

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

SOEP 2022

**The Opportunities and Challenges of Technological Change
and Digitalization**

June 30 – July 1, 2022 at DIW Berlin, Mohrenstr. 58, 10117 Berlin

Welcome to the 14th International German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) User Conference at the German Institute of Economic Research (DIW Berlin)! The biennial SOEP User Conference offers a forum for discussing recent SOEP-based research with colleagues from a wide range of disciplines, including sociology, economics, demography, political science, public health, and psychology. Over the last years, the “family” of SOEP studies has grown to include a number of innovative new studies, and the increasing interest in these datasets is reflected in the presentations at the conference.

Due to the pandemic situation in the last years, the SOEP Conference had to be suspended in 2020. Now after four years break the SOEP Conference can finally take place again. We are all the more pleased to be able to connect with you again and we are happy to have received many excellent submissions. This program provides information on the 13 parallel sessions and more than 50 presentations. We hope you enjoy the 2022 SOEP User Conference, with lots of exciting talks and opportunities to meet and network with other researchers from the SOEP community.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the conference!

Your local organizing team Theresa Entringer, Philipp Lersch, Carsten Schröder, and Janina Britzke

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE VENUE German Institute for Economic Research	3
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE	4
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS.....	4
BEST PAPER PRIZE AND FELIX BÜCHEL AWARD	4
COVID-19 PROTECTIVE MEASURES Voluntary.....	5
DETAILED TIMETABLE THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 2022	6
DETAILED TIMETABLE FRIDAY, JULY 1, 2022	9
THURSDAY, June 30, 2022	12
Parallel Sessions 1-3	12
Parallel Sessions 4-6	21
Poster Session	31
FRIDAY, July 1, 2022	34
Parallel Sessions 7-9	34
Parallel Sessions 10-13	43
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	55
GENERAL INFORMATION A-Z	59

THE VENUE | German Institute for Economic Research

Address:

German Institute for Economic Research – DIW Berlin

Main entrance Mohrenstr. 58, 10117 Berlin/Germany



If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us!

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SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

[Marco Caliendo](#), University of Potsdam

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[Pia Schober](#), Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

[Carsten Schröder](#), DIW Berlin/SOEP and FU Berlin

[Olaf Struck](#), University of Bamberg

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

We are pleased to announce as keynote speakers:

[Prof. Dr. Anja Abendroth](#)
Bielefeld University / Germany

[Prof. Arne L. Kalleberg, Ph.D](#)
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill / USA

BEST PAPER PRIZE AND FELIX BÜCHEL AWARD

The [Society of Friends](#) of the DIW Berlin will honor the best papers presented at the conference with the [Joachim R. Frick Memorial Prize](#). The SOEP2022 scientific program committee will act as a jury and will present the award at the end of the conference.

In the tradition of previous conferences, the SOEP 2022 honors one SOEP user who best demonstrates the qualities of excellence in scholarship with the award dedicated to the memory of [Felix Büchel](#). The award ceremony takes place at the end of the conference and the prize sponsor is also the Society of Friends of the DIW Berlin, VdF.

COVID-19 PROTECTIVE MEASURES | Voluntary

The following regulations are meant to minimize the risk of getting infected with the coronavirus at the conference and to protect guests, organizers, and employees who participate in the event. Due to the rising covid-19 numbers, we strongly recommend that you adhere to the following voluntary precautions:

- Please wear an FFP2 mask (wherever possible).
- Try to maintain distance to other participants (of 1.5 meters if possible).
- For better tracking of infections, use the provided QR-code to check in.
- Avoid simultaneous use of elevators.
- Pay attention to hygiene (coughing and sneezing rules, hand hygiene, do not touch your face).
- If there are signs of infection (e.g. fever, dry cough, breathing problems, loss of sense of smell/taste, sore throat, aching limbs), do not attend the conference.

Other important arrangements:

- Hand sanitizer is provided in hallways and in front of rooms.
- Windows will be opened regularly to air out the rooms during the event.
- Air filters are available in each room and will be used permanently.

DETAILED TIMETABLE THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 2022

Pre-Registration before Conference on June 29, between 4-6 p.m., in front of E. Ostrom Hall, 1st floor

08:15 – 09:00 **Registration** (in front of Elinor Ostrom Hall, 1st floor)

09:00 – 10:30 **Plenary Session I** (Elinor Ostrom Hall, 1st floor)

Welcome Address

Dr. Stefan J. Stupp, *Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)*

Recent Developments in the SOEP

Prof. Dr. Stefan Liebig, *Director of SOEP*
+ SOEP Team Members

10:30 Coffee Break

11:00 – 13:00 **Parallel Sessions**
Parallel Session 1: Non-standard Work Arrangements
(Chair: Johannes Seebauer, Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor)

Take It Easy! How Flexible Work Arrangements Bust the Commuting Life Satisfaction Nexus (**Marco Kühne**)

Wage growth after temporary employment in the UK and Germany: Disentangling compensation and stigmatization from a within and between employer perspective (**Sophia Fauser**)

Measuring employment precarity in a longitudinal and cross-country perspective – a sequence-based approach (**Katarzyna Kopycka and Anna Kiersztyn**)

The Role of Social Networks for Worker Beliefs about Outside Options in the Low-Wage Sector (**Valentina Consiglio**) **CANCELED**

Parallel Session 2: Data Linkage and Open Science
(Chair: Jan Goebel, Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor)

Counteracting the replication crisis: The availability of analysis code for SOEP studies (**Jan Marcus**) **CANCELED**

Nonresponse in Organizational Surveys: Evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel Linked Employer-Employee Survey (SOEP-LEE2) (**Wenzel Matiaske, Stefan Liebig, Martina Maas, Christoph Halbmeier, Torben Dall Schmidt**)

Do natural disasters affect the concerns about climate change? Evidence from linking geo-referenced data on natural disasters to survey responses (**Sachintha Fernando, Christoph Wunder**)

Spatially Linking Objective Air Quality Data and a Micro-Level Panel Survey Shows: Selective Mobility Contributes to Immigrants' Higher Exposure to Environmental Pollution (**Felix Bader, Henning Best, Ingmar Ehler, Tobias Rüttenauer**)

Parallel Session 3: Gender and Employment

(Chair: Sabine Zinn, Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor)

The Evolution of Educational Wage Differentials for Women and Men, from 1996 to 2019 (*Jessica Ordemann and Friedhelm Pfeiffer*)

Gender Differences in Reservation Wages (*Marina Bonaccolto-Töpfer, Stephanie Briel, Sascha Satlukal*)

Short- and Long-term Wage Effects of Part-time Employment for Women and Men: An Analysis using Asymmetric Fixed-effects Models for Western Germany (*Laila Schmitt*)

13:00 – 14:00

Lunch (Lunchbags at the Anthony Atkinson Lounge, 1st floor)

14:00 – 16:00

Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session 4: Migration I

(Chair: Adriana Cardozo Silva, Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor)

Determinants of Welfare Benefit Use of Immigrant Groups - Longitudinal Evidence from Germany (*Emily Frank*)

The Role of Length of Residence and Selective Residential Mobility in Social Contact Formation in Ethnically Diverse Neighborhoods (*Stephan Dochow-Sonderhaus*)

The Role of Older Siblings in the Educational Attainment of Children with and without Migration Background (*Marion Fischer-Neumann*)

Comparative Advantages, Gender Roles, and Socio-economic Returns to Migration Decisions - A Cross National Analysis (*Veronika Eberharter*)

Parallel Session 5: Social Policy and Employment

(Chair: Carsten Schröder, Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor)

Biased Wage Expectations and Female Labor Supply (*Maximilian Blesch, Philipp Eisenhauer, Peter Haan, Boryana Ilieva, Annekatri Schrenker, Georg Weizsäcker*)

The components of earnings growth risk and income insurance: The German case (*Niklas Isaak and Robin Jessen*)

Employment responses to pension wealth effect (*Sebastian Becker, Hermann Buslei, Johannes Geyer, Peter Haan*) **CHANGE OF PRESENTER**

Do payroll taxes traditionalize the employment of coupled women? (*Andreas Haupt and Manuel Schechtl*)

Parallel Session 6: Education (CHANGE OF CHAIR)

(Chair: Daniel Graeber, Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor)

Early exposure makes the entrepreneur: The influence of economics education in school on entrepreneurship (*Lukas Mergele*)

SOEP 2022 – 14th International German Socio-Economic Panel User Conference

Educational and Labor Market Consequences of Enforcing Right-Handedness: Sinister Results from an Educational Policy (**Daniel Witt**, *Silke Anger, Guido Heineck*)

Overeducation in East and West Germany, 1990 to 2017 – Scarring Effects of GDR Education and Work Experience? (**Marvin Bürmann**)

Does the impact of extracurricular activities vary by parental socioeconomic status? An analysis of adolescents' cognitive skills (**Henriette Bering**, *Wiebke Schulz*)

16:00 Coffee Break

16:30 – 17:30 **Keynote Speech I: Technological Change and Job Quality**
(Chair: Stefan Liebig, Elinor Ostrom Hall, 1st floor)

Arne L. Kalleberg, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

17:30 – 18:10 **Poster Session: 4 Poster Presentations**
(Chair: Johannes König, Coffee Break Area/Hallway 1st floor)

The effect of children on health (**Beatrice Baaba Tawiah**)

The Role of Parental Support in the Formation of Personality within Families
(**Lea Katharina Kröger**, *Jonas Radl*)

Life Satisfaction and Union Membership in Germany (**Björn Becker**, *Laszlo Goerke, Yue Huang*)

Family conflicts in environmental concerns 1984-2019 – within or in between?
(**Paulo Emilio Isenberg Lima**)

18:30 Conference Get-Together @ [KARLSSON Penthouse](#) (Taubenstr. 30)
sponsored by the Society of Friends of DIW Berlin, VdF

DETAILED TIMETABLE FRIDAY, JULY 1, 2022

08:30 – 9:00	Registration (in front of Elinor Ostrom Hall, 1st floor)
09:00 – 11:00	<p>Parallel Sessions</p> <p>Parallel Session 7: Work Place and Geographical Context (Chair: Martin Kroh, Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor)</p> <p>Sexual Orientation, Workplace Authority, and Occupational Gender Composition: Probability-Based Evidence from Germany (<i>Lisa de Vries and Stephanie Steinmetz</i>)</p> <p>Part-Time Pay – Do Workers learn from Peers? (<i>Annekatri Schrenker</i>)</p> <p>Better to be in the same boat: Positional envy in the workplace (<i>Rosaria Distefano and Rossana Scebba</i>)</p> <p>Does Temporary Employment Increase Length of Commuting? Longitudinal Evidence from Australia and Germany (<i>Inga Laß, Thomas Skora, Heiko Rüger, Mark Wooden, and Martin Bujard</i>)</p>
	<p>Parallel Session 8: Technology and Employment (Chair: Charlotte Bartels, Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor)</p> <p>Computers as Stepping Stones? Technological Change and Equality of Labor Market Opportunities (<i>Melanie Arntz, Cäcilia Lipowski, Guido Neidhöfer, Ulrich Zierahn</i>)</p> <p>Television and the Labor Market: Evidence from Natural Experiments in West and East Germany (<i>Adrian Chadi, Sven Hartmann, Manuel Hoffmann</i>)</p> <p>Industrial Robots, Workers' Safety, and Health (<i>Rania Gihleb, Osea Giuntella, Luca Stella, Tianyi Wang</i>)</p> <p>"Schools of Democracy"? Evidence from the UK and Germany (<i>Olena Bedasheva</i>)</p>
	<p>Parallel Session 9: Personality (Chair: David Richter, Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor)</p> <p>The Development of the Rank-Order Stability of the Big Five Across the Life Span (<i>Ingo S. Seifert, Julia M. Rohrer, Boris Egloff, Stefan C. Schmukle</i>)</p> <p>Are the Supporters of Socialism the Losers of Capitalism? Conformism in East Germany and Transition Success (<i>Max Deter and Martin Lange</i>)</p> <p>A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies on the Temporal Stability of Risk Preference (<i>Alexandra Bagaïni, Yunrui Liu, Gayong Son, Madlaina Kapoor, Paul-Christian Bürkner, Rui Mata</i>)</p> <p>International Spillovers of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine on Young People's Subjective Well-Being and Social Trust (<i>Silke Anger, Bernhard Christoph, Agata Galkiewicz, Shushanik Margaryan, Frauke Peter, Malte Sandner, Thomas Siedler</i>)</p>

