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## Research Report

# SOEP-IS modules 2011-2018: Descriptions

SOEP Survey Papers, No. 959

### Provided in Cooperation with:

German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

*Suggested Citation:* Kara, Selin; Lautenbacher, Leopold; Neyse, Levent; Rahmann, Uta; Richter, David (2021) : SOEP-IS modules 2011-2018: Descriptions, SOEP Survey Papers, No. 959, Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (DIW), Berlin

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<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/233836>

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# 959<sup>2021</sup>

**SOEP** Survey Papers  
Series C - Data Documentations (Datendokumentationen)

## SOEP-IS modules 2011- 2018 – Descriptions

Selin Kara, Leopold Lautenbacher, Levent Neyse, Uta Rahmann, David Richter

Running since 1984, the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) is a wide-ranging representative longitudinal study of private households, located at the German Institute for Economic Research, DIW Berlin.

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Please cite this paper as follows:

Selin Kara, Leopold Lautenbacher, Levent Neyse, Uta Rahmann, David Richter. 2021 SOEP-IS modules 2011-2018 – Descriptions. SOEP Survey Papers 959: Series C. Berlin: DIW/SOEP.



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ISSN: 2193-5580 (online)

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# **SOEP-IS modules 2011-2018 – Descriptions**

**Selin Kara, Leopold Lautenbacher, Levent Neyse, Uta Rahmann, David Richter**

*Berlin, 2021*

# SOEP-IS modules 2011-2018 – Descriptions<sup>1</sup>

**Name:** Adaptation in Very Old Age

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Denis Gerstorf

**Number of Respondents:** ~60

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Ambulatory assessments

**Data Available:** Yes, on request

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Of major interest for the current study module were the challenges of daily life in old age and how older partners help or hinder one another in handling these. From both partners, we concurrently collected data at physiological (e.g., cortisol), behavioral (e.g., cognitive performance), and experiential levels (e.g., self-reports about affect, activities, social interactions, stress and coping, body contact, and personality).

**Experimental Details:** To examine such questions, we obtained experience sampling data six to seven times throughout the day over seven consecutive days from 165 older heterosexual German couples (Mage = 72 years, range: 56-89) as these went about the routines of their daily lives. 38 of the couples were part of the SOEP Innovation Sample, the remaining 127 couples were from the SOEP Core Sample.

**Incentives:** Participants have been reimbursed with up to 100€ per person, depending on the number of questionnaires filled in within the daily protocol.

**Name:** Adaptation to Major Life Events

**Survey Year:** 2016 & 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Annette Brose

**Number of Respondents:** ~180

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Experience sampling method

**Data Available:** Yes, on request

**Paper Available:** Blanke, Elisabeth S., Mirjam J. Schmidt, Michaela Riediger, and Annette Brose.

2019. Thinking mindfully: How mindfulness relates to rumination and reflection in daily life. *Emotion* (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0000659>); Blanke, Elisabeth S., Annette Brose, Elise K. Kalokerinos, Yasemin Erbas, Michaela Riediger, and Peter Kuppens. 2019. Mix it to fix it: Emotion regulation variability in daily life. *Emotion* 20 (3), 473-485. (<https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0000566>); Siebert, Stefan, Elisabeth S. Blanke, and Annette Brose. 2017. Everyday Experiences in the SOEP Innovation Sample (EE-SOEP-IS): A Multi-Method Study. *SOEP Wave Report* 2016, 69-72.

**Short Description:** Major life events (e.g. divorce) often require considerable adaptation and pose a risk for some people. Yet, many people cope rather well with such events, and some feel even better afterwards. In this IS-module, in-depths psychological assessments (experience sampling, cognitive assessments) were used to explain diversity in developmental trajectories.

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<sup>1</sup> This document is updated regularly. Last update: March 2021. Correspondence: David Richter ([DRichter@diw.de](mailto:DRichter@diw.de))

**Methodological Details:** Multiple methods were used to collect the data in this study. Most importantly, the study contains two waves of experience sampling in which people reported on the daily stressors, emotions, stress regulation, and momentary activities in their daily lives. During each wave, participants were prompted six times a day on 12 days distributed over three weeks, and they were asked to answer standardized questions.

**Incentives:** In wave 1, participants received 20€ for the session at home and 60-70€ for the experience sampling (70€ if the participant responded to at least 60 of the 72 prompts). The same incentive scheme was used in wave 2. In wave 3, participants received 20€ and additional 20€ if they had participated in all parts of the study. Total: between 120€ (20 + 60 in wave 1, 20 in wave 2, 20 in wave 3) and 220€ (20 + 70 in wave 1, 20 + 70 in wave 2, 20 + 20 in wave 3).

**Name:** Adaptive General Ecological Behaviour Scale

**Survey Year:** 2012

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Sigmar Otto & Florian G. Kaiser

**Number of Respondents:** 474

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Otto, Siegmar, Ulf Kröhne, and David Richter. 2018. The dominance of introspective measures and what this implies: The example of environmental attitude. PLOS ONE 13 (2), e0192907. (<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192907>)

**Short Description:** The adaptive General Ecological Behavior scale (a-GEB) was designed to provide an economic assessment of a person's propensity to engage in an ecological lifestyle. As such, it is especially useful for promoting sustainable development in science-based policy making. Its construct validity and external validity were previously established for non-adaptive versions (e.g., Kaiser, Byrka, & Hartig, 2010).

**Methodological Details:** 50 self-report items. Examples include "For going to work or school, I use the bike, public transport or I go by foot.", "I purchased a solar energy plant." and "In the winter I turn down my heating when I leave my apartment for more than four hours."

**Name:** Ageing in a Changing Society

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Maria Pavlova

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,000

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** We investigate psychological factors that shape different ageing trajectories in our changing society. To this aim, we add three ageing-related constructs to the SOEP-IS: perceived societal expectations for active ageing, age stereotypes, and preparation for old age in three key domains (physical health, mental health, and activity).

**Methodological Details:** Eight self-report items. Examples include "It is expected from me to keep myself physically fit.", "I actively take care to keep my mental fitness in the higher age, e.g., by mental activity in solving crossword puzzles or reading books and magazines." and "Elderly people are healthy and physically fit."

**Name:** Anxiety and Depression

**Survey Year:** 2012 & 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Elmar Brähler & Markus Zenger

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,640 participants in 2012, other ~1,370 in 2014

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Anxiety and depression are the most prevalent psychiatric disorders in Germany. The Patient-Health Questionnaire-4 (PHQ-4) is an ultra-short screening instrument that asks for the two core symptoms of both disorders during the previous two weeks. The PHQ-4 is a well-validated instrument with good reliability and criterion validity (Kohlmann et al., 2014).

**Reference:** Kohlmann S, Gierk B, Löwe B (2014). PHQ-4. Patient Health Questionnaire-4. In C.J. Kemper, E. Brähler & M. Zenger (eds.), *Psychologische und sozialwissenschaftliche Kurzskaalen. Standardisierte Erhebungsinstrumente für Wissenschaft und Praxis.* (S. 242-244). Berlin: Medizinisch Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft.

**Name:** Assessment of Contextualized Emotions

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Ursula Hess & Denis Gerstorff

**Number of Respondents:** 976

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Stimulus Material (Images) and Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The Assessment of Contextualized Emotions portrays emotional expressions of sadness, disgust and anger that are socially engaging (three persons in a group). It measures both Accuracy and Bias (perceiving additional emotions to those expressed) in emotion recognition and has been shown to relate meaningfully to social interaction outcomes.

**Methodological Details:** The Assessment of Contextualized Emotions – Short version (ACE-short) consists of images of groups of three individuals who show either the same emotion or different emotions, as well as images of individuals. The set consists of two male and two female triads showing anger, disgust and sadness, for a total of 24 images. Each version of the ACE consists of 12 images. Participants see the image and then rate it on a four-scale emotion profile (anger, sadness, disgust, fear).

**Name:** Attitude Inferences and Interviewer Effects

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Simon Kühne

**Number of Respondents:** 1,267

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Kühne, Simon. 2020. Interpersonal Perceptions and Interviewer Effects in Face-to-Face Surveys. *Sociological Methods & Research* (online first) (0). (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0049124120926215>)

**Short Description:** Both respondents and interviewers were asked about their attitudes towards ongoing political and social issues. In addition, information on the mutual perceptions of respondents and interviewers was obtained. The unique database provides new opportunities for investigating the mechanisms underlying the occurrence of interviewer effects in face-to-face surveys.

**Methodological Details:** Both the interviewer and the participant received 15 identical questions about each other. For example, the interviewer was asked “Do you think the interviewee is very concerned, somewhat concerned or not concerned at all about immigration to Germany?” and the participant was asked “Do you think the interviewer is very concerned, somewhat concerned or not concerned at all about immigration to Germany?” Self-report responses were also obtained for the same topics, e.g., “How concerned are you about immigration to Germany?”

