

SOEP newsletter

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Appendix



The SOEP is an integral part of Germany's research infrastructure and is funded by the federal and state governments at DIW Berlin under the framework of the Leibniz Association.



Photo: Stephan Röhl

*Jürgen Schupp
Director of the Research
Infrastructure SOEP and
Professor of Sociology at
Freie Universität Berlin*

A note on ... contracts and collaboration

SOEP data users are familiar with the procedure. To download and use the SOEP data for your own research purposes, you first need to sign a contract with the SOEP covering all the rights and duties of both the SOEP and the user's institution. From the very first SOEP data distribution up to fall 2014, a total of 2,681 data distribution contracts have been concluded between DIW Berlin and the various universities and research institutions at which 1,439 users in Germany and 1,242 worldwide are currently using the SOEP data. Per year we receive around 500 updates of users' information.

In following this procedure, we are fulfilling our mandate of distributing strictly anonymized panel data for scientific research, as guaranteed to our respondents each year as part of our strict adherence to German data protection regulations. We are convinced that setting a clear limitation on use of the data for exclusively scientific purposes is a fundamental reason why the participating households have been willing to participate for such a long period of time. We also hope that the contracts will encourage our data users to "keep up their end of the deal" and send us copies of their publications using SOEP data. These copies are not only useful for our archiving, but are also the best indication of the outstanding use of the SOEP. The copies you send us of your SOEP-based publications thus assure, in a certain sense, the long-term financing of the SOEP.

As an institutionalized research-based infrastructural unit, the SOEP has also entered into numerous additional forms of institutional cooperation that extend far beyond data distribution. A noteworthy example is our cooperation with Berlin universities, which offer dual appointments to the directors and senior staff of the SOEP study, on the basis of a cooperation agreement, as university professors parallel to their positions at DIW Berlin. Also noteworthy is the formal institutional cooperation that takes place over the course of joint research projects. One example is the ongoing project "SOEP-REC-Link," which is being funded through a Leibniz Competition (formerly SAW procedure) and has served as the foundation for cooperation with the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). The SOEP also has another cooperation agreement with the IAB for joint sample selection and collection, preparation, and distribution of the data from the SOEP-IAB Migration Sample.

Under the aegis of the Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS), the SOEP at the DIW Berlin and the Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajecto-

ries (LifBi) have been working together since last year on a SOEP-related study: the PIAAC-L project.

A key component of the SOEP's international cooperation is our work with the Luxemburg Income Study (LIS) and with Ohio State University, where the Cross-National-Equivalent File (CNEF) is based.

The SOEP's cooperation with the University of Bielefeld has intensified in recent years in various respects. In cooperation with members of the Bielefeld Faculty of Social Sciences, the SOEP is working as part of numerous subprojects in the DFG Collaborative Research Center "From Heterogeneities to Inequalities," which is based in Bielefeld, and one of these subprojects is based in Berlin. Also the organizational survey of employers of SOEP respondents, which is being concluded this year in the framework of the SOEP-LEE study, was carried out in cooperation with the Data Service Center for Business and Organizational Data (DSZ-BO) in Bielefeld and the data are being provided at the DIW Berlin and there to the scientific community. And for two years now, the SOEP also has an contractual partnership with the multi-cohort longitudinal TwinLife study which went into the field with wave 1 in fall 2014. After this first wave, TwinLife survey management and possibly also data management will be based at DIW Berlin.

Finally, in the last year, there has been an intensification of staff cooperation as well. Two junior professorships were created through a cooperation agreement between DIW Berlin and the University of Bielefeld and there was an open invitation for applications. We are very proud that SOEP staff members were among the successful applicants. SOEP migration expert Ingrid **Tucci** has now accepted her appointment to a junior professorship for "The Sociology of Migration from a Comparative Perspective." Also the coordinator of the SOEPcampus Program, Marco **Gießelmann**, accepted his appointment to a junior professorship for "Quantitative Methods of Empirical Social Research" and will be teaching in the Faculty of Sociology at the start of winter semester alongside his continued research work at SOEP in Berlin.

All these forms of institutionalized cooperation can certainly be understood as an indication of the SOEP infrastructure's openness to further partnerships of this kind and of its commitment to pursuing further institutional networking in the years to come.

Jürgen Schupp

Director of SOEP



German Section

Ankündigung: SOEPcampus@DIW Berlin

Workshop „Einführung in die Nutzung von SOEP-Daten“ am 3. und 4. März 2015 in Berlin

Am 3. und 4. März 2015 veranstalten wir in Zusammenarbeit mit der TU Berlin wieder einen deutschsprachigen Einführungskurs zur Analyse der SOEP-Daten bei uns in Berlin. Neben Plenarveranstaltungen mit Vorträgen zu Inhalt, Struktur und Nutzungsmöglichkeiten der SOEP-Daten, Hochrechnung und Gewichtung, sowie einer Einführung in die Analyse von Paneldaten liegt der Schwerpunkt des Workshops in Hands-on-Sessions. In deren Verlauf wird der Umgang mit den SOEP-Daten auf Basis verschiedener Softwarepakete am PC in kleinen Arbeitsgruppen geübt. Zudem wird auch das umfangreiche Dokumentationsmaterial und die SOEP-Support-Software vorgestellt. Dabei soll insbesondere das neue Informationssystem SOEPinfo v.2 vorgestellt werden. Der Workshop richtet sich sowohl an neue Nutzer_innen als auch Anwender_innen mit Vorerfahrungen, die auf der Suche nach konkreten Problemlösungen oder themenspezifischer Beratung sind.

Anmeldung

Die Anmeldung für den Workshop ist ab dem 6. Januar 2015 auf der [Website des DIW Berlin](http://www.diw.de/soep) oder des SOEP (<http://www.diw.de/soep>) möglich.

Veranstaltungsort: DIW Berlin, Mohrenstr. 58, 10117 Berlin.

Die Erfahrung der letzten Jahre zeigt, dass die maximale Zahl der Teilnehmer_innen von rund 30 Personen schnell erreicht ist. Wir empfehlen daher eine rasche Anmeldung ab 6. Januar 2015. Die Teilnahme am Workshop ist abgesehen von einer geringen Verpflegungspauschale kostenlos. Die Reisekosten müssen jedoch selbst übernommen werden.

Vorausgesetzte Kenntnisse

Teilnahmevoraussetzung sind Kenntnisse einer Analyse-Software: Der Workshop gibt eine Einführung in die Analyse der SOEP-Daten, jedoch nicht in Software-Pakete wie Stata oder SPSS. Teilen Sie uns mit der Anmeldung bitte mit, welches Software-Paket Sie vorrangig nutzen. Weiterhin bitten wir um stichwortartige Angaben zur inhalt-

lichen Fragestellung, die Sie mit den SOEP-Daten bearbeiten wollen sowie zum geplanten Untersuchungsdesign.

Sollten Sie weitere Fragen zum Workshop haben, wenden Sie sich bitte an Christine Kurka (ckurka@diw.de).



Photo: FES

Von links: Ingrid Matthäus-Meier, Marcel Fratzscher, Manuela Schwesig, Elke Holst.

Bericht Gender Studies Tagung

Gender-Ungleichheiten und ihre Folgen: Wie arbeiten und wirtschaften wir weiter?

2. Gender Studies Tagung des DIW Berlin in Kooperation mit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Was für Manuela Schwesig die gravierendste Folge von Gender-Ungleichheiten ist, machte die Bundesministerin für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend gleich zu Beginn deutlich. „Noch immer vorhandene massive Ungerechtigkeiten benachteiligen nicht nur die Frauen, sondern lähmen die gesamte Gesellschaft“, sagte die Ministerin zum Auftakt der Gender Studies Tagung, die das Deutsche Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW Berlin) am 25. September 2014 zum zweiten Mal in Kooperation mit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) veranstaltet hat.

Geschlechterfragen wichtig für Wirtschafts- forschung

Zahlreiche Vorträge auf Basis des SOEP bildeten die Grundlage für die spannenden Diskussionen an diesem Tag. DIW-Präsident Marcel Fratzscher betonte in seiner Begrüßungsrede die Bedeutung von Geschlechterfragen für die Wirtschaftsforschung – und vor allem die Relevanz der Gender-Forschung für zahlreiche Studien am DIW Berlin.

Elke Holst, DIW-Forschungsdirektorin für Gender Studies, konnte in den Räumen der FES rund 600 Gäste begrüßen, vor denen Vertreter_innen aus Politik, Wirtschaft, Verwaltung und Wissenschaft über den Umfang und die Ursachen von

Gender-Ungleichheiten sprachen. Zugleich wurden Lösungsansätze zur Überwindung der „Gender Gaps“ diskutiert. Dass der Handlungsbedarf groß ist, daran bestand kein Zweifel. Ob Arbeitsmarktbeteiligung, Aufstiegschancen, Vermögen, Einkommen oder Rente: Meist sind die Frauen gegenüber Männern im Nachteil. Alle Analysen für Deutschland zu diesen Themen fußen auf Er-

zent für die Europäische Union – in Deutschland liegt sie sogar bei knapp über 45 Prozent, wie Gesa **Böckermann** aus dem Referat Gleichstellung der EU-Kommission berichtete. Die Verdienstunterschiede wiederum übertragen sich auf die Rentenzahlungen. Dass der Abstand auch beim Vermögen groß ist, zeigte Markus **Grabka** aus dem SOEP: Männer verfügen mit durchschnittlich etwa 100.000 Euro über rund 30.000 Euro mehr Vermögen als Frauen.



Familienarbeitszeiten stärken

Dass sich mehr Geschlechter-Gerechtigkeit nicht automatisch einstellt, unterschreibt auch Bundesministerin Schwesig. Eine ihrer geplanten Maßnahmen sieht vor, die Arbeitszeiten junger Väter und Mütter anzugleichen. Der Staat soll Anreize setzen, die „Rush Hour“ zu entzerren, in der für junge Erwachsene die Familie mit kleinen Kin-

dern, Veränderungen im Beruf, Ehrenämter und mitunter noch die Pflege der eigenen Eltern aufeinander treffen. So könnten sich Beruf und Familie für Vater und Mutter besser vereinbaren lassen. Was im politischen

Gesetzgebungsprozess zum Elterngeld Plus geworden ist, geht auf das Konzept einer Familienarbeitszeit zurück, das die



DIW-Ökonomin Katharina **Wrohlich** mit zwei Kollegen im Auftrag der Friedrich-Ebert- und der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung auf Basis des SOEP berechnet hat und im Rahmen der Gender



Studies Tagung vorstellte. Die potentielle Nachfrage jedenfalls scheint hoch zu sein: Für mehr als 50 Prozent der Frauen und Männer, die Kinder im Alter zwischen ein und drei Jahren haben, sind Beruf und Familie nach eigener Auskunft nur schwer miteinander zu vereinen. Gleichzeitig gehen in nur einem Prozent aller Fälle beide Partner einer reduzierten Vollzeitwerbstätigkeit nach, wie sie die Familienarbeitszeit vorsieht. Bei der großen Mehrheit (39 Prozent) arbeitet der Vater Vollzeit und die Mutter gar nicht – eine der Hauptursachen für Unterschiede bei Einkommen, Rente und Vermögen.

Photo: FES



gebnissen, die mit dem SOEP erarbeitet werden. Das betrifft auch den Gender Pay Gap, also die Lücke beim Arbeitseinkommen, die Christina **Boll** vom Hamburgischen Welt-Wirtschaftsinstitut (HWWI) präsentierte. Ein neuer Indikator des europäischen Statistikamts Eurostat, der die Beschäftigungs-, Verdienst- und Arbeitszeitlücke zusammenfasst, taxiert die Gesamtlücke auf 37 Pro-

Geschlechterstereotype verändern

Um „typische“ Geschlechtereigenschaften ging es auch im Beitrag von Ursula **Kessels**. Die Psychologin von der Freien Universität Berlin veranschaulichte mit Hilfe diverser Studien und Experimente, wie sehr soziale Interaktion von Annahmen über das Wesen von Männern und Frauen abhängt. Um mehr Geschlechtergerechtigkeit herzustellen, so ihr Fazit, müsse auch die soziale und kulturelle Bedeutung der Kategorie Geschlecht verändert werden.

Insgesamt zeichnete sich die 2. Gender Studies Tagung durch eine Vielfalt an spannenden Diskussionen und Beiträgen aus Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Psychologie und Politik aus. Einen ausführlichen Bericht über alle Vorträge – u.a. von Michael **Meuser**, Phyllis **Moen** und Eva **Senghaas-Knobloch** — finden Sie auf der DIW Gender Studies Website. Dort stehen auch Folien der Referent_innen als Download zur Verfügung: www.diw.de/gendertagung2014

Forschungsdaten in den Sozialwissenschaften

ZBW, GESIS und RatSWD veröffentlichen anlässlich der diesjährigen Jahrestagung der deutschsprachigen Ökonomenvereinigung „Verein für Socialpolitik“ (VfS) erstmalig eine Broschüre für Forschende, insbesondere den Forschungsnachwuchs, in der grundlegende Informationen zum Finden, Dokumentieren und Archivieren quantitativer Forschungsdaten in den Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften gegeben werden. An der



Broschüre hat auch der frühere SOEP-Leiter und nun Mitglied im Vorstand des DIW Berlin, **Gert G. Wagner**, mitgearbeitet.