SOEP 2022 – 14th International German Socio-Economic Panel User Conference

11:00 Coffee Break

11:30 – 12:30 **Keynote Speech II: Gender, Parenthood and Class Specific Patterns of Digital Work: A Comparative Perspective**

(Chair: David Richter, Elinor Ostrom Hall, 1st floor)

Prof. Dr. Anja Abendroth, Bielefeld University

12:30 – 13:30

Lunch (Lunchbags at the Anthony Atkinson Lounge, 1st floor)

13:30 – 15:30

Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session 10: Migration II

(Chair: Cornelia Kristen, Elinor Ostrom Hall, 1st floor)

Catching up or falling (further) behind? Migrant disparities in occupational prestige trajectories in Germany (**Yannick Harksen** and **Ansgar Hudde**)

Health policy and access to health care in Germany: a fragmented system for asylum seekers' health (**Costanza Marconi**)

Holding the Door Slightly Open: The German Guest-Workers Return Propensities and Determinants (**Hend Sallam**)

Parallel Session 11: Wealth and Relative Income

(Chair: Markus M. Grabka, Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor)

New Insights into Augmented Wealth in Germany and its Trends Over Time (*Charlotte Bartels, Timm Bönke, Rick Glaubitz, Markus M. Grabka, Carsten Schröder*)

Perceived Relative Wealth and Risk Taking (**Dietmar Fehr** and **Yannick Reichlin**)

Your Place in the World - Relative Income and Global Inequality (**Dietmar Fehr, Johanna Mollerstrom, Ricardo Perez-Truglia**)

Contractual Savings for Housing as a Commitment Device (**Joonas Hirvonen**)

Parallel Session 12: Family

(Chair: Philipp Lersch, Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor)

Does Grandparenting Pay off for the Next Generations? Intergenerational Effects of Grandparental Care (*Mara Barschkett, C. Katharina Spiess, and Elena Ziege*)

Family formation and unpaid work - has technological change altered gender inequalities over time? (**Gundula Zoch** and **Stefanie Heyne**)

Who Cares? Is Grandparental Childcare Crowded Out by the Expansion of Formal Daycare Services? Evidence for West Germany (**Ludovica Gambaro, Clara Schaeper, C. Katharina Spiess**)

Re-Partnering and Single Mothers' Health and Life Satisfaction Trajectories (**Philipp Dierker** and **Mine Kühn**)

	Parallel S13: Participation, Health, and Employment (Chair: Peter Krause, Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor) Civic Capital and the Integration of Refugees in Germany (<i>César Barreto, Paul Berbée, Katia Gallegos Torres, Martin Lange, and Katrin Sommerfeld</i>) Immigrants and Trade Union Membership: Does Integration into Society and Workplace Play a Moderating Role? (<i>Fenet Jima Bedaso, Uwe Jirjahn, Laszlo Goerke</i>) Job Tasks and Employees' Health (<i>Mattis Beckmannshagen</i>) COVID-induced schooling policies, labor market employment and earnings of mothers and fathers: A comparison of effects in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the UK (<i>Dean Lillard, Rafael Lalive, Egidio Riva</i>)
15:30	Coffee Break
16:00 – 17:30	Closing Plenary Session (Elinor Ostrom Hall, 1st floor) Award Ceremony: - Felix Büchel Award 2022* - Joachim R. Frick Memorial Prize 2022* for the best presentations - Goodbye *sponsored by the Society of Friends of DIW Berlin – VdF
17:30	Farewell and End of the Conference
Afterwards	Get-Together (DIW Berlin, Anthony Atkinson Lounge, 1st floor, at your own expense)

Parallel S1: Non-standard Work Arrangements

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

THURSDAY, June 30, 2022

Parallel Sessions 1-3

Take It Easy! How Flexible Work Arrangements Bust the Commuting Life Satisfaction Nexus

Marco Kühne, *European University Viadrina*

There is ample evidence in the literature that commuting to work leads to uncompensated reduction in people's subjective well-being. The present paper adds to this literature by quantifying the mitigating role of flexible work time regimes in the commuting well-being nexus.

The analysis is based on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) for the period 2003 – 2019. The causal effect of commuting distance is identified by quasi-experimental changes for employees who experience workplace relocation (when home location is constant).

While accounting for idiosyncratic unobserved effects our results suggest that people who commute longer distances report significantly lower life satisfaction. However, the general negative impact is considerably less pronounced for workers with flexible work-time. For example, experiencing an increase in commuting distance from 10 km to 50 km, we predict the loss in overall life satisfaction to be eight times higher for employees in a non-flexible work arrangement in comparison to a flexible work regime. In sum, we identify the potential to increase well-being and raise overall welfare if flexitime for commuters is fostered where feasible.

Keywords: Causal Effect, Commuting Distance, Subjective Well-Being, Flexible Work Arrangement

Wage growth after temporary employment in the UK and Germany: Disentangling compensation and stigmatization from a within and between employer perspective

Sophia Fauser, *University of Bamberg*

Wage disadvantages for temporary employment (i.e., jobs with a fixed duration) compared to permanent employment are well established in the literature. However, some studies reveal compensating wage growth for former temporary workers after transitions to permanent employment. These findings are often interpreted as support for the assumption that temporary jobs can function as a prolonged probationary period, whereby after successful screening workers are compensated for their initial wage disadvantages. Yet, other studies find wage growth disadvantages for former temporary workers. Such results are usually explained with stigmatization, with the assumption being that employers interpret previous temporary contracts, which were not turned into a permanent one by the previous employer as a sign of unsuccessful screening and a negative signal about worker quality.

Parallel S1: Non-standard Work Arrangements

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

It thus becomes evident that the screening function of temporary jobs can only be investigated by looking at the wage growth of former temporary workers who obtain a permanent job with the same employer, while stigmatization could only occur when former temporary workers have to find work with a different employer. However, studies on wage growth have thus far neglect to consider this distinction.

We contribute to the literature by separating workers who were able to secure permanent employment with the same employer from those who changed employers. We use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (1995-2019) and estimate fixed effects individual slopes regression to account for selection into temporary employment based on wage growth profiles. Results reveal that wage growth, in terms of log hourly wages, of former temporary workers is higher for former temporary workers who receive a permanent job with the same employer (14.9 percent wage growth) compared to those who change their employer (4.5 percent wage growth). Moreover, subgroup analysis shows that especially successfully screened younger and highly educated workers enjoy high wage growth.

Measuring employment precarity in a longitudinal and cross-country perspective – a sequence-based approach

Katarzyna Kopycka and Anna Kiersztyn, University of Warsaw

This paper proposes a new approach to conceptualizing employment precarity based on work career data from national panel surveys. Our aim is to facilitate cross-country comparisons of this phenomenon, while accounting for its inter-temporal dimension.

While the rise in precarious work that has accompanied processes of globalization and technological change has become an important and policy relevant subject of analysis, the multidimensional and dynamic character of employment precarity makes its measurement complicated. Many studies focus on temporary employment, which is generally associated with inferior working conditions and worker insecurity. However, treating employment forms as a basis for identifying precarity in comparative analyses is problematic given cross-country differences with respect to types of work contracts and legal protection of workers they offer. Furthermore, fixed-term employment proved to have heterogeneous effects for work careers, deeming it necessary to go beyond point-in-time measures and endorse a longitudinal perspective on employment precarity experiences.

We therefore claim that assessing the level of employment precarity in a cross-national framework requires analyzing work career sequences and using more comparable measures than those based on type of employment contract. This is especially salient given the processes of technological change and digitalization, which raise the need to account for precarity experienced by platform workers and dependent self-employed, categories typically not captured by temporary employment indicators. Consequently, we propose a conceptualization of precarity as a career pattern involving high job turnover, periods of joblessness, and low income. Following existing attempts to construct synthetic

Parallel S1: Non-standard Work Arrangements

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

indexes characterizing sequence data, we develop an index of employment precarity, incorporating the abovementioned characteristics. We then analyze the index properties on data from the Socio-Economic Panel and National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 97, and test for construct validity by assessing the statistical association between the index and typical correlates of precarious employment identified in the literature.

The Role of Social Networks for Worker Beliefs about Outside Options in the Low-Wage Sector

Valentina Consiglio, University of Konstanz **CANCELED**

Despite its economic strength and healthy growth trajectories in the past decade up until the pandemic, Germany has one of the largest low-wage sectors in Europe. It has been stagnating at strikingly high levels with around one fifth of all workers earning wages below the official threshold. A recent study by Jäger et al. (2022) suggests that workers' misperceptions of their outside options may substantially contribute to the persistence of the low-wage sector in Germany. The authors argue that workers tend to anchor their beliefs about the outside labour market on their current wages, resulting in an underestimation of what they could earn elsewhere for those employed in firms paying comparably low wages. Well-established theories on the role of social networks on the labour market, however, suggest that besides workers' own wages, also their social network matters for the belief formation. Especially for low-wage workers, having a more heterogeneous network is crucial for the access to valuable information about the outside labour market. Using restricted-use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS), I analyse the relationship between network heterogeneity and workers outside option beliefs and find that network characteristics matter for low-wage workers only. Those who have a more heterogeneous network are more optimistic about what they could earn elsewhere whereas low-wage workers with a very homophile network even expect a wage cut upon a forced job switch. The results provide various avenues for future research and – should additional analysis further confirm the robustness of the findings – also important implications for policy makers.

Parallel Session 2: Data Linkage and Open Science

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)
Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor

Counteracting the replication crisis: The availability of analysis code for SOEP studies

Jan Marcus, University of Hamburg **CANCELED**

Many scientific fields face a replication crisis: Findings of original studies are not observed in studies trying to replicate these findings, undermining trust in science. Datasets like the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) can help to mitigate the replication crisis for two reasons. First, researchers around the world can easily access the data and (try to) replicate results. Second, there is an institutional and personal separation between data collection and data analysis. Despite these advantages, it is often difficult to fully reproduce results of existing SOEP studies due to the complex structure of the data and the many decisions researchers have to take in the process of analyzing the data. A straightforward solution to this problem is the public provision of analysis code (i.e., syntax in, e.g., R, SAS, or Stata) to allow for easy reproduction and replication of results.

For this reason, this study provides an overview over the availability of analysis code, based on all published articles listed in SOEPlit, the database of SOEP-based publications. The study shows that replication code is only available for a small share of studies. However, this share is increasing over time.

Nonresponse in Organizational Surveys: Evidence from the German Socio-Economic Panel Linked Employer-Employee Survey (SOEP-LEE2)

Wenzel Matiaske, Helmut Schmidt University (Hamburg)

Stefan Liebig, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität Berlin

Martina Maas, Helmut Schmidt University (Hamburg)

Christoph Halbmeier, Helmut Schmidt University (Hamburg) and DIW Berlin/SOEP

Torben Dall Schmidt, Helmut Schmidt University (Hamburg)

Employer-employee relationships have important implications for individual and household welfare (e.g. Konings & Vanormelingen, 2015; Chung & van der Lippe, 2020). Research on these topics requires high-quality data on both employers and employees (e.g. Greenan and Seghir, 2016). One approach to obtaining such data is through linked employer-employee surveys, which gives researchers great flexibility in the scope of topics and questions asked compared to similar linked data based on registers. One drawback of linked employer-employee surveys is possible unit nonresponse and selectivity into the samples.

