

SOEP newsletter

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Attachments

The SOEP is an integral part of Germany's research infrastructure and is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) and state governments at DIW Berlin under the framework of the Leibniz Association.

SOEP Directors:

*Prof. Dr. Hans-Jürgen Krupp
(1983-1988)*

*Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Gert G. Wagner
(1989-2011)*

*Prof. Dr. Jürgen Schupp
(2011-2017)*

*Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig
(2018-*



A note on ... secrets of SOEP

To mark Stefan Liebig’s start as SOEP Director on January 1, 2018, the previous three SOEP Directors reflected on what was important to them during their tenure as director and what advice they would like to give Stefan Liebig for the future of the SOEP. Their reports follow below in chronological order: Hans-Jürgen Krupp (1983-1988); Gert G. Wagner (1989-2011); Jürgen Schupp (2011-2017); and Stefan Liebig, the new SOEP Director.

Hans-Jürgen Krupp:

Panel data of the kind the SOEP provides today were largely unknown in Germany in the early 1980s. From the first application for a Collaborative Research Center (SFB) in 1978 up to the year 1984, when the first wave of the survey went into the field, my work as head of the Socio-Economic Panel project—at that time generally referred to as “the Panel”, and still part of the Collaborative Research Center framework—involved:

- raising awareness of the need for such a survey in the scientific community
- building knowledge about the potential problems and pitfalls of such a project
- bringing in practical international experience, which at that time existed only in the USA
- developing a structure for the panel in the SFB team and ensuring the necessary financing.

In 1982, when the German Research Foundation (DFG) approved funding for the first two waves of the SOEP, we were grateful to be given the prospect of five years. What the DFG and its evaluators considered important was summarized in a list of requirements and recommendations. In a joint publication with Jürgen Schupp, Ute Hanefeld—who coordinated the project and was a driving force in its further development from its inception up to 1989—described the work on the panel during that

early period (Hanefeld, Ute, and Jürgen Schupp. 2008. *The First Six Waves of SOEP – The Panel Project in the Years 1983 to 1989. SOEPpapers 146.* Berlin: DIW Berlin).

Most of the issues that were important then have now been resolved one way or the other. Back then, although we were convinced by the idea of the SOEP, we did not by any means foresee the unparalleled success story that it would become. Funding was an ongoing problem in the early years. But some of the discussions that took place then are still relevant today:

The SOEP still aims at striking a balance between long-term analyzability through continuity and innovation. In the beginning, we often had to fight attempts to remove questions because, after just three waves, they were thought to be uninteresting. At that time, it played a role whether or not new questions provided additional information from a longitudinal perspective. Gert G. Wagner later created instruments to protect the core of the panel while making innovations possible outside that core.

From the beginning, the data were provided to the scientific community as quickly as possible, while also taking data protection requirements into account. SOEP and DIW employees were not given priority access to the data, contrary to what was a common practice at that time in Germany, and one that is widespread in many disciplines and institutions to this day. And there were no obstacles to data access: the SOEP data were and still are provided free of charge. And finally, the members of the SOEP team were researchers first and foremost, but they were also service providers. Wolfgang Zapf described them as “publishing and service-providing researchers”.

The SOEP was founded on teamwork. Many of its elements have been developed through long discussions. And these discussions were not easy, since the project crossed disciplinary boundaries.

At the time, we were only dealing with economists and sociologists. Today, the spectrum is broader. But it is still important that we have the desire to listen to and learn from each other.

This brings me to my advice for Stefan Liebig:

- » Maintain continuity. More than 30 waves are a treasure trove. That comes with the responsibility to expand the study and increase its value.
- » Dare to introduce innovations and experiments using the instruments that exist outside the core SOEP sample.
- » Guarantee barrier-free access to the data by offering an outstanding range of services.
- » Treat research work within the team as an opportunity to ensure the future success of the SOEP.

Gert G. Wagner:

The most important thing I learned as director of the SOEP was to put the SOEP's task as a "research infrastructure" front and center, and to resist the temptation to maximize publications or focus solely on my own research interests. In my first few months as director, I didn't understand that yet (particularly since the concept of a "research infrastructure" didn't exist in those days), but the SOEP team opened my eyes. For my birthday—probably my 36th birthday in early 1990, but possibly in 1991—they gave me a present and big card. Along with the birthday wishes, they wrote, "Have you thought about the group yet today?" (the concept of the "SOEP" had also not yet been born). I got the message. From then on, I put the SOEP at the center of my work. And I am convinced that this paid off, not just for the SOEP, but for me especially.

As I have learned, focusing on the SOEP's task as a research infrastructure means not succumbing to the temptation to focus on policy advice. Using data (and results of simulation studies) to provide as much policy advice as possible was what I had been trained to do and enjoyed. And "knowledge transfer," as we call it today, held particular appeal to me: Getting findings published in newspapers was easy for DIW researchers and had been since the beginning of the institute (1925). Furthermore, at the end of the eighties the pressure to do paid policy advisory work had been immense at the DIW going back to the 1970s. However, the pressure to acquire funding by providing policy advisory reports—often independent of their scientific

quality—soon turned me against this practice, and I almost instinctively began shielding the SOEP from being misused for these paid expert reports. This means that I was prevented to some extent automatically from putting too much time into policy advice myself.

So on the one hand, being based at DIW had and still has disadvantages for the SOEP. But on the other hand, part of the SOEP's success as a research infrastructure is due to the practical orientation of its context at the DIW. This is particularly important for the SOEP, which has its conceptual roots in the social reporting and life quality research that was propagated by Hans-Jürgen Krupp and Wolfgang Zapf in the 1970s and that also aimed at social relevance. Providing policy advice is helpful to avoid losing sight of reality, to recognize important social issues, and—very important—to continually update the SOEP questionnaire.

As a result, my most important advice to Stefan Liebig is to use the exciting opportunities at DIW Berlin (as well as the tensions that come along with those opportunities) to the SOEP's advantage—but not to allow that the SOEP and its team be taken advantage of solely in the interests of the DIW and its tasks of providing policy advice and especially maintaining a high public visibility.

The SOEP has one and only one crucial task: to serve the worldwide scientific community.

Jürgen Schupp:

Stefan Liebig is first SOEP director who did not start his career in the theoretical and conceptual context of the Collaborative Research Center "Microanalytical Foundations of Social Policy" at the Universities of Frankfurt am Main and Mannheim between 1979 and 1990. Some might be tempted to add: "And that's a good thing." After all, this will clearly demonstrate that the SOEP, a research and service project launched in 1983 with just a five-year perspective, has not only been successfully institutionalized; it has also taken on an organizational form that will allow for its autonomous further development as a research infrastructure and provide long-term sustainability.

I am convinced that one of the key challenges the new SOEP director will face will be in finding ways to preserve the invaluable asset of institutionally anchored autonomy—which defines the SOEP's everyday activities as part of DIW Berlin—and to develop it constructively in the future. The SOEP has always been seen as something "special" at DIW Berlin. In the first few years, it was viewed

with some skepticism, since the German Research Foundation (DFG) did not cover the basic costs of the study but required that a certain percentage be covered by the home institution as a precondition for DFG funding. The SOEP was also set apart by its forward-looking orientation toward the broader scientific community as well as its early establishment of a scientific advisory board when it first received DFG funding as a Collaborative Research Center sub-project. Incidentally, this was long before the DIW itself established a scientific advisory board as a member institute of the “blue list”, the precursor to the present-day Leibniz Association.

The quality of the SOEP’s research and service has been rated as “successful” and “excellent” in numerous evaluations by the German Research Foundation and subsequently by the German Council of Science and Humanities. This not only led to the SOEP’s institutionalization at DIW Berlin but also enabled a series of sample enlargements and the development of a SOEP innovation sample. Within the Leibniz Association, the SOEP is considered a flagship project in the area of research data infrastructure, which has taken on significantly increased importance in the research system over the last ten years and has led to the development of the European Research Infrastructure. In this context, work has begun to create a European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) in the coming years. As a “Use Case” for this project, the SOEP has already developed an extensive network and is acting as a catalyst for new ideas.

The SOEP’s autonomy within DIW Berlin is the result of its unique situation: First, it receives funding from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) as a Leibniz Association member institute that carries out the tasks of a research infrastructure to a significant extent (§5 AV-WGL). Second, the SOEP is based at a Leibniz institute for economic research, which receives institutional funding from the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi). This solitary situation comes with unique responsibility and obligation to be fair, both to users of the SOEP data in disciplines outside economics, and to those within and outside DIW Berlin. And if one is honest, it entails opportunities as well as risks. On the one hand, it means needing to find ways to allow the SOEP’s infrastructural brand identity to shine, but to ensure that it does not outshine the DIW. On the other hand, it means protecting the SOEP from the harm it could suffer as a research infrastructure if demands imposed on it—for instance, for more or

very specific scientific policy advice—interfered with the SOEP’s infrastructural and research tasks.

The advice I would like to offer Stefan Liebig is to prioritize the SOEP’s autonomous role as a research infrastructure for the worldwide research community in the social, behavioral, and economic sciences. And if that sometimes results in tensions at DIW, then I would try to channel the frictions into the SOEP’s further development. Within the SOEP group, it is important to reinforce the multidisciplinary team spirit and give team members the space to pursue their own research interests, while taking bold steps to develop the SOEP further as a growing international research and infrastructure network.

Placing in the top three at a world championship of leading intergenerational household panel studies seems well within reach, and that should be an incentive as well as an aspiration. I wish you the best of success!