Auffinden-Zitieren-Dokumentieren. Forschungsdaten in den Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften

Data & Service

SOEP 1984–2013 data (v30)

SOEP-Core, DOI: [10.5684/soep.v30](https://doi.org/10.5684/soep.v30)

Available for the second time by download and free of charge to all users in EEA countries.

SOEP-Core, international version, DOI: [10.5684/soep.v30i](https://doi.org/10.5684/soep.v30i)

The International Scientific Use Version of the SOEP data (95%), available by download and free of charge to all users outside EEA countries.

CNEF

CNEF users should note that the CNEF version of the SOEP data is no longer being provided by Cornell University. Please contact CNEF@osu.edu at Ohio State University, USA, to order the data.

Pre-order now:

SOEP 1984–2013 data (v30)

We had hoped that publishing this SOEP newsletter later would allow us to announce the release of the SOEP 1984–2013 data, but unfortunately the data release has been further delayed because the integration of the new migration sample requires data for marginal adjustment from the current 2013 Microcensus. The Federal Statistical Office is currently in the process of converting the Microcensus from updated population figures based on the 1987 population census to the 2011 census.

We hope to be distributing the data soon around early November. As usual, you will be able to receive the recent wave (30) from the 2013 survey year (release v30) in our classic cross-sectional “wide” format (SOEP-Core) and/or in our new “long” format (SOEPlong).

As a brief explanation for users who have never downloaded the SOEP data: we had very positive experiences with our first online data delivery and are delighted to continue providing you the possibility for secure online data downloads. We ensure the highest standards of data protection in the transfer of SOEP data to you through use of the program cryptshare (www.cryptshare.com), which offers completely encrypted transfers as well as a personalized link and password. Please note that you will need two different passwords that will be provided to you by the SOEP hotline to download the data and open the zip file.

Because we no longer have the production costs and postal charges for the DVD, we are able to provide the SOEP data free of charge.

You can place your order for the SOEP data now with the online [pre-order form](#) on our Internet page under “forms.” To obtain the data, please let us know whether you’re working with German or/and English labels in STATA, SAS, SPSS, or ASCII.

The SOEPh hotline staff will be happy to take your order, either by e-mail at soepmail@diw.de or by telephone at +49–30–89789–292. You can also complete and return the order form attached to this SOEPnewsletter or order online:

In English: <http://www.diw.de/SOEPorder>

In German: <http://www.diw.de/SOEPbestellung>

What’s new in the soep.v30 data set

The new data distribution (1984–2013) “SOEP v30” provides, for the most recent survey year 2013, the usual wave-specific data files BDPBRUTTO, BDP, BDPKAL, BDPGEN, BDPAGE17, BDHBRUTTO, BDH, BDHGEN, BDKIND, and BCPLUECKE as well as the updated files with a longitudinal component (PFAD files, biography files, spell data, and weighting factors).

1. New IAB-SOEP Migration Sample

The new IAB-SOEP Migration Sample is a joint project with the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Therefore it is also available as a separate study (please see [IAB-SOEP Migration Sample](#) below).

The new sample takes into account changes in the structure of migration to Germany since 1995. It covers not only direct immigration but also the “second generation,” the children of immigrants. The dataset, which overlaps completely with the SOEP (identical questionnaire with additional questions on the particular situation of immigrants), opens up new perspectives for migration research and provides insights on the lives of new immigrants to Germany. Thus, the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample is not simply an update of previous SOEP surveys on migration. The new sample has four key features:

- First, the survey data are—if the participants in the survey sign an agreement and

only for a subsample of the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample—linked to the register data from the “Integrated Employment Biographies” (IEB). The IEB is a dataset provided by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB), which contains the complete labor market biographies of individuals in Germany. The record linkage creates new research opportunities by enabling us to combine the advantages of both survey and register data. Because the linkage of survey and register data is both sensitive and potentially very promising for the SOEP, having never been done in this survey before, we have included an experimental design by randomly allocating a portion of the participants to the record linkage procedure. The methodological implications of linking survey and register data can therefore be investigated in detail here for the first time.

- Second, the questionnaire used with the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample covers the entire migration, education, and labor market biography in both home and destination countries. Migration episodes to other countries than Germany are considered as well. This is an important extension over previous SOEP surveys of immigrants’ personal biographies. We can now track for the first time whether important events in individual biographies occurred in the home country, in Germany, or in other destination countries. This also takes into account that migration is no longer a one-time event that lasts for a lifetime but that individual biographies are becoming increasingly “transnational,” often with several migration episodes taking place during an individual’s lifetime and involving personal ties in different countries.
 - Third, following recent advances in the research on migration and immigration, the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample considers numerous new sets of questions that previously have not been considered in the SOEP or other household surveys in Germany, at least not in the necessary depth. Examples of such question blocs are: earnings and the labor force and occupational status before migration; migration decisions in the family and partnership context; and the purposes and channels of transferring remittances.
 - Fourth, the IAB-SOEP Migration Sample substantially increases the sample size for research on migration and the lives of immigrants in Germany: 4,964 persons residing in 2,723 households participated in the first wave of the survey. Moreover, since the survey is included in the regular SOEP as subsample “M”, including migrants from the other SOEP samples in analyses can increase the number of observations further.
- ### 3. New datasets / variables
- **MIGSPELL:** For the comprehensively surveyed migration biography, we have created a user-friendly spell data set. Detailed documentation will be available in the biographical data documentation of the SOEP.
 - Since a number of changes occurred in the categories for reasons for job dismissal, a new longitudinally consistent variable (**JOBEND\$\$**) is now offered in the \$PGEN data sets.
- ### 4. Additions and bug fixes
- In the variables **BILZTCH\$\$** and **BILZTEV\$\$**, there has been a lack of information to date on a number of waves. As a result, false values were ascribed to variables in a number of cases: a total of 638 previously consistent cases proved to be inconsistent increases in education levels and 2,582 previously inconsistent cases proved consistent.
 - **DUEBSTD:** In addition to the current generation of overtime work in 1984 and 1985 overtime work could be generated for 1987 as well. For these years, overtime hours result from the difference between contractually agreed working hours and the number of hours actually worked per week.
 - The spell data sets **BIOCOUP** (month and year) and **BIOMARS** (month and year) as well as the variables **\$FAMSTD** in **\$PGEN** derived from them were all generated again and completely revised. Additional checks were carried out over time in order to provide a higher degree of longitudinal consistency.
 - **BIOEDU:** After it became impossible to update the beta version of this data set in version 29, it has now been updated and incorporated into the regular data distribution. The information from the new IAB-SOEP Migration Sample was also integrated.

Call for proposals for SOEP-IS

We would like to remind you of the possibilities of the SOEP Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS) and encourage you to consider using this instrument in developing new empirical research questions. SOEP-IS is well suited to short-term experiments, but it is particularly useful for long-term surveys that are not possible in the framework of the core SOEP—whether because the instruments are not yet established or because the questions deal with very specific research issues.

Send us your proposals

We offer researchers at universities and research institutes worldwide the opportunity to use this sample for their innovative research projects, thereby helping us to shape the catalog of questions in the SOEP and obtaining the resulting data very rapidly for their own analysis.

Deadlines

Researchers interested in submitting questions should contact SOEP Survey Management by **November 30, 2014**, to present their proposal. If the project is determined to be viable from a survey methodology perspective, an official application procedure will follow. The official application must be received by December 31, 2014.

Applications should be submitted in English to soep-surveymanagement@diw.de.

Please find more information in the [SOEPnewsletter 105/2014](#) or on our website www.diw.de/soep-is.

New datasets

All datasets can be ordered for secure download with the online order form at <http://www.diw.de/SOEPorder>

FiD 4.0

It's now even easier to order the data from the SOEP-related study "Familien in Deutschland" (FiD, Families in Germany), now available in its fourth wave. All SOEP users with a valid contract can order the FiD data in the usual ways (SOEP hotline, website) without needing to sign any additional data distribution contracts. The dataset is available upon request for free via secure download. For more information and documentation, please see: <http://www.diw.de/soep-fid>.

IAB-SOEP Migration Sample

DOI: 10.5684/soep.iab-soep-mig.2013

Both the RDC SOEP and the RDC of the IAB provide the data of the [IAB-SOEP Migration Sample](#) as a separate study in advance of the data distribution soep.v30. The study contains the survey data as well as generated variables and the design weights. Unfortunately, the weighting factors are not currently available, but will be currently included in our main data distribution soep.v30. The reason for this is the missing information about the official marginal distributions at present.

General revision of the SOEP questionnaires

The SOEP questionnaires appear to have an almost insatiable thirst for knowledge. This can be seen, on the one hand, in the multidisciplinary and topicality of the questionnaires, and, on the other hand, in the SOEP's attempt to provide the same data over longer periods of time (longitudinally), which in turn makes it difficult to keep the questionnaires a reasonable length. When we started our survey more than 30 years ago, the respondents agreed to an annual interview with an individual response burden of no more than 60 minutes. To prevent panel mortality, it is important to minimize the time burden on SOEP respondents and to stick to our implicit contract with our respondents.

Over the past few weeks, the SOEP team has been examining the SOEP individual questionnaires in detail to identify areas where they could be shortened in the future. We looked at all the questions that have been asked over the last five years (2010–2014) in all of the different versions of the individual questionnaire. Our key criteria in selecting candidates for deletion: redundancy of the information surveyed, evidence of insufficient validity of the question, lack of current relevance, and to our knowledge low potential for further use. Based on these criteria, a list of around 25 possible deletions was compiled. Most of these come from the set of questions on "work and employment" which in the last five years contained almost 100 different questions for SOEP participants.

Before we actually implement these proposed cuts for the next rounds of SOEP-Core, however, we want feedback from our users. If you have major research-related objections, please contact us (SOEP-surveymanagement@diw.de). The proposed cuts can be viewed here:

http://www.diw.de/documents/dokumentenarchiv/17/diw_01.c.482577.de/soepfrabo_revisi-on_personen2014.pdf

We are also planning a similar procedure for the household and life course questionnaires. We will be informing you about this in a future SOEPnewsletter.

Individual Questionnaire 2015—focus on the minimum wage

Introduction of a minimum wage in Germany and the 2015 SOEP questionnaires

In summer 2014, the German government passed legislation to gradually introduce a mandatory minimum wage across all sectors. This is a kind of natural experiment, which is without any doubt an important research question. The revision of SOEP questionnaires reported on above offers the chance to include additional questions on this “natural experiment.” Our focus is on the SOEP questions about contractually stipulated working hours, paid working hours, the number of hours actually worked, as well as monthly income. We have also included several direct questions on how companies are implementing the legislation and how individuals are affected by the law. In the last and the current year, a series of SOEP-based empirical papers have been published on the possible employment impacts of the minimum wage in Germany. Carsten Schröder presented an overview of these studies in the *DIW Roundup 22* (in German); he also coordinates the thematic development in the SOEP questionnaire.

2014 User Survey underway: We want to hear from you!

To improve our SOEP user services, we are again conducting a user survey up to November 14. We are very interested in both the fresh viewpoints of new SOEP users and the insights of our longtime users. This year—among other subjects of the survey—we would like your opinions about our new metadata portal SOEPinfo v.2.

If you have not yet participated in our online survey, we invite you to do so now! If you haven't got an invitation you can register for the survey online here:

<http://www.diw.de/soepusersurvey>

International Cooperation

PanelWhiz for SOEP users

PanelWhiz (<http://www.panelwhiz.eu>) is a graphical user interface written for Stata SE/MP version 11.1 or better (<http://www.stata.com>) that allows users to extract data from the SOEP database using a point and click method. An extraction code is automatically generated based on the selected variables chosen by the user. The tool is quite powerful, as it automatically selects variables for all relevant years, just simply by selecting a variable in one year. PanelWhiz currently supports many of the world's leading household panel datasets, including the SOEP, PSID, BHPS, CPS, KLIPS, HILDA, LSAC to name a few. Users will immediately see the support for the CNEF of PSID, HILDA, and SOEP.

The interface is identical for all datasets, even though the structure of the various datasets varies quite dramatically. PanelWhiz is charityware, that to use the PanelWhiz-SOEP for one year's distribution, users donate EUR 20 to UNICEF directly. The SOEP will be supported by PanelWhiz as new distributions become available each year, allowing easy and automatic updates of project files. Further enquiries can be made to service@panelwhiz.eu.