In this article, we present a new linked employer-employee survey, the SOEP-LEE2 study, and analyze factors that affect unit nonresponse. The SOEP-LEE2 study is based on the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), a large representative household survey. For the SOEP-LEE2 study, approximately 12,000 employed individuals were asked about employers contact information. Employers were subsequently

Parallel Session 2: Data Linkage and Open Science

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)
Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor

contacted and interviewed on topics such as human resource management practices, employee participation, digitalization, and COVID-19. Linked employee-employer survey data is established from this procedure. In this article, we examine the characteristics that affect nonresponse of employees provide contact information as well as the nonresponse of employers for the first wave of SOEP-LEE2. We draw on the extensive panel data available in the SOEP on employees, which include both individual and certain employer characteristics. Given the procedure of establishing the SOEP-LEE2 is based on an employee-first approach (Weinhardt et al., 2017), the SOEP-LEE2 data includes a separate representative employer survey based on harmonized questionnaires. This allows for further investigation of structures of nonresponse in among employers in the linked employee-employer survey. Our results contribute to a rich strand of literature on business survey methodology and unit nonresponse in (linked) employer surveys (Willimack & Nichols, 2010; Weinhardt et al., 2016; Bavdaž et al., 2020).

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Parallel Session 2: Data Linkage and Open Science

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)
Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor

Do natural disasters affect the concerns about climate change? Evidence from linking geo-referenced data on natural disasters to survey responses

Sachintha Fernando and Christoph Wunder, University of Halle-Wittenberg

This research studies the effect of experiencing a natural disaster on individuals' concerns about climate change in Germany. We consider floods, storms, and heat and cold waves, as these types of natural disasters are more likely to occur with climate change. Individuals who have had firsthand experience of such events may have different perceptions of climate change, to those who have not. We also examine the effect of experiencing a natural disaster on other subjective indicators (concerns about the environment, life satisfaction). Our research contributes to a better understanding of how people perceive climate change and its consequences, by utilizing spatially disaggregated data on climate change concerns and exposure to natural disasters.

The empirical analysis uses linked data from two sources. First, we extract information on natural disasters from the geo-referenced Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) provided by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). The EM-DAT contains detailed information about the occurrence of natural disasters. The second source is the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) that collects information on respondents' concerns about climate change (since 2009) and other subjective indicators. We merge the EM-DAT with the SOEP survey data on the district level. Using the linked dataset, we can determine whether a household resided in an affected district at the time of a disaster.

Our empirical approach applies the difference-in-differences research design and accounts for the variation in treatment timing, as natural disasters occur in different districts at different times. Respondents who experienced their first natural disaster are included in the treatment group, while those who did not experience a natural disaster form the control group. Hence, we investigate whether a direct exposure to the possible consequences of climate change impacts on the subjective attitudes of those affected.

Keywords: natural disasters, climate change, subjective indicators, worries

JEL Classification: Q54, C23, I31

Parallel Session 2: Data Linkage and Open Science

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)
Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor

Spatially Linking Objective Air Quality Data and a Micro-Level Panel Survey Shows: Selective Mobility Contributes to Immigrants' Higher Exposure to Environmental Pollution

Felix Bader, Henning Best, Ingmar Ehler, Tobias Rüttenauer, TU Kaiserslautern

The debate on environmental justice has reached Germany decades ago, but limited data availability has hindered a detailed account of the processes leading to the unequal exposure to environmental pollution. This study provides the first longitudinal analysis on the mechanism of selective mobility leading to environmental inequality in Germany based on objective pollution data.

We link geo-referenced longitudinal household-level data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) for 2008-2016 with 2x2 km estimates of annual air pollution by the German Environment Agency, including nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, and sulphur dioxide. Inhabitants with migration background are exposed to higher levels of air pollution around their place of residence. Given immigrants' initially higher pollution exposure, one might expect convergence when households relocate, expecting greater air pollution improvement for relocating immigrant households than for relocating non-immigrant households. Using household fixed effects models, we show that this is not the case. On the contrary, taking the different starting conditions of households into account by additionally adjusting for an interaction of the relocation effect with the initial pollution level, we unveil selective mobility returns in air pollution disadvantaging immigrant households.

Selective mobility contributes to environmental inequality in Germany, thereby aggravating the detrimental living conditions of immigrants. We also show that immigrants' lower average income is not the driving force behind their environmental disadvantage.

Parallel Session 3: Gender and Employment

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)

Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor

The Evolution of Educational Wage Differentials for Women and Men, from 1996 to 2019

Jessica Ordemann, German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW)

Friedhelm Pfeiffer, Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) & University of Mannheim

This paper studies the evolution of three higher education wage differentials from 1996 to 2019 in Germany, a period when significant changes in the educational composition of the workforce took place. Based on regression analysis and samples of male and female workers from the Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP), the study finds that while all three educational wage differentials increased, workers graduating from universities experienced an inverted u-shape pattern, reaching a plateau between 2011 and 2015. We argue that the decline which began after 2015 is related with the university expansion as well as changes in the subject-choice composition of graduates. We also document differences between Eastern and Western Germany that appear to level off over time. The paper concludes with potential future developments and open questions related to these findings.

Keywords (JEL): Educational Wage Differentials (J31), Gender Gaps (J16), Higher Education Expansion (I23), Participation (E24).

A previous version of this paper is available as ZEW Discussion Paper.

Gender Differences in Reservation Wages

Marina Bonaccolto-Töpfer, University of Genova

Stephanie Briel and Sascha Satlukal, University of Hohenheim

We analyze gender differences in reservation wages of non-employed individuals in Germany, using survey data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). Since aspirations and expectations about wages can be self-fulfilling, differences in reservation wages might transmit to actual pay differences. Hence, a better understanding of the gender reservation wage differential may be helpful for explaining the persistent gender gap in realized wages. In contrast to the related literature, that generally uses Blinder-Oaxaca decompositions, we estimate the unexplained gender gap in reservation wages using a variety of estimators such as inverse probability weighting. In addition, we allow for model flexibility using machine learning methods. As hourly reservation wages in the SOEP are available only from 2007 onward, we base our empirical analysis on an unbalanced panel of data from 2007 to 2019 with 6,700 observations. Descriptively, we find no statistically significant gender gap in log hourly reservation wages in our sample. However, once we control for various characteristics of individuals, we find a statistically significant unexplained gender gap in reservation wages. Depending on the estimator and the model selection procedure, our estimates of the gender gap range between 6 and 8 percent. Given that we

Parallel Session 3: Gender and Employment

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (11:00-13:00)

Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor

control for a wide range of potential determinants, our findings provide robust empirical evidence that non-employed women set considerably lower reservation wages than comparable men.

Keywords: Reservation Wages, Gender, Inverse Probability Weighting, Machine Learning

JEL Codes: J16 J31 J64

Short- and Long-term Wage Effects of Part-time Employment for Women and Men: An Analysis using Asymmetric Fixed-effects Models for Western Germany

Laila Schmitt, University of Munich

Part-time work has increased strongly, leading to higher labor force participation and also to an increase in switches between full-time to part-time work among working persons over the life course, especially for women but increasingly also for men. Most research has focused on the effect of current part-time work on wages and on women; however, not much is known about possible long-term effects of part-time work experience and whether the effects are different for men and women. Theories predict possible negative short-term effects of current part-time work due to compensating wage differentials and possible negative long-term “scarring effects” of part-time work experience through less human capital accumulation or signaling lower productivity. Using asymmetric fixed-effects models of the Socio-Economic Panel data from 1985-2016, this study analyzes whether the effect of switching into part-time is recovered by switching back out of part-time work (symmetric) or is not recovered (asymmetric), indicating negative long-term “scarring effects”. The results show (1) negative short-term effects for current part-time work which are much larger for men, and (2) negative long-term “scarring” effects explained by signaling for women and reduced work experience for men. This highlights the various consequences of part-time work for the production of social inequality and directions for policies.

Parallel Sessions 4-6

Determinants of Welfare Benefit Use of Immigrant Groups – Longitudinal Evidence from Germany

Emily Frank, Hertie School of Governance (HSoG), Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berliner Institut für empirische Integrations- und Migrationsforschung (BIM)

Integration of migrants with differing human capital assets and migration experiences brings new challenges to the labor market and the welfare system (Cortes, 2004; Hammarstedt, 2009). In Germany, these challenges have only become more salient as migrants with a variety of assets and setbacks arrive (Wunder & Riphahn, 2014; Dustmann et al., 2017). This paper thus aims to analyze potential disparities in welfare use between three distinct migrant groups in Germany – EU migrants, refugees, and third country migrants - and what characteristics may explain such differences. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), we estimate logit hybrid fixed effects models to investigate correlates of welfare receipt among the above migrant groups (Allison, 2009). Across migrant groups, there is a significant relationship between welfare receipt and pre-government income, number of children, unemployment experience, and single parenthood. The results of the differential models demonstrate that particularly for refugees, investment in further education only reduces the chances of welfare receipt if permanent legal status is granted. This result aligns with the hypothesis that a longer time horizon in Germany increases human capital investment among refugees (Borjas, 1982; Zwysen, 2019; Damelang & Kosyakova, 2021). Our findings have significant policy implications especially for refugees as well as for migrants in general. Following the segmented assimilation theory of Portes & Zhou (1993), these findings reveal that welfare use among migrants is closely related to their migration experience and the legal regimes that govern their residency in Germany. In a stratified society in which various groups are governed by different rules, acculturation and integration pathways are not uniform across migrant groups. Furthermore, labor market integration policies should consider the security that permanent residency provides refugees, encouraging them to pursue further educational and employment opportunities.

The Role of Length of Residence and Selective Residential Mobility in Social Contact Formation in Ethnically Diverse Neighborhoods

Stephan Dochow-Sonderhaus, Freie Universität Berlin

The association between local ethnic composition and social cohesion has received widespread scholarly attention. Studies consistently find negative associations between neighborhood-level ethnic diversity and neighborhood cohesion indicators. However, hypotheses are formulated statically, empirical analyses rely mostly on cross-sectional data, and scholars worry about potential selection effects into

and out of neighborhoods. This study presents a way to overcome these issues. The article derives hypotheses about how individuals' contact with their neighbors develops over time. Then, it examines trajectories of contact experiences by asking a clearly defined causal question: How would contact develop due to ethnic composition if households did not leave their neighborhood? The findings show a substantial increase in perceived contact quality and the probability to visit neighbors after staying in a neighborhood for five years, particularly in neighborhoods with high shares of ethnic minorities. These findings are at odds with theoretical accounts that suggest "hunkering down" in diverse contexts. However, findings also suggest that perceptions of a cohesive community do not increase in diverse neighborhoods. Taken together, the findings indicate that basic social interaction guided by reciprocity and close individual contacts are widespread in ethnically diverse contexts.

The Role of Older Siblings in the Educational Attainment of Children with and without Migration Background

Marion Fischer-Neumann, University of Duisburg-Essen

Inequalities in educational outcomes between children with and without migration background are still current empirical phenomena. Although three-quarters of children under the age of 18 in Germany grow up with at least one sibling in the family, previous research explaining educational assimilation and existing disparities has focused primarily on the characteristics and resources of the parents for explaining educational achievement.

