Hauptstatus eine zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit (beispielsweise als Minijob oder Werkstudentenjob) ausübten.
Options	[-98 not shown] 1 Additional minor gainful employment (maximum earnings of €556/month or €6,672/year or activities limited to 3 months) 2 Additional gainful employment on a larger scale 3 No additional gainful employment [-98 not shown] 1 Zusätzliche geringfügige Erwerbstätigkeit (Verdienst maximal 556€/Monat oder 6672€/Jahr oder Tätigkeiten befristet auf 3 Monate) 2 Zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit mit höherem Umfang 3 Keine zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit
ERW_RETRO_1	Employment status October 1st 2024
Filter	$ERW_STARTb = 2025 $ $(ERW_STARTb = 2024 \& ERW_STARTa > 9)$
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Question, Text	What was it like on October 1, 2024? What was your employment situation at that time? Please note that employment is understood to mean any paid activity or activity associated with an income. <i>Note: Only one answer is possible. If several answers apply, please select your main status.</i> Wie war das am 01. Oktober 2024? Welche Erwerbssituation traf damals auf Sie zu? Bitte beachten Sie, dass unter Erwerbstätigkeit jede bezahlte oder mit einem Einkommen verbundene Tätigkeit verstanden wird. <i>Hinweis: Nur eine Nennung möglich. Bei mehreren zutreffenden Antworten wählen Sie bitte Ihren Hauptstatus aus.</i>
Options	1 Employed 2 Unemployed 3 Vocational training/apprenticeship 4 School or university studies 5 Registered as self-employed 6 Civil servant 7 Partial retirement (regardless of whether in the working or exemption phase) 8 Early retirement, pension 9 Retraining 10 Voluntary military service, federal voluntary service, or voluntary social year 11 Parental leave with working hours of up to 32 hours/week 12 Maternity leave, parental leave without gainful employment, care leave, or other leave of absence 13 Other, namely [exclusive input]

	1 Angestellt erwerbstätig 2 Arbeitslos 3 Berufliche Ausbildung/Lehre 4 Schule oder Studium 5 Selbstständig gemeldet 6 Verbeamtet 7 Altersteilzeit (unabhängig davon, ob in der Arbeits- oder Freistellungsphase) 8 Vorruhestand, Rente 9 Umschulung 10 Freiwilliger Wehrdienst, Bundesfreiwilligendienst oder Freiwilliges Soziales Jahr 11 Elternzeit mit Arbeitszeit bis zu 32 Stunden/Woche 12 Mutterschutz, Elternzeit ohne Erwerbstätigkeit, Pflegezeit oder sonstige Beurlaubung 13 Etwas anderes, und zwar [exclusive input]
ERW_RETRO_1_1_1	Full-time/ part-time October 1st 2024
Filter	$(ERW_STARTb = 2025 \mid$ $(ERW_STARTb = 2024 \& ERW_STARTa > 9)) \&$ $(ERW_RETRO_1 = 1 \mid ERW_RETRO_1 = 3 \mid$ $ERW_RETRO_1 = 6 \mid ERW_RETRO_1 = 7)$
Text	Please indicate the extent to which you have performed the activity just mentioned. Bitte geben Sie an mit welchem Umfang Sie die gerade genannte Tätigkeit ausgeübt haben.
Options	[-98 not shown] [-99 no answer] 1 Full-time (standard working hours as specified by the company or collective agreement) 2 Part-time (less than the standard working hours specified by the company or collective agreement) 3 Marginal or irregular employment (earnings of no more than €538/month or €6,456/year, or activities limited to 3 months) [if : $ERW_RETRO_1 = 7$] 4 Part-time work for older employees in the exemption phase 1 in Vollzeit (betrieblich oder tariflich festgelegte Regelarbeitszeit) 2 in Teilzeit (weniger als betrieblich oder tariflich festgelegte Regelarbeitszeit) 3 geringfügige oder unregelmäßige Beschäftigung (Verdienst maximal 538€/Monat oder 6456€/Jahr oder Tätigkeiten befristet auf 3 Monate) [if : $ERW_RETRO_1 = 7$] 4 Altersteilzeit in Freistellungsphase
ERW_RETRO_1_1_2	Additional employment October 1st 2024
Filter	$(ERW_STARTb = 2025 \mid$ $(ERW_STARTb = 2024 \& ERW_STARTa > 9)) \&$ $ERW_RETRO_1 = 4$
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Please indicate whether you had any additional employment (e.g., a mini-job or working student job) in addition to this main status. Bitte geben Sie an, ob Sie neben diesem Hauptstatus eine zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit (beispielsweise als Minijob oder Werkstudentenjob) ausübten.
Options	[-98 not shown] 1 Additional minor gainful employment (maximum earnings of €538/month or €6,456/year or activities limited to 3 months) 2 Additional gainful employment on a larger scale 3 No additional gainful employment [-98 not shown] 1 Zusätzliche geringfügige Erwerbstätigkeit (Verdienst maximal 538€/Monat oder 6456€/Jahr oder Tätigkeiten befristet auf 3 Monate) 2 Zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit mit höherem Umfang 3 Keine zusätzliche Erwerbstätigkeit

