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**Working Paper**

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## SOEPpapers

on Multidisciplinary Panel Data Research

SOEP – The German Socio-Economic Panel Study at DIW Berlin

463-2012

# SOEP Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS) – Description, Structure and Documentation

David Richter and Jürgen Schupp

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# **SOEP Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS) Description, Structure and Documentation**

David Richter<sup>1</sup> and Jürgen Schupp<sup>2</sup>

## **Abstract**

The SOEP Group currently is preparing to establish a new Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS) in addition to increasing the size of the core SOEP. It will be created for the period from 2012 to 2017 (with a cumulative target size of N=5,000 households). In the current year 2012, a new subsample is being added for SOEP-IS that will also replace the previous SOEP pretest sample. Starting with the 2013 survey, the SOEP will determine the contents of SOEP-IS through a competitive refereed application process for the “best” research questions and their operationalizations, and will distribute the SOEP-IS data as part of its regular data releases.

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## Description and Structure of the SOEP Innovation Sample

### *Background*

As part of the German Council of Sciences and Humanities' evaluation of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) infrastructure in 2009, the Council considered the SOEP group's proposal (Wagner et al. 2007, Schupp/Frick 2010) to explore the feasibility and desirability of creating a new longitudinal sample for innovative research questions, in addition to expanding the size of the core SOEP sample (Wissenschaftsrat 2009)<sup>3</sup>. The idea was to make this new sample available as a means for studying *methodological* and particularly *thematic* research questions that pose an unacceptable risk of refusals in the more longitudinally oriented core SOEP study. It was also envisioned that an "innovation sample" of this kind could provide a context for short-term experiments as well as longer-term intervention studies. Experiments could include the examination of behavior in social dilemma situations, a subject of research in behavioral economics and psychology; intervention studies could, for example, test the effects of specific training programs over the course of an individual's employment history. In this respect, longitudinal studies are particularly useful in revealing long-term effects of interventions in later life through comparison to control groups. The innovation sample was also conceived as a tool for collecting measurements that go beyond the scope of a questionnaire: for example, genetic studies on the interaction between social and genetic factors in human development. The expectation was that an innovation sample of this kind would be met with a high degree of multidisciplinary interest in the scientific community.

The German Council of Sciences and Humanities' recommendations (Wissenschaftsrat 2009) supported this proposal, stating that, in addition to increasing the size of the core SOEP, the new Innovation Sample (SOEP-IS) should be established for the period 2012 to 2017 (with a cumulative number of  $N=5,000$  households).

TNS Infratest's 2010 bid for a long-term contract to conduct the SOEP fieldwork contained basic plans for an undertaking of this nature. Now, in the year 2012, a new subsample is being added for SOEP-IS that will also replace the previous SOEP pretest sample. Starting with the 2013 survey, the SOEP will determine the contents of SOEP-IS through a competitive refereed application process for the "best" research questions and their operationalizations, and will distribute the SOEP-IS data as part of its regular data releases.

*Scope—what SOEP-IS offers*

The SOEP Innovation Sample is designed to enhance the core SOEP and should—but does not necessarily have to—be conducted as a long-term longitudinal panel. The SOEP-IS must in any case meet the SOEP's criteria for representative sampling of households and individuals from a cross-sectional and longitudinal perspective. The SOEP-IS represents (private) households in Germany, with every adult in the household being surveyed by questionnaire (at least) once per year.

The SOEP Innovation Sample will primarily serve the purposes of innovative content but will also provide a tool to test new survey methodologies that could lead to improvements in the core SOEP, beyond the limits of the SOEP pretests. The SOEP-IS will introduce a series of novel approaches that cannot be included in the core SOEP from the outset because they deal with entirely independent research questions. Because of the common set of background questions in SOEP-IS and the core SOEP, independent research topics can be explored in SOEP-IS by way of cross-references and linkages to the topics and content of the overall SOEP study.

