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SOEP Survey Papers
Series D – Variable Descriptions and Coding

SOEP-IS 2023 – DIPS3_CALLS: Short Surveys After Calls (DIPS Project)

Michael Krämer, Vanessa Brandes, Martin Gerike, Yannick Roos, Ramona Schoedel, Cornelia Wrzus, and David Richter

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DIW Berlin
German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)
Mohrenstr. 58
10117 Berlin
Germany

soeppapers@diw.de

The German Socio Economic Panel at DIW Berlin

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The file dips3_calls is part of a collection, which is released with doi:10.5684/soep.is.2023.

Contents

1 Introduction

Overall Project Description

The DIPS3 study was part of a larger DFG-funded project on "Personality and social relationship dynamics: Short- and medium-term processes in daily life" with Cornelia Wrzus and David Richter as principal investigators. This project had the overall goal to investigate the dynamic, interdependent short-term and medium-term processes that define multiple social relationships and to better understand how these processes differ between people depending on diverse personality characteristics. To this aim, several modes of data collection were employed jointly, such as active daily diary assessments and passive smartphone sensing of behavioral indicators related to social contact (for measurement properties of these social contact indicators, see Roos et al., 2023). The project was given Institutional Review Board approval by Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (Process Number: 2018JGU-psychEK-002).

DIPS3 Data Collection

The third part of data collection within this project was integrated into the SOEP-IS in wave 2022 with the goal of recruiting members of this already existing panel study to take part in an additional, opt-in data collection with a smartphone app. As reported in Roos et al. (2024), 2,507 participants took part in the SOEP-IS study in 2022 of which 1,322 (53%) reported initial interest in the smartphone study and 844 (34%) fulfilled all requirements (i.e., regularly using a smartphone running on Android Version 6.1 or higher). Finally, roughly 15% of the 2022 SOEP-IS sample, that is, N = 386 participants, took part in the 14-day smartphone study and answered at least one daily diary. A detailed examination of sample selectiviy and different person-related sampling biases associated with selection into mobile sensing studies (including the DIPS3 study) will be available in Schoedel et al. (2024).
At the end of the 2022 interview, SOEP-IS respondents were asked if they owned a smartphone running on Android OS Version 6.1 or higher and if they were interested in participating in an additional 14-day smartphone study. Those who agreed to participate were sent a postal invitation to take part in the study along with instructions on how to install and set up the PhoneStudy app which runs on Android OS (for more information on the app, see https://phonestudy.org/en/). Respondents were informed during the onboarding process about the study procedure and data protection. Informed consent was obtained during the setup of the app.
After the installation of the app, respondents received daily notifications to fill out a brief questionnaire on their mood and social interactions each evening for 14 days. Questionnaires were available each day from 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m. of the following day. Respondents were instructed to answer the questionnaire right before going to bed and received up to two reminders between 8:00 p.m. and 12:00 a.m. Additionally, smartphone sensing ran on the respondents' phones, passively gathering data on anonymized social interactions, phone and app usage, and contact entries. Respondents received 40€ for participation.
Additional study documentation materials including the wording of all items in English and German, the recruitment flyer, and a report on different app versions can be found on https://osf.io/zhc49/. Here, we only present the translated, English version of the items.

Surveys After Calls

Raw data of smartphone sensing cannot be shared publicly due to privacy concerns and potential identification of respondents due to the richness of these data, especially when

linked with the SOEP-IS panel data. Therefore, for this data release, we selected only the most meaningful behavioral indicators and aggregated them over time.
The third of the three DIPS3 datasets includes the short, event-triggered surveys that appeared on the research app after a call was made on the smartphone (only via the native calls apps and not via other messenger apps).
For the other two datasets, see:
Aggregated on the daily level:
https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.936884.de/diw_ssp1430.pdf
Aggregated on the hourly level:
https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.936886.de/diw_ssp1431.pdf
Data can be linked via the "pid" and "n_days" identifers.