Yet, sibling relationships involve in contrast to parent-child relationships particular structural advantages for educational influences (e.g., horizontality, longevity, intimacy). Furthermore, the relationship to siblings includes educationally relevant resources (e.g., educational competences, achievements) that can be transmitted within interactions. In particular, older siblings are effective role models and surrogate parents, which may be particularly evident and relevant within migrant families, where they can potentially compensate for the disadvantages of parents in host-country-specific resources (e.g., lack of competence in the national language, inter-ethnic contacts).

Hypotheses are derived suggesting a positive influence of older siblings' educational attainment on child's educational acquisition in dependence on characteristics of the sibling constellation (e.g., age spacing, gender) as well as on older siblings' social and cultural capital, both determining the quality of the between-sibling transmission process. Further, the influence of older siblings' human capital is hypothesized to be stronger for migrant than non-migrant children.

Preliminary results of multilevel models for repeated observations of individuals nested within families in the household survey "Socio-Economic Panel" (SOEP, v.35) confirm that older siblings' educational attainment (years of schooling) increases younger sibling's educational acquisition (years of schooling) net of other factors such as family social background. However, as theoretically suggested the positive

effect of older sibling's human capital is significantly higher the lower the birth space to older siblings, the lower the number of older siblings, the higher the cultural participation of older siblings as well as for natives.

Comparative Advantages, Gender Roles, and Socio-economic Returns to Migration Decisions – A Cross National Analysis

Veronika V. Eberharter, *University of Innsbruck*

Since decades, the causes and consequences of labor migration take center stage of national and international political debates in many industrialized countries. Economically motivated long distance location moves within and between national borders facilitate labor market flexibility and GDP growth, provide opportunities to reduce earnings differentials between women and men, but may also contribute to increase the existing gender earnings gap by asymmetrically favoring the career profiles of either women or men (Cooke 2013).

The paper aims to contribute to a more accentuated explanation of gender asymmetries of economically motivated family migration decisions. Based on representative longitudinal data (CNEF 1980-2019) (Frick et al. 2007) the paper empirically analyzes gender asymmetries regarding the determinants of economically motivated long distant moves of dual-earner couples, and the effects of migration on labor market outcomes in countries differing concerning institutional settings of the labor market, welfare state regime, and family role models. Theoretically, the paper combines the human capital approach (Becker 1974, Mincer 1978, Sjaastad 1962), relative resource theory (Blood and Wolfe 1960), and gender role model of family migration (Bielby and Bielby 1992).

The paper focuses on different cohorts of married or cohabiting couples with or without children to evaluate structural changes with respect to women's labor market attachment and earnings performance, and traditional gender role models on joint migration decisions and labor market outcome. We test the hypotheses that gender asymmetries of migration decisions are explained by human capital investments, occupational choice, relative earnings power, and family role models, and differ according to the underlying welfare state regime. Methodologically, we fit random effect dynamic probit models, and logit models (Clark and Withers 2007, Taylor 2007). The paper is structured in the following way: section 2 discusses the theoretical background, section 3 describes the data base, section 4 presents methodological issues, section 5 presents empirical results, and section 6 concludes with a discussion of the social and political implications of the empirical findings.

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Keywords: family migration; dual-career couples, labor force and employment, size and structure; skills, occupational choice, labor productivity; geographic mobility;

JEL Codes: J61; D19; C35

Biased Wage Expectations and Female Labor Supply

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Peter Haan, Freie Universität Berlin and DIW Berlin

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Annekatri Schrenker, Freie Universität Berlin and DIW Berlin

Georg Weizsäcker, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

We analyze how biased beliefs about future wages affect individual decisions in a dynamic setting. Specifically, we quantify the effects of biased expectations regarding wage growth and human capital accumulation in part- and full-time employment on female labor market outcomes, based on data from the SOEP-IS in combination with the SOEP. We document that the large majority of women have fairly realistic expectations about the development of full-time wage growth. However, we find that they have severely upward biased expectations about the wage growth in part-time work: employees do not realize that wage growth occurs almost exclusively in full-time work. This discrepancy arises both for individuals who are currently in part-time employment and full-time employment – their beliefs about the returns to part-time employment and full-time experience are not significantly different. Empirically, wage growth rates in part-time work are close to zero, as we show both with reduced form estimations using a control function approach and a structural life-cycle model.

We leverage the structural life cycle model to quantify how biased beliefs drive labor supply choices and wage profiles over the life cycle. We show that biased expectations about the returns to experience translate into an increased propensity of part-time employment and induce flatter long-run wage profiles. In counterfactual analyses with imposed correct expectations, part-time rates drop. Importantly, correct expectations about the wage profiles do not necessarily lead to higher life cycle employment and labor income since individuals switch from part-time to not only full-time but to no employment as well. In additional simulations we show that if policymakers want to increase female lifetime employment and lifetime earnings they need to provide additional incentives for example via individual taxation or subsidies for child care and ensure that substitution away from part-time work leads to higher full-time employment rates.

The components of earnings growth risk and income insurance: The German case

Niklas Isaak and Robin Jessen, Leibniz Institute for Economic Research (RWI) and Freie Universität Berlin

Parallel Session 5: Social Policy and Employment

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (14:00-16:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

Using survey data from the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) as well as registry data from the German Taxpayer Panel (TPP), we document risk in earnings growth and pre- and post-government income growth in Germany.

The cohort born between 1980 and 1990 faces larger income risk than cohorts born earlier. The increase is driven by an increase in the variability of months worked per year. Throughout the life-cycle however, earnings growth risk is much higher in the early working ages than in people's 40s and 50s.

We quantify the contributions of wage risk, hours risk, and unemployment risk to total earnings risk. For women, the main driver of earnings growth risk at young ages is the variance in months worked per year, whereas starting in the mid-30s, hourly wages are the largest factor. Men's risk is driven predominantly by wages over almost the entire life-cycle. Nonetheless, all three components—hourly wages, months worked, and hours worked per month—play an important role.

Both households and the tax-transfer system play an important role in insuring earnings risk. We show that rather uniformly over all ages, household income growth risk is reduced by roughly 40% when accounting for taxes and transfers. Previous work has shown that under specific assumptions joint taxation of married couples provides better insurance against income risk than individual taxation. We use a microsimulation model to quantify income risk under the counterfactual of individual taxation. We find that joint taxation implies virtually no improvement in income insurance.

Finally, we document that women in couple households do not adjust their labor supply in response to changes in men's earnings. This implies that the added worker effect plays no role in insuring against income risk. Instead, insurance through the household is entirely due to income pooling.

Employment responses to pension wealth effect¹

Sebastian Becker, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität Berlin

Hermann Buslei and Johannes Geyer, DIW Berlin

Peter Haan, DIW Berlin and Freie Universität Berlin

The design of the pension system and the implications of pension reforms strongly depend on labor supply responses of individuals. While there exists a large body of literature which provides credible evidence that individuals strongly respond to changes in the retirement age and to changes in the returns of earnings related pension claims there is less evidence about the employment effect induced by a change in pension wealth which does not affect the implicit tax rate of earnings, i.e. the pension wealth effect. However, a good understanding of the pension wealth effect is important when designing policies to guarantee a standard of living of pensioners and to reduce old age poverty for example by

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Parallel Session 5: Social Policy and Employment

Thursday, June 30, 2022 (14:00-16:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

introducing a minimum pension which is not directly linked to pension contributions. In this paper we provide novel evidence about the importance of the pension wealth effect. We exploit unique variation of pension wealth that is related the number of children and to their birth year but which has no effect on the implicit tax rate. This allows us to estimate employment responses for all affected mothers. Moreover, we focus in detail on the age pattern of the effects and how the effect varies by the level of pension wealth on the individual and the household level. For the identification we use the variation induced by a pension reform in Germany that raised pension benefits related to children. In 2014, the so called “mother’s pension” increased the pension benefits granted for each child born before 1992. We exploit this variation in a difference-in-differences estimator and compare employment outcomes of mothers who gave birth before and after 1.1.1992, before and after the introduction of the pension reform in 2014. The analysis is based on data from the German pension insurance and on the household data from the SOEP.

Do payroll taxes traditionalize the employment of coupled women?

Andreas Haupt, *Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)*

Manuel Schechtl, *Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*

It is well known that income tax regimes for mixed-income couples incentivize the male breadwinner model. Here we discuss whether regulations on payroll taxes provide additional incentives for traditional employment models. Employees only pay payroll taxes up to two limits: the lower assessment ceiling for health and long-term care insurance and the significantly higher one for pension and unemployment insurance. Labor incomes above these limits are no longer subject to contributions to the respective insurance. Importantly, households pay income taxes after the deduction of payroll taxes. Thus, income splitting rules for married couples are effective for the part of the household income net of payroll taxes. Therefore, when the husband begins to earn above the contribution ceiling, his income from work exempt from payroll taxes is divided between the spouses and then taxed. This can lead to economic benefits when the non-contributory income is high and the second earning is low. We therefore propose that the German tax system creates an incentive for a male breadwinner model, which increases gender-specific inequalities. Due to such tax rules, the household income can be stable even if the woman as the second earner decreases her labor supply. Furthermore, a decreased labor supply can result in hampered careers, which should express in lower wage growth.

We test our expectations with data of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study. We track the work hours and wages for women up to three years before and after her spouse earns above a contribution threshold for the first time and compare them with similar women with a spouse, who does not earn or always earn above such thresholds. We estimate multivariate fixed-effects models with individual slopes. Our results show that women’s work hours and wage growth reduce after her spouse earns payroll-tax exempted labor income.

Early exposure makes the entrepreneur: The influence of economics education in school on entrepreneurship

Lukas Mergele, *ifo Center for the Economics of Education*

Many countries that seek to boost their economy share the goal of promoting entrepreneurship. Whereas there is ample research on the predictors of entrepreneurship during adulthood, we know little about how pre-adulthood experience influences entrepreneurship later in life. Using a natural experiment, this paper examines whether introducing economics classes in school enhances entrepreneurial behavior in adulthood. Our difference-in-differences approach exploits curricula reforms across German states that introduced compulsory economics education classes in secondary schools. Using information on school and labor market careers for more than 10,000 individuals from 1984 to 2019, we find that the reform increases students' entrepreneurial activities by three percentage points. Examining gender differences, we find that economics classes equally benefit female and male students. Our results advance our understanding of how pre-adulthood experiences shape individuals' entrepreneurial behavior.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Self-Employment, Economics Education, School Reforms

JEL Classification: A21, I28, J23, L26, M1

Educational and Labor Market Consequences of Enforcing Right-Handedness: Sinister Results from an Educational Policy

Daniel Witt, *University of Bamberg*

Silke Anger, *German Institute for Employment Research (IAB), University of Bamberg, IZA Bonn*

Guido Heineck, *University of Bamberg, IZA Bonn*

Until the beginning of the 20th century, it was a common educational practice in most Western countries to (sometimes brutally) enforce right-handedness to spare naturally born left-handed children possible disadvantages in later life and especially in the labor market. Our study investigates whether this "childhood intervention policy" had a negative effect on educational attainment and labor market outcomes of natural left-handers in Germany, where handedness conversion was part of the official educational policy up to the 1960s and practiced even much longer. We distinguish between three groups, the natural right-handers, the natural left-handers, and the "converted" left-handers, i.e. natural left-handers who use the right hand for writing. We exploit variation in exposure to handedness conversion due to differences in educational policies over time and across federal states. Using a difference-in-differences with staggered rollout design, we find that the implementation of policies that discourage handedness conversion leads to higher educational attainment. Looking at potential

mechanisms, we find that personality traits differ by treatment status. Treated individuals also perform better in an ultra-short test on cognitive skills. Our results imply that enforced handedness conversion is not only a substantial interference for individuals' physical and psychological development, but can also result in long-term disadvantages on the labor market.

