

July 13-17, 2015 in Reykjavik, Iceland

Tuesday, July 14

Experimental designs in online survey research 2 (14:00 - 15:30 Room: L-102)

Simon Kühne (SOEP), Martin Kroh (SOEP)

“Does Personalized Feedback Increase Respondent Motivation?”

Abstract: Web-surveys technically allow to feedback personal information to respondents based on their previous responses. This personalized feedback may not only be used for targeted follow-up questions, but we argue that returning personal information to respondents that they consider novel and important may also increase their interest in the survey. We implemented an experiment in the context of the Berlin Aging Study II providing graphical representation of respondents' scores in a standardized personality test to a randomly allocated treatment group. We use self-reported and paradata to estimate the effect of the personalized feedback on respondents' motivation and behavior.

C2 Child Care (16:00 - 17:30 Room: O-106)

Benedikt Fecher (DIW/HIIG), Marcel Hebich (SOEP), Sascha Friesike (HIIG)

“Data Availability and Reuse – Results of An Empirical Study Among German Researchers”

Abstract: Shared research data in academia is associated with considerable benefits. It makes studies reproducible and enables other researchers to ask new questions based on old data. Thereby data sharing in academia makes research more transparent and fosters innovation. However, curating, archiving and making data available for others is far from being the rationale for good scientific practice. The research project "Data Sharing in Academia" <http://data-sharing.org> aims to identify factors for efficient data re-use.

Wednesday, July 15

New forms of data collection: mobile/web 2 (09:00 - 10:30 Room: HT-105)

David Richter (SOEP), Richard Lucas (Michigan State University), Jürgen Schupp (SOEP)

“Triangulation of Subjective Well-Being in the German Socio-Economic Panel Study”

Abstract: Starting in 2012, a CAPI version of the Day Reconstruction Method was given to 2,050 respondents of the SOEP Innovation Sample. For each episode of the previous day, respondents reported up to two activities and a general rating of pleasantness. In 2014, the Experience Sampling Method was used with around 250 respondents, who were given smart phones, and they used them to complete short questionnaires on what they were currently doing and how they were feeling. In combination, the data allow connecting global ratings of life satisfaction with episodic reconstructions of the previous day, and realtime measurements of wellbeing.

Investigating Survey Fieldwork Processes: Interviewers and Their Strategies (11:00 - 12:30 Room: O-202)

Simon **Kühne** (SOEP), Martin **Kroh** (SOEP)

“Using panel data to identify interviewer effects? A comparison with common interviewer effect identification strategies”

Abstract: Past studies generally applied three main strategies to identify interviewer effects: analyzing the influence of observable interviewer characteristics on responses to related questions, estimating intra-interviewer correlation, and using data quality indicators. We propose a novel strategy based upon longitudinal data on respondents and interviewers from the Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP). We argue that changes in responses accompanying a change in interviewer serve as an indicator of interviewer effects. To evaluate the new approach, we address differences between identification strategies and discuss their respective (dis-)advantages and peculiarities.

Thursday, July 16

Longitudinal surveys - challenges in running panel studies 1 (09:00 - 10:30 Room: O-202)

Jürgen **Schupp** (SOEP), Denise **Saßenroth** (SOEP)

“Changing from CAPI to CAWI in an ongoing household panel – experiences from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)”

Abstract: The longitudinal German Socio-Economic Panel survey (SOEP) is characterised by a continuously refreshment of the sample. In 2014, four subsamples of the study „Families in Germany (FiD)“ were included in the SOEP. All four subsamples were formerly surveyed by CAPI mode for 4 waves. A replacement of CAPI by the CAWI mode was realised in four of the three subsamples in order to reduce survey costs. For the purpose of panel maintenance, we used a CAWI-CAPI sequential mixed-mode design. The experiment allows drawing preliminary conclusions regarding the conflicting goals of low survey costs and high response rates.

Measurement errors in the wealth surveys 3 (09:00 - 10:30 Room: O-201)

Christian **Westermeier** (SOEP), Markus M. **Grabka**

“Estimating the Performance of Alternative Multiple Imputation Methods on Longitudinal Wealth Data”

Abstract: In a simulation study the authors compare six combinations of cross-sectional and longitudinal imputation strategies for German wealth panel data. The authors create simulation data sets by blanking out observed data points: they induce item non response by missing at random as well as two separate mechanisms assuming there is differential nonresponse at the top and the bottom of the distribution. The row-and-column method performs well considering the cross-sectional evaluation criteria. As for wealth mobility, two additional criteria show that a model based approach such as MICE might be the preferable choice.

Structured Metadata: applications, processes, perspectives (11:00 - 12:30 Room: O-106)

Marcel **Hebing** (SOEP)

“Using a generic process model to implement metadata-driven applications -- the example of DDI on Rails”

Abstract: DDI on Rails is a data portal, specialized on the documentation of panel studies like the German Socio-Economic Panel study (SOEP). As the name implies, the software uses the DDI standard (Data Documentation Initiative) to accomplish interoperability with other tools. Furthermore, the design is based on the Generic Longitudinal Business Process Model (GLBPM) to ensure that the software fits into the processes of various panel studies. The paper discusses the role of metadata standards (DDI) and process models (GLBPM) for the implementation of metadata-driven applications like DDI on Rails.

Recent developments in the analysis of panel data 1 (11:00 - 12:30 Room: L-101)

Marco **Giesselmann** (SOEP), Michael **Windzio** (University of Bremen)

“Modelling change as an event or as discrete state? A comparison of event-history analysis and panel regression”

Abstract: This presentation compares the technical and substantial differences of logistic panel regression and discrete event history analysis in the social sciences. From these differences, we derive certain strategies for empirical practitioners to make accurate and functional decisions between these two methods in different research situations. We illustrate our suggestions by a research example based on the Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP), analyzing the impact of employment status on cohabiting in early adulthood. We perform this analysis in both analytical frameworks and discuss the surprising differences in results.

Friday, July 17

Estimating effects of modes and mixed modes designs 2 (09:00 - 10:30 Room: HT-105)

Luisa **Hilgert** (SOEP), David **Richter** (SOEP), and Martin **Kroh** (SOEP)

“Mode Effects in Personality Measurement – An Experimental Investigation of the Interviewer's Influence”

Abstract: This study measures the effects of different modes of data collection on the measurement of the Big Five model of personality. Participants of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) were randomly assigned to two different modes of data collection - computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) and computer-assisted self-interviews (CASI). Participants then answered the BFI-S. The study inspects measurement equivalence and interviewer effects as well as possible differences in factor means, response styles and nonresponse across the two modes.

The Challenges of Survey and Administrative Data Linkage (13:00 - 14:30 Room: HT-103)

Philipp S. Eisnecker (SOEP), Martin Kroh (SOEP)

“Timing and Consequences of Record Linkage in Panel Studies”

Abstract: Although the linkage of survey and administrative data provides distinct advantages, the implementation of the necessary informed consent may undermine response stability in longitudinal surveys. We conducted an experiment that allows us to make causal claims about the consequences of consent requests on longitudinal response behavior. Respondents from a SOEP refreshment sample were randomly assigned to three treatment groups: The first group was asked for their consent in wave 1, the second group in wave 2, the third group was asked in wave 1 and in wave 2 if necessary, and a control group was never queried for their permission.