The primary goal of SOEP-IS is, as described above, to test innovative survey methodologies and apply them to a representative longitudinal sample of the German population. A further objective is to test innovative procedures that go beyond the classic survey components (after pretesting if required) with an adequate sample size for high-quality data analysis. In particular, it is envisioned that procedures can be used in the SOEP-IS that are otherwise considered “invasive” or especially burdensome for participants and are therefore not an option (or only after intensive testing in SOEP-IS) for the main SOEP survey.

Among the innovative surveys that go beyond the classic survey components are (complex) economic behavioral experiments, extensive and standardized competence measurements, and Implicit Association Tests (IAT) or complex procedures to measure time use (Day Reconstruction Method, DRM). There are also a number of project ideas that have already been approved or are currently under evaluation in which qualitative interviews can be used to identify and then methodologically “triangulate” typical clusters of characteristics of socio-economic groups.

*On the structure of the SOEP-IS in 2012*

The collection of data in SOEP-IS will take place substantially later than the core SOEP—as a rule between September and December. The two

existing longitudinal samples E and I will serve as the foundation for the SOEP Innovation Sample.

Originally containing 1,056 households, Sample E was first surveyed 15 years ago as a representative sample of the German population. In Fall 2012, an expected 445 households (the number currently remaining in Sample E) will be integrated into the SOEP-IS. Sample I, the second longitudinal sample of SOEP-IS, was added to the core SOEP in 2009, originally containing 1,531 households. In Fall/Winter 2011, the remaining 1,008 households of Sample I were already given the reduced set of core questions in SOEP-IS together with the newly developed gender module using exclusively computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

The transfer of two existing longitudinal samples from the main SOEP into the SOEP Innovation Sample has numerous advantages: the existing longitudinal data from the existing SOEP subsamples will expand the potential for analysis of innovative questions in SOEP-IS since the results from the IS surveys can then be linked to the existing longitudinal data. Furthermore, both of the subsamples E and I are based on random samples that represent the total population of private households in Germany. In both of these subsamples, the sample for the first survey wave—analogously to samples A, F, and H—was selected using a random route walk sampling design, with a separate process for the initial address selection. Aside from the effects specific to the subsample in the initial survey and the issue of panel mortality, Samples E and I are two established random samples that will allow for a “calibration” of Innovation Sample results whenever an adequately large number of households or individuals participate in the innovation surveys.

In addition, the size of the SOEP Innovation Sample will be expanded to include another 1,000 surveyed households in Summer 2012. Starting in June 2012, every individual aged 16 and over in the newly recruited households will be invited to participate (approx. 1,650 individuals). The sampling design essentially follows the random route walk procedure used in the SOEP, with separate address selection at 125 sample points and prior contact with households before the interviewer’s first visit. A response rate of 33% is expected in this supplementary sample. The increase in sample size will also make it possible to explore the application of not only one newly developed instrument per survey cycle; in addition, sub-surveys can be conducted with various randomized split groups that will also produce scientifically meaningful results.



*Results of the first survey of the SOEP Innovation Sample in Fall/Winter 2011*

A total of 1,008 households and 1,625 household members participated in the first survey of the Innovation Sample. Panel stability relative to the previous year's wave was therefore 86%. Of the households that did not agree to participate in this wave, 35% did at least give their agreement to be contacted by an interviewer in the future (Siegel et al., 2012).

For over 99% of the households, interviews could be conducted between the months of September and December. Only 96 households could not be surveyed during the regular fieldwork and were therefore contacted again in early 2012 in the framework of a follow-up survey. Information was also gathered in the framework of the survey on 384 children from 215 households. To be precise, there were 89 families with one child under the age of 16, 96 families with two children, 20 families with three children, 7 families with four children, and 3 families with five children.