Keywords: handedness, education, cognitive skill

JEL-Classification: I21, J31

Overeducation in East and West Germany, 1990 to 2017 – Scarring Effects of GDR Education and Work Experience?

Marvin Bürmann, Bielefeld University and Bielefeld Graduate School in History and Sociology

In Germany, employees in East Germany are found to be more at risk to work below their education, i.e. of being overeducated, than employees in West Germany. Different explanations have been brought forward to explain this difference, at least two of them directly referring to the reunification of Germany: First, the collapse of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) led to a restructuring of the East German economy, which was accompanied by the loss of medium-skilled jobs in the secondary sector and an increase of low-skilled jobs in the tertiary sector. Second, as female employment and overall vocational qualification rates were high in the GDR, many qualified employees were confronted with only few medium-, but many low-skilled jobs. Since older workers were presumably most affected by this structural change and dropped out of the labor force in the years following reunification, it comes as little surprise that longitudinal analyses based on the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) show that overqualification in East Germany eventually again declined since the late 1990s and reached historic lows around 2010 (Boll et al. 2016). Nevertheless, even in 2012, overeducation is still more prevalent in East than in West Germany with elderly employees in the East being most affected (Reichelt & Vicari 2014). This suggests that a significant portion of the former GDR labor force may be stuck in overqualification due to long-lasting reunification scars left by GDR education and work experience. To test this expectation empirically, post reunification survey years of the SOEP are analyzed for employees in East Germany with and without GDR work experience with respect to overeducation. The analyses are carried out while aiming at comparability of both groups via statistical modelling (e.g. propensity score matching) and accounting for general trends in overeducation by including West Germany.

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Does the impact of extracurricular activities vary by parental socioeconomic status? An analysis of adolescents' cognitive skills

Henriette Bering, *University of Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences*
Wiebke Schulz, *University of Bremen*

Children's participation in extracurricular activities has been increasing over the last decades, especially sports and musical practices, which were shown to be associated with cognitive skills. Yet, thus far it is unclear whether children from all social classes benefit to the same extent from such activities. Participation in extracurricular activities during childhood may potentially decrease social origin inequalities through compensatory benefits for disadvantaged children, or do the opposite and reinforce inequalities by mainly benefiting advantaged children through multiplication dynamics.

While the majority of studies on the topic clearly indicate a relation between socially unequal participation in extracurricular activities and differential skill development in children, these results tend to assume a homogeneity in effects, disregarding how effects of extracurricular activities may in fact vary with social background. Drawing on competing theoretical perspectives on the impact of extracurricular activities, this study examines heterogeneous effects of participation in extracurriculars by social origin for children's cognitive skills in Germany. Using propensity score matching, we analyze the association between different types of extracurricular activities and cognitive and noncognitive skills, particularly focusing on variations by socioeconomic background, based on data from the German SOEP Youth Survey. The sample (n=3,249) provides rich information about the social origin of children born 1987-2001, the extracurricular activities they participated in during their childhood, and their skills at age 17.

We find that the benefits of extracurricular activity vary by children's family background; mostly reproducing existing inequalities with higher returns for high-background children. However, participating in both music and sport together has more pronounced benefits for children from low-SES backgrounds, enabling catching up dynamics.

Poster Session**The effect of children on health**

Beatrice Baaba Tawiah, Paderborn University

This paper analyses the causal effect of having children on parents' health. We use men and women from ages 45 to 90 with at least two children from the German Socio-Economic Panel data. Two stage least squares and quantile treatment effects are used for the analysis with twin birth at second as the instrument for having three or more children. Our results show that women who have a third child as a result of having twins at second birth tend to have a higher BMI. This also increases with age. Men on average also have a higher BMI but this increases from age 65 onwards. Men seem to benefit mentally in the long term with a third a child as a result of having twins at second birth. Physical health of both men and women are negatively affected.

The Role of Parental Support in the Formation of Personality within Families

Lea Katharina Kröger, Berlin Social Science Center (WZB)

Jonas Radl, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Recent studies focusing on the sibling similarity in personality have shown that a large part of the variation in personality traits is created inside rather than across families. This paper addresses the following research question: Does intra-family variation in parental support explain siblings' personality differences?

We use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study. Our sample consists of siblings that have filled out the youth questionnaire at age 17 and the personal questionnaire in adulthood. We choose the Big Five personality traits and locus of control as our personality indicators. Our main independent variable is parental support, based on the Supportive Parenting Scale (SPS).

We first estimate multilevel models with siblings nested in families and calculate the intraclass correlation (ICC) in personality traits as a measure of sibling similarity to understand the amount of variation in personality between and within families. We then estimate simple linear regression and sibling fixed-effects models to further investigate household-specific stratification processes in personality. Our results show that most of the variation in personality traits happens within families. We find that parental support is one factor that contributes to these differences in personality between siblings. Parental support has a positive effect in adolescence on four of the five Big Five personality traits and on locus of control. This effect is still present in early adulthood, albeit of a smaller size than in adolescence.

Life Satisfaction and Union Membership in Germany***Björn Becker, Laszlo Goerke, and Yue Huang, IAAEU – Trier University***

If individuals join a trade union, their utility can be expected to increase. Therefore, union members should exhibit higher life satisfaction than comparable non-members. However, empirical evidence provides mixed evidence on the correlation between life satisfaction and the union membership status. Life satisfaction is negatively correlated with union membership in high-income countries but positively correlated in low-income countries. Our paper aims to further develop the understanding of the relationship between life satisfaction and trade union membership in Germany, which represents a highly industrialized country. We are also one of the first to provide a comprehensive analysis of the association mentioned above. We use the rich German Socio-Economic Panel data, which gives information on the union membership status in eleven survey years from 1985 to 2019. The findings suggest a negative relationship between life satisfaction and union membership in OLS and FE models. This impact varies across individuals' age, migration background, and residence place (East and West Germany). Accounting for the effects of works councils or collective wage agreements, we find that the relationship between life satisfaction and union membership remains negative and statistically significant in OLS models, but the FE estimates are no longer significant.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Union membership, German Socio-Economic Panel data**JEL Classification:** I31, J51**Family conflicts in environmental concerns 1984-2019 – within or in between?*****Paulo Emilio Isenberg Lima, Research Institute Social Cohesion (RISC)/Institut für interdisziplinäre Konflikt und Gewaltforschung (IKG)/Bielefeld University***

Since 2019 at the latest, the narrative of generational conflict in the context of environmental attitudes and protests has experienced a renaissance in public discourse. However, when analyzing the intergenerational transmission of environmental attitudes based on the SOEP data, a clear lineage effect emerges since the beginning of data collection in 1984, which speaks for a high degree of intergenerational stability. This intergenerational stability is predicated, among other things, by a high degree of agreement in environmental attitudes between parents, which can be attributed to the selection effect. This finding links directly to modern findings in socialization research, which no longer sees adolescence as a phase dominated by conflicts between children and their parents.

Since, according to these initial findings, the family can be understood as a domain of tending homogeneous environmental attitudes, the paper will contribute to the understanding of the conflict over climate protection by attempting to locate the supposed line of conflict between generations within

families or between families. The latter argues for the possibility of identifying family lines of tradition in the context of environmental protection.

If such lines of tradition can be identified within families, it is possible to analyze these families

for significant differences and to map possible developments over time. In this context, the extensive survey period of the SOEP also allows for a comparison between the period of the fading environmental movement of the 1970s and the emerging protest movement around “Fridays for Future”. In addition, families are examined for differences in how they deal with intra-family heterogeneity. Due to high ideological and moral connotations, heterogeneous environmental attitudes can become a challenge for the family as an emotional support network, can have important implications at the micro and macro levels.

Parallel Session 7: Work Place and Geographical Context

Friday, July 1, 2022 (9:00-11:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

FRIDAY, July 1, 2022

Parallel Sessions 7-9

Sexual Orientation, Workplace Authority, and Occupational Gender Composition: Probability-Based Evidence from Germany

Lisa de Vries, Bielefeld University

Stephanie Steinmetz, University of Lausanne

Despite fundamental legal changes and a rising social acceptance of lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people in the last decades, there is still a long way to go for full-fledged acceptance of LGB people. Whereas differences in income and occupational segregation by sexual orientation are well researched, only a few studies have examined the influence of sexual orientation on the probability of having workplace authority. Against this background, we investigate the probability of lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people for workplace authority and the effect of occupational gender segregation. We use the waves 2013, 2015, 2017, and 2019 of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) (N=37.288 heterosexual and N=739 LGB respondents). Our results suggest that gay and bisexual men, in general, do not differ in their probability of supervisory workplace authority to heterosexual men, but that they have a lower probability of high-level supervisory workplace authority. Lesbian and bisexual women have a higher probability of supervisory workplace authority compared to heterosexual women. Whereas gay and bisexual men experience similar levels of disadvantages across occupations, lesbian and bisexual women have a higher advantage in female-dominated occupations. Next to the content of our paper, we will discuss the analytical potential of the SOEP and the sample Q for analyzing the labor market situation of LGB people.

Keywords: Workplace authority, sexual orientation, occupational gender composition

Part-Time Pay – Do Workers learn from Peers?

Annekatri Schrenker, Freie Universität Berlin and DIW Berlin

With increasing digitalization and data availability, workers may be tempted to collect information about the salaries of other individuals to infer about their own potential earnings. However, learning from others can lead to biased income expectations and distort labor supply choices if the available data are not representative. This paper studies if workers infer from average pay gaps between full-time and part-time workers about the impact on their own wages if they were to switch to a part-time position. Specifically, workers may neglect that raw wage gaps between full-time and part-time workers partially reflect the non-random selection of workers with dissimilar characteristics into full-time and part-time jobs ('selection neglect bias', Barron et al., 2019). Utilizing the Innovation Sample of the SOEP, I measure

Parallel Session 7: Work Place and Geographical Context

Friday, July 1, 2022 (9:00-11:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

beliefs in a representative sample of German workers. I document a positive and significant association between perceived average pay gaps between full-time and part-time workers and predicted causal wage effects of working part-time, with elasticities between 0.4 and 0.7. I further implement an information experiment to causally estimate if workers infer from average pay gaps about causal effects, deriving an elasticity of 0.2. Educating individuals about the drivers of the average pay gap ('de-biasing') further reduces the experimental elasticity. Individuals whose beliefs are consistent with selection neglect bias report lower ex-ante willingness to switch between full- and part-time employment.

Better to be in the same boat: Positional envy in the workplace

Rosaria Distefano, University of Catania

Rossana Scebba, University of Messina

In a simple agency model of the labor market, we examine how fairness concerns affect the structure of optimal contracts. In the framework, we consider two types of workers, high and low ability, with the latter being envious and incurring a utility loss whenever the more talented earn a surplus from their contracts. We focus on the equilibrium payoff of the envied and show that, when the ability gap is relatively small, it is first increasing and then decreasing in the level of envy cost borne by the envious. In contrast, when the gap is large, the payoff is always decreasing. We also find that the utility loss of the envious is higher the lower the skill heterogeneity between types. Our results are convalidated empirically through GSOEP dataset.