Stefan Liebig:

For science historian and physicist Peter Galison, lasting progress in the empirical sciences can only be achieved when theoretical research, methodological data collection instruments, and empirical findings go hand in hand, supporting and fostering each other’s development. Galison cites physics as a discipline that has been especially successful in this regard: it shows how theory development leads to the formulation of new requirements for existing measurement instruments, and how these instruments are refined and developed to produce new findings, which in turn push theory development further. The SOEP is to the social sciences and economics much like what a particle accelerator is to physics—although at a fraction of the cost. And like a particle accelerator, the SOEP also has its origins in theory development, as formulated in the research program of the now legendary SFB3 Collaborative Research Center. What has grown out of that original program is a respected and, more importantly, widely used data infrastructure for research in the social sciences. Staying true to its origins in theory-driven research questions has been one of the keys to the SOEP’s success over its more than 30 years of existence. The “makers” of the SOEP saw themselves as researchers who were interested in answering substantive research questions. At the same time, this foundation of substantive research questions was linked to a practical application—the interest in contributing to public debates by providing empirically based findings on social and economic development processes.

In a certain sense, the SOEP is following the same recipe for success that Galison identified in the discipline of physics. The SOEP has become more heterogeneous over the years in terms of survey topics and methodologies, and this has been driven by scientific progress and the development of new theories in the disciplines involved. This factor in the SOEP's success—its embedding in substantive scientific theories and research questions—should therefore be maintained. The SOEP is not just a “research data infrastructure” but a *research-based* research data infrastructure for the social, economic, and to an increasing degree, also behavioral sciences. In retrospect, the decision made in the 1980s to base the study at a non-university economic research institute with a traditionally strong focus on policy advice was a very wise one. This connection not only gives the SOEP a context to address current social and economic questions with very practical applications, but also provides clear evidence of its transdisciplinary orientation—an important difference between the SOEP and other research data infrastructures. A firm commitment should be made to maintaining and innovatively developing this as the SOEP's “brand identity”.

A research institute's success story is always the result of historical events and constellations of such events; of institutional logics and the windows of opportunity that result from them. But as my predecessors emphasized in their statements, what has been most decisive in the SOEP's success are the people who have shaped this study from the beginning. One naturally tends to focus on the individuals who have held positions of leadership. But even if the “lone wolf researcher” whose brilliant ideas revolutionize science still may exist in some disciplines, this was certainly not the case with the SOEP. With their expertise, their ideas, questions, and vision, Hans-Jürgen Krupp, Gert G. Wagner, and Jürgen Schupp have succeeded in passing on their own enthusiasm to their team members and making the SOEP what it is today. The creativity, determination, and endurance that is crucial for scientific progress does not emerge in hierarchical structures but needs a framework that opens up free spaces, creates opportunities for individual development, allows for mutual critique, and provides recognition.

The SOEP's success has been built on the historically unique situation of a country's reunification, but also on mastering a constant increase in complexity. It is in the nature of a prospective panel

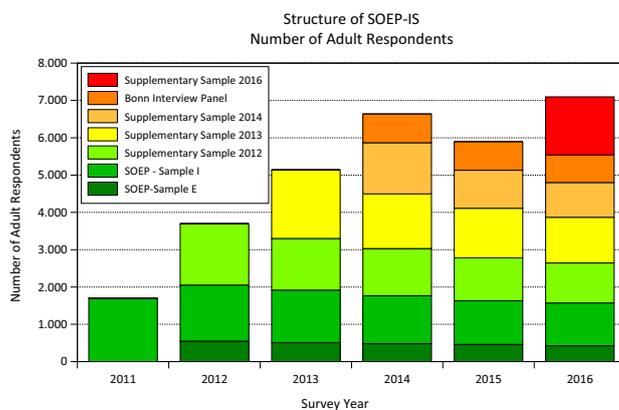
study that the amount of data increases annually: every year is another point of measurement. But in the last seven years, the scope and number of samples and survey instruments has increased significantly. Now, along with SOEP-Core, there is the SOEP Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS) and a series of additional special samples, many of which have come out of research projects on specific topics—and all of which are contributing innovations in both content and methodology. Dealing with this complexity within the study, ensuring that the high level of quality is maintained, and above all, making it as easy as possible for users to work with the data will be a key challenge in the years to come. This will be the case particularly as the SOEP continues expanding into new fields in an effort to refine substantive research questions and incorporate new methodological approaches and standards. It will be important to embrace the challenges of “big data” for survey-based social and economic research and incorporate innovative additions and solutions developed according to high scientific standards, while also taking into account that many research questions can only be addressed adequately from a comparative international perspective. User-friendly additions, methodological innovations, and internationalization will therefore continue as key objectives for the SOEP's development in the years to come. Since the SOEP is a *research-based* research data infrastructure, this development will be embedded in substantive research questions that will be formulated and analyzed not just within the confines of Mohrenstraße 58 in Berlin, but above all, within the broader SOEP user community.

Being chosen to take up the SOEP baton is a sign of the great confidence placed in me. Jürgen Schupp has entrusted me both with a project that is highly regarded nationally and internationally, and with an extremely capable and motivated team. The positive “SOEP spirit” was clearly evident to me after just a week at my new job. I am delighted to now be part of this SOEP team, and to work together with the SOEP staff and with Jürgen Schupp, Jan Goebel, Carsten Schröder on the management team to continue offering and further developing an outstanding dataset for research in the social, economic, and behavioral sciences in Germany and abroad.

German Section

Wissenschaftsrat hebt Bedeutung des SOEP-IS für die Psychologie in Deutschland hervor

In seiner Stellungnahme "Perspektiven der Psychologie in Deutschland" (Drs. 6825-18) betont der Wissenschaftsrat, das Beratungsgremium für Bund und Länder für die Wissenschaftspolitik in Deutschland, die Bedeutung des SOEP als For-



schungsinfrastruktur für die Psychologie. Wie die anderen vier für die Psychologie relevanten bevölkerungsrepräsentativen Längsschnittstudien sei es ein unverzichtbarer Bestandteil der Forschungsaktivität. Besonders hervorgehoben wird die SOEP-Innovationsstichprobe (SOEP-IS), die sehr intensiv von Psychologinnen und Psychologen genutzt wird und die die Möglichkeit bietet, zu eigene Forschungsfragen Mikrodaten erheben zu lassen.

Jetzt online:

Der neue Motivationsfilm für die SOEP-Befragten

Mehr als 30.000 Menschen werden jedes Jahr für das SOEP befragt. Ohne ihr Engagement und die Professionalität der Interviewerinnen und Interviewer des Umfrageinstituts Kantar Public wäre unsere Langzeitstudie nicht so erfolgreich.

Die Interviewerin Andrea **Schüle** ist schon seit mehr als 10 Jahren für „Leben in Deutschland“ – das ist der Name, unter dem die Befragten das

SOEP kennen – unterwegs. Der Film stellt sie und „ihre“ Befragten in einem kurzen Video vor, das von der Berliner Agentur 2470 Media GmbH produziert wurde.

http://www.diw.de/sixcms/detail.php?id=diw_01.c.578042.de

Pressestelle des DIW Berlin Essays von Gert G. Wagner

Auswahl von Beiträgen aus seiner Feder in Zeitungen und Zeitschriften 1971/2017

Anlässlich des 65. Geburtstags von Gert G. **Wagner** (siehe Seite 13) hat die Pressestelle des DIW Berlin eine Auswahl von Beiträgen aus seiner Feder in Zeitungen und Zeitschriften im Zeitraum von 1971 bis 2017 zusammengestellt. Ein PDF-Dokument dieses Privatdrucks sendet Ihnen Gert G. **Wagner** bei Interesse gerne zu (gwagner@diw.de).

Data Service

Available:

SOEP data 1984–2016 (v33.1)

SOEP-Core, DOI: [10.5684/soep.v33.1](https://doi.org/10.5684/soep.v33.1)

Available to users in the EEA countries for downloading free of charge (since we no longer have to cover production costs and mailing of the DVD).

SOEP-Core international version, DOI: [10.5684/soep.v33i.1](https://doi.org/10.5684/soep.v33i.1)

The International Scientific Use version of the SOEP data (95%) is available to users outside the EEA countries for downloading free of charge (since we no longer have to cover production costs and mailing of the DVD).

SOEPlong

The user-friendly long-format version of the SOEP data is now also available, of course with the corrected data.

Order now:

SOEP data 1984–2016 (v33.1)

The SOEP hotline staff will be happy to take your order online:

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

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

After placing your order, you will receive a text-message on your cellphone containing your passwords. Please keep it on file: you will need the passwords to get both your ordered data and any additions or updates that come later. The data are now available, and are being provided through encrypted file transfer with cryptshare.

For users who have never downloaded the SOEP-data: Our experience with online data provision has been positive so far, and we are delighted to continue providing the data by secure online download. 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: one to download the data and one to extract the downloaded zip files.

What's fixed in the update to SOEP-Core v33.1

IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees in Germany: Revision of the Dataset

The Institute of Employment Research (IAB), the Information Centre for Asylum and Migration of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF-FZ), and the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) at the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin) are currently working together on a longitudinal survey of refugees. The survey research institute Kantar Public (formerly TNS Infratest) has been commissioned to carry out the interviews. Kantar Public performs routine checks to ensure the quality of the survey. In preparation for the next round of interviews, Kantar Public found that one interviewer had not conducted interviews according to the established procedures. Six percent of the total household interviews were affected.

To address this issue, the research institutes involved in the study asked an independent expert in survey research methodology who is not part of the project, Jörg-Peter **Schräpler** of Ruhr University Bochum, to evaluate the dataset for statistical anomalies. In cases where further statistical anomalies were identified, the respondents were contacted again. All of these respondents confirmed that their interviews had been conducted properly. These comprehensive checks provided no indication that further irregularities had occurred in the process of conducting the survey.