**Name:** Awareness of Age-Related Change

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Hans-Werner Wahl

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,600

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2021

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Based on the 10-item “Awareness of Age-Related Change” (AARC) modul in the SOEP-IS 2018 administered to individuals 40 years and older, we focus on the associations between AARC and socio-economic indicators such as gender, SES, and living conditions and various indicators of health and cognitive functioning both cross-sectionally and longitudinally.

**Methodological Details:** 10 self-report items, forming the Awareness of Age-Related Change Short Form (AARC-SF) questionnaire. All items begin with the phrase “With my increasing age, I realize that...”, followed by statements such as “my cognitive performance worsens” and “I have more appreciation for relationships and other people”.

**Name:** Collective vs Individual Risk Attitudes

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Olga Gorelkina

**Number of Respondents:** 497 households (994 individuals)

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Engel, Christoph, Alexandra Fedorets, and Olga Gorelkina. 2018. How Do Households Allocate Risk? SOEPpapers 1000. Berlin: DIW Berlin.

**Short Description:** Household decision making with regard to consumption and investment relies on its members’ risk attitudes. The SOEP-IS data collected in this experiment shines a light on how the individual risk preferences are aggregated in a household and how joint decisions about risky investments are made.

**Experimental Details:** Each participant makes an individual investment decision. The household is given 10 € and they either collectively decide how much to invest (= treatment 1), or a randomly chosen decision maker decides for the household (= treatment 2).

**Incentives:** Willingness to pay for 11 lotteries (probability= 0.5) from 10 EUR endowment.  $X_{low}=10-q_i$   $X_{high}=10+2q_i$  Min. Payoff: 0 €/ Max. Payoff: 30 €

**Name:** Comparing Measures of Experiential and Evaluative Well-Being

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Richard E. Lucas

**Number of Respondents:** 265

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Experience sampling method

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Asking about people's feelings throughout the day as they go through their lives (experience sampling method, ESM) allows us to get an overall sense of how a person's life is going by measuring how they feel on a moment-to-moment basis. Further, this allows us to examine how specific day-to-day activities affect quality of life.

**Methodological Details:** Over seven days, respondents received seven short questionnaires on their activities and their well-being on smartphones provided by the SOEP-IS.

**Name:** Comparison of Different Measurements of Donating

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Karsten Schulz-Sandhof

**Number of Respondents:** 3,086

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** 04/2021

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The module „Comparison of Different Measurements of Donating” is a survey experiment. It compares the donation question asked in the SOEP with the donation question asked in the GfK CharityScope Panel. The reason for the experiment is that the results of these two surveys differ strongly with regard to the donation rate and the donation volume in Germany.

**Experimental Details:** The SOEP and the GfK CharityScope Panel use different questions to measure donating behavior which may account for the differences in donation estimates between the two studies. Participants were randomly allocated to one of four conditions to test the effects of different wording on estimates of donating behavior: 1) SOEP question given as a self-report item, 2) SOEP question asked by the interviewer, 3) GfK question given as a self-report item, and 4) GfK question asked by the interviewer.

**Name:** Comparison of Different Measurements of Volunteering

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Nadiya Kelle & Luise Burkhardt

**Number of Respondents:** 3,958

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** 04/2021

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The definition and measurement of volunteering has implications for estimating prevalence rates of volunteers in a population. The SOEP-IS module allows to compare different measures of volunteering rates by using an experimental approach. Specifically, the module allows to estimate and to compare the volunteer rates with unspecified and specified time frames by using original and modified SOEP and FWS questions.

**Experimental Details:** The SOEP and the German Survey on Volunteering (Freiwilligensurvey, FWS) use different questions for assessing volunteering behavior. The experiment tested how the specification of a time frame may affect volunteering estimates. Participants were randomly allocated to one of four conditions:

- 1) FWS – time frame unspecified (currently) (approx. 25%)
- 2) SOEP – time frame unspecified (no time frame) (approx. 25%)
- 3) FWS – time frame specified (12 months) (approx. 25%)
- 4) SOEP – time frame specified (12 months) (approx. 25%)

Each person was asked both the SOEP and the FWS question (with variation of the order).

**Name:** Computer-Assisted Measurement and Coding of Educational Qualifications in Surveys (CAMCES)

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Jessica Herzing & Silke Schneider

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,000 in total

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Herzing, Jessica M. E. 2018. The impact of technological change on survey nonresponse and measurement (thesis). Mannheim: Universität Mannheim, Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften ; Herzing, Jessica M. E. 2020. Investigation of alternative interface designs for long-list questions—the case of a computer-assisted survey in Germany. International Journal of Social Research Methodology (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1080/13645579.2020.1723201>)

**Short Description:** To overcome incompleteness in the case of long-list factual questions, a database query was incorporated in the survey procedure. To test different database interfaces, a split-ballot experiment was conducted using the example of educational attainment comparing a dynamic text field, a search tree and a long list.

**Experimental Details:** Random allocation of participants to three groups. Each group was shown self-report items on educational attainment in a different presentation form (dynamic text field, search tree or long list).

**Name:** Confusion, Hubbub, and Order Scale (CHAOS)

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Wolfgang Rauch

**Number of Respondents:** 1,078

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Children growing up in chaotic homes, i.e., homes characterized by noise, crowding, and a lack of structure are more likely to develop behavioral and other problems. The CHAOS module in the SOEP-IS allows the replication and extension of previous results on the association of home chaos with child development outcomes.

**Methodological Details:** Six self-report items. Examples include “You can’t hear yourself think in our home.” and “The atmosphere in our home is calm.”

**Name:** Conspiracy Mentality Questionnaire

**Survey Year:** 2013

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Peter Haffke

**Number of Respondents:** 1,920

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The five-item Conspiracy Mentality Questionnaire (CMQ) is designed to efficiently assess the general propensity to believe in conspiracy theories. The CMQ examines meaningful associations with personality measures, generalized political attitudes (e.g. right-wing authoritarianism), individual differences (e.g. perceived socio-political control), and measurement equivalence across three language versions has already been established.

**Methodological Details:** Five self-report items. Examples include "Some secret organizations exert a major influence on political decisions." and "Politicians usually don't give any information about the true motives of their decisions."

**Name:** Consumers' Beliefs and Trust in Predictive Analytics

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Felix Rebitschek & Gerd Gigerenzer

**Number of Respondents:** 3,086

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** 04/2021

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Error estimations and error tolerances in Germany are studied with regards to algorithmic decision-making systems. We examine what people expect about the accuracy of algorithms that predict credit default, recidivism of an offender, suitability of a job applicant, and health behavior. Also, we investigate whether expectations about algorithm errors vary between these domains and how they differ from expectations about errors made by human experts.

**Experimental Details:** Random assignment of participants to one of two different groups (between-subjects design), assessing participants' requirements concerning experts' vs algorithms' performance. One group answered questions on error tolerance regarding algorithmic predictions made by computer programs, while the other group answered questions on error tolerance regarding experts' predictions.

**Name:** Control Strivings

**Survey Year:** 2012

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Denis Gerstorf & Jutta Heckhausen

**Number of Respondents:** 2,052

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** Schöllgen, Ina, Denis Gerstorf, and Jutta Heckhausen. 2014. Control Strivings in the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). SOEPpapers 727. Berlin: DIW Berlin; Hommelhoff, Sabine, David Richter, Cornelia Niessen, Denis Gerstorf, and Jutta Heckhausen. 2019. Being Unengaged at

Work but Still Dedicating Time and Energy: A Longitudinal Study. *Motivation Science* (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1037/mot0000155>) (Pre-published 2019: SOEPpapers 1048. Berlin: DIW Berlin)

**Short Description:** The goal of this project is to quantify the motivational and self-regulatory strategies people use to meet the challenges they face throughout life. Drawing from the Motivational Theory of Life-Span Development (Heckhausen et al., 2010), we distinguish control strivings related to goal engagement from those related to goal disengagement and goal reengagement and assess these in key domains of life: work, family, and health.

**Methodological Details:** The same set of 14 self-report items was given three times, each time referring to one of three domains of life (work, family and health). Examples include “When I find it impossible to attain a goal, I try not to blame myself.” and “When I cannot solve a problem by myself, I ask others for help.”

**Name:** Couples' Prediction Accuracy for Food Preferences

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Benjamin Scheibehenne

**Number of Respondents:** ~3,300

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Scheibehenne, Benjamin, Jutta Mata, and David Richter. 2019. Accuracy of Food Preference Predictions in Couples. *Appetite* 130 (February 2019), 344-352. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2018.11.021>) (Pre-published 2018: SOEPpapers 1003. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

**Short Description:** The goal of this study was to identify and empirically test variables that indicate how well partners in relationships know each other's food preferences.