Keywords: asymmetric information; envy; fairness; other-regarding preferences; principal-agent model

JEL Classification: D03; D82; M54

Declarations of interest: none

Does Temporary Employment Increase Length of Commuting? Longitudinal Evidence from Australia and Germany

Inga Laß, Thomas Skora, and Heiko Rüger, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB)

*Mark Wooden, Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research,
University of Melbourne*

Martin Bujard, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB)

On average, temporary jobs are far less stable than permanent jobs. Considerations based on a rational choice approach suggest that this higher instability lowers workers' willingness to relocate towards the workplace, thereby resulting in longer commutes. However, surprisingly few studies have investigated the link between temporary employment and commuting length. This is an important shortcoming given

Parallel Session 7: Work Place and Geographical Context

Friday, July 1, 2022 (9:00-11:00)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

both temporary employment and long commuting are associated with adverse worker outcomes. In this article, we develop and test a theoretical framework predicting commuting outcomes for different types of temporary workers – fixed-term, casual and temporary agency workers – and in different institutional contexts, specifically Germany and Australia. The data for the analysis come from two widely comparable, large-scale household panel studies, that is, the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP) and the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) Survey, covering the period 2001-2018. We estimate conventional fixed-effects regression models as well as fixed-effects unconditional quantile regression (UQR) models to examine how the commuting length differential varies over the commuting length distribution. As expected, the results show that the link between temporary employment and commuting length varies by employment type and institutional context, as well as location in the distribution. On average, agency work is associated with longer commutes than permanent work in both countries, whereas this applies to fixed-term contracts for Germany only. For casual work, mean regression suggests no commuting length differential, whereas the UQR shows negative associations for large parts of the distribution.

Computers as Stepping Stones? Technological Change and Equality of Labor Market Opportunities

Melanie Arntz, *Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) and University of Heidelberg*

Cäcilia Lipowski, *Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)*

Guido Neidhöfer, *Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)*

Ulrich Zierahn, *Utrecht University/School of Economics and Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)*

A large literature documents that technological change increases returns to skills and thereby raises wage inequality across skill groups. However, workers' wages and employment opportunities are also crucially influenced by social origin, such as their parents' income and education. In this paper, we investigate technological progress as a potential mechanism for closing the wage penalty of parental background, improving the opportunities of disadvantaged individuals and reducing intergenerational persistence in the labor market. Based on the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), we provide empirical evidence that technological change redistributes labor market opportunities to individuals from disadvantaged social origin: Employment shares and relative wages of high-qualified workers with low-educated parents rose more in occupations where new technologies were adopted faster. This pattern is not explained by competing mechanisms, such as skill-specific labor supply shocks and skill-upgrading. Intuitively, by increasing the returns to individual skills relative to the returns to parental background, technological change removes disadvantages in employment opportunities and career progression related to social origin for high-qualified workers. For low-qualified workers, by contrast, we do not find clear evidence that technological change increases labor market opportunities, presumably because technological change does not increase the importance for skills in occupations where low-qualified workers are mainly employed in. Based on a decomposition analysis, we further demonstrate that the opportunity-enhancing effect of technological change for high-qualified workers also contributed to a reduction of the overall wage gap by social origin. Hence, in addition to increasing inequality within a generation, technological also exerts a positive effect on equality across generations.

Keywords: Skill-biased technical change, wage inequality, equality of opportunity, intergenerational persistence, parental background, class ceiling.

JEL Classification: J21, J23, J24, J31, J62, O33

Parallel Session 8: Technology and Employment

Friday, July 1, 2022 (09:00-11:00)

Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor

Television and the Labor Market: Evidence from Natural Experiments in West and East Germany

Adrian Chadi, *University of Konstanz*

Sven Hartmann, *Trier University – Institute for Labour Law and Industrial Relations in the European Union*

Manuel Hoffmann, *Harvard University*

Television is a major spare-time activity with the potential to lower economic activity but also to manipulate behavior by changing preferences and social norms through role models. To provide a comprehensive investigation into the impacts of television on the labor market, we study two natural experiments providing variation in access to television broadcasts. First, we leverage a setting in West Germany, where individuals in some regions could watch commercial television at no charge via terrestrial frequencies, while others could only watch public TV. By analyzing rich panel data, we provide evidence that is inconsistent with the notion of negative impacts on labor market outcomes through, for example, changes in leisure preferences. Instead, we find positive effects on the labor supply among females. This employment premium has limited monetary consequences for females, which could be due to gender-specific occupational choices.

To better understand the mechanisms and to examine long-run effects, we exploit a setting in East Germany, where for decades, citizens in most areas had access to Western public TV with its emphasis on conservative and family-oriented values, except for those areas where only state-run socialist television with a focus on full employment was available. By analyzing several datasets, we provide evidence on the beliefs of East Germans about the role of women in the labor market, which could explain the persistent effects of TV on the female labor supply and gender equality in labor market participation. It appears that Eastern socialist TV shares a surprising similarity with today's dominant form of Western free-market TV: they both encourage women to work.

Keywords: Television; Labor Supply; Occupational Choice; Income; Gender Inequality; Germany; Social Norms

JEL Classification: D90; J22; J01; J16

Parallel Session 8: Technology and Employment

Friday, July 1, 2022 (09:00-11:00)

Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor

Industrial Robots, Workers' Safety, and Health

Rania Gihleb, *University of Pittsburgh and IZA*

Osea Giuntella, *University of Pittsburgh and IZA*

Luca Stella, *Freie Universität Berlin, CESifo, and IZA*

Tianyi Wang, *Princeton University and IZA*

This study explores the relationship between the adoption of industrial robots and work-place injuries. Using US establishment-level data, we find that a one standard deviation increase in robot exposure reduces work-related annual injury rates by approximately 1.2 cases per 100 workers. US counties more exposed to robot penetration experience a significant increase in drug- or alcohol-related deaths and mental health problems. Employing longitudinal data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, we exploit within-individual changes in robot exposure and document a decline in job physical intensity (-4%) and disability (-5%), but no evidence of significant effects on mental health and work and life satisfaction.

Keywords: Robot-Exposure, Work-Related Health Risks, SOEP

JEL Codes: I10, J0

"Schools of Democracy"? Evidence from the UK and Germany

Olena Bedasheva, *Universidad Carlos III de Madrid*

The classical Tocqueville 'art of association' thesis has inspired many scholars to conduct research on the effect of involvement in associations on the different types of political participation and the functioning of democracy itself. It is argued that 'joiners' are characterised by higher levels of political interest, positive attitudes towards democracy, and politics in general; higher levels of social capital and higher levels of electoral participation. However, the question of self-selection bias is still open. It might be the case that the same people interested in politics and more engaged in political activities also join associations. This paper aims to tackle the puzzle of the relations between association membership and political interest as a form of political participation. To overcome the causality challenge, I use panel data of British and German societies: British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and German Socio-Economic Panel Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS). For this research is crucial to account for the potential effect of the previous level of interest in politics on the current membership status. In this way, it is possible to trace any differences in the political interest before and after joining an organisation and during the time being a member of any. For this purpose, a recent ML-SEM method (maximum likelihood estimation of structural equation models) was applied. The study reveals the effect of association membership on political interest. The research concludes that there is no statistically significant effect of association membership on interest in politics in neither UK nor Germany. However, the types of association matter, indicating that social clubs significantly decrease individuals' interest in politics.

The Development of the Rank-Order Stability of the Big Five Across the Life Span

Ingo S. Seifert, Leipzig University

Julia M. Rohrer, Leipzig University

Boris Egloff, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz

Stefan C. Schmukle, Leipzig University

Several studies have suggested that the rank-order stability of personality increases until midlife and declines in old age, but this inverted U-shaped pattern has not been consistently observed. To resolve the matter, we analyzed representative panel data from Australia (HILDA; N = 15,465) and Germany (SOEP; N = 21,777). We investigated the life span development of the stability of the Big Five for 4-, 8-, and 12-year intervals. Whereas the HILDA data provided strong evidence for an inverted U-shape, the SOEP data provided more mixed results that nonetheless generally supported the inverted U-shape. Additionally, we found evidence that health-related changes accounted for the decline in stability in older age. This suggest that if analyses are implicitly conditioned on health (e.g., by excluding participants with missing data on later waves), the decline in stability in old age will be underestimated or even missed, potentially accounting for the inconsistencies in previous studies.

Are the Supporters of Socialism the Losers of Capitalism? Conformism in East Germany and Transition Success

Max Deter, Bergische Universität Wuppertal

Martin Lange, Leibniz Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW)

The empirical literature is inconclusive about whether a country's democratization goes hand in hand with a reallocation of economic resources. With newly available individual-level data of former residents of the socialist German Democratic Republic (GDR), we analyse how supporters and opponents of the socialist system performed within the market-based democracy of West Germany after reunification. Protesters, those who helped to overthrow the socialist regime in the Peaceful Revolution show higher life satisfaction and better labor market outcomes in the new economic system. Former members of the ruling socialist party and employees in state-supervised sectors become substantially less satisfied. These results do not seem to be driven by individual reactions to the transition, but rather by the removal of discriminatory practices in the GDR. Additional results indicate that conformism in the GDR also explains political preferences over the almost three decades after the reunification of Germany.

Keywords: East Germany, state socialism, transition, labor market, life satisfaction

JEL-Codes: H100, N440, P200, D310.

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A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies on the Temporal Stability of Risk Preference

Alexandra Bagaiini, University of Basel

Yunrui Liu, University of Basel

Gayong Son, University of Basel

Madlaina Kapoor, University of Basel

Paul-Christian Bürkner, University of Stuttgart

Rui Mata, University of Basel

Risk preference refers to the attitude an individual holds towards uncertain prospects. There is an ongoing debate as whether risk preference represents a stable psychological trait or a contextual psychological state. Previous studies have shown that retest correlations vary depending on how risk preference is measured (i.e., self-report vs. behavioral measures). Using longitudinal data from a wide range of panels conducted in different countries (e.g., German Socio-Economic Panel, Health and Retirement Survey), we calculated the test-retest correlation between pairs of waves to then compute temporal stability curves using a non-linear mixed-effects Bayesian estimation procedure. We observe differences between categories of risk preference measures. We also report on the effects of age and gender on the temporal stability of risk preference.

This would be the most comprehensive meta-analysis to date to quantify temporal stability of risk preference. As risk preference has been linked to several significant real-life outcomes in different domains (e.g., health, occupation and finance), knowing more about its temporal stability can have important implications for determining its usefulness as a predictor in behavioural models.

International Spillovers of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine on Young People's Subjective Well-Being and Social Trust

Silke Anger, German Institute for Employment Research (IAB), University of Bamberg, IZA Bonn

Bernhard Christoph, German Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

Agata Galkiewicz, University of Potsdam

Shushanik Margaryan, University of Potsdam

Frauke Peter, German Centre for Higher Education Research and Science Studies (DZHW)

Malte Sandner, German Institute for Employment Research (IAB)

Thomas Siedler, University of Potsdam

Using novel longitudinal data, this paper studies the short-term effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24th, 2022, on young people's mental health and social trust in Germany. In our first approach, we find a significant decline in mental health and social trust for those who are interviewed shortly after the start of the war (March 2022) compared with those who are interviewed shortly before (February 4th-February 23rd). Our second quasi-experiment uses additional panel data from the SOEP for the years

Parallel Session 9: Personality

Friday, July 1, 2022 (09:00-11:00)
Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor

2007–2019, exploiting “placebo attacks” on February 24 in these years, allowing us to estimate difference-in-differences models over time. In these DiD estimations, we also find a significant decline in mental health (19 percent of a standard deviation) and social trust (23 percent of a standard deviation). The empirical findings provide new evidence on how armed conflicts influence the well-being and social trust among young people in a country not directly involved in the war.

Parallel Sessions 10-13

Catching up or falling (further) behind? Migrant disparities in occupational prestige trajectories in Germany

Yannick Harksen, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and DIW Berlin
Ansgar Hudde, University Cologne

Objective This study provides an empirical assessment of differences in occupational prestige trajectories across the individual career between native Germans, first, and second-generation Migrants.

Background Migrants and their descendants are an especially disadvantaged group in Germany, facing substantial obstacles in societal spheres, such as the educational system and the labor market. Research has so far missed to investigate disparities in intragenerational occupational mobility between natives and migrants, while the experiences of the second generation have been disregarded entirely. We combine arguments derived from labor market theories emphasizing individual as well as structural characteristics to develop several hypotheses about differences in first labor market position and subsequent occupational mobility by migration background.