Kantar Public has assessed its quality control procedures and will take the necessary steps to improve quality control in its fieldwork processes and organization, and will carry out these procedures as standard in all of the sub-samples of the refugee sample as well as in all other SOEP sub-samples. Users of data from the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees were informed, and a revised version of the dataset was made available to them in late January.

After rechecking the results of studies published based on the survey data released prior to the revision, we have determined that the basic conclu-

sions of these studies still hold after the data revision. The deviations resulting from the revised dataset are either within the margin of statistical error, or they result in only slight differences of a few percentage points compared to the previously released version of the data. Details on the revised results can be found on the IAB website at this [link](#) (in German).

Corrections in the dataset

1 Deletion of incorrectly conducted interviews in the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees

The households affected were removed from the dataset, but are available upon request for survey methodological analysis at a guest work station at the SOEP Research Data Center. In addition to deleting these lines of all affected datasets, we also made the following modifications:

- Due to the deletion of household and individual interviews, the weights had to be updated (dataset HHRF and PHRF) to take the slightly reduced number of cases in the 2016 survey year into account.
- The new weights were updated or included in the dataset BGPEQUIV.
- Imputation of monthly household net income (I[1-5]HINC16) was redone for this sample in BGHGEN and in the dataset MIHINC.

2 Update INTID in BG files

Datasets from the current BG wave contained errors in the assignment of interviewer IDs. These were corrected.

3 Corrected number of entries in \$\$KIND (2014-2016)

Inconsistencies between key variables on population assignment in the PPFAD and \$\$KIND datasets were corrected. There was an error of one year in the definition of the target population in the \$\$KIND datasets from 2014 to 2016. In some cases, this led to a lack of information on the year of birth in files on children:

- bekgjahr: 1998 for all samples
- bfgkjahr: 1999 for all samples
- bgkgjahr: 1999 only for samples M3 and M4 in 2016

These corrections also affect the number of cases in the file KIDLONG, which was corrected correspondingly.

3.1 Change in the \$\$NETTO codes in 96 cases (children) in the years 2014-2016

In the process of data checks, the \$\$NETTO codes in PPFAD were also compared and corrected. In survey years 2014 to 2016, some children had been incorrectly assigned the code 20 instead of 30 on the variable \$\$NETTO in the PPFAD dataset. This error has been corrected in v33.1 with the correction of the variable \$\$NETTO. The update also made it necessary to correct person weights in the affected survey years (dataset PHRF), because the determination of which individuals in interviewed households should be assigned a valid weight is based on the variable \$\$NETTO. The updated weight is also contained in v33.1.

4 Update BIOPAREN

In BIOAPREN, a number of missing values in the flag variables for parental (professional) education and the years of death of the parents were updated and filled in.

5 Update MIGSPELL

The algorithm for imputation of missing dates in the spells were optimized. As a result, in v33.1, the imputed variables and the variables imputed from these were changed, specifically all variables with the suffixes _imp and the variable staytime. The changes affected a total of 349 of 15,640 spells.

6 Update AUSB16 in BGPGEN

The variable AUSB16 (“profession requires vocational training”) from BGPGEN were updated. The correction substantially decreased the number of missings [-1].

Events & Activities



**Call
for
Papers**

**Conference on the
“Evaluation of Minimum Wages”
July 4-5, 2018 at DIW Berlin**

The aim of this conference is to provide a forum for the most recent research on the effects of minimum wages. While the focus will be on the situation in Germany—after the introduction of the national statutory minimum wage in 2015—we also seek empirical contributions from other countries or papers with a theoretical focus or methodological advancements. The keynote lecture will be given by Prof. Dr. David Neumark (University of California, Irvine). The conference is part of the “EVA-MIN” project (details below), is funded by the Leibniz foundation, and will also provide an opportunity to disseminate knowledge to academics, policy makers, and the public. It will be accompanied by a panel discussion on July 4.

Submissions on the following and related topics will be considered:

- Empirical analyses of the effects of minimum wage policies on various socio-economic outcomes (earnings, employment, job satisfaction, inequality, etc.)
- Methodological contributions on the econometric identification of minimum wage effects
- Theoretical work on the effects of minimum wages

The deadline for paper submissions is	April 1, 2018.
Notifications of paper acceptance will be sent by	May 1, 2018.
The deadline for registration is	June 8, 2018.

Submissions should be sent to eva-min@diw.de by April 1, 2018; preference will be given to full papers but extended abstracts will also be considered. Selected papers will be invited to submit their work to a special issue of the German Economic Review on “Minimum Wages” (edited by Marco Caliendo and Carsten Schröder) by August 15, 2018. All submissions will undergo the journal’s standard refereeing procedure.

Scientific committee and organizers:

- Marco Caliendo (University of Potsdam)
- Carsten Schröder (SOEP at DIW Berlin and Freie Universität Berlin)
- Jürgen Schupp (SOEP at DIW Berlin and Freie Universität Berlin)
- Alexandra Fedorets (SOEP at DIW Berlin)
- Lutz Bellmann (IAB Nuremberg)

Report

Impact School 2017: Academic impacts outside of academia

What is academic impact? And how can researchers increase the non-academic impact of their work? Those were the key questions at the first “Impact School,” which was held at the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society (HIIG) in Berlin from November 29 to December 1, 2017.

“Impact” is an intrinsic factor in the academic system, and today is measured largely based on the number of citations. “High impact” can have a positive effect on opportunities for promotion in academia’s competitive career system. Researchers therefore naturally aspire to increase their academic impact and, for instance, publish in top journals with a high Impact Factor.

“As researchers, we are constantly faced in our everyday work with aspects of impact, such as the Impact Factor of publications. But almost no one asks what impact actually is, or how we can generate it outside the ivory tower of academia.”

Marcel Hebing of impact-distillery and the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

Do researchers exist in an academic “bubble” that limits their ability to achieve a broader impact? After all, research does—or can—have broad impacts outside the academic system. Findings can be made accessible to the wider public through what is known as “open science”, either by the researchers themselves or through intermediaries such as journalists. This increases public awareness and discussion of scientific findings, which is crucial in times of growing doubt in scientific expertise. Research findings can also be used in corporate environments to develop viable business models, as seen in grant programs such as EXIST, which is offered by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, which supports business start-ups at universities and research institutions. Researchers can also achieve an impact through political consulting, by presenting their findings to political decision-makers so that they can acquaint themselves with an issue or policy area and incorporate the findings into political debates and decision-making processes.

Training on how to optimize non-academic impacts

Comprehensive programs on optimizing impact in the fields of media and society, economics, and politics are rare, and most researchers lack the necessary knowledge and skills. It is this gap that the “Impact School: Science Transfer in the Twenty-First Century” aims to fill.

Marcel **Hebing** and Benedikt **Fecher** (HIIG) developed the idea. The Impact School comprises a three-day training course for the three aforementioned fields and is aimed primarily at advanced doctoral students and post-docs. Each topic block involves both theoretical and practical hands-on sessions in which, for instance, research findings are presented, a quintessential business model is developed, or the basic structure for a policy paper is drafted.

“It was important to us that participants understand that academic findings have to be edited in different ways for different target groups. The traditional paper is not the best way of reaching politicians or members of the public. Even in academia, it is no longer the only way of conveying knowledge”.

Benedikt Fecher (HIIG).

The first Impact School was held in Berlin from November 29 to December 1, 2017, and was organized within the context of the Leibniz Research Alliance Science 2.0 by the impact-distillery, the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society (HIIG), the German Institute for Academic Research, and the ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics. Around twenty participants from various European countries and a variety of disciplines came together to learn more about non-academic impact and to exchange ideas. Participants were required to submit an application and cover letter to be selected for the program.

Development of an Impact Community

There are plans to hold the Impact School again in 2018 in cooperation with the Leibniz Research Alliance Science 2.0. In addition, impact-distillery plans to establish an “Impact Community” to develop and expand the format. The need for such training is clear, and it should be incorporated into university educational offerings at a much earlier stage. It is also evident that junior researchers, who are already constantly working at maximum ca-

capacity, cannot cover all impact fields. At the recent Impact School, participants reported in some cases being very focused on a particular area. Researchers need support to achieve a broader impact, which raises the question of what new structures need to be put in place at research institutes and universities, but also at public information centers and libraries. Ultimately, the broader non-academic impact that is the focus of the Impact School is not only an individual achievement, but can also be achieved through the joint work of entire organizations. This raises the additional issue of how this impact can be taken into consideration in the academic evaluation and reward system in the future.

Participants in the recent Impact School spent part of their time at the workshop asking what “impact” means for their own work. Their responses were surprising and encouraging because they were mainly about being able to change something, do good, or tackle a problem, and about being willing to share something and be transparent.

Guido Scherp (ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics).

In German: <https://www.zbw-mediataalk.eu/2017/12/impact-school-2017-wissenschaftlicher-impact-ausserhalb-der-wissenschaft/>

SOEP Brown Bag Seminars

The SOEP Brown Bag Seminar series offers SOEP researchers an opportunity to present ongoing research using SOEP data or methodological research relevant to the SOEP survey. The seminars take place approximately every two weeks at DIW Berlin. We cordially invite researchers from outside DIW Berlin to attend seminars or to present their own research in a future seminar. Proposals for special Brown Bag Seminars are welcome.