**Methodological Details:** There were six categories of food items (fatty & potentially liked, fatty & potentially disliked, sweet & potentially liked, sweet & potentially disliked, healthy & potentially liked, healthy & potentially disliked). For each couple, one food from each of the six categories was randomly selected and the selected foods were presented in random order. Half of the couples, again randomly assigned, first rated their own and then their partner's preferences on all items. The other half of the couples first rated their own preferences and then their partner's preferences. All participants rated how much they liked each food on a fully anchored seven-point hedonic preference scale ranging from “don't like it at all” (1) to “like it very much” (7). Participants used the same scale to predict their partners' preferences.

**Name:** Cross-Cultural Study of Happiness

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Yukiko Uchida & Gisela Trommsdorff

**Number of Respondents:** ~4,500

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Rohrer, Julia M., David Richter, Martin Brümmer, Gert G. Wagner, and Stefan C. Schmukle. 2018. Successfully Striving for Happiness: Socially Engaged Pursuits Predict Increases in Life Satisfaction. *Psychological Science* 29 (8), 1291-1298. (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797618761660>)

**Short Description:** The goal of this project is to explore how culture-specific meanings of happiness give rise to differences both across cultures (Germany and Japanese) and within cultures.

**Methodological Details:** Several self-report items on happiness, e.g., “Taking all things together, how happy would you say you will be in the future, say about five years from now?”

**Name:** Day Reconstruction Method

**Survey Year:** 2012, 2013, 2014, & 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Richard E. Lucas

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,300

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Day reconstruction method

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:**

**Anusic, Ivana, Richard E. Lucas, and M. Brent Donnellan.** 2017. The Validity of the Day Reconstruction Method in the German Socio-economic Panel Study. *Social Indicators Research* 130 (1), 213-232. (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-015-1172-6>); **Hudson, Nathan W., Richard E. Lucas, and M. Brent Donnellan.** 2016. Getting Older, Feeling Less? A Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Investigation of Developmental Patterns in Experiential Well-Being. *Psychology and Aging* 31 (8), 847-861. (<https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000138> ); **Hudson, Nathan W., Richard E. Lucas, and M. Brent Donnellan.** 2017. Day-To-Day Affect is Surprisingly Stable: A 2-Year Longitudinal Study of Well-Being. *Social Psychological and Personality Science* 8 (1), 45-54. (<https://doi.org/10.1177/1948550616662129>); **Hudson, Nathan W., Richard E. Lucas, and M. Brent Donnellan.** 2019. Healthier and Happier? A 3-Year Longitudinal Investigation of the Prospective Associations and Concurrent Changes in Health and Experiential Well-Being. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* 45 (12), 1635-1650. (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0146167219838547>); **Hudson, Nathan W., Richard E. Lucas, M. Brent Donnellan, and Kostadin Kushlev.** 2016. Income Reliably Predicts Daily Sadness, but Not Happiness: A Replication and Extension of Kushlev, Dunn, and Lucas (2015). *Social Psychological and Personality Science* 7 (8), 828-836. (<https://doi.org/10.1177/1948550616657599>); **Metzing, Maria.** 2019. Essays on Inequality: Income Distribution, (Just) Taxation and Well-being (thesis). Berlin: FU Berlin. <https://refubium.fu-berlin.de/handle/fub188/24937>; **Möwisch, Dave, Florian Schmiedek, David Richter, and Annette Brose.** 2019. Capturing Affective Well-Being in Daily Life with the Day Reconstruction Method: A Refined View on Positive and Negative Affect. *Journal of Happiness Studies* 20 (2), 641-663. (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-018-9965-3> ); **Wolf, Tobias, Maria Metzing, and Richard E. Lucas.** 2019. Experienced Well-Being and Labor Market Status: The Role of Pleasure and Meaning. SOEPpapers 1043. Berlin: DIW Berlin.

**Short Description:** Experiential measures of subjective well-being assess affective reactions over time, either by sampling experiences as they happen or by retrospectively recreating experiences soon after they occur. In this module, respondents reconstruct a full day, describing what they did, who they were with, and how they felt throughout the day.

**Methodological Details:** For the DRM portion of the survey, the participants were first asked to reconstruct their previous day by breaking it up into episodes. For each episode they specified starting and ending times, what they were doing, and whether the episode was pleasant or not pleasant. From this pool of episodes, three were randomly selected for detailed assessment. In particular, participants rated where they were (at home, at work, or somewhere else), who they were with, and how they felt. For the three selected episodes, participants rated how strongly they experienced each of the

following on a scale of 1 (not at all) to 7 (very much): happiness, anger, frustration, fatigue, mourning, worries, pain, enthusiasm, satisfaction, boredom, loneliness, stress, and a deeper meaning.

**Name:** Decisions from Description and Experience

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Rui Mata

**Number of Respondents:** ~950

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** **Cobb-Clark, Deborah A., Sarah Dahmann, and Nathan Kettlewell.** 2019. Depression, Risk Preferences and Risk-Taking Behavior. SOEPpapers 1038. Berlin: DIW Berlin. (Also published in 2019: IZA Discussion Paper No. 12285. Bonn: IZA Institute of Labor Economics).; **Frey, Renato, David Richter, Jürgen Schupp, Ralph Hertwig, and Rui Mata.** 2020. Identifying robust correlates of risk preference: A systematic approach using specification curve analysis. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1037/pspp0000287>)

**Short Description:** The SOEP-IS Risk Module consists of two incentive-compatible behavioral risk taking tasks involving described and experienced risk and extends the GSOEP by providing an assessment of individual differences that may predict real-world outcomes such as employment, financial, and health decisions that are partly guided by individuals' risk tendencies.

**Experimental Details:** An online demonstration of the risk taking tasks in German can be found on Renato Frey's personal website.

**Name:** Dementia Worry

**Survey Year:** 2012

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Eva-Marie Kessler

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,640

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Dementia worry may affect a range of important behaviors, such as how people interpret evidence of their own or others' age-related cognitive changes, how they interact with people with dementia, how they anticipate and plan for their future, how they engage in screening and prevention behaviors and how they exploit healthcare resources.

**Methodological Details:** Four self-report items, namely how concerned participants are about getting a form of dementia, their perception of risk of dementia, whether they believe memory degradation to be preventable and whether they believe that a diagnosis of dementia would ruin their life.

**Name:** Determinants of Ambiguity Aversion

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Christina Leuker

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,500

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** In many areas of life—whether medical, financial, or social—people have to make decisions under ambiguity—that is, without knowing the precise probabilities of the possible outcomes. This study investigates changes in ambiguity preferences and risk-taking propensity across the lifespan.

**Methodological Details:** Six questions / decision tasks targeting ambiguity aversion and one question targeting numeracy. The decision tasks represented a classic measure of ambiguity aversion: how much more people like a gamble or a lottery when they know the underlying probability distributions compared to when they don't know.

**Incentives:** Participants were informed that one in ten participants will be randomly selected, for whom one of the lottery decisions is played out.

**Name:** Determinants of Attitudes to Income Redistribution

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Panu Poutvaara

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,900

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** We introduce two questions measuring attitudes towards income redistribution and two questions on the beliefs of the causes of low and high income. Together with existing SOEP questions, these allow estimating the relative importance of self-interest, fairness considerations, and various other factors in explaining attitudes towards redistribution.

**Name:** Determinants of Not Wanting to Know

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Ralph Hertwig

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,000

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes, on request

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Would you like to know the exact day of your death? The goal of this SOEP-IS module is to examine the determinants of people's knowledge preferences, and more specifically, the reasons behind the puzzling and sometimes strong desire for explicitly not wanting to know (cost-free) information.

**Name:** Diversity of Living-Apart-Together-Couples

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Nicole Hameister

**Number of Respondents:** ~500

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Couples who live apart together (LAT), i.e. who do not share a household, do so for a variety of reasons. We measure two major indicators (each represented by one self-report item) to determine respondents' LAT type: how easily cohabitation would be feasible and how much respondents would actually desire to live together in the future.

**Name:** Emotion Regulation

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Matthias Romppel

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,800

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Using a short form of the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ; Gross & John, 2003) we examine associations of the use of two habitual emotion regulation strategies, suppression and reappraisal, with demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, indicators of health, quality of life, and social functioning, and with life events and chronic stressors.

**Methodological Details:** Four self-report items, namely "When I want to feel more positive emotion, I change what I'm thinking about, "I keep my emotions to myself", "When I want to feel less negative emotion, I change what I'm thinking about", and "I control my emotions by not expressing them".

**Name:** Epigenetic Markers of Stress

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Roland Weierstall

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,130

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** We want to study whether the psychological distress caused by socio-economic factors is also related to epigenetic markers of stress and whether the biological adaptation to an adverse environment is a limiting factor that prevents the individual from breaking the vicious cycle of socio-economic- and chronic psychological stress.

**Methodological Details:** 25 self-report items on stress symptoms (Subclinical Stress Symptoms Questionnaire, SSQ-25), e.g. "I could not get up because I was exhausted" and "I was quickly annoyed, irritable, or moody". In addition, saliva samples were taken and analyzed by the researchers.