In the first survey of the SOEP Innovation Sample, an integrated questionnaire was used initially, that is: the interview with the household head regarding the household as a whole, the individual interviews with all adult household members, the collection of life history data on new participants, and the interview with mothers about their children were all carried out using the method of individual CAPI-based interviewing. This simplified the interview process for both respondents and interviewers. This also meant that it was no longer necessary to leave paper questionnaires with the respondents to fill out alone. As a result, the response rate was comparably high, particularly among mothers providing information on their children (between 94% and 98% depending on the Mother & Child Questionnaire). The Mother & Child Questionnaires include several questions on the child's health, the childcare situation, and the child's personality. Thanks to the annual surveying and high response rate, there will already be a substantial set of panel data in just a few years covering child development over the entire period of childhood.

*Projection of sample development for the SOEP Innovation Sample*

Table 1 gives the size of the two existing subsamples, E and I, after the main SOEP surveys of 2010 and 2011, and an estimate of the size of the new supplementary sample for the SOEP Innovation Sample. It should be kept in mind that only those households that are interviewed personally by an interviewer and not sent a questionnaire from Infratest by mail will be included in the SOEP Innovation Sample. From 2011 to 2012, the population of Sample E will thereby be reduced to 85% of its original size and an expected 445 households.

A longer-term estimate of the evolution of sample size is not possible due to the changing questionnaire content and surveying rhythms in the Innovation Sample. The table is therefore based on a “hypothetical constant scenario” developed by Infratest: case numbers on the household level for the years 2012 to 2013 were estimated analogously to the other SOEP Samples, based on the assumption that key questions of the current survey design and questionnaire duration will be maintained into the future. These case numbers should therefore be viewed as an upper limit, which appears realistic, *ceteris paribus*, if the standard SOEP survey continues within the two subsamples.

Table 1. *Expected development of the subsamples in SOEP-IS: Number of households*

Year	Sample E	Sample I	Supplementary Sample 2012	Supplementary Sample 2013	Total
2011	-	1,008			1,008
2012	445	870	1,000		2,315
2013	430	750	720	1,000	2,900

The extrapolated evolution in the numbers of cases in the sample is based on an assumption of 96% panel stability for Sample E, 86% for Sample I, and 72% for the supplementary samples. While Sample E is an established panel that has existed for some time, Sample I was only included in the longitudinal sample in 2010. The transition to a longitudinal sample is a critical point for any panel, and for the 2012 supplementary sample, this will take place in 2013. Prognoses of future sample size will be based on experiences with the most recent SOEP subsample, Sample I, from 2009, and on the assumption of a constant longitudinal response rate.

A possible new subsample for SOEP-IS could be added with households from the Bonn Intervention Study (BIP) of children (between the ages of 7 and 8) and their mothers in the Cologne-Bonn area. Based on the current size of the project, this would entail an addition of 500 households to the SOEP-IS in 2013 plus 500 new households randomly selected with the same methodology as in 2012.

#### *The future of the SOEP Innovation Sample*

By 2017, the SOEP Innovation Sample should reach its target size. Here, the phrase “up to a maximum of 5,000 households” refers to an upper limit for the overall size framework of the household sample. At the same time, with adequate financing from external sources, further enlargements of sample size could be considered. The medium-term goal, however, should be to stabilize the size of the SOEP Innovation Sample.

So far, no decisions have been made regarding the specifics of sample design, survey methodologies, and other parameters of the basic structural conception of this sophisticated social science survey. It is planned that Internet-based survey tools will be introduced gradually into SOEP-IS since this would make it possible not only to save surveying costs but also, more importantly, to facilitate implementation of innovative survey methods and behavioral experiments. CAWI questionnaires will be used for follow-up with SOEP-IS households as early as Fall 2012 and then possibly introduced into the main phase of fieldwork in 2013 as an alternative surveying technique.

In order to significantly strengthen the analytical potential of the SOEP-IS in the long term, it would also be possible to survey individuals who participated in other SOEP-related surveys on a regular annual basis. The MPI laboratory samples L1/L2 first developed in Berlin-Brandenburg (as subsamples of BASE II<sup>4</sup>) would potentially be an option, since there are already longitudinal data on around 1,000 cases using survey instruments similar to those used in SOEP (Siedler et al., 2009). In 2012, the BASE II Study will be conducted with 1,500 households as an externally financed related study using a survey instrument that is very similar to the SOEP-IS questionnaire. The decision as to whether to make this part of SOEP-IS on a long-term basis at some point will depend on future substantive analyses.