If you would like to participate or present, subscribe to the SOEP Brown Bag mailing list, or obtain a list of available slots, please contact the organizers Patrick **Burauel** (pburauel@diw.de) and Jannes **Jacobsen** (jjacobsen@diw.de). To find out more about past presentations, please contact the presenters directly.



Presentations in the last few months have included:

Peter **Valet**, Jule **Adriaans**, and Stefan **Liebig** (University of Bielefeld): Comparing Survey Data and Administrative Records on Gross Earnings: Nonreporting, Misreporting, Survey-Mode, and Earnings Inequality. November 15, 2017.

Judith **Niehues** (IW Köln): Sensitivity Analysis of Real Income Growth in the SOEP. November 22, 2017.

Alexandra **Fedorets** (SOEP, joint work with Marco **Caliendo**, Malte **Preuss**, Carsten **Schröder**, Linda **Wittbrodt**): The Short-Term Distributional Effects of the German Minimum Wage Reform. December 13, 2017.

Daniel **Schnitzlein** (SOEP): The relationship between trust, cognitive abilities, and democracy. Evidence from 30 countries around the world. January 24, 2018.

Karin **Kurz** and Jörg **Hartmann** (Universität Göttingen): Disappointed Hopes of Upward Mobility? A Study on Income Development in Germany 1995-2015. February 7, 2018.

People & Papers



Five questions to Stefan Liebig

Stefan Liebig became the new SOEP Director and a member of the DIW Executive Board on January 1, 2018. As a sociologist, Stefan Liebig has been using the SOEP data in research on topics of social inequality and justice for many years. Before coming to DIW Berlin, he was a Professor of Sociology at the University of Bielefeld from 2008 to 2017. Prior to that, he taught and conducted research at Ludwig-Maximilian University Munich and at the Universities of Trier and Duisburg-Essen. Stefan Liebig is a member of German Data Forum (RatSWD) and the Council for Scientific Information Infrastructures (RfII).

Our conversation with Stefan Liebig is featured in the latest episode of our SOEP People video series: http://www.diw.de/sixcms/detail.php?id=diw_01.c.574862.de (in German)

1. You became director of the SOEP just a few weeks ago. What are you most looking forward to about your new job?

I've spoken to a lot of people here in the SOEP over the last few weeks. And what I thought was really extraordinary were the many ideas flying around here through the halls and offices. I think it will be exciting to build on that.

2. Where do you see the biggest challenges in the years to come?

The biggest challenge will be the question of how to deal with big data. At the same time, we have to ensure that ten years from now, the researchers in our user community still feel the SOEP data are important for addressing their research questions and that they're still using the data.

To achieve that goal, we have to find new approaches. On the one hand, we'll definitely be integrating big data into the SOEP, and we're already working in that direction by testing how to link the SOEP to new kinds of data. On the other hand, we'll need to explore how to make highly complex data and research findings more easily accessible. The aim will be to find new ways of opening up the treasure trove of the SOEP data to our users.

3. What makes the SOEP data so valuable?

The fascinating thing about the SOEP is that the research being done here isn't sealed off in an ivory tower, but is connected to the questions that are being asked in society and the issues people are grappling with. The data we've been collecting for many years enable us to answer these questions.

4. Migration and inequality are central topics of SOEP research. Why is inequality such an important issue today?

Numerous factors contribute to the rising inequality of income and wealth. The problem is that you can no longer say exactly which "dials" need to be turned which way to make the world a little bit more just—there are so many factors that play a role in inequality. That's the one aspect. The other is that in the world today, people live their lives with a greater awareness of their equality, and they expect to be treated as equal by the state and by other people. (...) People don't just accept inequality, but question it and want to understand the reasons behind it. That's why inequality is a central issue in modern society, and one that we still know relatively little about.

5. Many people associate inequality with questions of justice, another key theme in your research...

The reason why I study it is because I think the sense of justice is a basic human disposition. It shows up in numerous areas. You can have justice in the household, in parenting, in school, in working life. Justice appears as a criterion wherever something is distributed. For us as researchers, this opens up diverse opportunities because we can focus on so many different aspects of the same issue. That's what makes it so exciting.

Gert G. Wagner celebrates 65th birthday and retirement from DIW Executive Board

The new year started with a series of celebrations for Gert G. **Wagner**, who celebrated his 65th birthday on January 5, 2018. Gert Wagner was director of the SOEP from 1989 to 2011, and served on the DIW Berlin Executive Board from 2011 up to the end of 2017.

On January 8, 2018, Gert G. Wagner was awarded an honorary doctorate in economics and social sciences (Dr. rer. pol. h.c.) from the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences at the University of Cologne.

On Thursday, January 11, 2018, a celebration was held at DIW Berlin honoring Gert Wagner on his retirement from the DIW Berlin Executive Board and simultaneously welcoming Stefan **Liebig** as his successor and the new SOEP Director. Jutta **Allmendinger**, President of the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), recognized Gert G. Wagner and Stefan Liebig with a very moving speech that included numerous biographical details about both men. Many of Gert G. Wagner's and Stefan Liebig's colleagues over the years attended the traditional DIW Berlin New Year's reception as guests. One of the SOEP's founders, former DIW President Hans-Jürgen **Krupp**, joined for the "passing of the baton" to Stefan Liebig in the SOEP and on the DIW Executive Board.

Last but not least, Gert G. Wagner was presented with a festschrift honoring him on his 65th birthday. The book was edited by Michaela **Kreyenfeld**, Marcel **Erlinghagen**, and Karsten **Hank** and entitled "Innovation und Wissenstransfer in der empirischen Sozial- und Verhaltensforschung". It was published in January by **Campus Verlag**.

The presentation took place at an event at the Hertie School of Governance on Friedrichstraße in Berlin-Mitte and was attended by friends and colleagues as well as the authors, including authors from Australia, UK and USA.

The series of events honoring Gert G. Wagner will continue on July 19, 2018, at the 13th International SOEP User Conference at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, where the first SOEP User Conference was held 25 years ago. The SOEP User Conferences were founded by Gert G. Wagner to-

From left to right: Michaela Kreyenfeld, Gert G. Wagner, Marcel Erlinghagen, Karsten Hank



Photos: Alfred Gutzler, DIW Berlin, Karsten Hank

Impressions of the series of celebration events for Gert G. Wagner

gether with Richard V. **Burkhauser** (now University of Texas and member of the Council to Economic Advisory to the President of the USA.)

Gert G. Wagner is still working for the SOEP as a Senior Research Fellow.

SOEP Survey Committee welcomes new member

At its November 2017 meeting, the DIW Berlin Board of Trustees appointed Monika **Jungbauer-Gans** to an initial three-year term on the SOEP Survey Committee. As of 2018, Monika Jungbauer-Gans, Professor at the Institute of Sociology at Leibniz University Hannover and scientific director of the German Centre of Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW) joins the other eight members of the SOEP Survey Committee in advising the SOEP on its survey and services.

At the same meeting, the Board appointed Susann **Rohwedder** and Uwe **Sunde** to a second three-year term. Monika Jungbauer-Gans is a renowned expert in sociology of higher education research, medical sociology and sociology of health. The new appointment was necessary because Bärbel-Maria **Kurth**, Director of the Department for Epidemiology and Health Reporting had served their statutory limit of two terms on the committee. The SOEP group extends its sincere thanks to Prof. Kurth for her extraordinary commitment and continuous contributions to the SOEP.

For more on the SOEP Survey Committee, see: http://www.diw.de/en/diw_02.c.221327.en/soep_survey_committee.html

What's Nicolas R. Ziebarth doing now?



Nicolas R. **Ziebarth** (35) was recently appointed associate professor with indefinite tenure in the Department of Policy Analysis and Management at Cornell University (Ithaca, New York). He was a member of the first graduating class of the DIW Graduate Center (DIW GC). His research is in the fields of health and labor market economics.

“For a researcher with a German doctorate, being appointed to a professorship at an American Ivy League university is exceptional. And it’s particularly exceptional considering that Nico Ziebarth received tenure after the shortest possible

time as assistant professor,” says Professor Georg **Weizsäcker**, Dean of the DIW Graduate Center (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin and DIW Berlin). “Nicolas Ziebarth’s career path also shows that the DIW Berlin doctoral program is internationally competitive at the highest level,” Weizsäcker continues.

The DIW Graduate Center was established in 2006. For the field of economics it provides a structured doctoral program that prepares around 15 doctoral students per year to write their dissertation at a university and supports them in their research.

“Through graduate schools like the DIW Graduate Center, non-university research institutes are being systematically integrated into the education of doctoral students”, says Gert G. **Wagner**, who was for many years Vice-Dean of the Graduate Center. “Nico Ziebarth’s appointment to a professorship at an Ivy League university shows that this has paid off in terms of the quality of dissertations and research.”

After completing his studies at Humboldt Universität (HU) and the Technical University (TU) in Berlin, Nicolas Ziebarth worked at SOEP. He wrote his dissertation “Sickness Absence and Economic Incentives” on the basis of SOEP data at TU Berlin with Gert G. Wagner as his doctoral advisor. For it, he received the 2011 Upjohn Institute Dissertation Award in the United States.

Along with papers in renowned economic journals including the *Journal of Public Economics*, *Journal of Human Resources*, *The Economic Journal*, Nicolas Ziebarth has also published in multidisciplinary journals such as *Health Policy* and *Social Science & Medicine* and received numerous awards. He has also already acquired around 1.2 million dollars of funding for research projects.