**Name:** Expected Financial Market Earnings

**Survey Year:** 2012

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Tobias Schmidt

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,600

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Huck, Steffen, Tobias Schmidt, and Georg Weizsäcker. 2019. The standard portfolio choice problem in Germany. RC TRR 190 Discussion Paper 171. Berlin: Rationality and Competition, Collaborative Research Center Transregio 190. (Also published in 2014: SOEPpapers 650. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

**Short Description:** An investment experiment was run. Respondents invest in a safe asset and a risky asset whose return is tied to the German stock market. The module elicits several aspects of respondents' asset portfolio (liquid assets, debt, retirement savings), financial literacy and attitudes towards savings and risk.

**Experimental Details:** The complete instructions can be found in the working paper. Risk attitudes were elicited by asking "How willing are you to take risks, in general?"

**Incentives:** The payoffs depend on participants' investment decisions on Bund and Fund. The explanation in the paper reads as: "*Respondents who invest their entire endowment in the riskless asset would receive a certain payment of 26€. Investing the entirety in the risky asset could yield a payment anywhere from 11.52€ to 56.52€ depending on the treatment and the randomly drawn year.*"

**Name:** Family Care

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Ulrike Ehrlich & Nadiya Kelle

**Number of Respondents:** ~3,900

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Ehrlich, Ulrike, and Nadiya Kelle. 2019. Pflegende Angehörige in Deutschland: Wer pflegt, wo, für wen und wie? Zeitschrift für Sozialreform 65 (2), 175. (<https://doi.org/10.1515/zsr-2019-0007>)

**Short Description:** The SOEP-IS module allows for a more detailed and thorough measurement of family care in Germany. First, it provides an attempt to trace selectivity into family care. Second, it comprises detailed characteristics for family caregivers providing care within their own household and for those caring elsewhere, i.e. in another private household or in an institutional setting.

**Methodological Details:** Several self-report items on experiences with informal care of relatives, friends or close acquaintances. Examples include "Does this person receive long-term care insurance benefits?", "Does this person receive care or help from you?" and "How many hours per day do you supply care or help for this person?"

**Name:** Fiscal Crisis in the EU and European Solidarity

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Holger Lengfeld

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,300

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Lengfeld, Holger, and Martin Kroh. 2016. Solidarität mit in Not geratenen Ländern der Europäischen Union: Ergebnisse einer Befragung des Sozio-oekonomischen Panels 2015. DIW Wochenbericht 83 (39), 871-878.; Lengfeld, Holger, and Martin Kroh. 2016. Solidarity with EU Countries in Crisis: Results of a 2015 Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) Survey. DIW Economic Bulletin 6 (39), 473-479.

**Short Description:** The module investigates attitudes toward the willingness to show solidarity with European Union countries faced with severe economic troubles. It contains of three elements: (1) attitudes toward Germany's financial support for crisis countries within and outside the European Union, (2) the willingness to pay a hypothetical direct aid contribution in the form of a permanent income tax with three tax rates proposed, (3) attitudes on austerity measures to be implemented by the country receiving financial aid.

**Methodological Details:** A detailed report of the self-report items can be found in Box 2 (p. 475) of the linked publication.

**Name:** Flourishing Scale

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Ralf Schwarzer & Judith Mangelsdorf

**Number of Respondents:** ~4,500

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Including the Flourishing scale into the SOEP-IS would enable researchers to measure the impact of major life events and other variables of the SOEP not only on satisfaction but improvement or impairment of critical psychological domains associated with psychological and physiological health, well-being and happiness.

**Methodological Details:** Eight self-report items, e.g., "I am competent and capable in the activities that are important to me".

**Name:** Future Life Events

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Julia Zimmermann & Maike Luhmann

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,900

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Luhmann, Maïke, Susanne Buecker, Till Kaiser, and Mira Beermann. 2020. Nothing going on? Exploring the role of missed events in changes in subjective well-being and the Big Five personality traits. *Journal of Personality* (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12539>)

**Short Description:** Many life events do not happen out of the blue but can be anticipated beforehand. To investigate these kinds of anticipation effects, participants were asked to indicate how likely it was that different events would occur in the next 12 months. Events from various life domains (e.g., family, work, mobility) were included.

**Methodological Details:** Participants were asked to estimate the probability of 20 specified events happening in the next 12 months, on a scale from 1 ("very unlikely") to 4 ("very likely"). Examples of the events include "divorce", "death of a close relative", and "promotion by the current employer".

**Name:** Future Time Perspective

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Jörg Korff & Torsten Biemann

**Number of Respondents:** 1,791

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Paper Available:** Korff, Jörg, and Torsten Biemann. 2020. Adjusting the lookout: Subjective health, loneliness, and life satisfaction predict future time perspective. *Psychology and Aging* (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1037/pag0000513>)

**Short Description:** Future time perspective captures an individual's temporal orientation that has been demonstrated to be flexible and malleable contingent on environmental circumstances and individuals' conditions.

**Methodological Details:** The Future Time Perspective Scale consists of 10 self-report items (e.g., "There is plenty of time left in my life to make new plans.").

**Name:** Grit and Entrepreneurship

**Survey Year:** 2015 & 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Alexander S. Kritikos

**Number of Respondents:** ~3,900

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Grit is a personality characteristic that receives increasing attention in psychology and also in economics. Individuals scoring high in his characteristic are expected to combine perseverance and passion for realizing certain *long-term* goals. We investigate how grit influences various labor-related outcomes and find a positive influence of grit on some of these measures.

**Methodological Details:** The validated "Short Grit Scale" by Duckworth and Quinn (2009) which consists of eight self-report items. Examples include "I often set a goal but later choose to pursue a different one" and "Setbacks don't discourage me".

**Name:** Happiness Analyzer Smartphone Application

**Survey Year:** 2015 & 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Kai Ludwigs

**Number of Respondents:** >4000

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Experience sampling & day reconstruction method

**Data Available:** Yes, on request

**Papers Available:** Ludwigs, Kai, Richard Lucas, Ruut Veenhoven, David Richter, and Lidia Arends. 2019. Can Happiness Apps Generate Nationally Representative Datasets? - a Case Study Collecting Data on People's Happiness Using the German Socio-Economic Panel. *Applied Research in Quality of Life* (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11482-019-09723-2> ), Ludwigs, Kai. 2018. The Happiness Analyzer: A New Technique for Measuring Subjective Well-Being (thesis). Rotterdam: Erasmus University Rotterdam.

**Short Description:** Understanding whether nationally representative datasets can be collected using apps to collect data is crucial. To address this question, we built a new happiness app. In the first year (2015), participants did not receive any reward, and in the second year (2016), a different group of participants received a 50 Euro Amazon voucher for their participation.

**Methodological Details:** The eight chapter of Ludwigs' doctoral thesis contains a detailed report of the methodology.

**Incentives:** In the first wave of the module (2015), participants did not get any reward for using the study app. In the second wave (2016), they were offered a 50 Euro Amazon voucher for using the app.

**Name:** Impostor Phenomenon

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Mirjam Neureiter

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,800

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** This module includes a short scale of the CIPS to assess the impostor phenomenon. The impostor phenomenon describes an internal experience of intellectual and professional phoniness despite objective evidence indicating the opposite. Sufferers are unable to internalize their successful experiences and tend to neglect the objective evidence of their competence

**Methodological Details:** Five self-report items, e.g., "I am afraid that people who are important to me may find out that I am not as competent as they believe".

**Name:** INCOM Social Comparison Scale

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Levent Neyse

**Number of Respondents:** 1,600

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2021

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Can social comparison orientations predict people's beliefs about their relative position in economic preferences? This module involves the 11-item INCOM social comparison scale and a set of questions regarding respondents' beliefs about their relative position in the contexts of risk preferences, generosity, income and trust.

**Methodological Details:** The IOWA-Netherlands Comparison Orientation Measure (INCOM) includes several items on how often participants compare themselves with others regarding various aspects (e.g., success, social skills, opinions). In addition to the INCOM, participants were asked to report their beliefs about their own position and their estimations about others regarding five topics: risk preferences, generosity, honesty, income and life satisfaction.

**Name:** Inattentional Blindness

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Dalton Conley

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,400

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Stimulus Material (Video) and Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Inattentional blindness (IB) is the failure to notice salient events while one is paying attention to something else. IB has been widely replicated but has never been measured in a nationally

representative sample. We measure IB's prevalence and its association with ADHD and autism, and with socio-demographic background.

**Methodological Details:** A computer-generated video of white and black squares and circles moving on a gray background was shown, in which participants count the number of times one type of shape touches the side of the display area, and are asked whether they saw a new shape move across the screen.

**Name:** Inequality and Other-Regarding Preferences and Risk Taking

**Survey Year:** 2017 & 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Dietmar Fehr

**Number of Respondents:** 2,588

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The proposed research addresses two key questions. First, we are interested in how the relative position in the income distribution affects other-regarding preferences and risk attitudes. Second, we examine whether and how these preferences change with a change in the income distribution.