Method We analyze occupational prestige trajectories by estimating multilevel growth curve models on SOEP data from 1984-2019. To adequately model the trajectories, we do not only adjust for individual characteristics (education, socioeconomic background, work experience etc.), but also for structural labor market characteristics in terms of the closure of the first occupation.

Results Migrants of the first generation begin their career in less prestigious occupations than natives and experience a u-shaped development of occupational prestige across the career. After 40 years of labor market experience, they can regain their initial prestige score, but a substantial gap to the natives remains. The second generation also begins their labor market career in less prestigious positions than natives but catches up substantially thereafter, almost closing the migrant gap in occupational prestige across the career.

Conclusion This study is the first to trace the occupational experiences across the life course of natives, the first and second generation of migrants in Germany. It shows that their experiences differ substantially even after adjusting for relevant individual and structural characteristics.

Health policy and access to health care in Germany: a fragmented system for asylum seekers' health

Costanza Marconi, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

Health policies regulating access to health care for refugees and asylum seekers are a point of extensive debate across the European Union. Germany represents a peculiar case study in this framework, as its system of statutory social and health insurance for ordinary residents is often mentioned as a role-model for other welfare states. As for health entitlements of the asylum-seeking populations on German soil, care is delivered through what has been defined as a parallel system, where decisions on provision of health services are not met at a central health governance level, but rather at federal state and sometimes at municipal level.

Since November 1993, when the Asylum Seeker Benefits Act (AsylbLG) came into force, asylum seekers are no longer covered by statutory social and health insurance, and they are thus referred to the federal state. Two administrative mechanisms are currently in place for the provision of health care, namely the health care voucher and the health insurance card. While the former requires authorization from a welfare officer prior to dispensation of a voucher for accessing medical care, the latter (introduced in 2015 and comprehensively only in five federal states) enables asylum seekers to access health care in the same way as residents covered by statutory insurance.

There is extensive literature on the scope, arguing that the multiple level of policy decisions and the variety of health care provision models negatively impact on asylum seekers health outcomes and needs. This paper aims at exploiting the Migration and Refugee Samples of the SOEP to produce a quantitative assessment of the impact that different mechanisms for delivering health care have on the health of those affected by them, using indicators of access to health services, perceived health restrictions and impairments. The analysis will exploit territorial administrative differences and the randomization in redistribution of refugees across and within the German states to detect a possible correlation between access to health care and health conditions.

Holding the Door Slightly Open: The German Guest-Workers Return Propensities and Determinants

Hend Sallam, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

This paper revisits the literature on the expressed intentions of Germany's guest-workers to return to their home countries and updates their actual return estimates by taking advantage of the latest SOEP dropout studies, which are exploited to track those who actually returned to their countries of origin. Thus, this paper first studies whether return intentions materialize or whether these intentions coincided with actual emigration, for which we compare our estimates to the ones reported earlier in the

Parallel Session 10: Migration II

Friday, July 1, 2022 (13:30-15:30)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

literature. Formerly introduced evidence on successful return is therefore revised. Our return realizations results show that 82 % of actual returns are preceded by return intentions based on the panel data's first wave of the surveyed guest-workers. Moreover, 31% of those who envisaged a return in 1984 have indeed returned in the end. Second, the paper explores the determinants of intended return migration and migrants' skill selection. We highlight the role of subjective well-being on return intentions and obviously on actual return. Lastly, we show the effect of policy restrictions that might have induced an increase in migrants' stay propensities in the host country through the incentive reversal.

Keywords: return migration, intentions, realizations, guest-workers, West German

JEL Classification: F22, J61, I31

New Insights into Augmented Wealth in Germany and its Trends Over Time

Charlotte Bartels, DIW Berlin/SOEP
Timm Bönke, Freie Universität Berlin
Rick Glaubitz, Freie Universität Berlin
Markus M. Grabka, DIW Berlin/SOEP
Carsten Schröder, DIW Berlin/SOEP

We conduct the most comprehensive study analysing trends in the distribution of augmented wealth over time for Germany to date. Using data from the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), we compare the level and distribution of augmented wealth and its components (net worth and pension wealth) between the years 2012 and 2017. We find evidence for increasing average individual net worth from 88,764 euros in 2012 to 109,973 euros in 2017. Pension wealth also increased from 93,925 euros to 99,671 euros during the same period, leading to an overall increase in average augmented wealth of 14.8 percent. The reduction in wealth inequality occurring when including pension wealth into individual net worth results decreases over time from 25.4 percent in 2012 to 22.3 percent in 2017. In 2012, the Gini coefficient is 0.778 for individual net worth without pension wealth, but 0.580 for augmented wealth. In 2017, including pension wealth reduces the Gini coefficient from 0.788 for net worth to 0.612 for augmented wealth. The result is an increase in the inequality of augmented wealth in Germany by 5.5 percent. Furthermore, we analyse underlying drivers of this evolution of increasing inequality of augmented wealth in Germany over time. Looking at the evolution of augmented wealth from a cohort perspective, we investigate whether or not younger cohorts are able to reach the wealth levels of older cohorts and analyse cohort-specific differences in the distribution of augmented wealth.

Keywords: augmented wealth, net worth, pension wealth, SOEP

JEL Codes: D31, H55, J32

Parallel Session 11: Wealth and Relative Income

Friday, July 1, 2022 (13:30-15:30)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

Perceived Relative Wealth and Risk Taking

Dietmar Fehr, Heidelberg University and CESifo

Yannick Reichlin, European University Institute

We show that perceptions of relative rank in the wealth distribution shape individuals' willingness to take risks. Using a representative large-scale survey, we manipulate perceptions of relative standing by randomly varying response categories when asking respondents about their wealth level. Respondents who are induced to perceive their relative position as low display more tolerance towards risk in a subsequent incentivized lottery task. This effect is mainly driven by individuals who more firmly believe that life outcomes are beyond their control. This interaction between risk preferences and underlying beliefs spotlights the benefits of incorporating personality traits into economic analysis.

Keywords: relative wealth, risk taking, survey, experiment, locus of control

JEL Codes: D31, D63, D81, D91, E21, I31

Your Place in the World - Relative Income and Global Inequality

Dietmar Fehr, Heidelberg University and CESifo

Johanna Mollerstrom, George Mason University and IFN

Ricardo Perez-Truglia, University of California, Berkeley, CESifo and NBER

Although there is abundant evidence on individual preferences for policies that reduce national inequality, there is very little evidence on preferences for policies addressing global inequality. To investigate the latter, we conduct a two-year, face-to-face survey experiment on a representative sample of Germans. We measure how individuals form perceptions of their ranks in the national and global income distributions, and how those perceptions relate to their national and global policy preferences. We find that Germans systematically underestimate their true place in the world's income distribution, but that correcting those misperceptions does not affect their support for policies related to global inequality.

Keywords: (global) inequality, redistribution, survey, experiment

JEL Classification: C83, C91, D63, D72, H23, H24

Parallel Session 11: Wealth and Relative Income

Friday, July 1, 2022 (13:30-15:30)

Karl Popper Room, 2nd floor

Contractual Savings for Housing as a Commitment Device

Joonas Hirvonen, University of Jyväskylä

People find it difficult to withhold consumption and save for a rainy day or future purchases. Evidence from randomized controlled trials shows that commitment savings devices may help individuals to mitigate impulsive financial behavior. However, evidence on the ability of existing savings and financial products to restrain impulsivity remains sparse. This study contributes to the literature by investigating the Contractual Savings for Housing (CSH) system as a commitment device. Using German Socio-Economic Panel data, I analyze the CSH take-up and its relation to saving behavior among individuals with different impulsivity levels and different saving behaviors prior to CSH contract. OLS regressions are used in cross-sectional samples, while fixed and random effect regressions are used in panel data to analyze both within and between household effects. The preliminary results show that CSH contracts are opened by households with different saving backgrounds (from regular savers to non-savers). However, whether a person opens a CSH contract does not significantly depend on their impulsivity level. Interestingly, CSH is positively associated with higher savings across all impulsivity levels. The results suggest that CSH works as a commitment device for many of its users, but it may not be an effective tool to increase savings particularly among most highly impulsive individuals. Previous research suggests CSH to be used by individuals to signal their borrower quality and by the financial institution to screen the borrower quality prior to lending. In addition, I argue that CSH does not only signal or screen the borrower quality due to self-selection or filtering, but because of its commitment features CSH contributes to the quality of its users.

Keywords: Contractual Savings for Housing, commitment device, impulsivity, German Socio-Economic Panel data

Does Grandparenting Pay off for the Next Generations? Intergenerational Effects of Grandparental Care

Mara Barschkett, DIW Berlin, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin School of Economics (BSE)

C. Katharina Spiess, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), Johannes Gutenberg

University Mainz, DIW Berlin, Berlin School of Economics (BSE), IZA Bonn

Elena Ziege, DIW Berlin, Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), Johannes Gutenberg

University Mainz, DIW Berlin

Grandparents act as the third largest caregiver after parental care and daycare in Germany, as in many Western societies. Adopting a double-generation perspective, we investigate the causal impact of this care mode on children's health, socio-emotional behavior, and school outcomes, as well as parental well-being. Based on representative German panel data sets, and exploiting arguably exogenous variations in geographical distance to grandparents, we analyze age-specific effects, taking into account counterfactual care modes. Our results suggest null or negative effects on children's outcomes: If children three years and older are in full-time daycare or school and, in addition, cared for by grandparents, they have more health and socio-emotional problems, in particular conduct problems. In contrast, our results point to positive effects on parental satisfaction with the childcare situation and leisure. The effects for mothers correspond to an increase of 11 percent in satisfaction with the childcare situation and 14 percent in satisfaction with leisure, compared to the mean, although the results differ by child age. While the increase in paternal satisfaction with the childcare situation is, at 21 percent, even higher, we do not find an effect on paternal satisfaction with leisure.

Keywords: grandparental childcare, socio-emotional outcomes, cognitive outcomes, parental well-being, instrumental variable

JEL Classification: D1, I21, I31, J13, J14

Family formation and unpaid work - has technological change altered gender inequalities over time?

Gundula Zoch, University of Oldenburg and Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

Stefanie Heyne, Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES) at University of Mannheim

Individuals spend a considerable time on unpaid work, e.g. housework, childcare, and errands. Although female employment has increased tremendously in most western countries, women continue to perform larger shares of unpaid work than men (e.g. Nitsche & Grunow 2016 for Germany). According to sociological and economic theories, policies supporting a dual-earner/dual-carer regime should be linked to fewer gender inequality in couples' division of unpaid work following childbirth. This is supported by

Parallel Session 12: Family

Friday, July 1, 2022 (13:30-15:30)
Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor

evaluation studies of recent family policy reforms (e.g. Schober & Zoch 2019). Over time, however, technological progress (e.g. the introduction of the washing machine, microwave and (robot) vacuum cleaners) may also have reduced the total time spent on domestic work. This study examines whether the enormous family policy changes against the backdrop of technological change were actually accompanied by reduced gender inequalities in the division of unpaid work.

Drawing on major family policy changes in Germany, we examine how the effect of childbirth on couples' division of unpaid work differs between policy-periods supporting maternal caregiving (1995–2001 & 2001–2006) and periods with stronger levels of de-familiarizing and dual-earner/dual-carer policies (2007–2015 & 2015–2019). We combine GSOEP-data (v36, 1995–2019) with administrative labour market and childcare data and estimate fixed-effects models with dummy impact functions for absolute and relative time use, thereby examining the role of household technology separately for East and West Germany.