Nicolas Ziebarth also served as the advisor to other doctoral students at DIW Berlin, including Christian **Krekel** (who started at the DIW Graduate Center in 2011), who received his doctorate from the Paris School of Economics in 2017 for the thesis, “Evaluating the Non-Monetary Impacts of Major Events, Infrastructure, and Institutions.” Christian Krekel received the renowned FEEM Award der European Economic Association for his work. Nicolas Ziebarth also advised Peter Eibich, now at the MPI for Demographic Research in Rostock, on his dissertation, “Regional Variation and Aging in Health Economics.”

First research visit in the InGRID-2 project

David **Weisstanner** is a PhD candidate at the Department of Political Science at the University of Bern and was a guest at the SOEP as part of InGRID-2 in January. His dissertation deals with the effects of flexibilization policies in the labor market on the income shares of the middle class. The main argument is that the secured position of middle wage earners will be undermined by the possible expansion of atypical employment. The study covers 22 OECD countries in the period between 1985 and 2014. During his research stay, he analyzed the effects of the liberalization of fixed-term employment and agency work in the mid-1990s and early 2000s using SOEP data. The analyses show that flexibilization was accompanied by a worsening of the wage situation of middle-income groups. <http://www.inclusivegrowth.eu/visiting-grants>



Nicolas **Legewie** and Prof. Dr. Anne **Nassauer's** (FU Berlin) proposal for a Blankensee Colloquium has been approved. The colloquium "Capturing and Analyzing Social Change: Opportunities of Analyzing

Visual Data in the 21st Century" will take place in spring 2019. The Blankensee Colloquia are international workshops, each on an innovative issue from the humanities or social sciences. They aim to foster younger researchers in the Berlin region and at the same time to work on especially interesting issues. To their colloquium, Nicolas Legewie and Anne Nassauer plan to invite an interdisciplinary group of researchers whose work deals with the analysis of visual data to research human behavior and situational dynamics. Their goal is to link approaches that already exist in the social sciences to new developments in automatized analysis and processing of visual data in fields such as robotics, criminology, and artificial intelligence.

Staff and community news



Alisa **Fränkel** joined the SOEP as team assistant on February 1, 2018. She is filling in for Christiane **Eichhorst** up to mid-2019.



Katja **Schmidt** will be working as a postgraduate at SOEP within the AFFIN project ("Affective and Cultural Dimensions of Integration as a Result of Flight and Immigration"). She studied social sciences at Heinrich-Heine-Universität in

Düsseldorf and international relations at Reading University in England. In 2017, she finished her master's degree in sociology at the Freie Universität Berlin. During her studies, she was a student assistant in the field of international politics at the Körber Foundation in Berlin.



Selin **Kara** and Stefan **Zimmermann**

have successfully completed their training as specialists in market and social research, and are now working as trained specialists on the SOEP team.



Jürgen **Schupp** was appointed by the Federal for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth to the Advisory Council for the fifth wave of the German Survey on Volunteering in 2019. He was also elected to the board of the

Association of Social Science Research Institutes (ASI) at the annual meeting of the association's members.



Martin **Kroh**, former Division Head of Survey Methodology and Management at the SOEP, has been appointed Professor of Methods of Empirical Social Research with a focus on quantitative methods at the University of Bielefeld starting

January 1, 2018. He will continue to support the SOEP in the area of survey methodology during a transitional period and also work on joint ongoing research projects.

SOEP staff activities

Paper presentations in November 2017–February 2018

Charlotte **Bartels** and Dirk **Neumann**: Redistribution and Insurance Around the World. The drivers of international differences in income inequality. Workshop, November 30–December 1, 2017, Esch/Luxembourg.

Charlotte **Bartels**: Top incomes in Germany, 1871–2013. *First WID.World Conference*, December 14–15, 2017, Paris/France.

Lisa **Pagel**: Bildungsbeteiligung von geflüchteten Kindern und Jugendlichen. Professionelles Handeln als Herausforderung für die Bildungsforschung. 6. Jahrestagung der Gesellschaft für Empirische Bildungsforschung, February 15–17, 2018, Basel/Switzerland.

Lisa **Pagel**: Geflüchtete Kinder und Jugendliche in Deutschland: Welche schulischen und häuslichen Bedingungen haben sie für eine erfolgreiche Integration? [Poster]. Bildungsforschung—Potentiale für die Bildungspraxis. 4. BIEN Jahrestagung, November 27–28, 2017, Berlin/Germany.

Julia M. **Rohrer**: Tackling deep-rooted problems of psychological research. *Workshop on Research Methods in Social Sciences and Business*, Sydney, November 3, 2017, Sydney/Australia.

Diana **Schacht**, Jörg **Hartmann**: The effect of neighborhood characteristics on refugees' language acquisition process—Associations with the degree of urbanization. (1) *Labor market and Economic perspectives on large-scale Migration in Sociology (LEMS)*. Conference at the Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES), November 17–18, 2017, Mannheim/Germany, (2) Kolloquium Sozialstrukturanalyse (Prof. Kurz, Uni Göttingen), December 17, 2017, Göttingen/Germany

Carsten **Schröder**: Wie ungleich ist unsere Gesellschaft? Zur Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in Deutschland. Ungleichheit und Umverteilung: Wie ungleich ist unsere Gesellschaft? Ringvorlesung der Universität Köln, November 6, 2017, Cologne/Germany.

Carsten **Schröder**: PISA country rankings. Brown Bag Seminar Hebrew University, November 16, 2017, Jerusalem/Israel.

Presentations at policy forums (October - December 2017)

Markus M. **Grabka**: Anwartschaften an Alterssicherungssystemen im SOEP: Erhebung, Datenaufbereitung, Ergebnisse. Interner Workshop bei der Deutschen Rentenversicherung Bund, October 4, 2017, Berlin/Germany.

Markus M. **Grabka**: Eine Einführung in die Mikrodaten des SOEP mit einem Schwerpunkt auf Analysen der Einkommensverteilung, Armutsrisiko und Stundenlöhnen. Interner Workshop beim Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie, October 26, 2017, Berlin/Germany.

Markus M. **Grabka**: Genderspezifische Verteilungseffekte der Digitalisierung. Diversity in Gefahr? Wie wir Vielfalt sichern und entwickeln können. 6. Diversity Workshop des Tagesspiegel, November 16–17, 2017, Berlin/Germany.

Markus M. **Grabka**: Einkommensverteilung und Armutsrisiko in Deutschland Probleme und Konsequenzen von Armut in Hannover. Jahrestagung des Sozialpolitischen Ausschuss des Sozialverband Deutschland, Kreisverband Hannover-Stadt, November 25, 2017, Hannover/Germany.

University teaching (Winter term 2017/2018)

Sandra **Bohmann**: Soziologische Theorie. Grundkurs. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Marco **Giesselmann**: Einführung in die Techniken und Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung. Vorlesung. TU Chemnitz

Marco **Giesselmann**: Sozialstrukturen im internationalen Vergleich II. Vorlesung. TU Chemnitz

Marco **Giesselmann**: Sozialwissenschaftliche Datenanalyse. Vorlesung. TU Chemnitz

Marco **Giesselmann**: Bachelor- und Master-Kolloquium. Kolloquium. TU Chemnitz

Elisabeth **Liebau**: Zentrale Einflussfaktoren für die Integration von Zuwanderern in den Arbeitsmarkt. Proseminar. Universität Göttingen

Elisabeth **Liebau**: Analysepotential (inter-)nationaler Datengrundlagen für die Migrationsforschung. Masterseminar. Universität Göttingen

Elisabeth **Liebau**: Integration von Migranten und Geflüchteten—Replikation empirischer Studien. Masterseminar. Universität Göttingen

Elisabeth **Liebau**: Einführung in das SOEP mit Schwerpunkt auf das Analysepotential für die Migrations- und Integrationsforschung (Doktoranden). Blockseminar. Universität Göttingen

Holger **Lüthen**: Ökonomie des Wohlfahrtsstaats. Seminar. Freie Universität Berlin

David **Richter**: Pädagogische Psychologie. Vorlesung. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Diana **Schacht**, Luise **Burkhardt**: Vergleichende Umfrageforschung. Seminar. Freie Universität Berlin

Christian **Schmitt**: Forschungspraktikum Soziologie II / Demographie II. Forschungskolloquium. Universität Rostock

Christian **Schmitt**: Arbeit und soziale Ungleichheit im internationalen Vergleich. Seminar. Universität Rostock

Daniel **Schnitzlein**: Bachelor- und Master-Kolloquium Bildungsökonomik. Kolloquium. Leibniz-Universität Hannover

Daniel **Schnitzlein**: Bildungsökonomik / Arbeitsökonomik II. Vorlesung. Leibniz-Universität Hannover

Daniel **Schnitzlein**: Arbeitsökonomik—Labour Economics. Vorlesung. Leibniz-Universität Hannover

Cornie **Shupe**: Introduction to Economic Reasoning. Proseminar. Freie Universität Berlin

Short term special courses (September–December 2017)

Hannes **Kröger**: Einführung in die logistische Regression für SozialwissenschaftlerInnen. GESIS Workshop, November 8–10, 2017, Mannheim/Germany.

Nicolas **Legewie**: Qualitative Interviewing. 11th International Research Workshop (IRWS)—Methods for Ph.D., September 10–15, 2017, Sankelmark/Germany.

David **Richter**: Questionnaire Design. 11th International Research Workshop (IRWS)—Methods for Ph.D., September 10–15, 2017, Sankelmark/Germany.

David **Richter**, Lisa **Pagel**: Introduction to the Socio-Economic Panel Study. SOEPcampus@Uni Basel, November 9–10, 2017, Basel/Switzerland.