**Experimental Details:** Two experiments were performed (a risk-taking experiment and a sharing experiment). Both experiments consisted of three parts. In the first part of both experiments, each respondent received information about their position in the income distribution relative to all respondents taking part in the experiment. That is, a respondent was either asked about his or her perception of inequality (i.e., the perceived location in the income distribution) or was given information about their actual location in the income distribution. The latter part utilized information on annual gross wages of all experimental respondents in the year prior to the experiment. In the second part, respondents received the instructions for the experiment (either the sharing or risk-taking experiment) and information about the payment details. The third part consisted of the actual experiment.

In the risk-taking experiment, respondents were presented with five lottery tasks. The lotteries were visualized by boxes which displayed the possible amount of money that could be drawn as well as the associated probability of the draw (e.g., box 1: 50% €2 / 50% €3; box 2: 75% €5 / 25% €1). In each of the tasks, they had to pick one box (lottery) from which they would like to draw from (i.e., in total they choose five lotteries). The order of the lottery tasks was randomized at the individual level. In the sharing experiment, respondents made three independent decisions with anonymous recipients from three different income classes. For each decision, they received a certain amount of money and learned the income class of the recipient (bottom-, fifth- or top-income decile) before they decided how much of their endowment they want to share with this recipient. Again, the order of the three decisions was randomized. In both experiments, respondents learned about their payments immediately after they had made their last decision.

**Incentives:** In both experiments, a random device determined whether a respondent was actually paid.

**Name:** Inequality Attitudes

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Steffen Mau

**Number of Respondents:** 1,791

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** While long-forgotten economic inequalities are coming back to the fore, there are also new inequalities that are used for political mobilization. In this module, we investigate the interrelation between and the socio-demographic determinants of three crucial types of inequality-related attitudes: preferences for economic redistribution, recognition of sexual minorities, and openness towards migration.

**Methodological Details:** Six self-report items. Examples include “It is the responsibility of the government to reduce the differences in income between people with high incomes and those with low incomes.” and “Homosexual marriages should be allowed and accepted.”

**Name:** Internalized Gender Stereotypes Vary Across Socioeconomic Indicators

**Survey Year:** 2011

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Julia Dietrich

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,700

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items & Implicit Association Test

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Dietrich, Julia, Konrad Schnabel, Tuulia Ortner, Alice Eagly, Rocio Garcia-Retamero, Lea Kröger, and Elke Holst. 2013. Internalized Gender Stereotypes Vary Across Socioeconomic Indicators. SOEPpapers 558. Berlin: DIW Berlin.

**Short Description:** We propose that one important cause of gender inequality is the presence of gender stereotypes in society. We describe two approaches to measure gender stereotypes: an explicit questionnaire based on rating scales and an Implicit Association Test. Findings indicate that gender stereotypes are related to socioeconomic and social variables.

**Methodological Details:** Various self-report items on gender stereotypes. For example, participants were asked to rate the likelihood of a typical man or woman possessing certain characteristics such as being gullible or being aggressive. There were also statements for which participants should report the extent to which they agree with the statement, e.g., “Both the man and the woman should contribute to household income.” In addition to these self-reports, an Implicit Association Test was performed.

**Name:** Internet-Based Psychotherapy

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Jennifer Apolinário-Hagen & Christel Salewski

**Number of Respondents:** ~4,800

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The utilization of new media technologies is a relatively novel phenomenon in mental healthcare, although numerous German citizens are familiar with using the Internet for health information purposes. This module aims to identify the awareness of Internet-based psychotherapy, experience with psychotherapy and online counseling, and use of online health information.

**Methodological Details:** Five self-report items. Examples include “Have you ever heard or read about psychological therapies via the internet?” and “Did you ever make use of psychosocial or psychological counseling online?”

**Name:** Job Preferences and Willingness to Accept Job Offers

**Survey Year:** 2013

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Katrin Auspurg & Thomas Hinz

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,700

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The factorial survey module on job preferences and willingness to accept job offers provides multidimensional, experimental measurements of job preferences and demanded compensations for (un-)favorable working conditions. It enables deeper insights on the impact of gender, household structures, and job conditions on inequalities in the labor market.

**Methodological Details:** Five vignettes describing job offers in Germany were presented to participants. Several aspects of the vignettes varied, including the commuting distance, the length of the employment contract, long-term career prospects and childcare opportunities. For each vignette, respondents were asked how attractive the job offer seems to them, how likely it is that they would accept the offer and how likely it would be for them to move to the new location.

**Name:** Job Task Survey

**Survey Year:** 2013

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Dennis Görlich

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,000

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Job tasks carried out by individuals can differ significantly even within narrowly defined occupations. This module asks respondents about the job tasks they carry out at their workplace, hence allowing for a detailed look into occupations. Subsequent waves of this module would allow analyzing job changes due to idiosyncratic shocks.

**Methodological Details:** Participants were asked the following question: “How much time of your usual workday do the following tasks take up? Is it ‘almost all the time’, ‘more than half the time’, ‘less than half the time’, ‘almost no time’ or ‘no time’?” Examples of tasks include “operating, controlling, setting up or maintaining machines, equipment or technical processes”, “teaching, training or educating people” and “sorting, archiving, or marking things”.

**Name:** Just Sustainable Development Based on the Capability Approach (GeNECA)

**Survey Year:** 2012

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Ortrud Leßmann

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,100

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** **Leßmann, Ortrud, and Torsten Masson.** 2015. Sustainable consumption in capability perspective: Operationalization and empirical illustration. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics* 57 (August 2015), 64-72. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socec.2015.04.001>); **Leßmann, Ortrud, and Torsten Masson.** 2017. Ökologisch nachhaltiger Konsum und ungleiche Teilhabe (21. Kapitel). In *Forschungsverbund Sozioökonomische Berichterstattung* (ed.), *Berichterstattung zur sozioökonomischen Entwicklung in Deutschland. Exklusive Teilhabe – ungenutzte Chancen. Dritter Bericht.* Bielefeld: W. Bertelsmann Verlag. (<https://doi.org/10.3278/6004498w021>). **Otto, Siegm, Ulf Kröhne, and David Richter.** 2018. The dominance of introspective measures and what this implies: The example of environmental attitude. *PLOS ONE* 13 (2), e0192907. (<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192907>)

**Short Description:** The GeNECA data collected in 2012 covers a broad range of issues: quality of life, capabilities, expectations about the preservation of living conditions for next generations, attitudes towards justice and the environment, actors for sustainable development, regional currency and sustainable consumption with regard to car use and organic food.

**Methodological Details:** Various self-report items. Examples include questions such as “How important are the following life areas for you?” and “How high do you assess the chance of the following persons and institutions to make a contribution to protecting the environment?”, as well as statements such as “Soon there will be more people on earth than it can actually take.”, “In Germany, people have the same chances to thrive.” and “Most people who are important to me take the public transport, go by bicycle or by foot instead of going by car.”

**Name:** Justice Sensitivity

**Survey Year:** 2011, 2014 & 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Thomas Schlösser & Anna Baumert

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,400

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** **Stavrova, Olga, Thomas Schlösser, and Anna Baumert.** 2014. Life Satisfaction and Job-Seeking Behavior of the Unemployed: The Effect of Individual Differences in Justice Sensitivity. *Applied Psychology* 63 (4), 643-670. (<https://doi.org/10.1111/apps.12009>)

**Short Description:** Individuals differ systematically in how readily they perceive situations to be unjust and how strongly they react to subjective injustice – cognitively, emotionally, and behaviorally. Justice sensitivity from the perspectives of a victim, observer, beneficiary, and perpetrator can be measured reliably with two items per perspective.

**Methodological Details:** Eight self-report items. Examples include “It makes me angry when others are undeservingly better off than me.” and “It bothers me when things come easily to me that others have to work hard for.”

**Name:** Language Skills, Income and Employment

**Survey Year:** 2013

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Bengt-Arne Wickström

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,000

**Field:** Linguistics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Gazzola, Michele, Sabrina Hahm, and Bengt-Arne Wickström. 2018. Sind Fremdsprachenkenntnisse mit dem Einkommen und der Beschäftigung verbunden? Empirische Evidenz aus Deutschland und aus der Welt. In Cyril Robert Brosch, and Sabine Fiedler (eds.), *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik 2018*, 55-77. Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag.

**Short Description:** This SOEP-IS module is concerned with the investigation of the relationship between foreign language skills and labour market outcomes, in particular income and employment status. The dataset includes information not only on the languages known by respondents, but also their level of proficiency, and the factors that contributed to language acquisition.