STA	Citizenship
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Citizenship Staatsangehörigkeit
Question	Do you have German citizenship? Haben Sie die deutsche Staatsangehörigkeit?
Options	1 Yes 2 No 1 Ja 2 Nein
BIL_1	Schooling degree
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Schooling degree Schulabschluss
Question	What is the highest level of general schooling you have completed? Welchen höchsten allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss haben Sie?
Options	1 No school-leaving qualification (yet) 2 Secondary school leaving certificate (elementary school leaving certificate) or equivalent qualification, polytechnic secondary school in the GDR with completion of 8th or 9th grade 3 Secondary school leaving certificate (intermediate school leaving certificate) or equivalent qualification, polytechnic secondary school in the GDR with completion of 10th grade 4 (Technical) university entrance qualification/Abitur also EOS or EOS with apprenticeship 1 (Noch) keinen Schulabschluss 2 Hauptschulabschluss (Volksschulabschluss) oder gleichwertiger Abschluss, Polytechnische Oberschule der DDR mit Abschluss der 8. oder 9. Klasse 3 Realschulabschluss (Mittlere Reife) oder gleichwertiger Abschluss, Polytechnische Oberschule der DDR mit Abschluss der 10. Klasse 4 (Fach-)Hochschulreife/Abitur auch EOS oder EOS mit Lehre
BIL_2	Vocational qualification
Error	Please answer the question to continue. Thank you. Bitte beantworten Sie die Frage, um fortsetzen zu können. Vielen Dank.
Text	Vocational qualification Berufsabschluss
Question	What is your highest vocational qualification or university degree? Welchen höchsten Ausbildungsabschluss oder Hochschulabschluss haben Sie?
Options	1 No completed vocational qualification 2 School/company training/technician/master craftsman 3 (Technical) university degree or higher 1 Kein abgeschlossener Berufsabschluss 2 Schulische/Betriebliche Ausbildung/Techniker/Meister 3 (Fach)Hochschulabschluss oder höher
Opinion items	
ORIENT	Ideal work
Text	Ideal work Ideale Arbeit
Question	When you think of an "ideal" job, how important do you personally consider the following characteristic to be? Wenn Sie an eine "ideale" Arbeit denken, für wie wichtig halten Sie persönlich das folgende Merkmal?
Items	[ORIENT_1] Secure job [ORIENT_2] High income [ORIENT_3] Good career prospects [ORIENT_4] A job that is recognized and respected [ORIENT_5] A job that leaves you with plenty of free time [ORIENT_6] Interesting work [ORIENT_7] A job where you can work independently [ORIENT_8] Tasks that require a high sense of responsibility