Andrea **Schäfer** and Elke **Holst**: Quantile Regression. 11th International Research Workshop (IRWS) - Methods for Ph.D., September 10–15, 2017, Sankelmark/Germany.

Gert G. **Wagner**: LIFE Fall Academy, MPI for Human Development and University of Zurich, Zurich/Switzerland.

SOEP visitors

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

König, Johannes, Freie Universität Berlin/Germany

Maxwell, Rahsaan, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC/USA

Morris, Katy, European University Institute, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI)/Italy

Neyse, Levent, Kiel Institute for the World Economy, Kiel/Germany

Sievert, Stephan, Freie Universität Berlin/Germany

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

Baron, Daniel, RWTH Aachen/Germany

Cano López, Tomás, Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona/Spain

Dahmann, Sarah, University of Sydney/Australia

Dochow, Stefan, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS)/Universität Bremen/Germany
 Emmler, Julian, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin/Germany
 Hartmann, Jörg, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen/Germany
 Krekel, Christian, London School of Economics and Political Science, London/UK
 Lagemann, Andreas, Hamburgisches WeltWirtschaftsinstitut (HWWI), Hamburg/Germany
 Lee, Jian, University of Luxembourg/Luxembourg
 Sauzet, Odile, Universität Bielefeld/Germany
 Scandurra, Rosario, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona/Spain
 Steckenleiter, Carina, Universität St. Gallen/Switzerland
 Stegmann, Andreas, CEMFI - Centro de Estudios Monetarios y Financieros, Madrid/Spain
 Stella, Luca, Universität Wuppertal/Germany
 Stoyanova, Anastasia, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin/Germany
 Tafasse, Wiktorija, University of Sussex, Brighton/UK
 Weisstanner, David, Universität Bern/Switzerland
 Zolitschka, Kim Alexandra, Universität Bielefeld/Germany

New data users

Prof. Johannes **Abeler**: Differences in saving patterns and preferences among migrants in Germany—the impact of language, norms and dynamic inconsistencies. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Oxford/UK.

Prof. Dr. Sascha **Alavi**: Untersuchung sozioökonomischer Zusammenhänge im Bereich des Vertriebsmanagements. Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Sales & Marketing Department, Bochum/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Silke **Anger**: Bildungs- und Erwerbsentscheidungen. Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, Lehrstuhl für VWL, insb. Bildungsökonomik, Bamberg/Germany.

Dr. Patrick **Arni**: Drivers of Individual income inequality: current evidence from Germany. University of Bristol, School of Economics, Finance and Management. Bristol/UK.

Prof. Dr. Frank **Asbrock**: Demokratischer Zusammenhalt in Sachsen (DeZiS), Technische Universität Chemnitz, Institut für Psychologie, Organisations- und Wirtschaftspsychologie, Chemnitz/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Johannes **Becker**: Humankapitalakkumulation von Migranten: Die Rolle der erwarteten Aufenthaltsdauer. Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Institut für Finanzwissenschaft I, Münster/Germany.

Prof. Jeanet Sinding **Bentzen**: Exposure of western German television on east German's political beliefs. University of Copenhagen, Department of Economics, Copenhagen/Denmark.

Dr. Annette **Bergemann**: Female employment dynamics. University of Bristol, Department of Economics, Bristol/UK.

Dr. Joanne **Blanden**: Job mismatch during the great recession. University of Surrey, School of Economics, Guilford/UK.

Prof. Dr. Katrin **Böhning-Gaese**: How does nature effect human well-being. Senckenberg Biodiversität- und Klimaforschungszentrum, Frankfurt a. Main/Germany.

Dr. Teodora **Boneva**: Maternal beliefs and labour supply. University College London, Economics Department, London/UK

Dr. Mark **Bowden**: Predictors of religious conviction and attendance at service. Examine whether relative levels of education and income are related to levels of attendance and religious conviction. Swinburne University of Technology, Department of Accounting, Economics and Finance, Hawthorn Melbourne/Australia.

Prof. Dr. John **Brown**: Educational systems' effect on the labor market outcomes of immigrant youth: a comparison of the United States and Germany. Clark

University, Department of Economics, Worcester, MA/USA.

Assistant Prof. Paolo **Brunori**: Inequality of opportunity and social mobility. Università degli studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Department of Economics and Finance, Bari/Italy.

Prof. Olga **Cantó Sánchez**: The role of tax-benefit systems in shaping economic insecurity in the EU. Universidad de Alcalá, Economics Department, Alcalá de Henares (Madrid)/Spain.

Liliana **Cano**, PhD: The effect of indebtedness and temporary working contracts on wage-growth. Université Paris 13, CEPN-Centre d'Economie de l' Université Paris-Nord, Villetaneuse/France.

Prof. Dr. Sarah **Carol**: Strukturelle Integration von Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund, geographische Mobilität und Wohlergehen. Universität zu Köln, Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, Cologne/Germany.

Dr. Adrian **Chadi**: Short-term and long-term effects of TV consumption—evidence from a natural experiment in Germany. Universität Konstanz, Personalökonomik, Konstanz/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Vidhi **Chhaochharia**: Time series variation in childcare provision in Germany. University of Miami, Department of Finance, Coral Gables, FL/USA.

Dr. Holger **Chischinsky**: Analyse der Armutsquote in Abhängigkeit von Leistungen der Grundsicherung. Institut Wohnen und Umwelt, Darmstadt/Germany.

Stanislaw **Cichocki**, PhD: Influence of the smoking consumption on the labor market and empirical analysis. University of Warsaw, Faculty of Economic Science, Warsaw/Poland.

Dr. Aleida **Cobas Valdés**: Social mobility of immigrants in the European countries. University of the Basque Country, Applied Economics II, Bilbao/Spain.

Prof. Dr. Rui **Dang**: Health inequalities between Turkish immigrants and Germans in Germany. Istanbul Technical University, Department of Economics, Istanbul/Turkey.

Prof. Bruno **Decreuse**: Determinants of investments in education. Aix-Marseille University, Faculty of Economics and Management, Les Milles/France.

Prof. Sanford E. **Devoe**: The psychology of instrumental socializing. University of California, Anderson School of Management, Los Angeles, CA/USA.

Dr. Heather **Dickey**: Labour market discrimination in West and East Germany: a comparative econometric analysis. University of Aberdeen, Business School, Aberdeen, Scotland/UK.

Prof. Dr. Hasan **Doluca**: Einkommen der Haushalte. Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg Mosbach, Quantitative Volkswirtschaftslehre, Mosbach/Germany.

Prof. Maurice **MacDonald**: Social comparisons and their consequences for financial wellness. Kansas State University, Institute of Personal Financial Planning, Manhattan, KS/USA.

Prof. Dr. Lena **Dräger**: What drives educational achievement for immigrants and natives? Evidence from Germany. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Chair of International Macroeconomics, Mainz/Germany.

Dr. Björn **Egner**: Angstmacher Agenda 2010? Der Einfluss der Arbeitsmarktpolitik im Rahmen der Agenda 2010 auf das wirtschaftliche Sicherheitsgefühl der deutschen Bevölkerung. Technische Universität Darmstadt, Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Darmstadt/Germany.

Prof. Marina **Di Giacomo**: Risk attitude and time preference in financial and health decisions. Università di Torino, School of Management and Economics. Torino/Italy.

Prof. Anna **Grzymala-Busse**: Understanding political discontent and the determinants of partisanship in Germany. Stanford University, Department of Political Science, Stanford, CA/USA.

Assistant Prof. Andreas **Gulyas**, PhD: Economic assimilation of immigrants in Germany. Universität Mannheim, Abteilung Volkswirtschaftslehre, Mannheim/Germany.

Prof. Brit **Grosskopf**: Structural transformation: feedbacks from human capital and capital embodied technology adoption. University of Exeter, Department of Economics, Exeter/UK.

Dr. Andrew **Harkins**: What is the statistically optimal ratio between anxiety and income? University of Warwick, Department of Economics, Coventry/UK.

Dr. Steffen **Heinrich**: The politics of structural labour market reforms in Germany and Japan. German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), Tokyo/Japan.

Prof. Dr. Gerd **Hilligweg**: Wählergruppen begünstigende Wirtschaftspolitik-Mythos oder Realität. Jade Hochschule, Fachbereich Wirtschaft, Wilhelmshaven/Germany.

Oshrat **Hochman**, PhD: Re-partnering and personality traits. GESIS—Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Abteilung Dauerbeobachtung der Gesellschaft, Mannheim/Germany.

Prof. Gizem **Hülür**: Individuelle Unterschiede in Verläufen des affektiven Wohlbefindens und der Lebenszufriedenheit. Universität Zurich, Psychologisches Institut, Zurich/Switzerland.

Dr. Zsófia S. **Ignácz**: How do attitudes towards hard work affect the subjective well-being cost of becoming unemployed? Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Soziologie, Berlin/Germany.

Dr. Christos A. **Ioannou**: What was the impact of recognizing apprenticeship programs as a certified qualification on unemployment in Germany. University of Southampton, Department of Economics, Southampton/UK.

Dr. Edwin **Ip**: Stability of preferences and traits. Monash University, Behaviour Works, Clayton, Victoria/Australia.

Valerie **Jarvis**: Assessing labor market developments up to and since the crisis. European Central Bank, Directorate General Economics, Frankfurt a. Main/Germany.

Dr. Steffen **Kailitz**: Demokratischer Zusammenhalt in Sachsen (DeZiS). Hannah-Arendt-Institut für Totalitarismusforschung e.V. an der TU Dresden, Dresden/Germany.