First results show that women devote more time to housework and childcare than men across all periods. We observe slightly lower gender inequality in parental childcare in most recent policy periods and strong convergence of East-West differences in mother's relative childcare time. For housework, only West German mothers reduced their relative share whereas East German mothers' share has constantly increased since the 1990s. Moreover, women's housework time allocation is more responsive to household characteristics than men.

Keywords: gender inequalities; family policies, technological change

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Who Cares? Is Grandparental Childcare Crowded Out by the Expansion of Formal Daycare Services? Evidence for West Germany

Ludovica Gamaro, DIW Berlin and Eberhard Karls Universität Tübingen

Clara Schaeper, Berlin School of Economics (BSE), DIW Berlin, and Freie Universität Berlin

C. Katharina Spiess, Berlin School of Economics (BSE), DIW Berlin, Federal Institute of Population Research (BiB) and Freie Universität Berlin, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, IZA Bonn

Grandparents are the third most important source of childcare for their grandchildren after parental care and formal daycare services in Germany, as in many Western societies. Yet their role is often overlooked

Parallel Session 12: Family

Friday, July 1, 2022 (13:30-15:30)
Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, 2nd floor

in accounts of social policies supporting families with young children, which tend to focus almost exclusively on formal daycare services. This paper examines whether reforms increasing the availability of formal daycare places in Germany have crowded out childcare provided by grandparents. Drawing on representative data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, the analysis exploits the staggered implementation of the reforms with a difference-in-difference approach. The case of Germany is particularly interesting to study in this regard as it has seen one of the largest expansions of formal daycare services within Europe; it is a country where grandparental childcare is common and socially expected, with prevalence and intensity levels within the European average. By documenting how families replace or combine different forms of childcare, results have the potential to inform policies on daycare provision and to widen our knowledge of the context of grandparenthood and multigenerational relations.

Keywords: grandparental childcare, formal daycare, crowding out, difference-in-difference, family policy

Re-Partnering and Single Mothers' Health and Life Satisfaction Trajectories

Philipp Dierker and Mine Kühn, Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Despite a great amount of research on family and health, the impact of single mothers' re-partnering transitions and their health and life satisfaction has been largely disregarded. Thus, it remains unclear whether health and life satisfaction increase due to additional resources the new partner provides, or whether the new family constellation causes additional stressors resulting in decreasing health and life satisfaction. The few studies that have been examined lack longitudinal data and thus causally robust results. This problem can be addressed by considering health and life satisfaction trajectories across the entire re-partnering transition. In our work, we rely on longitudinal data to trace an overall picture of the re-partnering transition of single mothers. Specifically, we apply fixed effects models based on data of the German Socio-economic panel (SOEP) and the British Understanding Society study to assess effects on trajectories of life satisfaction and the SF-12 score of mental health during the whole transition period. Our preliminary findings show a positive effect of re-partnering on life satisfaction in both countries, while a positive effect of re-partnering on mental health can only be shown for the German context. In the UK, there is no significant effect on the mental health SF-12 score. Additionally, we tested whether the effects are mediated by an increase in household income but found no evidence for that – neither for the German nor for the British context. In our next analytical step, we seek to explore whether there are structural differences in the impact of re-partnering on life satisfaction and health by stratifying the data among socio-economic groups and age.

Civic Capital and the Integration of Refugees in Germany

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Civil society has played an important role in meeting the challenges of refugee migration in recent years. This paper studies the importance of civic engagement for the integration of refugees by employing several waves of the IAB-BAMF-SOEP survey data. Using the density of newly established associations at the county level as a measure of civic engagement of a region, we exploit regional differences in civic engagement in order to estimate its association with individual integration outcomes of refugees. We find that in regions with particularly high levels of civic engagement, refugees have significantly more frequently contact to Germans, higher life satisfaction, and better German language skills. This correlation is robust to controlling for local population structure, economic strength, the state of the labor market, and pre-arrival individual characteristics of the refugees. In terms of language acquisition, women and refugees with a low level of education benefit the most from a high civic capital environment. Moreover, refugees with university degrees and significantly better-paying jobs in areas with higher civic engagement. However, no direct correlation could be established between civic engagement and the likelihood that refugees are active on the labor market. Nonetheless, the results suggest that support from civil society translates into improved access to government benefits. Our findings stress that local civic engagement is an important complement to public assistance services and policy makers should give a high priority to team up with civil society to improve refugees' integration outcomes.

Keywords: civic capital, refugee integration, immigration, volunteer work

Immigrants and Trade Union Membership: Does Integration into Society and Workplace Play a Moderating Role?

Fenet Jima Bedaso, *Trier University*

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We hypothesize that incomplete integration into the workplace and society implies that immigrants are less likely to be union members than natives. This result holds in regression controlling for industry, occupation, and a long list of personal characteristics. Incomplete integration makes the usual mechanism for overcoming the collective action problem less effective. Using data from the German

Parallel Session 13: Participation, Health, and Employment

Friday, July 1, 2022 (13:30-15:30)

Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor

Socio-Economic Panel, our empirical analysis shows that the immigrant-native gap in union membership indeed depends on immigrants' integration into the workplace and society. The immigrant-native unionization gap is smaller for immigrants working in firms with a works council and having social contacts with Germans. Our analysis also confirms that the gap is also decreasing in the years since arrival. Our result suggests that the negative consequences of migration for unionization can be mitigated if the host country is able to integrate immigrants into the workplace and society.

Keywords: Union membership, migration, works council, contacts to natives, years since arrival.

JEL Classification: J15, J52, J61

Job Tasks and Employees' Health

Mattis Beckmannshagen, Freie Universität Berlin

In times of continuing automation and digitalization, technological advancement is impacting the working life of employees worldwide. Empirical research has analyzed technological change, its impact on employment and the demand for specific job tasks, as well as its distributional consequences.² At the same time, there is a well-established link between working conditions and employees' health outcomes.³ However, the potential impact of technology-driven changes in job task content on employees' health has not been examined yet.

The present paper fills this research gap by combining data from the US Occupational Information Network (O*NET) with the German Socio-Economic panel (SOEP). Following existing literature, tasks are aggregated in standardized measures for routine, abstract, and manual tasks. Harmonizing the O*NET data into a consistent time series allows to track changes in these task measures over time for several hundred occupations.

By using the panel structure of the data, I assess the impact of changes in job tasks on mental and physical health, which are operationalized with mental and physical component summary scales contained in the SOEP. The results indicate that an increase of the abstract task measure by one standard deviation is associated with 0.2 points decrease in the mental component summary scale. Heterogeneity analyses show that this effect is mostly driven by women, and particularly mothers.

² See e.g., Acemoglu, D. and D. H. Autor (2011). Skills, Tasks and Technologies: Implications for Employment and Earnings, Volume 4. Elsevier B.V.; Dustmann, C., J. Ludsteck, and U. Schönberg (2009). Revisiting the German Wage Structure. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 124(2), 843–881.

³ See e.g., Cygan-Rehm, K. and C. Wunder (2018). Do working hours affect health? Evidence from statutory workweek regulations in Germany. *Labour Economics* 53, 162–171; Cottini, E. and C. Lucifora (2013). Mental Health and Working Conditions in Europe. *ILR Review* 66(4).

Parallel Session 13: Participation, Health, and Employment

Friday, July 1, 2022 (13:30-15:30)

Room 3.3.002A-C, 3rd floor

COVID-induced schooling policies, labor market employment and earnings of mothers and fathers: A comparison of effects in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and the UK

Dean Lillard, Ohio State University

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We estimate the effects of COVID-induced schooling policies on employment probabilities and labor market earnings of men and women in four countries. We use panel data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, Italian Lives study, Swiss Household Panel, and the United Kingdom Household Longitudinal Study. The data track outcomes on the same individuals and their households before and through substantial policy changes induced various waves of the COVID pandemic. We match federal and local government policies that were in force up to the survey interview date. We measure policy exposure as the number of days a policy was in force between the dates we observe each individual's outcomes. We then estimate whether and how school closures and requirements of "virtual schooling" affected the probability a person lost or "voluntarily" left his or her job, the amount he or she earned, and the income of the households in which they lived. Our modeling captures variation with respect to the number and age distribution of children present in the household as well as adult household members. We explore whether effects of the school policies varied across people with different completed schooling and of different demographic backgrounds. An advantage of our project is that we use policy and outcome data that have been harmonized to be comparable. We draw the outcome data from the Cross-National Equivalent File versions of each of the above panels (see www.cnefdata.org). With NIH funding, we have harmonized the COVID-mitigation policies so that they are comparable over time and across countries.

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SOEP 2022 – 14th International German Socio-Economic Panel User Conference

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SOEP 2022 – 14th International German Socio-Economic Panel User Conference

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GENERAL INFORMATION A-Z

Accommodation

For a list of hotels please visit:

https://www.diw.de/de/diw_01.c.828373.de/veranstaltungen/soep_2022_-_14th_international_german_socio-economic_panel_user_conference.html#ab_840100

ATMs

Several ATMs are located close to the DIW Berlin, one of them from Deutsche Bank is around the corner in the next courtyard of the Quartier 110.

Badge

Upon registration you will receive your badge (1st floor in front of the Lounge or the Elinor Ostrom Hall). You are kindly asked to wear your name badge during all events of the conference.

Certificate of Attendance

A certificate of attendance is gladly issued to you upon request at the registration desk.

Food and Drinks

Coffee, tea, and water during the coffee breaks are included in the registration fee and will be served at Anthony Atkinson Lounge on the 1st floor close to Elinor Ostrom Hall.

A lunch bag is also included in the registration fee and will be served to the participants during lunch break at Anthony Atkinson Lounge.

The get-together on the first day at [KARLSSON Penthouse](#) is included in the registration fee. The get-together on the second day takes place right at DIW Berlin on the first floor and right after the award ceremony. You can get (non-)alcoholic drinks at your own expense. Small pretzels will be served free of charge.

Language

The conference language is English.

Office/Conference Desk

The registration desk is located on the first floor right in front of the Anthony Atkinson Lounge.

SOEP 2022 – 14th International German Socio-Economic Panel User Conference

Public Transport

Berlin has a well-developed public transport network so that it does not take long to get to the most places. DIW Berlin is located in the immediate vicinity of the underground station "Stadtmitte." The underground lines U2 and U6 run frequently. If you chose to come by S-Bahn, take train S5, S9, or S75 to "Friedrichstraße." Please change here to the underground line U6 (direction "Alt-Mariendorf"), go two stations and get off at "Stadtmitte." To go by bus, take Bus M48 to "Stadtmitte/Leipziger Str." The M48 stops at "Potsdamer Platz", 'Rathaus Steglitz" and "Innsbrucker Platz."

Further information on schedules and transfer possibilities can be found on the website of the [BVG](#).

At the time of the conference you will be able to purchase the [9-Euro-Ticket](#) which is valid for one month and has nationwide validity in the public transport and in regional transport of the second class.

Rooms

1st floor: Anthony Atkinson Lounge (Coffee Break Area), Elinor Ostrom Hall, Registration Desk

2nd floor: Ferdinand Friedensburg Room, Karl Popper Room

3rd floor: Joan Robinson Room (3.3.002A), Francine D. Blau Room (3.3.002B), Room 3.3.002C

Tourist Information

[Berlin Tourist Info Centre](#) at the Berlin Central Station, at the [Brandenburg Gate](#), or Airport [Berlin \(BER\)](#)

Venue

[DIW Berlin](#), Mohrenstraße 58, 10117 Berlin

Wheelchair

All conference rooms are wheelchair accessible.

WiFi

You can use the DIW Berlin WIFI: **DIW-Gast**. Please use the following password: **Beitha7pheec**