SOEP and/or CNEF access procedures

Because the distribution of the CNEF data moved from Cornell to Ohio University, we updated the access procedures together with Dean Lillard. Please find a detailed description in the [appendix](#) of this newsletter.

Events & Activities



Report: SOEP 2014 Conference

Felix Büchel Award for outstanding research and Joachim R. Frick Memorial Prize for best presentations awarded at the conference

The 11th International SOEP User Conference (SOEP2014) took place from June 30 to July 1, 2014, in Berlin at the Hertie School of Governance and at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin).

The SOEP User Conference attracted more than 120 participants from 10 countries. In fourteen parallel sessions over the course of two days, researchers presented around 60 papers and 20 posters. The scientific committee consisted of Johannes

Giesecke, Marco Giesselmann, John Haiken-DeNew, Anika Rasner, Carsten Schröder, and Jule Specht. Local organizers were **Anika Rasner, Marco Giesselmann, Carsten Schröder, and Christine Kurka.**

The SOEP User Conference was opened with a welcome address from **Marcel Fratzscher**, President of the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin). He emphasized the role of high-quality microdata for economics and for the social sciences in general. He was followed by **Jürgen Schupp** (Director of SOEP), **Martin Kroh, David Richter, and Marcel Hebing**, who each discussed recent developments in the SOEP: the fam-

ily of SOEP longitudinal studies, the 2013/2014 SOEP Migration Sample, the SOEP Innovation Sample, and DDI on Rails.

The 11th SOEP User Conference focused on two broad areas, socio-economic inequalities and migration, reflecting the growing interest of the social sciences in understanding the inter-temporal patterns and driving forces behind these phenomena. The potential of longitudinal data in this research context remains vastly underexplored. The conference provided a forum to discuss the diverse potential of panel data and to promote the possibilities of these data to the research community.

Keynotes by Patricia McManus and Jacques Silber

Two impressive keynote lectures were presented at the conference. The first of these, introduced by Marco Giesselmann on behalf of the organizing committee, was given by US sociologist **Patricia McManus**, Associate Professor of Sociology at Indiana University. Her lecture was entitled “The Next Generation: Family Background and Prospects for Immigrant Incorporation in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.” As Patricia McManus summarized, “The main finding is that in all three of these countries, immigrants experience some form of disadvantage. Immigrant children were living in households that were disadvantaged in terms of the life risks they were exposed to in terms of education, or employment, or income, or pervasively health.”

The second keynote, introduced by Carsten Schröder, Division Head for Applied Panel Analysis in the SOEP, was given by economist **Jacques Silber**, Professor Emeritus at Bar-Ilan University. His keynote was entitled “Inequality, Globalization, and Labor Markets.” He noted that “As far as OECD countries are concerned, the most recent evidence shows clearly that in the past thirty years, wage inequality increased, trade integration spread, technology advanced rapidly and product and labor market institutions and regulations weakened,” and that what seems “to have had the greatest impact on wage inequality in OECD countries is not globalization but technological change and the weakening of product and labor market institutions.”

Presentations

The common element of all conference presentations was their empirical foundation: the German Socio-Economic Panel data. The presentations demonstrated that SOEP data are being used to investigate increasingly complex research questions covering a wide range of topics that include labor



Photos: Philipp Piontek

Photos: Filipp Plontek



markets, intergenerational mobility, education, well-being, and life-course analysis.

Several of the presentations at the conference dealt with research on the determinants of life satisfaction using the longitudinal dimension of the SOEP data to validate causal claims with quasi-experimental or fixed effects designs. One of the presenters, Frederike **Esche** (DIW Berlin), reported findings that job loss and unemployment have short-term effects even for the partner of an unemployed person, while another presenter, Jonas **Vossmer** (University of Mannheim), showed that these have no negative long-term effect on subjective well-being. Martin **Ehlert** (WZB Berlin) discussed the economic consequences of job loss on family members and showed that modern couples in the US and Germany tend to absorb negative economic consequences stemming from job loss by using compensating strategies within the household: the “added worker effect.”

Another benefit of longitudinal data for the field of life-course analysis was explored at the conference: the possibility to jointly model characteristics from different phases of the life course—in other words, to explain a certain economic outcome by a characteristic that stems from a different life-course episode. Using such a design, Holger **Lengfeld** and Jessica Ordemann (both University of Leipzig) showed that job characteristics during the active segment of the life course have a substantive impact on the extent of voluntary work during retirement. Michael **Kind** (RWI Essen), to cite another example, demonstrated that children of unemployed parents face substantially more difficulties in entering the labor market than children of parents who never experienced unemployment.

Input for presenters

Experts in SOEP data management attended all of the conference sessions, giving feedback to presenters, commenting on their research designs, clarifying data issues, and pointing out how unused potential and capacities of the data could be utilized. As always, the conference provided a useful channel of communication between the SOEP

team and SOEP users. Just as presenters benefited from the input of experts from the SOEP, the SOEP team benefits from exchange with the researchers who use the data: their input provides a crucial basis for developing the SOEP questionnaires and our data infrastructure in general.

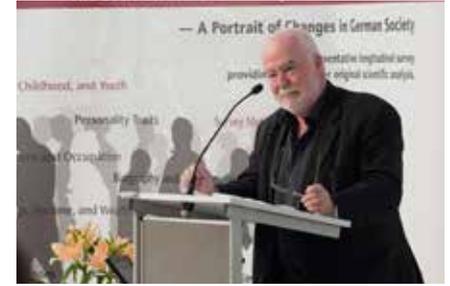
Conference presenters also profited from discussions with a number of top researchers who were enlisted as chairs of the parallel sessions, among them David **Brady**, Martina **Dieckhoff**, and Jennifer **Hunt**. In the discussions, these experts shared their experiences from international top-level research, highlighting gaps in the scientific discourse and encouraging the community to address these using appropriate longitudinal designs.

Closing ceremony and laureates

The closing ceremony at the end of the second day started with a speech by Jürgen Schupp, who reviewed the conference and the history and past recipients of the SOEP awards. Thereafter, Georg **Weizsäcker**, Professor for Microeconomics Theory and its Applications at Humboldt University, and Bruce **Headey**, University of Melbourne, presented the winners of the Joachim R. Frick Memorial Prize and the Felix Büchel Award for outstanding achievements in research with the use of SOEP data. The awards are made possible by generous contributions by DIW’s “Society of Friends” (Vereinigung der Freunde e.V., VdF).

Winners of the 2014 Felix Büchel Award: Jenny Hunt and Thomas Klein

Jennifer **Hunt** (Rutgers University) and Thomas Klein (University of Heidelberg) were selected as the recipients of this year’s Felix Büchel Award. Felix Büchel, who passed away at the age of 47 on July 12, 2004, was not only a major longtime user of SOEP data and active supporter of the SOEP project; he also exhibited all of the qualities that SOEP users should ideally possess. Felix was an excellent scholar and serious policy advisor. His research focused on issues of crucial economic and social importance, and he made effective use of the entire spectrum of possibilities SOEP data have to offer. His research was interdisciplinary, covering



topics in education, labor markets, immigration, and income distribution. And he always made use of the longitudinal features of the SOEP.

Jennifer Hunt, currently on leave from Rutgers University and serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Microeconomic Analysis in the U.S. Treasury, was one of the first foreign users of SOEP. Her publications in top journals, including *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Economica*, *The Journal of Labor Economics*, and *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* have focused on some of the apparent successes of German labor market policies. Her research has a strong policy focus. She has worked on issues relating to immigration, employment and unemployment, wage inequality, transition economics, crime and corruption. Recently she has undertaken research on the economic crisis of 2008-09 and its effects on Germany. She has also studied issues of labor supply in the science and engineering workforce in the U.S. and, related to that, innovation in the U.S. economy. She is a distinguished economist and policy practitioner and a very worthy recipient of the Felix Büchel Award.

The eminent co-recipient of the Award is Thomas **Klein**, Professor of Macrosociology and Methods of Empirical Research at the University of Heidelberg and the Director of the Max Weber Institute for Sociology. Professor Klein has been involved with SOEP since its very beginning. In the early 1980s, he was a member of the German Research Foundation's celebrated Collaborative Research Centre, Sfb3, which was set up to develop "The Microanalytical Foundations of Social Policy," or more informally, to develop a set of valid social indicators for Germany. He has a very wide range of distinguished publications. Altogether, Thomas Klein has over 50 SOEP-based publications, and of course many top-level non-SOEP publications. He is a very eminent recipient of the Felix Büchel Award.

The complete awards speech by Bruce Headey can be found on our [website](#).

Winners of the Joachim R. Frick Memorial Prizes for best paper and poster presented at SOEP2014: Christoph Wunder and Wouter Zwysen

The prizes for best paper and poster presented at the SOEP conference are dedicated to our former colleague Joachim R. Frick, who passed away at the age of 49 in 2011. Joachim contributed substantially to shaping the Socio-Economic Panel in its current form. Many aspects of the data that are used in contemporary SOEP-based research and that were presented at the conference can be traced back to his initiative and engagement. Georg Weiszäcker (Humboldt University) held the awards speech.

The first Joachim R. Frick Memorial Prize winner was Christoph **Wunder** for his paper "How does the stock market affect subjective expectations of the future? Evidence from linking financial data to survey responses." In his work, Christoph Wunder examines the formation of economic expectations, and in particular, the role of stock market information as determinants of these expectations. Georg Weiszäcker emphasized that the paper was highly innovative, enriching the detailed information already available in the SOEP with added information from daily stock market data. The paper provides a deeper understanding of the determinants of economic expectations and economic decision-making. In Weiszäcker's words, "the excellent presentation clearly demonstrated that economic expectations respond to short-term stock-market developments, as returns and variability over a 90-day horizon have the highest explanatory power."

The second Joachim R. Frick Memorial Prize winner was Wouter **Zwysen** for his poster "Family background matters for early careers—but not equally." His research deals with the relationship between family background, economic context, and individual economic (labor) outcomes. His study examined the labor market success of individuals over time using the longitudinal features of the SOEP data. His findings show that individual success hinges on a variety of determinants, some

Photos: Philipp Piontek



people being luckier than others. Although some individuals are advantaged, they may have been unlucky with the economic context at the time when they entered the labor market. For this reason, they may be less successful than initially less advantaged labor market participants. When comparing person A from an advantaged background with person B from a disadvantaged background, person A may be less successful initially than person B, depending on when they entered the labor market. As the economic context worsens and the unemployment rate rises, this finding no longer holds true. Under these adverse conditions, the relationship reverses and the advantaged person has a higher chance statistically of coping with the adverse change in the economic context.

Closing of the conference

The conference ended with a dinner and reception at the Hertie School of Governance. An upcoming volume of the Journal of Applied Social Science Research (*Schmollers Jahrbuch*) will be devoted to the proceedings of the SOEP 2014 conference. Internationally acclaimed scholars such as Leen Vandecasteele (University of Tübingen), Thorsten Schneider (University of Leipzig), and Bruce Headey have already submitted and cleared their contributions for this volume.

[Click here](#) to see a short film about the conference.

Report: SOEP at the 109th ASA Annual Meeting

The SOEP participated in the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association (ASA) in San Francisco, August 15-20, 2014. The program included a presentation by SOEP researcher Christian Krekel on the SOEP data in general and their potential for research on inequality among families and individuals in particular.

Together with three other German research infrastructure projects (SHARE, Pairfam, NEPS), the SOEP was introduced in the Policy and Research Workshop “Innovative Longitudinal Tools for International Research in the Social Sciences and Economics on Inequality Among Families and Individuals,” organized by SOEP Director Jürgen Schupp and chaired by SOEP researcher Marco Giesselmann, who led and moderated the discussion. The workshop was focused specifically on panel data produced in Germany and was well attended by international conference visitors who wanted to learn about the different German longitudinal studies and their potential for research on inequality. Members of the German research infrastructure projects included Christian Hunkler (SHARE), Philipp Schütze (Pairfam), and Hans-Günther Roßbach (NEPS).



Marco Giesselmann and Christian Krekel also gave presentations on their own research projects in different sessions. Furthermore, a cooperative project by the WZB Berlin and SOEP on the measurement of lifetime income (with project group members including David Brady, Anke Radenaker, and Ulrich Kohler from the WZB, as well as Marco Giesselmann and Jürgen Schupp from the SOEP) was introduced in a major ASA session by David Brady.

Report: SOEP@VfS Annual Meeting

For the first time, the SOEP had its own information stand at the annual conference of the Verein für Socialpolitik (VfS), the association of German-speaking economists. This year, the meeting took place at the University of the Federal Armed Forces Hamburg (Universität der Bundeswehr, Hamburg). The main topic of the conference was “Evidence-based Economic Policy.” A large number of papers based on applied research, many using SOEP data, were presented at the conference (see the listing on our [website](#)). Numerous participants visited our stand, and many mentioned that they appreciated the quality and variety of the SOEP data.