Two further proposals that are currently being considered for financing by the BMBF have great potential for future inclusion in the SOEP-IS. The first is the Bremer Initiative zur frühkindlichen Entwicklung (Bremen Early Childhood Development Initiative, BIKE), which will be launched in 2013 as a longitudinal intervention study of a population of 1,000 children from disadvantaged families in Bremen, who will be surveyed from birth onwards for an initial period of eight years. Diverse measures to promote the development of preschool children will be tested on an intervention group of 250 children. It should be noted that the initiative is limited to a single federal state, and that smaller regional samples provide a limited basis for more general conclusions. However, randomized intervention studies are uniquely suited to the use of causal analysis strategies—particularly analyses of the sustained effects of interventions over the extended life course. Only a long-term longitudinal data infrastructure like SOEP-IS is capable of this.

Second, a funding application is currently under consideration for long-term follow-up on the German participants in the Programme for the

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<sup>4</sup>[http://www.base-berlin.mpg.de/BASE\\_II.html](http://www.base-berlin.mpg.de/BASE_II.html)

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International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC) who were surveyed in 2012<sup>5</sup>. Here, too, it is planned that external funding will be used initially to allow these individuals to be surveyed at approximately the same time as the SOEP survey and using similar instruments. This population could then be considered for integration into SOEP-IS at a later point in time.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.gesis.org/piaac>

### **Inclusion of questions**

Researchers from German and international universities and research institutes are welcome to submit applications year-round for the inclusion of additional batteries of questions in SOEP-IS. To guarantee that the new survey questions can be incorporated into the next possible survey wave, the deadline for applications is **December 31** of each year. SOEP survey management will make every effort to serve the diverse scientific disciplines: in addition to the large majority of users in the economic and social sciences, we strongly welcome ideas from researchers in behavioral science, medicine, and biomedicine.

#### *Application requirements*

The application must be submitted in English and should contain a scientific description two to five pages in length. It should contain precise details of the desired sample size, preferred type of sample (random sample or a systematic subsample), mode of data collection, and repetition of the survey (if applicable), as well as basic research question(s) or a precise description of the scientific rationale. The application should clearly distinguish the data that will be obtained with the proposed innovation from existing SOEP data on that particular topic or question. Furthermore, the application should include information on the total number of minutes required to answer the questions (not exceeding 15 minutes). Applications requiring very little time (one to two minutes) will be given preferential treatment.

The annex to the application should include a preliminary version of the total complex of questions with all of the questions in their exact wording (also in German if possible).

#### *Evaluation criteria*

All applications will be evaluated on the basis of scientific merit, suitability, feasibility of implementation, and cost.

The following aspects are particularly relevant:

- Scientific quality and significance
  - Potential for innovative research approaches
  - Carefully developed analytical concept and research design
  - Appropriateness of the intended research method
  - Scientific accomplishments of the research group
- Suitability to the SOEP Innovation Sample

- What added value do these proposed questions offer to a longitudinal household survey?
- To what extent is the longitudinal character of the SOEP-IS being utilized and taken into account?
- To what extent is the aspect of multi-disciplinarity being utilized?
- To what extent do the proposed questions relate to the annually surveyed core variables in the SOEP Innovation Sample?
- Feasibility of implementation
  - Questions must be comprehensible to all respondents, no matter what their educational level.
  - Questions must respect the respondents' private sphere.
  - "Attractive" questions will be treated preferentially.
  - Questions requiring little time (one to two minutes) will be treated preferentially.

If accepted, the proposed research questions will be included in SOEP-IS at no additional cost. If it is necessary to integrate additional samples into the SOEP Innovation Sample, the applicant will be responsible for acquiring the necessary funding from external sources. The same applies to behavioral experiments and for the use of non-verbal data collection (e.g., biomarkers). If these are part of the application, the applicant is responsible for acquiring the necessary funding from external sources.