	[ORIENT_9] Please do not select an answer here [ORIENT_10] Lots of contact with other people [ORIENT_11] A job where you can help others [ORIENT_12] A job that is useful to society [ORIENT_1] Sichere Arbeitsstelle [ORIENT_2] Hohes Einkommen [ORIENT_3] Gute Aufstiegsmöglichkeiten [ORIENT_4] Eine Arbeit, die anerkannt und geachtet wird [ORIENT_5] Eine Arbeit, die einem viel Freizeit lässt [ORIENT_6] Interessante Tätigkeit [ORIENT_7] Eine Tätigkeit, bei der man selbständig arbeiten kann [ORIENT_8] Aufgaben, die viel Verantwortungsbewusstsein erfordern [ORIENT_9] Bitte wählen Sie hier keine Antwort aus [ORIENT_10] Viel Kontakt zu anderen Menschen [ORIENT_11] Eine Arbeit, bei der man anderen helfen kann [ORIENT_12] Eine Arbeit, die für die Gesellschaft nützlich ist
Options	[-99 no answer] 1 Very important 2 Somewhat important 3 Somewhat unimportant 4 Not important at all 1 Sehr wichtig 2 Eher wichtig 3 Eher nicht wichtig 4 Überhaupt nicht wichtig
VER	Trust in institutions
Text	Trust For each public institution or group of people, please indicate how much you personally trust each one. Use this scale from 0 to 10. Vertrauen Bitte geben Sie zu jeder öffentlichen Einrichtung oder Personengruppe an, wie sehr Sie persönlich jeder einzelnen davon vertrauen. Verwenden Sie dazu diese Skala von 0 bis 10.
Items	[VER_1] How much do you trust the Bundestag? [VER_2] How much do you trust the judiciary? [VER_3] How much do you trust the police? [VER_4] How much do you trust politicians? [VER_5] How much do you trust political parties? [VER_6] How much do you trust the European Parliament? [VER_7] How much do you trust the United Nations? [VER_1] Wie sehr vertrauen Sie dem Bundestag? [VER_2] Wie sehr vertrauen Sie der Justiz? [VER_3] Wie sehr vertrauen Sie der Polizei? [VER_4] Wie sehr vertrauen Sie den Politiker:innen? [VER_5] Wie sehr vertrauen Sie den Parteien? [VER_6] Wie sehr vertrauen Sie dem Europäischen Parlament? [VER_7] Wie sehr vertrauen Sie den Vereinten Nationen?
Options	[-99 no answer] 0 Do not trust at all Vertraue überhaupt nicht 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Trust completely Vertraue voll und ganz