Moreover, two of the keynote speakers, Richard **Blundell** (UCL and IFS, “Empirical Evidence and Tax Policy Reform”) and Deborah **Cobb-Clark** (University of Melbourne, “Evidence Based Policy: Data requirements and making public policy evaluations public”) emphasized how essential the SOEP has been for their research and what an important dataset it has become.



Photos: Christine Kurka

Photo: Yun Cao

Report: Meeting of the SOEP Survey Committee

The annual meeting of the SOEP Survey Committee was held on July 3, 2014—this year in New York City, where many of Survey Committee



members are currently based. The participants included the two new members of the Survey Committee, Dalton **Conley** (Sociology) and Jutta **Heckhausen** (Psychology). Thomas **Dohmen** (Applied Microeconomics) from the University of Bonn took part as a guest. The meeting was chaired by Rainer **Winkelmann** (University of Zurich, Socio-economic Institute). The main topics of discussion included data collection questions for 2015 and 2016; the long-term development of the SOEP and the new meta-documentation database, DDI on Rails. The Survey Committee gave very positive feedback on recent developments in the SOEP and expressed their support for planned future developments.

SOEP Brown Bag Seminars

The SOEP Brown Bag Seminar series offers SOEP researchers an opportunity to present their ongoing research using SOEP data. The seminars take place approximately every two weeks at DIW Berlin. Proposals for special Brown Bag Seminars are welcome.



Sarah **Dahmann** and Christian **Krekel** have taken over the organization of the seminar series from Alexandra **Avdeen-**

ko. We are very grateful to Alexandra for her outstanding work and to Sarah and Christian for their willingness to take on the task of organization.

If you would like to participate, please contact Sarah (sdahmann@diw.de) or Christian (ckrekel@diw.de). If you are interested in finding out more about past presentations, please contact the presenters directly.

Presentations in the last months have included:

Stefan **Schmukle** (University of Leipzig): Gibt es Effekte der Geschwisterposition auf die Persönlichkeit? Eine Analyse basierend auf dem SOEP und zwei weiteren internationalen Paneldatensätzen. June 25, 2014.

Mark **Wooden** (University of Melbourne): The Psychic Cost of Children, Sept. 19, 2014.

Michael **Weinhardt** (University of Bielefeld): Zur Erfassung des Medienklimas als Kontextinformation in der Umfrageforschung, Sept. 25, 2014.

People & Papers

5 Questions to John Haisken-DeNew



John Haisken-DeNew is Professor of Economics and Associate Dean (Research) of the Faculty of Business and Economics at the University of Melbourne. He previously held a position as Professor of Economics and Chair in “Economic Policy: Competition Theory and Policy” at the Ruhr University in Bochum, Germany. Originally from Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, he came to Germany in 1988 first as a research assistant, then as a doctoral student. In 1996, he joined the SOEP group at DIW Berlin after completing his doctorate degree in economics at the University of Munich (LMU) under Klaus F. Zimmermann. He remained until 2002. His research interests range from applied labor economics to migration, welfare, and life satisfaction. We met John in an Australian café in Berlin during the SOEP 2014 conference.

When did you first discover the SOEP data?

That was in 1992 when I was living in Munich. It was around the time of the Yugoslavian war and migration was a huge issue. There was talk in the press and the pubs about all the horrible effects that foreigners would have on the wages of Germans. It turned out to be the subject of my dissertation to test whether this was true. Here I was, a foreigner doing research on the effects of foreigners in Germany. And I had this fantastic SOEP data on foreigners who had come to Germany in the last 20 years and on the effect they would have on Germany. And the effects, of course, were very tiny. I thought that was a big finding.

You’ve been working with SOEP data for more than 20 years now. What is it that makes these data so special?

So much of what we see in an economics Bachelor’s, Master’s, or PhD is very hypothetical, very fictitious. We’re talking about goods A and B being bought by persons 1 and 2. That’s not very tangible. But if you look at the SOEP data, people are born; people get married and divorced; people become unemployed. People die. These are real lives. Doing research with SOEP data means doing research with real people. That’s what makes it special for me.

Looking over your publications, life satisfaction stands out as one of your main research areas. Does that research have a personal dimension – has it affected how you define happiness?

For me, every single project that I’ve ever worked on has had some very personal dimension to it that has made it meaningful for me—meaningful in the way that I can understand the world. The data has helped me understand the way things work. And it certainly has been instrumental in finding out what the important things in life are. I think back to my home-

town of Hamilton, Ontario, which is very much like many other industrial cities in the western world – Bochum, Germany, or Geelong on the outskirts of Melbourne, Australia. These are towns that had a very strong industrial structure 50 years ago but do not any more. People have become unemployed. The research on life satisfaction lets me know what kind of a loss these people are suffering. And the SOEP dataset has allowed me to quantify these effects: The effect of unemployment is dramatically negative and very powerful, and something people and policy makers need to know about.

You moved to Australia in 2011 – What’s your connection to the SOEP now?

I’m still a user of the SOEP and have some projects that I am doing together with former grad students. I also write software called PanelWhiz that makes it easy to extract data from several data sets—the SOEP data and also the Australian household panel. So I keep in contact with the SOEP that way and I support the SOEP in what they’re doing. And I make it easier for young people to get access to the SOEP data.

What’s the one piece of advice you’d give to young researchers today?

Don’t waste time researching stuff you personally don’t care about. Only do the research on the stuff you care about. Life is short enough. Use your time wisely. If you’re lucky, someone sees your research. If you’re lucky, someone cites you, you can have an influence on policy and you can change – potentially – laws. If you care about that and that’s who you are, that’s got to be one of the most satisfying feelings.

The whole interview can be seen in a film in the DIW Mediathek.

Personnel



Alexandra **Avdeenko** left the SOEP at the end of September to take over a PostDoc position at the University of Mannheim, Chair of Econometrics. Before that she had been invited to the Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting, August 19 - 23, 2014. This year's meeting was the 5th Lindau Meeting on Economic Sciences, where the participating 18 Nobel Laureates and 460 young scientists had plenty of opportunity for an intensive exchange of ideas



Peter **Eibich** has been honored with the Best Paper Award for his paper "Understanding the effect of retirement on health using Regression Discontinuity Design" (download [SOEPpaper](#) as PDF) at the European Health Economics Association (EuHEA) Ph.D. Supervisor Conference, which took place in Manchester from September 1-3, 2014.



Christian **Krekel** was presented the 2014 FEEM award together with Jan Goebel, Tim Tiefenbach, and Nicolas R. Ziebarth for their joint paper "Natural Disaster, Policy Action, and Mental Well-Being: The Case of Fukushima" (download the [SOEPpaper](#) as a PDF). The FEEM Award has been conferred annually since 2009 by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and replaces the Young Economist Award. The FEEM Award is given to the authors of the three best papers presented by young economists at the annual congress of the EEA. The FEEM Award aims to reward new ideas addressing key economic issues at the European and global scale. Both theoretical and empirical papers will be considered without any restriction of topics.

For the same paper, Christian also received the CINCH Academy Best Paper Award 2014. The health economic research center CINCH (Competent in competition and health) headquartered in Essen combines three regional research institutions in the field of health economics: the Rhine-Westphalia Institute for Economic Research (RWI), the Department of Economics at the University of Duisburg-Essen, including two chairs

focusing on health economics, and the Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics (DICE) at the Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf.



Nicolas **Legewie** joined the SOEP in October as a research associate on the grant project "The Children of Turkish Immigrants Come of Age: A SOEP-based Mixed Methods Study." Nicolas wrote his dissertation on educational upward mobility among disadvantaged students at Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences (BGSS). In his research, he focused on combinations of personal network factors as explanations of upward mobility. He will complete his doctoral studies this winter.



The paper "Labor and Love: Wives' Employment and Divorce Risk in its Socio-Political Context," which was co-authored by Christian **Schmitt**, was selected as one of five finalists in the annual competition for the 2014 Rosabeth Moss **Kanter Award** for Excellence in Work-Family Research. This award is given to the author(s) of the best research papers published in 2013. The Kanter Award is a joint project of the Center for Families at Purdue University and the Boston College Center for Work & Family. The purpose of this award is to raise the awareness of excellent work-family research among the scholar, consultant, and practitioner communities to foster debate about what the standards of quality for work-family research should be, and to raise those standards. Finally, the award identifies the "best of the best" on which to base future research.



Nico A. Siegel, longtime project head of the SOEP at TNS Infratest Sozialforschung, became Managing Director of TNS Infratest Sozialforschung on September 1, 2014. We wish him continued success in his new position and are very grateful for his immense dedication and substantial contributions to the success of our survey. Nico Siegel will continue to be responsible for the SOEP, although indirectly, in his role as Director of TNS Infratest Sozialforschung.

SOEP staff activities

To give you an impression of our ongoing work, we list selected presentations by SOEP staff members at conferences.

Paper presentations in the next three months

Jan **Goebel**, Christian **Krekel**, Tim **Tiefenbach**, Nicolas R. **Ziebarth**: Natural Disaster, Policy Action, and Mental Well-Being: The Case of Fukushima. [78th Conference of the International Atlantic Economic Society](#), October 12 - October 15, 2014, Savannah, GA/United States.

Markus M. **Grabka**: Is there a crisis of the middle class in Germany? Routinen der Krise – Krise der Routinen. [37. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie \(DGS\)](#), October 6 - 10, 2014, Trier/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Arbeitszeitwünsche von Frauen und Männern – wovon hängen sie ab? Arbeitszeiten der Zukunft: Selbstbestimmt, geschlechtergerecht, nachhaltig! Herausforderungen für die Arbeitszeitpolitik. [WSI-Herbstforum 2014](#), November 27 - 28, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Arbeitszeitwünsche – Arbeitszeitrealitäten. Erkenntnisse ... ohne Wirkung? Ökonomische Geschlechterforschung und Politikberatung. [12. Jahrestagung des Ökonominnen-Netzwerks efas](#). December 4 - 5, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Christian **Krekel**, Jens **Kolbe**, Henry **Wüstemann**: The Greener, The Happier? The Effects of Urban Green and Abandoned Areas on Residential Well-Being. [67th Annual Conference of the Gerontological Society of America](#), November 5 - 9, 2014, Washington, DC/United States.

Nicolas **Legewie**: Qualitative Comparative Analysis und Mixed Methods Forschung. Ad-Hoc-Gruppe "Methoden-Integration in der empirischen Sozialforschung". Routinen der Krise – Krise der Routinen. [37. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie \(DGS\)](#), October 6 - 10, 2014, Trier/Germany.

David **Richter**: The SOEP Innovation Sample: Scope, structure, and application requirements. Invited lecture (1) at the Center for Cognitive and Decision Sciences (CDS), October 2, 2014, Basel/Switzerland, (2) at the Swiss Centre of Expertise in the Social Sciences (FORS), October 7, 2014, Lausanne/Switzerland.

Ingrid **Tucci**: Potentiale und Herausforderungen von Mixed-Methods – Erfahrungen mit SOEP-Daten. Ad-

Hoc-Gruppe "Methoden-Integration in der empirischen Sozialforschung". Routinen der Krise – Krise der Routinen. [37. Kongress der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie \(DGS\)](#), October 6 - 10, 2014, Trier/Germany.

Paper presentations in the last three months

Alexandra **Avdeenko**, Michael J. **Gilligan**: International Interventions to Build Social Capital : Evidence from a Field Experiment in Sudan. (1) [EEA-ESEM Toulouse 2014](#). 68th European Meeting of the Economic Society (ESEM) and 29th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (EEA,) August 25 - 29, 2014, Toulouse/France; (2) Evidenzbasierte Wirtschaftspolitik. [Jahrestagung Verein für Sozialpolitik](#), September 7 - 10, 2014, Hamburg/Germany.

Alexandra **Avdeenko**, Christian **Krekel**, Laurine **Martiny**: Natural Disasters and Environmental Concerns: The Case of the 2013 Flood in Germany. (1) Evidenzbasierte Wirtschaftspolitik. [Jahrestagung Verein für Sozialpolitik](#), September 7 - 10, 2014, Hamburg/Germany, (2) Sustaining Quality of Life across the Globe. [12th Conference of the International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies](#), September 15 - 18, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Alexandra **Avdeenko**: The Freedom of Others: On Behavioral Responses to Mass-Releases from Prison in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). 26th annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists ([EALE](#)), September 18 - 20, 2014, Ljubljana/Slovenia.

Arne **Bethmann**, Malte **Schierholz**, Knut **Wenzig**, Markus **Zielonka**: Automatic Coding of Occupations Using Machine Learning Algorithms for Occupation Coding in Several German Panel Surveys. (1) VI European Congress of Methodology ([EAM 2014](#)), July 23 - 25, 2014, Utrecht/The Netherlands, (2) Extensible Public Opinion. [WAPOR 67th Annual Conference](#), September 4 - 6, 2014, Nice, France.