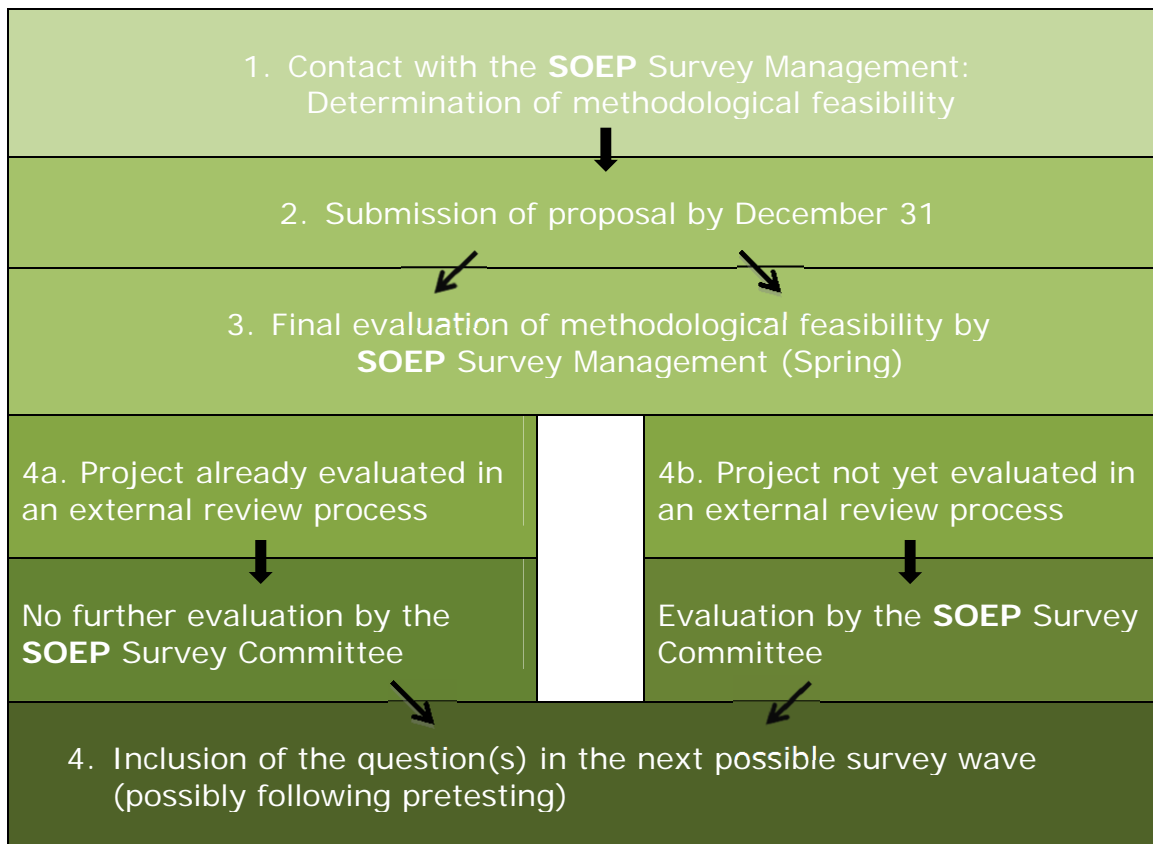
### *The selection process*

All researchers are asked to consult with the SOEP Survey Management team before submitting a proposal. The SOEP research team will give suggestions and feedback regarding the general feasibility of the proposal without evaluating its scientific content.