**Methodological Details:** Various self-report items with response options for over 50 languages. Participants were asked which of these languages they would consider their first language(s) and which other language(s) they have learned in their life so far. Examples of follow-up questions include “Why did you start to learn this language?”, “How confident are you with each of the following actions using this language?”, and „In which of the following countries have you lived for at least six months?“

**Name:** Lottery Play: Expenditure, Frequency, and Explanatory Variables

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Jens Beckert & Mark Lutter

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,900

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Lutter, Mark, Daria Tisch, and Jens Beckert. 2018. Social Explanations of Lottery Play: New Evidence Based on National Survey Data. *Journal of Gambling Studies* 34 (4), 1185–1203. (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10899-018-9748-0>)

**Short Description:** This SOEP-IS module measures lottery play (expenditure, frequency, individual vs. social play) plus three possible explanatory variables: A “daydreaming”-scale, measuring individual tendencies to indulge in fantasies about positive future states; an “alienation”-scale, measuring senselessness and dissatisfaction with daily (work) routines, and a “work-ethic”-scale, measuring attitudes toward work and effort.

**Methodological Details:** Twelve self-report items in total. Examples include “How much money did you spend on lottery tickets within the last month?”, “I often dream how it would be like to win a large amount of money in the lottery.” and “I think my daily job is much more interesting than those of others.”

**Name:** Multilingualism, Language Attitudes and Their Socioeconomic Reflection

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Albrecht Plewnia & Astrid Adler

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,500

**Field:** Linguistics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Papers Available:** **Adler, Astrid, and Albrecht Plewnia.** 2019. Die Macht der großen Zahlen. Aktuelle Spracheinstellungen in Deutschland. In Ludwig Eichinger, and Albrecht Plewnia (eds.), Neues vom heutigen Deutsch: Empirisch – methodisch – theoretisch (Jahrbuch des Instituts für Deutsche Sprache 2018), 141-162. Berlin, Boston: De Gruyter. (<https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110622591-008>); **Adler, Astrid.** 2019. Language discrimination in Germany: when evaluation influences objective counting. *Journal of Language and Discrimination* 3 (2), 232-253. (<https://doi.org/10.1558/jld.39952>); **Adler, Astrid.** 2019. Sprachstatistik in Deutschland. *Deutsche Sprache* (3), 197-219. (<https://doi.org/10.37307/j.1868-775X.2019.03.02>)

**Short Description:** This module collects data on language profiles and language attitudes. First, it specifies the respondents' repertoire regarding languages (i.e. mother tongues, languages spoken at home, and other languages) and dialects (i.e. own dialect, regional accent, parents' dialect). Second, it gathers attitudes on languages and regional dialects.

**Methodological Details:** Data for this module was collected both during the regular SOEP-IS interviews as well as via an online survey. In the interview, participants were asked "How likeable is the following German dialect?", followed by 12 dialects (including the dialect of the participant). The interview included further questions on speaking dialects or other languages. Furthermore, participants were asked how connected they felt to Germany and to their country of birth. Finally, for each state of Germany, participants had to report whether they had ever lived there for at least 6 months. The online survey included the „Attitudes Towards Languages“ scale (AtoL) as well as several questions measuring attitudes towards various language-related topics (e.g., gender-neutral language, language classes in school, change in the German language).

**Name:** Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ-S)

**Survey Year:** 2013 & 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Mitja D. Back

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,000

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** **Leckelt, Marius, David Richter, Eunike Wetzel, and Mitja D. Back.** 2019. Longitudinal Associations of Narcissism with Interpersonal, Intrapersonal, and Institutional Outcomes: An Investigation Using a Representative Sample of the German Population. *Collabra-Psychology* 5 (1). (<https://doi.org/10.1525/collabra.248>); **Leckelt, Marius, Mitja D. Back, Joshua D. Foster, Roos Hutteman, Garrett Jaeger, Jessica McCain, Jean M. Twenge, and W. Keith Campbell.** 2016. Entering adulthood in a recession tempers later narcissism – But only in men. *Journal of Research in Personality* 60 (February 2016), 8-11. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2015.10.006>) (Pre-published 2016: SOEPpapers 886. Berlin: DIW Berlin); **Leckelt, Marius, Eunike Wetzel, Tanja M. Gerlach, Robert A. Ackermann, Joshua D. Miller, William J. Chopik, Lars Penke, Katharina Geukes, Albrecht C. Küfner, Roos Hutteman, David Richter, Karl-Heinz Renner, Marc Allroggen, Courtney Brecheen, W. Keith Campbell, Igor Grossmann, and Mitja D. Back.** 2018. Validation of the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire Short Scale (NARQ-S) in Convenience and Representative Samples. *Psychological Assessment* 30 (1), 86-96. (<https://doi.org/10.1037/pas0000433>) (Pre-published 2016: SOEPpapers 884. Berlin: DIW Berlin).

**Short Description:** Our SOEP-IS module is concerned with the investigation of narcissism, its development and interpersonal, intrapersonal, and institutional consequences. Including a

theoretically sound, reliable, and efficient measure of narcissism (NARQ-S) enables researchers to investigate a variety of focal research questions with wide-ranging implications on individual, social, and societal levels.

**Methodological Details:** Six self-report items, e.g., “I manage to be the center of attention with my outstanding contributions.” and “I deserve to be seen as a great personality.”

**Name:** Ostracism Module

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Selma Rudert

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,800

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** Rudert, Selma C., Matthias D. Keller, Andrew H. Hales, Mirella Walker, and Rainer Greifeneder. 2020. Who gets ostracized? A personality perspective on risk and protective factors of ostracism. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 118 (6), 1247-1268. (<https://doi.org/10.1037/pspp000027>); Rudert, Selma C., Stefan Janke, and Rainer Greifeneder. 2020. The experience of ostracism over the adult life span. *Developmental Psychology* (online first). (<https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0001096>)

**Short Description:** Ostracism, to be excluded and ignored by others, is a threatening and painful experience for individuals. The Ostracism model assesses how often people felt ignored or excluded within the previous two months.

**Methodological Details:** Participants were asked the question “How often did you have the following experiences within the last two months?” concerning four experiences: being ignored by others, being excluded from conversations by others, being treated as if they were not there by others, and not being invited for activities by others.

**Name:** Pension Claims

**Survey Year:** 2011

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Markus Grabka

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,700

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** New survey items on pension claims were tested.

**Methodological Details:** Four self-report items on entitlements to a pension and occupational pension benefits.

**Name:** Perceived Discrimination

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Rainer Stocker

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,500

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes (Hrsg.). 2019. Gleiche Rechte, gleiche Chancen - Jahresbericht 2018 der Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes. Berlin: Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes. **Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes (Hrsg.).** 2018. Erhebung von subjektiven Diskriminierungserfahrungen: Erste Ergebnisse von Testfragen in der SOEP Innovations-Stichprobe 2016. Berlin: Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes.

**Short Description:** The module measures perceived discrimination on different grounds and in various areas of life. The data allow for investigating how discrimination is related to demographic and socioeconomic variables as well as indicators such as health or life satisfaction. Subsequent waves would also enable to test if changes in the respondents' lives affect self-reports of discrimination.

**Methodological Details:** Participants were asked whether they had been the target of discrimination in Germany within the past 24 months and if so, what kind of discrimination it was (11 options were given for the kind of discrimination, e.g., "because of my sexual orientation"). Furthermore, they were asked how frequently they experienced discrimination within the past 24 months in certain social settings, for example, "in professional life, e.g., while job hunting" and "in health and care related areas such as hospitals".

**Name:** Perception of Inequality

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Judith Niehues

**Number of Respondents:** 3,200

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** 04/2021

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The module provides experimental survey data on perceived income and wealth shares in Germany. By randomly asking people two slightly different questions, the project can provide new insights into why some items are more likely to result in an overestimation of inequality, whereas other items are more likely to imply an underestimation.

**Experimental Details:** In the randomly drawn split sample A, the questions on perceived inequality focused on the share of the richest quintile of the population, whereas questions in the split sample B focused on the share of the richest ten percent. Each group received five questions in total.

**Name:** Personal and Economic Relations

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Sabine Hommelhoff

**Number of Respondents:** ~4,800

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** This module is concerned with the coincidence of personal and economic ties. On the one hand, there are questions on prenuptial agreements (i.e., situations in which economic thoughts infringe on a personal relationship). On the other hand, the module includes items on workplace romance (i.e., situations in which the private sphere finds its way into the workplace).

**Methodological Details:** 11 self-report items, e.g., "Do you have a marriage contract with your spouse?" and "How often do people talk about sexual issues or make jokes about it at your current workplace?"

**Name:** Physical Attractiveness

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Reinhard Schunck

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,800

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Interviewer rating

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The respondents' physical attractiveness is rated by the interviewer on a seven-point scale.

**Name:** Preference for Leisure

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Marion Collewet

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,600

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Unpublished Manuscript (Dropbox)

**Short Description:** The module aims at deriving measures of labour supply preferences at the individual level from hypothetical questions. Four questions ask respondents what change in earnings would compensate them for a change in their weekly working time. One question measures how their labour supply would change after a shock to their non-earned income.