Sarah **Dahmann**, Silke **Anger**: The Impact of Education on Personality—Evidence from a German High School Reform (poster presentation). 26th annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists ([EALE](#)), September 18 - 20, 2014, Ljubljana/Slovenia.

Paul **Dolan**, Georgios **Kavetsos**, Christian **Krekel**, Dimitris **Mavridis**, Claudia **Senik**, Stefan **Szymanski**, Nicolas **Ziebarth**: Going for Gold? The Intangible Effects of the Olympic Games in London, Paris, and Berlin. [DIW Graduate Center Summer Workshop](#), July 2 - 4, 2014, Potsdam/Germany.

Peter **Eibich**: Understanding the effect of retirement on health using Regression Discontinuity Design. (1) Health Economics in the Age of Longevity. *Joint iHEA and ECHE Congress*, July 13 - 16, 2014, Dublin/Ireland, (2) *70th Annual Congress of the International Institute for Public Finance*, August 20 - 23, 2014, Lugano/Switzerland, (3) *European Health Economics Association PhD Student - Supervisor Conference*, September 1 - 3, 2014, Manchester/United Kingdom, (4) 26th annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists (EALE), September 18 - 20, 2014, Ljubljana/Slovenia.

Frederike **Esche**, Christian von **Scheve**, Jürgen **Schupp**: The Emotional Timeline of Unemployment: Anticipation, Reaction, and Adaptation. Sustaining Quality of Life across the Globe. *12th Conference of the International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies*, September 15 - 18, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Anika **Fäsche**, David **Richter**, Antje von **Suchodoletz**: Determinanten des beruflichen Wiedereinstiegs von Müttern und mögliche Konsequenzen für das sozio-emotionale Verhalten der Kinder (Poster). Die Vielfalt der Psychologie. 49. Kongress der deutschen Gesellschaft für Psychologie (DGPs), Bochum, September 22 - 25, 2014, Bochum/Germany.

Alexandra **Fedorets**: Closing the Gender Pay Gap and Individual Task Profiles. (1) Evidenzbasierte Wirtschaftspolitik. *Jahrestagung Verein für Sozialpolitik*, September 7 - 10, 2014, Hamburg/Germany, (2). 26th annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists (EALE), September 18 - 20, 2014, Ljubljana/Slovenia.

Marco **Giesselmann**: Differences in the Patterns of In-work Poverty in Germany and the UK. Hard Times—The Impact of Economic Inequality on Families and Individuals. *109th ASA Annual Meeting*, August 16 - 19, 2014, San Francisco, CA/USA.

Jan **Goebel**, Christian **Krekel**, Tim **Tiefenbach**, Nicolas R. **Ziebarth**: Natural Disaster, Policy Action, and Mental Well-Being: The Case of Fukushima. (1) *EEA-ESEM Toulouse 2014*. 68th European Meeting of the Economic Society (ESEM) and 29th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (EEA), August 25 - 29, 2014, Toulouse/France, (2) *European Health Economics Association PhD Student - Supervisor Conference*, September 1 - 3, 2014, Manchester/United Kingdom, (3) Sustaining Quality of Life across the Globe. *XII Conference of the International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies (ISQOLS)*, September 15 - 18, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Jan **Goebel**, Jürgen **Schupp**: Im Spannungsfeld von Datenschutz und Forschungsethik: Das Beispiel SOEP. *Tagung Forschungsethik in der qualitativen und quantitativen und Sozialforschung*. September 11 - 12, 2014, Munich/Germany.

Markus M. **Grabka**, Gerlinde **Verbist**: Homeownership Promotion in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands —A Decomposition Approach to Explain Differences in Homeownership Levels. 33rd General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW), August 24 - 30, 2014, Rotterdam/The Netherlands.

Markus **Grabka**, Christian **Westermeier**: Income and Wealth Inequality After the Financial Crisis—the Case of Germany. *Conference on Crisis and the Distribution*, September 29 - 30, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Markus **Grabka**, Christian **Westermeier**: Estimating the Impact of Alternative Imputation Strategies on Longitudinal Wealth Data. (1) VI European Congress of Methodology (EAM 2014), July 23 - 25, 2014, Utrecht/The Netherlands. (2) *EEA-ESEM Toulouse 2014*. 68th European Meeting of the Economic Society (ESEM) and 29th Annual Congress of the European Economic Association (EEA), August 25 - 29, 2014, Toulouse/France.

Peter **Krause**, Nicole **Rippin**: Income—Poverty—Multidimensional Deprivation. Empirical Applications for Germany 1994-2012. Sustaining Quality of Life across the Globe. *XII Conference of the International Society for Quality-of-Life Studies (ISQOLS)*. September 15 - 18, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Christian **Krekel**: Home Alone? The Effects of Children Leaving and Returning Home on Parental Well-Being. Hard Times—The Impact of Economic Inequality on Families and Individuals. *109th ASA Annual Meeting*, August 16 - 19, 2014, San Francisco, CA/USA.

Fabian **Pfeffer**, Markus **Grabka**: Wealth Trajectories and Mobility in the United States and Germany. 33rd General Conference of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW), August 24 - 30, 2014, Rotterdam/The Netherlands.

David **Richter**, Sakari **Lemola**: Aufwachsen im Kinderheim und Lebenszufriedenheit im Erwachsenenalter. Die Vielfalt der Psychologie. 49. Kongress der deutschen Gesellschaft für Psychologie (DGPs), Bochum, September 22 - 25, 2014, Bochum/Germany.

Jürgen **Schupp**: Commentary/Relation of FRAGMEX (Fragmentation and Exclusion) to the Project SOEP –

Socio-economic Panel Impacts of the Financial and Economic Crisis—Germany and Greece: Joint Research for the Future. September 25, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Jürgen **Schupp**: Möglichkeiten und Herausforderungen von Citizen Science für die Empirische Sozialforschung. Auftaktveranstaltung GEWISS Dialogforen Citizen Science (invited lecture). September 18 – 19, 2014, Leipzig/Germany.

Doreen **Triebe**: Is there an Added Worker Effect in Germany?—Evidence from Involuntary Job Loss. 26th annual Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists (EALE), September 18 - 20, 2014, Ljubljana/Slovenia.

Presentations at policy forums

(July–October 2014)

Markus **Grabka**: Anhaltend hohe Vermögensungleichheit in Deutschland. Ergebnisse des DIW Wochenberichts Nr. 9/2014. Workshop zu Thomas Pikettys „Kapital im 21. Jahrhundert“ der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, July 15, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Enabling change through diversity. (Panel Discussion). Ceremonial Act “30 Years EWMD”, September 14, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Wird die Wirtschaft weiblicher?. Frauen in der Wirtschaft 2014: Erfolgreich. Vernetzt. Veranstaltung der IHK München und Oberbayern, July 2, 2014, Munich/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Mehr Frauen in Führungspositionen – Daten und Fakten als Entscheidungsgrundlage. Mixed Leadership—Sharing Best Practice. Agenda Abschlusskonferenz BMBF/ESF, Sept. 15 - 16, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Begrüßung. Gender-Ungleichheiten und ihre Folgen. 2. Gender Studies Tagung des DIW Berlin in Kooperation mit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, September 25, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Perspektiven für eine nachhaltige Organisation gesellschaftlicher Arbeit – Soziale Marktwirtschaft und fürsorgliche Praxis (Panel-Discussant). Gender-Ungleichheiten und ihre Folgen. 2. Gender Studies Tagung des DIW Berlin in Kooperation mit der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, September 25, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

Elke **Holst**: Introduction to the Fachforum "Unternehmensstrategien zur Rekrutierung weiblichen Führungspersonals". Zweite Konferenz „Frauen in Führungspositionen“, October 15, 2014, Berlin/Germany.

University teaching (WS 2014 / 2015)

Markus **Grabka**, Jan **Goebel**, Elke **Holst**: Empirische Mikroökonomik: Analysen sozio-ökonomischer Ungleichheit. Projektseminar. TU Berlin.

Marco **Giesselmann**: Einführung in die quantitativen Methoden der Soziologie. Vorlesung. Universität Bielefeld.

Martin **Kroh**: Advanced Quantitative Methods: Cross-Sectional Data Analysis. Lektüreseminar. HU Berlin.

Carsten **Schröder**, Timm **Bönke**: Ökonomie des Wohlfahrtsstaates. Vorlesung. FU Berlin.

Carsten **Schröder**, Timm **Bönke**: Analyse von Umfragedaten. Vorlesung. FU Berlin.

Jürgen **Schupp**: Vermessung der Sozialstruktur Europas – Methodische wie inhaltliche Aspekte in den Forschungsfeldern Arbeitsmarkt und Löhnen sowie Armut und Reichtum. Seminar. FU Berlin.

C. Katharina **Spieß**, Gert G. **Wagner**: LIFE Fall Academy. FU Berlin, HU Berlin, TU Berlin und Max Planck Institute for Human Development.

Short-term special courses (March – October 2014)

Alexandra **Avdeenko**, Doreen **Triebe**: Einführung und Arbeiten mit dem SOEP. SOEPcampus@Universität Mannheim. June 23, 2014, Mannheim/Germany.

Marco **Giesselmann**: Life course research with the German Socio-Economic Panel. Course on Panel Data Management and Analysis with the GSOEP. March 13 – 14, 2014, Florence/Italy.

Marco **Giesselmann**: Analyse von Paneldaten mit Regressionsmodellen. SOEPcampus@Universität Mannheim. June 24, 2014, Mannheim/Germany.

Markus M. **Grabka**, Gert G. **Wagner** et al.: Einführung in die Nutzung von SOEP-Daten, TU Berlin.

Elke **Holst**: Introduction to the SOEP. Methods for Ph.D: 8th International Research Workshop (IRWS). September 28 – October 3, 2014, Sankelmark/Germany.

Klaudia **Erhardt**, Ralf **Künster**: Splitting Spells in Very Large or Daily Data Sets. 2014 German Stata Users Group Meeting, June 13, 2014, Hamburg/Germany.

SOEP visitors

Past, current, and upcoming guests (more than one month)

Bruhn, Anja, Potsdam Graduate School (PoGS), University of Potsdam /Germany

Hassan Hosney, Sarah, GUC–German University, Cairo/Egypt

Howell, Junia, Rice University, Houston, TX/USA

Mai, Alexander, FU Berlin/Germany

Lejeune, Constanze, The German Centre of Gerontology (DZA), Berlin/Germany

Ordemann, Jessica, University of Leipzig/Germany

Weinhardt, Michael, University of Bielefeld/Germany

Wüstemann, Henry, TU Berlin/Germany

Short visits (past, current, and in the near future)

Fendel, Tanja, Hochschule für Wirtschaft und Recht, Berlin/Germany

Esche, Frederike, Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences (BGSS), Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin/Germany

Hoffmann, Malte, Hamburgisches WeltWirtschaftsinstitut (HWWI), Hamburg/Germany

Hoppe, Lucas, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), University of Bremen/Germany

Kalenborn, Christine, TU Dresden/Germany

Kopmann, Angela, Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW), Kiel/Germany

Schneider, Simone, Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences (BGSS), Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin/Germany

Speckesser, Stefan, Institute for Employment Studies, Brighton/UK

Von Möllendorff, Charlotte, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg/Germany

Weßling, Katharina, Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen/Germany

Zapf, Ines, Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Nuremberg/Germany

New data users

Dr. Aurélien **Abrassart**: Parenting Methods as a Source of Control Beliefs and their Impact on Inter-generational (Im)mobility. Universität Konstanz, Politikwissenschaft, insb. Policy-Analyse und politische Theorie, Konstanz/Germany.

Prof. Philippe **Aghion**: Employment, Unemployment, and Well-Being. Harvard University, Department of Economics, Cambridge, MA/USA

Mauricio **Avendano Pavon**, PhD: Pension Reform and Long-term health. London School of Economics and Political Sciences, Health and Social Care, London/UK.

Prof. Dr. Stefan **Baumgärtner**: COMTESS-Projekt. Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, Fakultät Wirtschaft, Nachhaltigkeitsökonomie, Lüneburg/Germany.

Prof. Christian **Bayer**: Variations in Labor Income Risks and Liquidity Provision across Europe. Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Institut für Makroökonomik und Ökonometrie, Bonn/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Birgit **Becker**: Risikokinder an der Schnittstelle Einschulung. Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität, FB Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Frankfurt/Main/Germany.

Prof. Christian **Belzil**, PhD: Estimating the role of risk aversion in the choice of college major. Ecole Polytechnique, Department of Economics, Palaiseau/France.

Prof. Dr. Christoph J. **Börner**: Bausparen. Heinrich-Heine-Universität, Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, BWL, insb. Finanzdienstleistungen, Düsseldorf/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Thorsten **Bonacker**: Analyse von Bildungschancen: Erwerbsstrukturen und Berufserfolg sowie deren Determinanten (SOEP in der Lehre). Philipps-Universität Marburg, Gesellschaftswissenschaften und Institut für Soziologie, Marburg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Thomas **Bräuninger**: Establishing a Family: Structural and Individual Factors That Influence the Decision-Making Process (Masterarbeit). Universität Mannheim, Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften, Professur Political Economy, Mannheim/Germany.