Vignette	
VIG_INTRO	Vignette Intro
Text	Fair income On the following pages, we are interested in what you think is a fair wage in Germany. To this end, we present 8 case studies describing people who work full-time (all work around 40 hours per week). The people described differ in several ways, most notably in their gross income – by which we mean the amount that employers pay them – before taxes and deductions. Your task is to assess for each of these case studies whether, in your opinion, the gross income is fair or unfairly too high or too low. In some cases, you will find incomes that may not occur in real life. We have deliberately not been guided by the existing income situation because we are interested in your personal opinion. Please follow your own feelings! Gerechtes Einkommen Auf den nächsten Seiten interessiert uns, was man Ihrer Meinung nach in Deutschland gerechterweise verdienen sollte. Dazu stellen wir Ihnen 8 Fallbeispiele vor, in denen Vollzeit erwerbstätige Personen beschrieben werden (alle arbeiten rund 40 Stunden in der Woche). Die beschriebenen Personen unterscheiden sich nach mehreren Merkmalen, vor allem haben sie ein unterschiedliches Bruttoeinkommen – damit meinen wir den Betrag, den Arbeitgeber den Personen bezahlen – vor Abzug von Steuern und Abgaben. Ihre Aufgabe ist es, für jedes dieser Fallbeispiele einzuschätzen, ob das Bruttoeinkommen Ihrer Meinung nach gerecht oder ungerechterweise zu hoch oder zu niedrig ist. In manchen Fällen finden Sie Einkommen, die im wirklichen Leben in dieser Höhe vielleicht gar nicht vorkommen. Wir haben uns ganz bewusst nicht von der bestehenden Einkommenssituation leiten lassen, weil wir an Ihrer ganz persönlichen Meinung interessiert sind. Folgen Sie bitte allein Ihrem eigenen Empfinden!
VIG	
Text	For each VIG item X in 1-8 the random deck and style is chosen. The order of items is randomized. [If VIG_DECK=1 & VIG_STYLE=1] VIG_X_deck_1_style_1 [If VIG_DECK=1 & VIG_STYLE=2] VIG_X_deck_1_style_2 [If VIG_DECK=1 & VIG_STYLE=3] VIG_X_deck_1_style_3 [If VIG_DECK=2 & VIG_STYLE=1] VIG_X_deck_2_style_1 [If VIG_DECK=2 & VIG_STYLE=2] VIG_X_deck_2_style_2 [If VIG_DECK=2 & VIG_STYLE=3] VIG_X_deck_2_style_3 [If VIG_DECK=3 & VIG_STYLE=1] VIG_X_deck_3_style_1 [If VIG_DECK=3 & VIG_STYLE=2] VIG_X_deck_3_style_2 [If VIG_DECK=3 & VIG_STYLE=3] VIG_X_deck_3_style_3 ... [If VIG_DECK=35 & VIG_STYLE=1] VIG_X_deck_35_style_1 [If VIG_DECK=35 & VIG_STYLE=2] VIG_X_deck_35_style_2 [If VIG_DECK=35 & VIG_STYLE=3] VIG_X_deck_35_style_3 An example: A 30-year-old woman with a university degree has two children, works as a senior manager, and has extensive professional experience. She has been with the company for a long time. Her monthly income is €7,100 (full-time and before taxes and deductions). Eine 30-jährige Frau mit Hochschulabschluss hat zwei Kinder, arbeitet als leitende Managerin und verfügt über viel Berufserfahrung. Sie ist schon lange in dem Unternehmen beschäftigt. Ihr Einkommen beträgt monatlich 7.100,- Euro (Vollzeit und vor Abzug von Steuern und Abgaben).
Question	Is this person's gross monthly income fair, or do you think it is unfairly high or unfairly low? Ist das monatliche Brutto-Einkommen dieser Person gerecht oder ist es Ihrer Meinung nach ungerechterweise zu hoch beziehungsweise ungerechterweise zu niedrig?
Options	[-99 no answer] -5 Too low Zu niedrig -4 -3 -2 -1 0 Fair Gerecht +1 +2 +3