**Name:** Prenatal Testosterone Exposure (2D:4D) and Economic Preferences

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Levent Neyse

**Number of Respondents:** ~4,000

**Field:** Economics, Psychology, Biology

**Method:** Somatic measurement & Survey

**Data Available:** 2021 April

**Paper Available:** Neyse, Levent, Magnus Johannesson, and Anna Dreber. 2020. 2D:4D Does Not Predict Economic Preferences : Evidence from a Large, Representative Sample. SOEPpapers 1086. Berlin: DIW Berlin; Fossen, Frank M., Levent Neyse, Magnus Johannesson, and Anna Dreber. 2020. 2D:4D and Self-Employment Using SOEP Data: A Replication Study. SOEPpapers 1085. Berlin: DIW Berlin.

**Short Description:** Second-to-fourth digit ratio (2D:4D) of human hands, a putative marker of prenatal testosterone exposure, has been argued to be one potential explanation for heterogeneity in economic preferences. In a pre-registered study based on a much larger sample than in previous studies, we test if 2D:4D is associated with economic preferences (risk taking, altruism, negative reciprocity, positive reciprocity and trust).

**Methodological Details:** Hand measurements were done with digital calipers. For economic preferences elicitation, a part of the global preferences module of Falk et al. (2018) was used. These eight items are experimentally validated.

**Risk:** "How do you rate yourself personally? In general, are you someone who is ready to take risks or do you try to avoid risks?"

**Altruism:**

- i. "Imagine the following situation: Today you unexpectedly received 1,000 Euro. How much of this amount would you donate to a good cause? [0,1000]"
- ii. "How willing are you to give to good causes without expecting anything in return? (scale from 0-10)"

**Positive Reciprocity:** "When someone does me a favor I am willing to return it." (scale from 0-10)

**Negative Reciprocity:**

- i. If I am treated very unjustly, I will take revenge at the first occasion, even if there is a cost to do so. (scale from 0-10)
- ii. How willing are you to punish someone who treats you unfairly, even if there may be costs for you? (scale from 0-10)
- iii. How willing are you to punish someone who treats others unfairly, even if there may be costs for you? (scale from 0-10)

**Interpersonal Trust:** People are basically honest (scale from 0-10)

**Name:** Private or Public Health Care: Evaluation, Attitudes, and Social Solidarity

**Survey Year:** 2015 & 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Ellen Immergut

**Number of Respondents:** ~3,000

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Burlacu, Diana, Ellen M. Immergut, Maria Oskarson, and Björn Rönnerstrand. 2018.

The politics of credit claiming: Rights and recognition in health policy feedback. *Social Policy & Administration* 52 (4), 880-894. (<https://doi.org/10.1111/spol.12403>)

**Short Description:** The overall objective is to examine whether the public/private divide in health insurance as well as changes in the boundary between public and private health care explain variations in the individual evaluation of, satisfaction with, and normative attitudes towards the health care system; and also to investigate to what extent these attitudes and evaluations spillover into attitudes about social solidarity.

**Methodological Details:** 12 self-report items, e.g., "How satisfied are you with the availability of general practitioners in Germany?" and "How satisfied are you with the amount of your contributions for statutory or private health insurance?"

**Name:** Regional Identification

**Survey Year:** 2013

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Franz J. Neyer & Julia Zimmermann

**Number of Respondents:** 3,300

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The globalization of life has turned mobility into an essential feature of everyday life. This implies that individuals must engage with questions regarding their geographical placement, which in turn means that regional identification may be relevant for individuals in the 21st century (cf. Zimmermann et al. , submitted for publication; Schubach, Zimmermann, Noack, & Neyer, in press). It

was therefore measured with one single item with the established SOEP item on regional identification.

**Name:** Representations of Scientific Information

**Survey Year:** 2016 & 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Miriam Brandt

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,800

**Field:** Communication research

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** This module investigates how different forms of presenting factual information influence people's knowledge about, risk perception of an attitudes towards foxes. The results will be valuable for designing effective knowledge transfer tools, since attitudes and risk perception in the general public are crucial determinants for the success of conservation measures.

**Methodological Details:** First, participants were asked questions concerning their knowledge about, their risk perception of and their attitudes towards foxes in Germany. Then, participants were divided into eight treatment groups which differed in the type of leaflet the participants were given: 1) short fact sheet, 2) short fact sheet with photos, 3) short fact sheet with graphs, 4) short fact sheet with graphs and photos, 5) a full article, 6) a full article with photos, 7) a full article with graphs, and 8) a full article with graphs and photos. One year after treatment, participants were asked the same questions again, as well as additional control questions (e.g., whether they deliberately engaged with the topic apart from the treatment leaflet).

**Name:** Resilient Behavior in the Workplace

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Roman Soucek

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,400

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** A comprehensive view on resilience should describe behavioral strategies that help dealing with demanding situations. Based on this rationale, resilient behavior differentiates among several facets of behavioral strategies to cope with adverse situations in the workplace, namely emotional coping, positive reframing, comprehensive planning, and focused action.

**Methodological Details:** Eight self-report items, e.g., "When I face difficult tasks at work, I keep an eye on my objective and don't lose my way."

**Name:** Self-Control: Measurement, Predictors, Consequences and Policy Implications

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Deborah Cobb-Clark & Hannah Schildberg-Hörisch

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,000

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Paper Available:** Cobb-Clark, Deborah A., Sarah Dahmann, Daniel A. Kamhöfer, and Hannah Schildberg-Hörisch. 2019. Self-Control: Determinants, Life Outcomes and Intergenerational Implications. SOEPpapers 1047. Berlin: DIW Berlin. (Also published in 2019: IZA DP No. 12488. Bonn: Institute of Labor Economics; and DICE Discussion Paper, No. 319. Düsseldorf: Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics (DICE)).

**Short Description:** Self-control is fundamental to understanding human behavior. Self-control is critical in allowing people to override their immediate impulses and achieve their long-term goals. The data allows to study (i) the determinants of adult self-control; (ii) the role of self-control in predicting key life outcomes in multiple domains, and (iii) the intergenerational implications of parental self-control for child development.

**Methodological Details:** The brief Tangney Self-Control Scale was employed. It uses a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much) and uses the introductory sentence: "Using the scale provided, please indicate how much each of the following statements reflects how you typically are.", followed by 13 items. Examples include "I am good at resisting temptation." and "I have a hard time breaking bad habits." Furthermore, participants were asked about their current body weight as well as the weight they consider ideal for themselves at the time of the next survey and the weight they predict to have at the time of the next survey.

**Name:** Self-Evaluation and Overconfidence in Different Life Domains

**Survey Year:** 2014

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Nicolas Ziebarth

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,500

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** Arni, Patrick, Davide Dragone, Lorenz Götte, and Nicolas R. Ziebarth. 2020. Biased Health Perceptions and Risky Health Behaviors: Theory and Evidence. IZA DP No. 13308. Bonn: Institute of Labor Economics (IZA); Friehe, Tim, and Markus Pannenberg. 2019. Overconfidence over the lifespan: Evidence from Germany. *Journal of Economic Psychology* 74 (October 2019), 102207. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joep.2019.102207>); Friehe, Tim, and Markus Pannenberg. 2021. Time Preferences and Overconfident Beliefs: Evidence from Germany. *Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics* 92, 101651. (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socec.2020.101651>)

**Short Description:** We measure overconfidence in various domains of life and over several waves. These measures, in combination with the rich panel structure in the SOEP, allow us to examine the prevalence of overconfidence in different domains and how overconfidence responds to life events. We also investigate how overconfidence affects labor-market outcomes.

**Name:** Self-Insight Motive Scale

**Survey Year:** 2018

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Michael Dufner & Stefan Schmukle

**Number of Respondents:** 1,600

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2021

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The self-insight motive describes the dispositional tendency to strive for accurate self-knowledge. We added a short scale for the assessment of the self-insight motive, the self-insight motive scale, to the SOEP-IS. The scale can be used to investigate the nomological net, developmental antecedents and cognitive-behavioral consequences of the self-insight motive.

**Methodological Details:** The scale assesses cognitions, emotions, and behaviors that are indicative of a striving for accurate self-knowledge with regard to one's own personality and abilities. It consists of five self-report items (e.g., "I want to know exactly what my strengths and weaknesses are.").

**Name:** Self-Regulated Personality Development

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Jule Specht & Marie Hennecke

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,100

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** We are interested in identifying why and through which processes personality is changing throughout adulthood by analyzing whether individuals actively change their own personality traits. Specifically, we measure (a) the subjective desirability of personality change, (b) the subjective feasibility of personality change, and (c) actual personality change.

**Methodological Details:** Three self-report items, e.g., "Everyone is a certain type of person and you cannot do much about changing it."

**Name:** Separating Systematic Measurement Error Components Using MTMM in Longitudinal Studies

**Survey Year:** 2014, 2015, & 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Alexandru Cernat & Daniel Oberski

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,300

**Field:** Statistics

**Method:** Experiment

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** In this project we develop a new research design that enables us to measure and disentangle multiple types of error: method, social desirability, acquiescence (tendency to select first category) and random error. Furthermore, we investigate how these errors change in time and how they compare cross-culturally.