Prof. Eve **Caroli**: The impact of business cycles on workers health. Université Paris – Dauphine, Paris/France.

Charlotte **Cavaille**, PhD: Demand for Redistribution in Advanced Capitalist Countries. Institute of Advanced Studies in Toulouse, Toulouse/France.

Prof. Martin **Chalkley**: Study of the determinants of becoming a health care professional. A cross country comparison with the UK. University of York, Centre for Health Economics, Heslington, York/UK.

Prof. Dr. Ulrich **Charpa**: Migration, income and academic performance. Comparative studies. Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Bochum/Germany.

Dr. Kevin **Cheng**: Personality change across aging process—role of place as agent/indicator. Tung Wah College, Department of Rehabilitation, Hong Kong/China.

Prof. Young Jun **Choi**: Unification study (labor, employment, women, family policy). Korea University, Public Administration, Seoul/South Korea.

German Cubas **Norando**, PhD: Progressive Taxation and Misallocation in a Model of Career Choice with Incomplete Markets. University of Houston, Department of Economics, Houston, TX/USA.

Jun.-Prof. Marcus **Dittrich**: Kann der demographisch induzierte Fachkräftemangel durch mehr weibliche Arbeitsbeteiligung gemindert werden? Eine dynamische Untersuchung zu Anreizen und Politikmaßnahmen. Technische Universität Chemnitz, Fakultät für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Juniorprofessur für Europäische Wirtschaft, Chemnitz/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Axel **Dreher**: The effect of education and culture on entrepreneurship. Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg, Alfred Weber Institut für Internationale Wirtschafts- und Entwicklungspolitik, Heidelberg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Oliver **Fabel**: Cognitive Ability, Risk Aversion and the Decision to Become Self-employed. Universität Wien, Fakultät für Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Vienna/Austria.

Professor Leonardo **Felli**, PhD: Integration of Migrants and Marriage: a Comparative Analysis. London School of Economics, and Political Sciences, Department of Economics, London/UK.

Prof. Dr. Roland **Füss**: Housing affordability and income inequality. Universität St. Gallen, Sbf-HSG School of Finance, Lehrstuhl für Real Estate Finance, St. Gallen/Switzerland.

Assistant-Prof. Tommaso **Frattini**: Citizenship and Household Remittance Behavior. Università degli Studi di Milano, Department of Economics, Management and Quantitative Methods, Milano/Italy.

Dr. Tommaso **Gabrieli**: Housing and Subjective Well Being: an analysis based on German SOEP data, University of Reading, Reading/UK.

Prof. Dr. Michael **Grimm**, PhD: Kinderarmut in Deutschland. Universität Passau, Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Lehrstuhl für Development Economics, Passau/Germany.

PD Dr. Nicole **Gürtzgen**: Mindestlöhne für jüngere Arbeitnehmer – Erfahrungen im europäischen Ausland und Implikationen für Deutschland. ZEW Zentrum für Europäische Wirtschaftsforschung, Mannheim/Germany.

Prof. Thomas **Hartung**: Die langfristige Altersvorsorge von risikoexponierten Berufsanfängern - Eine verhaltensökonomische Untersuchung bei Zeitsoldaten. Universität der Bundeswehr München, Institut für Controlling, Finanz- und Risikomanagement, Professur für Versicherungswirtschaft, Neubiberg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Roland **Herrmann**: Dynamic interrelations between economic situation, nutritional status and health. Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Institut für Agrarpolitik und Marktforschung, Gießen/Germany.

Prof. Edgar **Hertwich**: GLAMURS: Green Lifestyles, Alternative Models and Upscaling Regional Sustainability. Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Energy and Process Engineering, Trondheim/Norway.

Prof. Dr. Christian **Hopp**: Entrepreneurial Intentions in Young Adults. RWTH Aachen, Fakultät Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Aachen/Germany.

Prof. Sebastien **Jean**: Vergleich der Bevölkerungsalterung in Frankreich und Deutschland. Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales, Paris/France.

Prof. Stephen **Kastoryano**, PhD: Effect of changes in smoking-bans in Germany. Universität Mannheim, Abteilung Volkswirtschaftslehre, Mannheim/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Iris **Kesternich**: Marital stability in the aftermath of WWII. Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, CES - Center for Economic Studies, Leuven/Belgium.

Assistant-Prof. Kristin J. **Kleinjans**: The effect of non-cognitive traits on economic outcomes: health, wages, and marriage stability. California State University of Fullerton, Department of Economics, Fullerton, CA/USA.

Prof. Dr. Heike **Klüver**: Interest Representation in Germany: A Longitudinal Study of Interest Groups Registered at the Bundestag. Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, Fak. Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Professur für empirische Politikwissenschaft, Bamberg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Jochen **Kluve**: Reproduktion der Publikation "Why are the unemployed in worse health? The causal effect of unemployment on health" (Hendrik Schmitz, 2011) mit aktuellem Datensatz. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Empirische Arbeitsmarktökonomik, Berlin/Germany.

Valerie **Lechene**, PhD: Do Institutions Matter for Preferences and Attitudes? University College London, Economics, London/UK.

Dr. Siew Hoon **Lim**: the Impact of Vocational Training on School Completion Rates and Social Mobility: A Case Study in German. North Dakota State University, Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, Fargo, ND/USA.

Prof. Claudio **Lucifora**: The effects of discrimination on immigrants' health outcomes. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Istituto di Economia, Milano/Italy.

Prof. Dr. Elke **Mack**: Die Zukunft der Sozialen Sicherung in Deutschland. Universität Erfurt, Katholisch-Theologische Fakultät, Erfurt/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Bernd **Marcus**: Assortative mating strategies revisited—What response surface analysis tells us about how similarity between romantic partners on the Big Five of personality might affect relation-

ship quality. FernUniversität Hagen, Arbeitsbereich Arbeits- und Organisationspsychologie, Hagen/Germany.

Christopher **McLeod**, PhD: The health and well-being consequences of the great recession: A comparative and cross-jurisdictional analysis. University of British Columbia, School of Population and Public Health, Vancouver/Canada.

Prof. Dr. Samuel **Mühlemann**: Einfluss von Charaktereigenschaften auf die Karriereentwicklung. Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Fakultät für Betriebswirtschaft, Institut für Wirtschaftspädagogik, Munich/Germany.

Dr. Sarah J. W. **Park**: Transitions in the Entrepreneurship. University of Bath, School of Management, Bath/UK.

Charnim **Park**, PhD: German Labor Market Integration and Social Policy after Reunification. Korea Labor Institute (KLI), Labor Relations and Social Policy Research Division, Seoul/South Korea.

Dr. Klaus **Preisner**: Zukunft der Familie – Familie der Zukunft. Philipps-Universität Marburg, Institut für Soziologie, AG Methoden, Marburg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Beatrice **Rammstedt**: Lebenszufriedenheit in Partnerschaften im Längsschnitt - Life satisfaction in couples in longitudinal perspective. GESIS – Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Datenerhebung & Survey Methodology, Mannheim/Germany.

Assistant-Prof. Neel **Rao**: Analysis of income, unemployment and well-being. State University of New York at Buffalo, Economics, Buffalo, NY/USA.

Prof. Benjamin **Radcliff**: The effect of political conditions on subjective well-being. University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN/USA.

Thijs **van Rens**, PhD: Mini-job, maxi-gain: the effect of marginal employment on youth employment outcomes. University of Warwick, Department of Economics, Coventry/UK.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang **Schroeder**: Organisierte Interessen in Hessen. Universität Kassel, Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Politisches System der BRD, Kassel/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Holger **Schulz**: Soziales Frühwarnsystem „Babylotse Hamburg“ ambulant, Fragestellung: Familien mit Migrationshintergrund in den Frühen Hilfen. Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Institut

und Poliklinik für medizinische Psychologie, Hamburg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Jörg **Schwiebert**: Entwicklung mikroökonomischer Schätzmethoden und deren empirische Anwendung. Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, Fakultät Wirtschaft, Institut für Volkswirtschaftslehre, Lüneburg/Germany.

Dr. Laura **Serlenga**: A general approach to income dynamics and inequality. Università Degli Studi Di Bari, Dipartimento Di Scienze Economiche e Metodi Matematici, Bari/Italy.

Dr. Michał **Sitek**: Adult Competencies and the Labour Market in Poland. Educational Research Institute, Education and Labour Market Unit, Warsaw/Poland.

Prof. Dr. David **Stadelmann**: A Gravity Model Analysis of Interregional Migration in Deutschland: The Case of Changing Borders. Universität Bayreuth, Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, VWL Professur für Entwicklungsökonomik, Bayreuth/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Ursula M. **Staudinger**: Developmental trajectories of openness in the transition to retirement. Columbia University, The Robert N. Butler Columbia Aging Center, New York, NY/USA.

Dr. Chiara **Strozzi**: Return migration, cultural distance and relative deprivation. University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Department of Economics "Marco Biagi", Modena/Italy.

Dr. Sandra **Ullrich**: Energiearmut in Deutschland. Fraunhofer-Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung ISI, Competence Center Energietechnologien und Energiesysteme, Karlsruhe/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Ursula **Weisenfeld**: The effect of critical incidents on people's worries. Leuphana Universität Lüneburg, Fakultät Wirtschaft, Institute of Corporate Development (ICD), Lüneburg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Holger **Ziegler**: Soziale Gerechtigkeit als individuelle Befähigung innerhalb der Sozialwelt-Umwelt-Beziehungen, Bielefeld/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Ivo **Züchner**: Geschlechterspezifische Unterschiede von beruflich Selbstständigen. Universität Marburg, FB Erziehungswissenschaften, Marburg.

SOEP publications

Recently Published

DIW Wochenbericht on the Fall of the Wall

German reunification has also been an economic success

On the 25th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, DIW Berlin has conducted a detailed analysis of the transformation of the economic, employment, and living conditions of people in eastern and western Germany since reunification and traced the development of economic, income, and wealth circumstances, labor force participation and pensions, child care and life satisfaction. The basis for many of these analyses is the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) longitudinal study which DIW Berlin expanded to also include the GDR in June 1990, even before economic, monetary, and social union.

The findings show that in many areas, the catch-up process in eastern Germany is only progressing slowly. Although economic performance per capita has been growing faster in the east than in the west for a long time now, GDP per capita is still much higher in the west. However, the re-industrialization of the east has been surprisingly successful. In terms of its industrial share of total gross value added, eastern Germany is indeed still behind the west but has now reached the EU average, ahead of France, Spain, and the UK.

Unemployment remains higher in eastern Germany than in the west, although it is falling in part due to population growth. On average, eastern Germans earn about 83 percent of the average disposable income of western Germans. In terms of assets, the gap is much wider: average net assets have risen by three-quarters in eastern Germany since 1993, significantly more than in the west where the corresponding increase was about one-fifth. However, according to the latest figures from 2013, eastern German households only hold about 44 percent of the assets of western Germans.

Today, the labor force participation rate of women in the east is around 75 percent, which is higher than in the west where it has risen to more than 70 percent. Eastern German women working part-time average almost 28 hours per week, significantly more than western German women (the corresponding figure is about 22 hours). The pension entitlements of eastern German women will continue to be higher than those of western German women thanks to their higher labor force par-

ticipation. They are, however, significantly lower than those of eastern German men.

The labor force participation of women was also higher in the GDR because sufficient child day care places were made available. Even today, more mothers in the east still use day care centers for their children under three years of age than in the west, while the frequency of informal care in both parts of the country is about the same. As part of the expansion of day care centers in recent years, highly qualified and single mothers in particular have increasingly utilized this form of care, leading to an increase in socio-economic differences between the two parts of the country.

There is also evidence of significant differences in the satisfaction levels of those in the east and those in the west. Many more people in the east are dissatisfied with their salaries (44 percent) than in the west (about one in three). People in the east are also less satisfied overall with their lives than those in the west. However, there are areas of life where, on average, levels of satisfaction in eastern and western Germany are now equal: satisfaction with residential situations, with leisure time and, among those in gainful employment, with their work.

Detailed results in German in [DIW Wochenbericht 40/2014](#) will also be published in English soon as [DIW Economic Bulletin No. 11](#).

Journal publication

Personality changes more in old age than previously assumed

According to a recent German-American study, the human personality changes nearly as much in old age as it does in early adulthood. This surprising finding is one of the key results of a recent study using Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) and Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey data. “Our study refutes the dominant view in psychology that personality becomes more and more stable over the course of life,” according to psychologist Jule Specht, one of the three authors. The study was published recently in the renowned *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* and as SOEPpaper 687.