	+4 +5 Too high Zu hoch
EVAL_VIG	Evaluation of Vignette
Text	Fair income We would now like to know what you thought of the case studies. Please indicate whether the statement applies to you. Gerechtes Einkommen Wir möchten nun wissen, wie Sie die Bewertung der Fallbeispiele fanden. Bitte geben Sie an, ob die Aussage für Sie zutrifft.
Items	[EVAL_VIG_1] I enjoyed the assessment. [EVAL_VIG_2] I found the assessment of the case studies challenging. [EVAL_VIG_3] There were too many case studies. [EVAL_VIG_4] I could easily picture the individuals. [EVAL_VIG_5] I was unsure how to respond. [EVAL_VIG_6] The case studies seemed very similar to me. [EVAL_VIG_1] Die Bewertung hat mir Spaß gemacht. [EVAL_VIG_2] Ich fand die Bewertung der Fallbeispiele anstrengend. [EVAL_VIG_3] Es waren zu viele Fallbeispiele. [EVAL_VIG_4] Ich konnte mir die Personen gut vorstellen. [EVAL_VIG_5] Ich war mir unsicher, wie ich antworten soll. [EVAL_VIG_6] Die Fallbeispiele kamen mir sehr ähnlich vor.
Options	[-99 no answer] 1 does not apply 2 does not really apply 3 partly applies 4 applies somewhat 5 applies 1 trifft nicht zu 2 trifft eher nicht zu 3 teils-teils 4 trifft eher zu 5 trifft zu
Concluding items	
RECLINK_2	Record Linkage
Filter	<i>RECLINK_1 = 2 RECLINK_1 = ""</i>
Text	Finally, we would like to return to a previous topic: The results of our study are significantly more meaningful if we can also include data in the evaluation of the survey that is currently available or will be available in the future at the Institute for Employment Research of the Federal Employment Agency. This includes, for example, information about your employment relationships and jobs or periods of unemployment. We ensure at all times that all data protection regulations are strictly adhered to. We would like to kindly ask for your consent to merge and evaluate your data. Your consent is, of course, voluntary. You can revoke it at any time for the future. Wir möchten zum Schluss noch einmal zu einem vorherigen Thema zurückkehren: Die Ergebnisse unserer Studie sind deutlich aussagekräftiger, wenn wir bei der Auswertung der Befragung auch Daten einbeziehen können, die derzeit oder zukünftig beim Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung der Bundesagentur für Arbeit über Sie vorliegen. Dabei handelt es sich beispielsweise um Informationen zu Ihren Arbeitsverhältnissen und Arbeitsstellen oder zu Zeiten der Arbeitslosigkeit. Wir stellen zu jeder Zeit sicher, dass alle datenschutzrechtlichen Bestimmungen strengstens eingehalten werden. Wir möchten Sie herzlich um Ihre Einwilligung bitten, dass wir Ihre Daten zusammenführen und diese auswerten dürfen. Ihre Einwilligung ist selbstverständlich freiwillig. Sie können diese jederzeit für die Zukunft widerrufen.
Question	Do you agree to this merging of your data? Sind Sie mit dieser Zusammenführung Ihrer Daten einverstanden?
Options	[-99 no answer] 1 Yes 2 No 1 Ja 2 Nein

PANEL_PART	Participation in surveys on other platforms
Question	Do you participate in surveys on other platforms outside of this survey platform? Nehmen Sie außerhalb dieser Befragungsplattform noch an Befragungen anderer Plattformen teil?
Options	[-99 no answer] 1 Yes 2 No 1 Ja 2 Nein
PANEL_PART_TIME	Number of surveys taken
Question	On average, how many surveys have you participated in per week over the last three months? An wie vielen Befragungen haben Sie in den letzten drei Monaten im Durchschnitt pro Woche teilgenommen?
Options	[-99 no answer] 1 Less than one survey per week 2 1 to 2 surveys per week 3 2 to 5 surveys per week 4 5 to 10 surveys per week 5 More than 10 surveys per week 1 weniger als eine Befragung pro Woche 2 1 bis 2 Befragungen pro Woche 3 2 bis 5 Befragungen pro Woche 4 5 bis 10 Befragungen pro Woche 5 mehr als 10 Befragungen pro Woche
OPEN_1	Option for additional Information
Text	End of survey Ende der Befragung
Question	Is there anything else you would like to tell us, or do you have anything to add to your answers? Möchten Sie uns noch etwas sagen oder haben Sie Ergänzungen zu Ihren Antworten?
Options	[-99 no answer] [open input]

List of Figures

Figure 1: Survey participation by experimental group	13
Figure 2: Survey participation by sample	14
Figure 3: Average marginal effects of socio-demographic characteristics on survey completion in the PS	16
Figure 4: Relative costs per completed interview.....	21
Figure A1: Invitation letter.....	23
Figure A2: Second page: Data confidentiality	24
Figure A3: Reminder letter	25

List of Tables

Table 1: Gross Sample Size Allocation	9
Table 2: The 2×2 factorial treatment design.	10
Table 3: Disposition codes for the probability-based sample	12
Table 4: Participation status by sample	15
Table 5: Completion rates by experimental group and socio-demographic characteristics in the PS.	17
Table 6: Sample composition by sample	18
Table 7: Data quality indicators by sample.....	20
Table A1: Contact intensity with vendors	26
Table A2: Questionnaire	30

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