Dr. Serhat **Karakayali**: Einfluss kommunaler Integrationspolitiken auf Integrationsverläufe von Flüchtlingen in Berlin. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berliner Institut für empirische Integrations- und Migrationsforschung, Berlin/Germany.

Dr. Ulas **Karakoc**: Political economy of inequality and immigration. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Fakultät, Berlin/Germany.

Dr. Christian **Kellner**: The effects of the introduction of minimum wages for Germany. University of Southampton, Department of Economics, Southampton/UK.

Assistant Prof. Patrik **Kline**: Promotion practices, job mobility and earnings inequality: an empirical Analysis. University of California, Berkeley, CA/USA.

Prof. Dr. Andreas **Klocke**: Eine Lebensverlaufsperspektive sozialer Ungleichheit im Jugendalter. Forschungszentrum Demografischer Wandel (FZDW), Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences, Frankfurt a. Main/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Thorsten **Köhler**: Sozioökonomischer Status der Eltern und Leistungserfolg der Kinder. Katholische Hochschule Nordrhein-Westfalen, Sozialwesen, Cologne/Germany.

Prof. Michael **Krause**: Untersuchung der regionalen Unterschiede in Lebenszufriedenheit, Persönlichkeitsentwicklung, Wahlverhalten und ökonomischer Entwicklung in Deutschland. Universität zu Köln, Center for Macroeconomic Research, Cologne/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Helmut **Krcmar**: Das Kündigungsverhalten von IT-Mitarbeitern. Technische Universität München, Fakultät für Informatik, Lehrstuhl für Wirtschaftsinformatik, Munich/Germany.

Prof. Torben **Krings**: „Gute“ schlechte Jobs? Die Entwicklung der ausländischen Niedriglohnbeschäftigung vor dem Hintergrund des wirtschaftlichen Strukturwandels (1984-2014). Johannes Kepler Universität, Institut für Soziologie, Linz/Austria.

Prof. Lars **Kuchinke**: Die Auswirkungen atypischer Arbeitsverhältnisse auf Psyche und Gesundheit. International Psychoanalytic University, Methodenlehre und Evaluation, Berlin/Germany.

Dr. René **Leicht**: Analyse des Gründungspotentials und Arbeitsmarktintegration von Geflüchteten. Universität Mannheim, Abteilung Betriebswirtschaftslehre, Mannheim/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Thomas **Lenk**: Einkommens- und Vermögensverteilung in Deutschland und Europa. Universität Leipzig, Institut für öffentliche Finanzen und Public Management, Leipzig/Germany.

Dr. Ilse **Lindenlaub**: Multi-dimensional job ladders. Yale University, Department of Economics, New Haven, CT/USA.

Dr. Susanne **Lochner**: Kinder- und Jugendmigrationsreport. Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Kinder und Kinderbetreuung, Munich/Germany.

Dr. Niall G. **MacKenzie**: How do people who are vulnerably-employed mitigate lower income with their

personality in order to manifest well-being? University of Strathclyde, Hunter Centre for Entrepreneurship, Glasgow/UK.

Stephanie **Matthes**: Aufbau einer Daten- und Informationsbasis für eine regelmäßige Berichterstattung zum Thema "Geflüchtete". Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung (BIBB), Bonn/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Ashoka **Mody**: Intergenerational mobility and youth unemployment: the case of Europe. Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton, NJ/USA.

Prof. Johanna **Muckenhuber**: Die Überprüfung der Auswirkung von Arbeitslosigkeit auf den Zusammenhang zwischen Sozialkapital und Lebenszufriedenheit bzw. auf die Menge an Sozialkapital. Karl-Franzens Universität Graz, Institut für Soziologie, Vienna/Austria.

Dr. Milena **Nikolova**: Citizenship and inequality perceptions. University of Groningen, Faculty of Economics and Business, Groningen/NL

Dr. Florian **Oswald**: Evaluation der Beschäftigungs- und Lohneffekte des Mindestlohns in Deutschland. SciencesPo Paris, Department of Economics, Paris/France.

Dr. Siegmund **Otto**: Wie hängen Narzissmus und Persönlichkeit mit sozioökonomischen Variablen, Umweltschutzverhalten und verschiedenen affektiven und kognitiven Variablen zusammen? Universität Hohenheim, Fachgebiet für Wirtschafts- und Organisationspsychologie, Friedrichshafen/Germany.

Prof. Henry **Overman**: Parental leave and the gender pay gap. London School of Economics and Political Science, What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth, London/UK.

Dr. Stefanie **Pakura**: Gender and entrepreneurship. Universität Hamburg, Professur für BWL, insbesondere Digitale Märkte, Hamburg/Germany.

Prof. Emmanuele **Pavolini**: Effects of welfare state on the employment structure in Europe. Università degli Studi di Macerata, Department of Political Science, Communication and International Relations, Macerata/Italy.

Chiara **Peroni**: Subjective well-being predicts unemployment: evidence from longitudinal data in the United States and Germany. STATEC Research, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, Luxembourg/Luxembourg.

Prof. Jonas **Pontusson**: Representation of labor market outsiders by trade unions in British, German and Swiss reforms between the early 1990s and the 2000s. Université de Genève, Sciences de la Société, Geneva/Switzerland.

Olga **Popova**, PhD: Citizenship and inequality perceptions. Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies, IOS Regensburg, Regensburg/Germany.

Prof. Alison **Preston**: Explaining variation in employment earnings within and across countries using the CNEF data. The University of Western Australia, Economic Discipline Group. Perth/Australia.

Prof. Dr. Jörg **Prokop**: Research project on gender, risk propensity, and equity-based crowdfunding. Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Fakultät II-Betriebswirtschaftslehre, Oldenburg/Germany.

Dr. Christian **Rademacher**: Zusammenhang zwischen Lebenserwartung und Einkommen. Universität Passau, Lehrprofessur für Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung, Passau/Germany.

Prof. Michele **Raitano**: Multi-dimensional measurement of intergenerational mobility of status. Sapienza Università di Roma, Dipartimento di Economia e Diritto, Rome/Italy.

Prof. Enrico **Retto**: Analysis of determinants and effects of applying for the recognition of foreign-acquired certifications, with particular attention to the Anerkennungsgesetz of 2012. University of Trento, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Trento/Italy.

Dr. David **Richter**: Generation Y—do you still need a relationship to be happy? Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Psychologie, Berlin/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Olaf **Rieck**: Unternehmertum in Deutschland: Ein Vergleich zwischen Einwohnern mit und ohne Migrationshintergrund. Hochschule Worms, Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Worms/Germany.

Prof. Lise **Rochaix**: Do health shocks impact individuals' perception of control? Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne University and Paris School of Economics, Paris/France.

Prof. Dr. Edeltraut **Roller**: Demokratieunterstützung und Religiosität von Geflüchteten in Deutschland. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Vergleichende Politikwissenschaft, Mainz/Germany.

Dr. Michael **Roslon**: Konsumverhalten und Freizeitgestaltung. Hochschule Fresenius, Tourismus-, Hotel- und Eventmanagement, Düsseldorf/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Heinz **Rothgang**: Auswirkungen einer Bürgerversicherung in der gesetzlichen Krankenversicherung und der sozialen Pflegeversicherung. Universität Bremen, SOCIUM-Forschungszentrum Ungleichheit und Sozialpolitik, Bremen/Germany.

Prof. Dr. David **Scheffer**: Welchen Beitrag kann die neue Erwartungstheorie (Kahnemann/Tversky) zur Erklärung der jüngsten Wahlerfolge der AfD bei den Landtagswahlen und der Bundestagswahl 2017 leisten? Nordakademie Graduate School, Wirtschaftspsychologie, Hamburg/Germany.

Associate Prof. Susanne **Scheibe**: How are age differences in emotional functioning influenced by career experiences? University of Groningen, Department of Psychology, Groningen/The Netherlands.

Prof. Dr. Hannah **Schildberg-Hörisch**: Selbstkontrolle—Determinanten und Konsequenzen. Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf, Angewandte Mikroökonomie, DICE, Düsseldorf/Germany.

Prof. Sylke **Schnepf**: Energy poverty measures—does the choice of measurement impact on the results found? European Commission Italy, DG Joint Research Center, Ispra/Italy.

Prof. Dr. Thomas **Schwartz**: Aufkommens- und Verteilungswirkungen eines BGE. Universität Augsburg, Unternehmensführung und Organisation, Augsburg/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Renate **Soellner**: Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren für die psychische Gesundheit von Kindern mit Migrationshintergrund in Deutschland. Universität Hildesheim, Forschungsmethoden und Evaluation, Hildesheim/Germany.

Dr. Margarita **Stolarova**: Methodenstudie—Qualität in der Kindertageseinrichtung (MS-Kita). Deutsches Jugendinstitut DJI, Abteilung Kinder und Kinderbetreuung, Munich/Germany.

Prof. Dr. Jan-Egbert **Sturm**: Gesundheitliche Auswirkungen von Arbeitszeit. ETH Zürich KOF, Konjunkturforschungsstelle, Zurich/Switzerland.

Bernard **Thiry** (Directeur Général): The Economics of Temporary Migrations—Motives, Impediments and Effects. Université de Liège, Economie, Liège/Belgium.

Prof. Andrea **Weber**: Labor market in post-soviet environment: wage gap in reunified Germany. Central European University, Department of Economics and Business, Budapest/Hungary.

Assistant Prof. Daniela **Weber**: Lebenslanges Lernen in einer alternden Wissensökonomie—Return on education. Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien, Health Economics and Policy, Vienna/Austria.

Dr. Simon **Weber**: Integrating collective models and matching models of the marriage market. University of Chicago, Becker Friedman Institute, Chicago, IL/USA.