**Methodological Details:** The design can be described as an extended split-ballot multitrait-multimethod (MTMM) design. Participants were randomized to 56 different groups who received different self-report items on the topic of immigration. The following experimental factors were manipulated: number of scale points (2 point or 11 point scale), socially desirable direction (positively or negatively formulated item on immigration), and acquiescence direction (agree-disagree or disagree-agree scale). This yielded  $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$  possible item wordings (treatments) for each of the items. Although there are 8 treatments, structural equation models depend only on the pairwise covariances of the variables, so that only combinations of pairs of wordings are required. For each pair of questions, the first format was presented early in the questionnaire, and the second format at the end of the questionnaire, with at least 20 minutes of other questions in-between. There were 28 possible pairs of question formats. The order of presentation within pairs was randomized, resulting

in 56 groups. However, the two orderings of each pair can be combined, so that each covariance between observed variables can be calculated from  $n/28$  (instead of  $n/56$ ) observations.

**Name:** Sickness Presenteeism

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Heiko Breitsohl

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,100

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The counterpart of sickness absence is known as presenteeism, defined as going to work despite illness. Presenteeism is an emerging research topic and research is still needed to investigate the antecedents and consequences of presenteeism. Moreover, in future we can observe the long-term consequences of presenteeism on health and contribute to the existing research.

**Methodological Details:** One self-report item, namely "How many days have you gone to work in 2014, although you have been ill or did not feel well?"

**Name:** Sleep Characteristics

**Survey Year:** 2013

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Andreas Stang & Melanie Zinkhan

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,400

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** Sleep is a fundamental behavior that can affect most domains of life and can also in turn be affected by a multitude of variables. In this module, participants were asked several questions measuring the participants' sleep characteristics. This data, including information on sleep quality and sleep-related behaviors, can be used to investigate associations between sleep and other constructs measured in SOEP, such as life satisfaction, health or socio-economic factors.

**Methodological Details:** 50 self-report items concerning sleep (duration, quality, related behavior). Examples include "How long did it usually take for you to fall asleep during the last four weeks (in minutes)?", "I consume alcohol, tobacco or caffeine in the last 4 hours before or after I go to bed.", "How often did you have problems to stay awake while, e.g., driving a car, at lunch or social occasions during the last four weeks?" and "How often do you take an after-lunch sleep normally?"

**Name:** Smartphone Usage

**Survey Year:** 2015

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Cornelia Wrzus

**Number of Respondents:** ~5,100

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Sawert, Tim, and Julia Tuppatt. 2020. Social Inequality in the Digital Transformation: Risks and Potentials of Mobile Health Technologies for Social Inequalities in Health. SOEPpapers 1079. Berlin: DIW Berlin.

**Short Description:** Smartphone distribution continuously increases over the last years and today's mobile phones and smartphones offer a plethora of functions. However, little is known about who uses these functions and what are the beneficial or perhaps detrimental consequences for social relationships, health, and occupational success

**Methodological Details:** Participants were asked whether they used a mobile phone. If they did, they were asked the question "How often do you use the following functions of your mobile phone?" concerning 14 functions. Examples of the functions include calls, text messages, games, and navigation. Furthermore, participants were asked which operating system was installed on their mobile phone.

**Name:** Socio-economic Effects of Physical Activity

**Survey Year:** 2013, 2015, & 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Michael Lechner & Tim Pawlowski

**Number of Respondents:** ~3,500

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** Pawlowski, Tim, Carina Steckenleiter, Tim Wallrafen, and Michael Lechner. 2019. Individual Labor Market Effects of Local Public Expenditures on Sports. SOEPpapers 1040. Berlin: DIW Berlin; Schüttoff, Ute, and Tim Pawlowski. 2018. Seasonal variation in sports participation. *Journal of Sports Sciences* 36 (4), 469-475. (<https://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2017.1316864>)

**Short Description:** To overcome the lack of reliable measures of physical activity, this SOEP-IS module consists of thoroughly developed questions on the kind of physical activity, the frequency and intensity, as well as, the organizational format a sport is practiced and the possible persistence of activity patterns over the span of life.

**Methodological Details:** Participants were asked about the frequency of physical activity during the past seven days and during the different seasons ("How many days a week have you been active for at least one hour per day in the following seasons?"). They were also asked about their two most frequently practiced sports (with nine additional self-report items for each sport), their reasons for doing sports (e.g., "to stay fit or to improve my fitness and health"), and their childhood experiences with sports.

**Name:** Status Confidence and Anxiety

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Jan Delhey

**Number of Respondents:** ~3,600

**Field:** Sociology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Paper Available:** Schneickert, Christian, Jan Delhey, and Leonie C. Steckermeier. 2019. Eine Krise der sozialen Anerkennung? Ergebnisse einer Bevölkerungsbefragung zu Alltagserfahrungen der Wert- und Geringschätzung in Deutschland. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie (KZfSS)* 71 (4), 593-622. (<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11577-019-00640-8>)

**Short Description:** The module aims at surveying people's status confidence and status anxiety, and the everyday life experiences of appreciation (respect) and degradation (disrespect) which give rise to these feelings of confidence and anxiety. A second objective is to analyze both determinants and consequences of status confidence/status anxiety.

**Methodological Details:** Participants were presented with four statements, namely "Sometimes I feel that what I do is not valued by other people.", "Sometimes I feel like others look down on me.", "Sometimes I experience that other people appreciate what I do." and "Sometimes others make me feel successful." These statements were rated on a scale from 1 ("Does not apply at all") to 7 ("Fully applies"). If a participant reported a value of 3 or higher on one of these scales, three additional questions were asked about the corresponding experience, specifying the situations and individuals involved in these experiences (e.g., "family members" or "boss, supervisor") as well as possible causes of the experiences.

**Name:** Subjective Social Status

**Survey Year:** 2016

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Philipp Süssenbach

**Number of Respondents:** ~2,200

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** Yes

**Papers Available:** Neubert, Marie, Philipp Süssenbach, Winfried Rief, and Frank Euteneuer. 2019. Unemployment and mental health in the German population: the role of subjective social status. *Psychology Research and Behavior Management* 12, 557-564. (<https://doi.org/10.2147/prbm.s207971>)

**Short Description.** Subjective social status refers to the individuals' sense of their place in the social ladder. Research suggests that subjective social status may be a more comprehensive measure of one's social position than objective social status (i.e. income, education, occupation), possibly by enabling a cognitive averaging of a broader range of status-related information.

**Methodological Details:** Subjective social status was measured using German versions of the MacArthur Scales. Participants were shown a 10-rung ladder and were instructed to imagine that the ladder showed where people are situated in their social environment. The top of the ladder indicated the highest social importance to their social environment, the bottom indicated the lowest importance. Participants were then asked to place themselves on the ladder: "Please select the rung of the ladder where you find yourself currently in comparison to other people in your social environment." The same question was asked again regarding not only participants' social environment but all of Germany: "Please select the rung of the ladder where you find yourself currently in comparison to other people in Germany."

**Name:** Temporal Self-Continuity

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Corinna E. Löckenhoff & Denis Gerstorff

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,800

**Field:** Psychology

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** This module assesses perceived self-continuity with a visual scale indicating the degree of overlap between the present self and temporally distant selves. It extends prior research which used single-item measures by assessing self-continuity across three temporal distances (1, 5, and 10 years) and for both past and future.

**Methodological Details:** The expanded self-continuity measure consists of a set of 6 questions assessing past and future self-continuity measured at one, five, and 10 years into the past and future. The degree of overlap between the present self and temporally distant selves was presented as a series of 7 images showing pairs of circles that vary in the degree of overlap. For each temporal direction (past and future) and temporal distance (1, 5, and 10 years), participants were asked to select the circle that best represents the perceived similarity with their temporally distant self.

**Name:** Working Time Preferences

**Survey Year:** 2017

**Corresponding Researcher(s):** Wenzel Matiaske & Beate Beermann

**Number of Respondents:** ~1,800

**Field:** Economics

**Method:** Survey items

**Data Available:** 04/2020

**Paper Available:** No

**Short Description:** The survey of the difference between actual and desired working time of employees is the focus of various practical and theoretical research interests. However, the results of the surveys differ considerably depending on the sequence, anchor points and filter guides in the questions. The module tests the survey effects of common variants (ILO/Destatis, BAuA, SOEP) in a survey experiment.

**Methodological Details:** Subsamples were drawn from the SOEP Innovation Sample. In order to collect data on working time, a question was submitted in each subsample on actual working time and contracted working time. In order to investigate the impact the mode of questioning has, the question on working time was formulated both with and without the supplement "on average". Additionally, each subsample received a question on working time preferences. Furthermore, there was a question on professional orientation, thus enabling the examination of anchor effects. To address the interrelation between working time, working time preferences and workload, each subsample also received a question on workload.