For their study, Jule Specht from the Free University Berlin, Maike Luhmann from the University of Cologne, and Christian Geiser from Utah State University analyzed data on a total of more than 23,000 individuals surveyed between 2005 and 2009. The representative population data used in their study show that the human personality changes most in the phase of early adulthood up to

the age of 30, but that it also changes again starting around the age of 70.

Those who change most in early adulthood are primarily “undercontrollers” a personality type characterized by a low level of agreeableness and conscientiousness. “Around 40 percent of young adults in Germany have an undercontroller personality,” says Jule Specht. “But starting at the age of around 30, many of these young rebels mature into resilient personalities.” According to the author, resilient individuals are productive, self-confident, and seldom suffer from psychological problems. “They generally have more stable personalities than male or female overcontrollers or undercontrollers.”

At the age of 30, the study shows that only around 20 percent of people in Germany belong to the undercontroller personality type and that around 50 percent are of the resilient personality type—that is, able to withstand the challenges of life.

The researchers were surprised to find that personality changes again in old age: as many as 25 percent of people in one personality type change significantly after the age of 70. “In contrast to personality changes in young adults, those that occur in seniors do not follow a typical pattern of maturation,” says Jule Specht. The psychologists examined a wide range of personality changes over the four-year course of the study. So far, the authors are only able to speculate as to why personality develops and changes in such diverse ways in the elderly. Some possible explanations can already be excluded. “Health changes, grandparenthood, and the start of retirement appear to play a surprisingly small role in these changes,” says Jule Specht. At present, she is studying whether these personality changes are triggered by changes in the everyday lives of seniors or by changes in attitudes toward life.

Specht, J., Luhmann, M., & Geiser, C. (2014). On the consistency of personality types across adulthood: Latent profile analyses in two large-scale panel studies. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 107, 540-556. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0036863>

Also published as [SOEPpapers 687](#).

New in SOEPlit

In English

SSCI/SCI journals

Alm, Bastian, Dirk **Engel**, and Antje **Weyh**. 2014. Does Switching to a Western German Employer Still Pay Off? An Analysis for Eastern Germany. *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* 234 (5), 546-571.

Bach, Stefan, Giacomo **Corneo**, and Viktor **Steiner**. 2013. Effective Taxation of Top Incomes in Germany. *German Economic Review* 14 (2), 115-137. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0475.2012.00570.x>). (Pre-published 2008: Effective Taxation of Top Incomes in Germany, 1992-2002. *DIW Discussion Paper No. 767*. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

Baetschmann, Gregori. 2014. Heterogeneity in the relationship between happiness and age: Evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel. *German Economic Review* 15 (3), 393-410. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/geer.12015>). (Pre-published 2011: *SOEPPapers 472*. Berlin: DIW Berlin; UZH Working Paper Series No. 47. Zurich: University of Zurich, Department of Economics).

Bauernschuster, Stefan, Oliver **Falck**, and Ludger **Woessmann**. 2014. Surfing Alone? The Internet and Social Capital: Evidence from an Unforeseeable Technological Mistake. *Journal of Public Economics* 117, 73-89. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2014.05.007>). (Pre-published 2011: *SOEPPapers 392*. Berlin: DIW Berlin; IZA DP 5747. Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labour (IZA); CESifo Working Paper No. 3469. Munich: CESifo).

Becchetti, Leonardo, Riccardo **Massari**, and Paolo **Naticchioni**. 2014. The Drivers of Happiness Inequality: Suggestions for Promoting Social Cohesion. *Oxford Economic Papers* 66 (2), 419-442. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/oep/gpt016>). (Pre-published 2013: IZA DP No. 7153. Bonn. Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)).

Chadi, Adrian. 2014. Regional Unemployment and Norm-Induced Effects on Life Satisfaction. *Empirical Economics* 46 (3), 1111-1141. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00181-013-0712-7>). (Pre-published 2011: *SOEPPapers 387*. Berlin. DIW Berlin).

Coad, Alex, and Martin **Binder**. 2014. Causal linkages between work and life satisfaction and their determinants in a structural VAR approach. *Economics Letters* 124 (2), 263-268. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.econlet.2014.05.021>). (Pre-published 2013: *Papers on Economics and Evolution 2013-07*. Jena: Max Planck Institute of Economics).

Denissen, Jaap J., Hannah **Ulferts**, Oliver **Lüdtke**, Peter M. **Muck**, and Denis **Gerstorf**. 2014. Longitudinal Transactions Between Personality and Occupational Roles: A Large and Heterogeneous Study of Job Beginners, Stayers, and Changers. *Developmental Psychology* 50 (7), 1931-1942. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0036994>). (Pre-published 2014: *SOEPPapers 657*. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

Drechsel-Grau, Moritz, and Kai D. **Schmid**. 2014. Consumption-savings decisions under upward-looking comparisons. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 106 (October 2014), 254-268. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2014.07.006>). (Pre-published 2013: Consumption-Savings Decisions under upward Looking Comparisons: Evidence from Germany, 2002-2011. *SOEPPapers 594*. Berlin: DIW Berlin; and IMK Working Paper 118. Düsseldorf: Hans Boeckler-Stiftung).

Eibich, Peter, and Nicolas R. **Ziebarth**. 2014. Examining the structure of spatial health effects in Germany using Hierarchical Bayes Models. *Regional Science and Urban Economics* (online first). (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2014.06.005>). (Pre-published 2013: Examining the Structure of Spatial Health Effects Using Hierarchical Bayes Models. *SOEPPapers 620*. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

Fossen, Frank M. 2014. Personal Bankruptcy Law, Wealth and Entrepreneurship – Theory and Evidence from the Introduction of a “Fresh Start”. *American Law and Economics Review* 16 (1), 269-312. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/aler/aht015>). (Pre-published 2011: *SOEPPapers 358* and *DIW Discussion Paper No. 1100*. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

Gerstorf, Denis, Jutta **Heckhausen**, Nilam **Ram**, Frank J. **Infurna**, Jürgen **Schupp**, and Gert G. **Wagner**. 2014. Perceived Personal Control Buffers Terminal Decline in Well-Being. *Psychology and Aging* 29 (3), 612-625. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0037227>).

Grunow, Martina, and Robert **Nuscheler**. 2014. Public and Private Health Insurance in Germany: The Ignored Risk Selection Problem. *Health Economics* 23 (6), 670-687. (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/hec.2942>). (Pre-published 2010: *Volkswirtschaftliche Diskussionsreihe Beitrag No. 312*. Augsburg: Universität Augsburg, Institut für Volkswirtschaftslehre).

Hartmann, Jörg. 2014. Do second-generation Turkish migrants in Germany assimilate into the middle class? *Ethnicities* (online first). (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1468796814548234>).

Hetschko, Clemens, Andreas **Knabe**, and Ronnie **Schöb**. 2014. Changing Identity: Retiring from Un-

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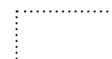
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SOEP and/or CNEF ACCESS PROCEDURES

For all those who are interested in SOEP and/or CNEF data.

Receiving SOEP data from DIW Berlin inside or outside EEA countries

Before getting access to SOEP and/or CNEF data you have **to sign a data distribution contract**—independently of whether you are affiliated with a research institution inside or outside the EEA countries. The CNEF variables for Germany are also included in the SOEP data distribution. The data are stored in the \$pequiv datafiles.

Students (Ph. D., Graduate, Master, or other) may access the data only if their supervisor signs a contract.

The applicant must provide documentation that his/her institution conducts independent scientific research. Such documentation may be provided, for example, in the form of the institution's by-laws. The documentation will form Annex 2 to the contract.

Accredited universities are exempted from this requirement.

In multi-person projects, the location of the research determines whether each researcher must sign a separate contract. Researchers located at different institutions must sign separate contracts.

Once the application is complete the contract will take no longer than five days to process the contract. The contract is free of charge.

▶▶ STEP 1: Apply for a contract

At http://www.diw.de/en/diw_02.c.222843.en/forms.html you will find the application form. Please send it to: soepmail@diw.de. Your contract will be prepared, internally checked, and signed by our director before you receive it. To speed processing time of applications from abroad, we will send the contract via e-mail as a PDF file.

▶▶ STEP 2: Sign the contract and send it back

First, you will receive your contract in duplicate. Please sign and return one original.

▶▶ STEP 3: SOEP Data Order



Inside the EEA countries:
SOEP data (100%)

Please order the data online at
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Then you will receive a personalized link via crypt-share. The password will be given via phone call. This data distribution is free of charge.

** By German law, a 5% random sample of the originally drawn households must be dropped.*



How to get access to CNEF data files distributed via Ohio State University

Every researcher must submit the name of a project for which they intend to use the SOEP data. Each researcher is approved to use the data and must sign a contract with the DIW Berlin.

In addition, every individual researcher who gets data through Ohio State University is required to pay a fee of \$125 the first time they receive (any) data from Ohio State University. The fee helps fund operations through periods where there is no federal funding for the project. This project operates on a shoestring budget and so even in situations where there are multiple researchers working in the same university or institution, each researcher is required to establish an account and pay the fee. Until now, only a “one-time” fee has been charged—the first time a researcher initially receives data from Ohio State University. So far, that arrangement has generated enough revenue to keep the operation running. The situation may change, but hopefully this procedure can continue.

The Cross-National Equivalent File is a project that is related to but also separate from the SOEP. The Cross-National Equivalent Files (CNEF) consists of a subset of variables from the British Household Panel Study (BHPS), the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia survey (HILDA), the Korea Labor and Income Panel Study (KLIPS), the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Study-HSE (RLMS-HSE), the Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), and the Swiss Household Panel (SHP). The variable subset includes variables that various researchers have developed and recalibrated to be comparable.

To access the SOEP-CNEF, BHPS-CNEF, HILDA-CNEF, KLIPS-CNEF, RLMS-HSE-CNEF, or SHP-CNEF files you must apply for and be approved to use those data by the respective country's data manager. The PSID-CNEF file is public use. The SLID-CNEF file is not actually on the CD—only instructions for how to run programs using the SLID-CNEF file at Statistics Canada (we have a special arrangement). Researchers may get the original data from the data providers in each of these countries. For all data except SLID-CNEF, a researcher who requests the equalized CNEF versions of the data gets them from Ohio State University.

To access CNEF versions of the data researchers must:

1. Apply to the data provider in each country for permission to access the data
2. In some cases such as Australia, the country requires the user to pay a separate fee.
3. Pay the \$125 USD fee to Ohio State University the first time a researcher uses (any one) of the CNEF data sets.

There are three exceptions to the above:

- (1) PSID-CNEF data files are posted on the Ohio State University website and can be downloaded free of charge by anyone: <http://cnef.ehe.osu.edu/>
- (2) RLMS-HSE-CNEF data files are posted on the Ohio State University website and can be downloaded free of charge by anyone: <http://cnef.ehe.osu.edu>
- (3) SLID data are only available by remote access—researchers submit a program to Statistics Canada—all they must do is register with the CNEF staff (cnef@osu.edu). To submit a program, send an e-mail to the SLID Client Services Unit at Statistics Canada (dynamics@statcan.ca).

SOEP-CNEF access procedures

To access the SOEP-CNEF files you need to apply to the DIW Berlin to use the data and sign a contract with them.

▶▶ STEP 1: Apply for a contract

(see page 1)

▶▶ STEP 2: Send your contract and payment to Ohio State University

Email our project assistant at cnef@osu.edu. We will email you an invoice for \$125 (USD). Once the contract is signed with the DIW Berlin, you should email a copy of it to cnef@osu.edu, or fax a copy to +1-614-688-8133. Once we receive your contract and your payment, we will mail you the discs.

The whole process takes about a week to ten days. This application process, by the way, also gives you access to the full SOEP data which are currently included on the CD.

If your question is about	contact
Completing the DIW Berlin contract	soepmail@diw.de
The German SOEP data	soepmail@diw.de
Receiving a copy of the dataset	cnef@osu.edu



BHPS-CNEF access procedures

To get access to the BHPS-CNEF files, one needs to register with the UK Data Archive (UKDA).

To register, follow these steps:

▶▶ STEP 1: Apply for an Athens ID

Search for your institution at <http://auth.athensams.net/orglist.php>. If your institution is listed there, apply for an Athens ID from the Athens administrator at your institution.

If your institution is not listed there, complete and submit the UKDA Athens registration form at http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/aandp/access/online_form.asp. Print out and sign the summary page and fax or post it to the UKDA (contact details are provided on the page) or scan and email a copy to help@esds.ac.uk. UKDA will process form and an email will be sent to you with your Athens username and password and a link to registration.

▶▶ STEP 2: Register with UKDA

- (1) Click on the 'Login' link at the top of <http://www.esds.ac.uk> or <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk> and enter your Athens username and password.
- (2) Submit the registration form and agree to the End User License.

(3) Once registration is complete, you will receive a confirmation email.

Once you have received the confirmation email, forward it to: cnef@osu.edu. When we get your registration and your payment, we can send you the data.