Dr. Christopher **Wiese**: Longitudinal relations between work and non-work well-being. Purdue University, Department of Psychological Sciences, West Lafayette, IN/USA.

SOEP publications

Recently Published

Journal Publications

Mostly young, female, and well-educated: Vegetarians and vegans display specific characteristics and personality traits

According to a recent study based on SOEP data, around 6 percent of the German population are primarily or completely vegetarian or vegan. This group has a somewhat different personality structure than meat-eaters: They are more open to new experiences, more liberal, more politically interested, and are generally more trusting in other people. However, according to the self-reported SOEP data, they are also slightly less conscientious. Furthermore, most vegetarians and vegans, or people who eat a primarily vegetarian or vegan diet, are younger, female, and well-educated. The study, authored by psychologists Tamara **Pfeiler** and Boris **Egloff** of the University of Mainz, was published recently in the journal *Appetite*.

Increasing numbers of people are deciding to follow vegetarian diets. “Yet we still know very little about what individual personality differences accompany this decision,” explains Tamara Pfeiler. What percentage of people in Germany actually follow a vegan or vegetarian diet? And what personality differences exist between vegans and vegetarians on the one hand and people who eat meat on the other? To answer these questions, Pfeiler and Egloff analyzed a sample of data on more than 5,000 respondents in the SOEP Innovation Sample, a subsample of the SOEP, at two points in time. In the first study from 2014, 2.5 percent of respondents reported being vegetarian and 0.3 percent reported being vegan. Respondents who followed

a vegetarian and vegan diet were, on average, more often female, younger, and had a higher level of education than those who reported eating meat. The vegan and vegetarian group also had higher values for openness to new experiences, political interest, and liberal attitudes when compared to the group of meat-eaters.

The second study conducted in the following year, 2015, also included individuals who reported being largely but not completely vegan or vegetarian. In total, 6 percent of respondents reported being largely or completely vegetarian (5.4 percent) or vegan (0.6 percent). The second study showed slightly different results from the first: the majority of respondents who followed a largely or completely vegetarian or vegan diet were still women, younger, and better educated, but they also had a higher net household income. Furthermore, they were not only more open and more liberal; they also showed lower levels of conscientiousness and higher values for trust in other people.

The study shows, first, that the percentage of the population that is vegan or vegetarian differs depending on how one defines a “vegetarian diet” and how this is used in the survey. Second, the differences in openness, conscientiousness, and trust, as well as political interest and conservatism between vegans and vegetarians on the one hand and people who eat meat on the other persist when controlling for age, gender, and level of education. “We found that there are individual differences between vegetarians and meat-eaters in age, education, and gender, as well as certain personality traits and political views. But we also found that particularly with the personality traits, the effects are very small,” summarizes Pfeiler.

Pfeiler, Tamara M., and Boris Egloff. 2018. Examining the “Veggie” personality: Results from a representative German sample. *Appetite* 120 (January 2018), 246-255. (<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2017.09.005>) (Pre-published 2017: *SOEPpapers* 941. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

Economic Bulletin

In Germany, approximately 1.8 million workers eligible for the minimum wage are earning less

The introduction of the minimum wage in Germany led to significant increases in wages – However, around seven percent of eligible workers earn less than minimum wage, with the marginally employed and employees at small businesses being

particularly affected – When one also takes into account workers who are not eligible for a minimum wage, such as freelancers, a total of around 4.4 million people in Germany earned less than 8.50 euros gross per hour in 2016 – Inspection and sanctions mechanisms need to be improved as do methods for recording work hours

A new study from the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin) and the University of Potsdam shows that while the introduction of a minimum wage has led to a significant increase in low wages, not every worker who has the right to a minimum wage is being compensated accordingly.

Based on information provided by workers about their monthly wages and work hours within the long-term study Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), the authors of this report calculated that in 2016, 1.8 million people who were eligible for the minimum wage were actually earning less than 8.50 euros gross per hour – the minimum wage at the time – based on their contractual work hours. This figure has dropped by a million since 2014, before the minimum wage was introduced, but is still equivalent to seven percent of all eligible employees. This estimate is significantly higher than the official numbers which are based on information from employers (approximately 1.1 million in 2016).

If the employees’ actual hourly wages, which are calculated by using the actual work time instead of the contractual work time, are taken into account, the number of those being paid less than minimum wage rises from 1.8 to 2.6 million people in 2016, according to SOEP data. However, this number does not automatically indicate how many workers were unjustifiably earning less than minimum wage, as there are workers who voluntarily work unpaid overtime – a phenomenon that plays a role along the entire wage scale.

To many workers, the laws regarding the minimum wage do not apply. This is the case for freelancers, trainees, and employees in industries that arranged longer transition periods. With this group also included, a total of 4.4 million workers earned less than 8.50 euros per hour based on their contractual work hours in 2016, while 6.7 million earned less based on their actual work hours, proving the existence of a large low-income sector.

Minimum wage regulation is circumvented in many cases

“Obviously – and not at all unexpectedly – the minimum wage law is not being implemented on

a one-to-one basis in every company,” comments Alexandra Fedorets, an author of the study. “Customs inspections results and countless media reports point to circumvention strategies through nontransparent or unofficial work time arrangements.”

In a separate survey on behalf of SOEP in August / September 2017, around four percent of the respondents indicated they were personally affected by their employer’s attempts to avoid paying minimum wage. A further 17 percent indicated that they knew someone who was affected by such attempts.

“It is noticeable that some groups of wage earners who are compensated below the minimum wage are particularly affected, such as the marginally employed, employees in small companies, and foreign nationals. Women are also more affected than men, and workers in the east more than workers in the west,” says Marco Caliendo, professor at the University of Potsdam and co-author of the study. Based on their actual work time, 13 percent of all eligible women earn less than what they should, twice as many as men (six percent). Forty-three percent of marginally employed workers are not paid enough. In eastern Germany, this is 15 percent of all eligible employees (nine percent in western Germany).

Strong increase in low wages

Although some eligible employees are still not earning enough after the introduction of the minimum wage, its introduction in 2015 led to strong wage increases in the lower wage bracket. In the lowest wage decile, the ten percent of employees earning the least, wages rose by 15 percent between 2014 and 2016. Before 2014, the two-year wage growth rate for these workers was around two percent.

“One of the goals of introducing the minimum wage has been achieved: low wages have been boosted significantly,” says Fedorets. “Now everything must be done to ensure that everyone who has the legal right to a minimum wage is paid accordingly.”

The study authors see both a need for political action and a considerable need for improvement in documentation and investigation and sanctions mechanisms—contrary to the demands of employers’ associations, which argue for a relaxation of documentation requirements and investigations. Currently, customs inspections are not comprehensive; rather, they are performed in a risk-based manner, meaning they are performed where sys-

tematic violations are expected. Stricter requirements when it comes to recording work hours might also increase the efficiency of the inspections.

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Upcoming Conferences/Workshops 2018

July 4-5, 2018	EVA-MIN Closing conference
July 19-20, 2018	SOEP 2018 13th International German Socio-Economic Panel User Conference July 19-20, 2018, at Berlin Branden- burg Academy of Sciences

Impressum

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2018 German Stata Users Group meeting

Date:	June 22, 2018
Venue:	University of Konstanz
Cost:	Meeting only: 45 €(students 35 €) Workshop only: 65 € Workshop and Meeting: 85 €
Submission deadline:	March 1, 2018

Call for Presentations

We would like to announce the 16th German Stata Users Group meeting to be held Friday, June 22, 2018 at:

University of Konstanz
Universitätsstraße 10
78464 Konstanz

All Stata users, from Germany and elsewhere, or those interested in learning about Stata, are invited to attend.

Presentations are sought on topics that include the following:

- User-written Stata programs
- Case studies of research or teaching using Stata
- Discussions of data management problems
- Reviews of analytic issues
- Surveys or critiques of Stata facilities in specific fields, etc.

The conference language will be English, due to the international nature of the meeting and the participation of non-German guest speakers.

Submission guidelines

If you are interested in presenting a paper, please submit an abstract by email to one of the scientific organizers (max 200 words). The deadline for submissions is **March 1, 2018**. Presentations should be 20 minutes or shorter.

Registration

Participants are asked to travel at their own expense. There will be a small conference fee to cover costs for refreshments and lunch. There will also be an optional informal meal at a restaurant in Konstanz on Friday evening at additional cost.

You can enroll by contacting Tim Prenzel by email or by writing or phoning.

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Dittrich & Partner Consulting GmbH
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The final program, cost, and venue will be circulated in April 2018.

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Im Jahr 2018 verleiht die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute e.V. (ASI) zum dritten Mal den ASI-Nachwuchspreis. Dieser richtet sich an Nachwuchswissenschaftler/innen, die an einem ASI-Mitgliedsinstitut beschäftigt oder persönliches Mitglied der ASI sind. Mit dem Preis werden herausragende Beiträge zur sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung prämiert. Er wird in diesem Jahr in zwei Kategorien vergeben:

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2. Artikel mit einer Fragestellung aus dem Bereich der Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung

Über die Verleihung des Preises, der in beiden Kategorien mit 500,- € dotiert ist, entscheidet der Vorstand der ASI.

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- Die Autorin/der Autor (bzw. einer der Autoren) des Artikels war während der Entstehungszeit des Artikels an einem ASI-Mitgliedsinstitut beschäftigt oder ist persönliches Mitglied der ASI.
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Einzureichen sind:

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Einsendungen mit Angabe der Kategorie, für welche die Bewerbung erfolgt, bitte bis spätestens 1. April 2018 an:

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