References

Roos, Y., Krämer, M. D., Richter, D., Schoedel, R., & Wrzus, C. (2023). Does Your Smartphone "Know" Your Social Life? A Methodological Comparison of Day Reconstruction, Experience Sampling, and Mobile Sensing. Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science, 6(3), 1–12.
https://doi.org/10.1177/25152459231178738
Roos, Y., Krämer, M. D., Richter, D., & Wrzus, C. (2024). Persons in contexts: The role of social networks and social density for the dynamic regulation of face-to-face interactions in daily life. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. Advance online publication.
https://doi.org/10.1037/pspp0000512
Schoedel, R., Reiter, T., Krämer, M. D., Roos, Y., Bühner, M., Richter, D., Mehl, M. R., & Wrzus, C. (2024). Person-Related Selection Bias in Mobile Sensing Research: Robust Findings from Two Panel Studies [Manuscript submitted for publication].

2 Identifiers

Data was processed by adding general identifiers to track study progress over time and provide easier filtering.

pid – Person ID

1233703		1
1247702		30
1344403		67
2001401		8
2037404		30
2043004		38
2052103		22
...	(275 rows omitted)	4318
41822501		8
41822502		17
41824401		2
41824901		1
41827601		33
41830701		14
41833601		40

Same person identifier as in SOEP-IS data files
For more information, contact: https://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.936886.de/diw_ssp1431.pdfhttps://www.diw.de/documents/publikationen/73/diw_01.c.936886.de/diw_ssp1431.pdf

subsample – Subsample

0	[0] no	3755
1	[1] yes	874

During the study period, an older, outdated app version was distributed for a restricted time window due to a technical error (N = 72 with outdated version; N = 313 with correct version). This older app version differed slightly in some wordings of the daily diary items. Here, we present documentation for the correct app version that the majority of respondents installed. For more details on this matter and an extensive comparison of the two app versions, see OSF repository.
https://osf.io/zhc49/

syear – Survey Year

2022	4629

n_diary – Questionnaire Count

1	334
2	395
3	353
4	315
5	387
6	387
7	350
8	324
9	307
10	280
11	273
12	249
13	193
14	175
-1	307

Counts the number of answered daily diaries starting at 1.

n_days – Study Day Count

1	334
2	399
3	328
4	283
5	363
6	390
7	393
8	326
9	331
10	277
11	297
12	326
13	284
14	294
15	4

Counts the number of days after installation starting with 1 at the day after installation where the first daily diary was available to be answered. In contrast to n_diary, this variable takes into account when respondents fill out a questionnaire the following day or have gaps when they skipped a questionnaire.

n_call – Call Count ID

1		1808
2		1043
3		623
4		399
5		258
6		165
7		103
...	(18 rows omitted)	220
26		2
27		2
28		2
29		1
30		1
31		1
32		1

Counts the number of calls per person and per study day starting at 1.

day – Day of the Week

0	[0] Monday	788
1	[1] Tuesday	736

2	[2] Wednesday	671
3	[3] Thursday	708
4	[4] Friday	669
5	[5] Saturday	440
6	[6] Sunday	310
-1		307

weekend – Weekend

0	[0] no	3572
1	[1] yes	750
-1		307

3 Calls

trig_partner – Type of Interaction Partner

1	[1] Partner	885
2	[2] Children	485
3	[3] Other family members	714
4	[4] Friends	725
5	[5] Coworkers	499
6	[6] Strangers	411
7	[7] Others	570
-2	[-2] Does not apply	340

trig_valence – Valence of Call

1	[1] 1 = unpleasant	86
2	[2] 2	95
3	[3] 3	139
4	[4] 4	388
5	[5] 5	663
6	[6] 6	1067
7	[7] 7 = pleasant	1813
-2	[-2] Does not apply	378

The answers is given on a 7-point Likert scale from 1 to 7, with anchors “unpleasant” and “pleasant”.