If your question is about	contact
Obtaining your Athens ID	help@esds.ac.uk
The BHPS data	longitudinal@esds.ac.uk
Receiving a copy of the dataset	cnef@osu.edu



HILDA-CNEF access procedures

To obtain the HILDA-CNEF dataset, you need to apply for permission from the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaCSIA). To initiate this process you need to complete a Deed of License and send it to FaCSIA. Please note that the HILDA requires the user to annually re-register for the data.

▶▶ STEP 1: Download a copy of the Deed of License

You need to complete a paper copy of the Deed of License HILDA-CNEF Dataset appropriate to the release for which you are applying. The Deed can be downloaded from the HILDA website at <http://www.melbourneinstitute.com/hilda/>

▶▶ STEP 2: Complete the Deed

You must read the Deed. By signing it you attest that you understand all provisions set out in the Deed and are willing to abide by them. Ensure that all parts highlighted in grey are completed with the requested information. Note that completing the Deed will not automatically give you permission for access to the dataset. The Deed is not enforceable until signed by both parties, the first being you and the second being the HILDA authorizing officer from FaCSIA.

▶▶ STEP 3: Lodge the Deed

Send the completed Deed to:

HILDA Application
Research and Analysis Branch
Department of Families, Community
Services and Indigenous Affairs
Box 7788
Canberra Mail Centre, ACT 2610 AUSTRALIA

The HILDA Team at FaCSIA will then process your application. We will contact you if we have any questions or if your Deed is not completed properly.

▶▶ STEP 4: Notification about your application

The HILDA Team will email you to let you know whether or not permission has been granted. The HILDA Team will also inform the CNEF team at Ohio State University. This will indicate to them that FaCSIA has granted you permission to have access to the dataset.

▶▶ STEP 5: Obtain the HILDA-CNEF Dataset

Once you have received confirmation from FaCSIA, you need to contact the CNEF team at Ohio State University (cnef@osu.edu) and provide a copy of your contract and your payment. The password to access the dataset will be forwarded to you separately from the dataset itself.

The CNEF team will notify FaCSIA once a copy of the HILDA-CNEF dataset has been provided to you.

If your question is about	contact
Completing the Deed or the progress of your application	hilda@facsia.gov.au
The HILDA data	hilda-inquiries@unimelb.edu.au
Receiving a copy of the dataset	cnef@osu.edu



SHP-CNEF access procedures

▶▶ STEP 1: Apply for a Contract.

Go to www.swisspanel.ch and download the contract. In the contract you will need to describe your project. If you are a graduate student, you must have a faculty member sign the contract. In signing the contract you (he/she) agree to protect the confidentiality of the data.

▶▶ STEP 2:

Mail or fax your signed contract to the SHP.
Fax number: +41 21 692 37 35.

Mail address:

Swiss Household Panel
FORS c/o University of Lausanne
Vidy
1015 Lausanne, Switzerland

▶▶ STEP 3:

Register for the SHP-CNEF data at Ohio State University. Once you receive back the contract signed by the SHP, fax or email a copy to CNEF at Ohio State University (+1-614-688-4071) or cnef@osu.edu. Ohio State University will email you an invoice for \$125 (US). Once payment is received, the disk set will be mailed to you.

If your question is about	Contact
The SHP data	swisspanelfors@unil.ch
Completing the contract	swisspanelfors@unil.ch
Receiving a copy of the dataset	cnef@osu.edu



PSID-CNEF access procedures

If you only want to use the PSID-CNEF files you can download them for free from the Ohio University <http://cnef.ehe.osu.edu/cnef-data-files/>.

If you want the CD with the PSID-CNEF and all other CNEF files on them, send an e-mail message and check for \$125 (made payable to Ohio State University) to cnef@osu.edu. When we get the check, we will send the data.



SLID-CNEF access procedures

To get access to the SLID-CNEF files send e-mail to: cnef@osu.edu.

The SLID data are not available outside Statistics Canada. To analyze the data, one needs to submit a program which will be executed against the database. Results will be returned. Although SAS programs are preferred, SPSS and Stata programs will also be accepted. The file pathname is T:\CNEF\SAS_FILES. To submit a program, send an e-mail to the SLID Client Services Unit at Statistics Canada (<slidremote@statcan.gc.ca> or <dynamics@statcan.ca>). This option is only available to researchers who have registered and are approved to use the CNEF files.

IMPORTANT NOTE: In the output, users may not include information which could be used to identify individual respondents. A SLID survey officer will scan all output before any output is returned to users. Researchers will be advised if their output is unacceptable for release. They will be required to change their program to comply with Statistics Canada policies.

If your question is about	contact
Submitting a program	slidremote@statcan.gc.ca dynamics@statcan.ca income@statcan.ca
Getting access to the dataset	cnef@osu.edu



KLIPS-CNEF access procedures

▶▶ STEP 1:

Send an e-mail for a User Agreement to:
klips@kli.re.kr

▶▶ STEP 2:

Mail the complete and signed User Agreement to:

KLIPS Team (Room 1017)
Korea Labor Institute, 35
Eunhaenggil
Yeongdeungpo-gu
Seoul, 150-740, Republic of Korea
Or fax to: +82 02 3775 0041

▶▶ STEP 3:

Once the User Agreement is verified and accepted by the KLIPS team, the Korea Labor Institute will notify both the applicant and the CNEF Team at Ohio State University that permission has been granted. Once the applicant pays the US-\$125 one-time fee, Ohio State University will send the data.

The contact point for data-related questions and the User Agreement is: _

If your question is about	Contact
User agreement	klips@kli.re.kr
The KLIPS data:	klips@kli.re.kr
Receiving a copy of the dataset	cnef@osu.edu

RLMS-HSE-CNEF access procedures

To access the RLMS-HSE-CNEF files you must:

▶▶ STEP 1:

Register your project with CNEF (Name, institution, work address, e-mail, FAX, and phone number)

▶▶ STEP 2:

Describe your project and how you will use the RLMS-HSE data

CNEF staff will review your project. If approved, we will add your name to the list of registered users and send data. If necessary we will ask for more information.

If you have other questions, please e-mail Dr. Dean Lillard (cnef@osu.edu).

FAX: +49 30 8 97 89-109

soepmail@diw.de

DIW Berlin
Forschungsdatenzentrum des SOEP
Michaela Engelmann
Mohrenstraße 58
10117 Berlin

<http://www.diw.de/soep/>

SOEP

Vorbestellung

Der Datenversand erfolgt kostenfrei.
Via Cryptshare wird ein personalisierter
Link per E-Mail verschickt. Die Passwort-
übermittlung erfolgt telefonisch oder per
Briefpost (jedoch nicht per E-Mail).



Datenangebot des Forschungsdatenzentrums (FDZ) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)

- SOEP-Core** für die Wellen A–BD, (1–30) 1984–2013 **v30**
 - SOEPlong** (komprimierte Daten im Long Format)
 - SOEP-Regionaldaten** (nur innerhalb des EWR* und der Schweiz)
 - Gemeindegrößenklassen
 - Raumordnungsregionen
 - SOEP in der Lehre** (50% Version)
- SOEP-FID-Datensatz** (Familien in Deutschland) **v4**
- SOEP-IS-Datensatz** (SOEP-Innovations-Stichprobe) **SOEP-is-2012**

Gewünschte Datenformate und Sprachversionen (bitte unbedingt angeben)

- PanelWhiz** (zweisprachig)
(nur für SOEPCore und für SOEPlong)
- STATA** zweisprachig
- SPSS** deutsch
- SAS** deutsch
- ASCII** (zweisprachige Labels)
- SPSS** englisch
- SAS** englisch

Vertrags-Nr.

Vertragsnehmer/-in (Pflichtfeld)

.....

E-Mail-Adresse (bitte keine privaten E-Mail-Adressen)

Telefon-Angabe (für die Passwortübermittlung)

Institution

Anschrift (Ort und Land) der Institution

Datum

Unterschrift der SOEP-Datennutzerin/
des SOEP-Datennutzers laut Datenweitergabevertrag

Kleine Erinnerung:

Bitte denken Sie daran, Ihre mit den SOEP-Daten erstellten Publikationen als PDF-Dokument oder Hardcopy an die SOEP-Gruppe (soeplit@diw.de) zu schicken. Gemäß § 2.7 des Datenweitergabevertrages sind [...] die mit SOEP-Daten erzielten Ergebnisse und darauf Bezug nehmende Veröffentlichungen der SOEP-Studie kostenlos zur Verfügung zu stellen.]. Vielen Dank.

* EWR = Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union (EU) sowie Island, Liechtenstein und Norwegen. Für die Regionaldatennutzung ist zudem ein Spezialvertrag erforderlich.

FAX: +49 30 8 97 89-109

soepmail@diw.de

DIW Berlin
Research Data Center SOEP
Michaela Engelmann
Mohrenstraße 58
10117 Berlin
Germany

<http://www.diw.de/soep/>

SOEP

Order

The data are distributed at no cost.
You will receive an e-mail containing a personalized link to download the data through Cryptshare. You will be given your password over the telephone.

Data available from the Socio-Economic Panel Research Data Center (RDC SOEP)

- SOEP-Core** for Waves A-BC, (1-29) 1984-2012 **v29 (incl. updates)**
- SOEPlong** for Waves A-BC, (1-29) 1984-2012 pooled over all available years in „long“ format **v29 (incl. updates)**
- SOEP regional data** (only within the EEA* and Switzerland) GGK/Bou Geocodes
* EEA = Member States of the European Economic Area as well as Iceland.
A special contract is needed in addition for the regional data.
- SOEP in the college classroom**

-
- SOEP-FiD dataset** (Families in Germany) **v4**
 - SOEP-IS data set** (Innovation Sample) **SOEP-is-2012**

Desired data formats (obligatory)

- PanelWhiz** **STATA** bilingual **SPSS** German **SAS** German **ASCII** German
- (only for SOEPCore and SOEPlong) **SPSS** English **SAS** English **ASCII** English

Contract no. **Contract holder** (obligatory)

.....

E-mail-address (institutional, not personal e-mail address)

Telephone number (to receive your password)

Institution

Address (city and country) of the institution

Date

Signature of the SOEP data user
as stated in the data distribution contract

Friendly reminder:

Don't forget to send us a PDF or hard copy of all your publications using the SOEP data to: soeplitdiw.de. According to Art. 2.7 of your data distribution contract, „all findings obtained with the SOEP data and publications based on these findings are to be made available to the SOEP study free of charge“.

FAX: +49 30 8 97 89-109

soepmail@diw.de

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Forschungsdatenzentrum des SOEP
Michaela Engelmann
Mohrenstraße 58
10117 Berlin

http://www.diw.de/soep/

SOEP

Bestellung

Der Datenversand erfolgt kostenneutral.
Via Cryptshare wird ein personalisierter
Link per E-Mail verschickt. Die Passwort-
übermittlung erfolgt telefonisch

Datenangebot des Forschungsdatenzentrums (FDZ) des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels (SOEP)

- SOEP-Core** für die Wellen A-BC, (1-29) 1984-2012 **v29 (inkl. Updates)**
- SOEPlong** für die Wellen A-BC, (1-29) 1984-2012 wellenübergreifend im Long-Format **v29 (inkl. Updates)**
- SOEP-Regionaldaten** (nur innerhalb des EWR* und der Schweiz) GGG/Bou Geocodes
* EWR = Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Union (EU) sowie Island, Liechtenstein und Norwegen.
Für die Regionaldatennutzung ist zudem ein Spezialvertrag erforderlich.
- SOEP in der Lehre**

- SOEP-FiD-Datensatz** (Familien in Deutschland) **v4**
- SOEP-IS-Datensatz** (SOEP-Innovations-Stichprobe) **SOEP-is-2012**

Gewünschte Datenformate (bitte unbedingt angeben)

- | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PanelWhiz
(nur für SOEPCore
und für SOEPlong) | <input type="checkbox"/> STATA zweisprachig | <input type="checkbox"/> SPSS deutsch | <input type="checkbox"/> SAS deutsch | <input type="checkbox"/> ASCII deutsch |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> SPSS englisch | <input type="checkbox"/> SAS englisch | <input type="checkbox"/> ASCII englisch |

Vertrags-Nr. **Vertragsnehmer/-in** (Pflichtfeld)

.....

E-Mail-Adresse (bitte keine privaten E-Mail-Adressen)

Telefon-Angabe (für die Passwortübermittlung)

Institution

Anschrift (Ort und Land) der Institution

Datum

Unterschrift der SOEP-Datennutzerin/
des SOEP-Datennutzers laut Datenweitergabevertrag

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The German Socio-Economic Panel Study
SOEPh hotline | Michaela Engelmann
Mohrenstraße 58
10117 Berlin



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DIW Berlin
Das Sozio-oekonomische Panel
SOEPhotline | Michaela Engelmann
Mohrenstraße 58
10117 Berlin



Das Sozio-oekonomische Panel

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