All of the materials must be submitted by December 31 to be considered for the next year. Following the final evaluation of methodological feasibility by the SOEP Survey Management team, two further aspects will be considered to reach a decision: (a) If the research questions are part of a project that was approved and financed through an external evaluation procedure (e.g., DFG or NIH), this constitutes sufficient confirmation of the scientific value of the study, and the set of questions can then be included in the SOEP innovation study with no further evaluation. (b) If the research project has not been evaluated in an external evaluation procedure, the SOEP Survey Committee will evaluate the proposal and make a decision based on the scientific merit of the research project. The

application will be accepted if two members of the SOEP Survey Committee give their written support for the project. If a positive evaluation follows this, SOEP Survey Management will begin the necessary preparations to include the questions in the SOEP Innovation Sample at the next possible point in time. The SOEP Survey Team will also evaluate the need for any additional pretests or pilot studies. For a graphic representation of the decision process see figure 1.

Figure 1. *Graphic representation of the decision process*



There is no limit on the number of proposals that may be accepted. The timing of implementation is at the discretion of SOEP Survey Management. In making this decision, they will consider other approved questions, the overall coherence of the survey instrument, and the reasonable demand on respondents (see, for the complete SOEP-IS regulations, <http://www.diw.de/soep-is>).

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### **Data distribution**

The SOEP Innovation Sample is an infrastructure serving the international research community. For this reason, all SOEP data are freely available to all researchers (*scientific open access*). This also applies to all of the different sets of questions and experiments that are submitted by external applicants. The complete survey instrument will be made publicly available to the research community no later than one year after the SOEP-IS applicant has received the data. This also applies to the data collected with funding from external sources.

Every methodological and substantive analysis based on the SOEP Innovation Sample should be published in the SOEP Survey Papers series prior to publication in scholarly journals (if this is not permitted by a journal's regulations, the paper can alternatively be published in the SOEP Papers series after its external publication).

#### *Data preparation and generation*

The SOEP Innovation Sample data will be distributed by TNS Infratest several months after the integrated core SOEP data release. The SOEP will not provide the data to the scientific community as part of the regular SOEP data release but will strive to find expeditious means of getting the data to users who contributed their own questions or methods to the Innovation Sample. By 2013 at the latest, it is planned that the data will be distributed in an integrated data format as well.

#### *Integrated weighting*

It is likely that the integrated weighting of the SOEP-IS data will pose a significant challenge. Completely integrated weighting of the data from the core SOEP (old and supplementary samples) and the SOEP-IS is therefore not planned. Instead, both samples (core SOEP and SOEP-IS) should each be able to stand alone as representative in their own right, based on very different selection probabilities and possibly different base populations. In the future, pragmatic approaches will need to be found or developed for informing data users about the key aspects of selection.

### **Survey contents / instruments**

The annual surveys of the SOEP Innovation Sample use a set of core questions that are strongly oriented toward the main SOEP questionnaire. In addition, rotating modules are added, i.e., sets of questions that are not asked every year but only at specific intervals. An overview of the



core modules and rotating modules from the household questionnaire in the years 2011 and 2012 is given in Table 2. In 2011, the SOEP-IS household questionnaire covered 49 percent of the respective questionnaire of the main SOEP.

Table 2. *Household core module of the SOEP Innovation Sample*

Module	L 2011	S 2012	L 2012
<b>Residential conditions</b>			
Status of town/area	X	X	X
Type of building	X	X	X
Year of construction	X	X	X
Size of home	X	X	X
Neighborhood and condition of building	X	–	–
(rotating module [R] – every 4 years)			
Amenities / participation (R – every 3 years)	X	–	–
<b>Living costs</b>			
Ownership status	X	X	X
Renters only:			
Rental costs	X	X	X
Owners only:			
Mortgages	X	X	X
Living costs	X	X	X
Income from rentals and leasing	X	X	X
<b>Income, transfers, and savings</b>			
Income from rentals and leasing	X	X	X
Amortization and interest	X	X	X
Interest earned, type and amount	X	X	X
Current type and amount of government benefits	X	X	X
(transfers)			
Current net household income (screener)	X	X	X
Savings	X	X	X
<b>Health and long-term care</b>			
Household members requiring long-term care, care level(Pflegestufe)	X	X	X

Notes.

L – longitudinal sample, S – supplementary sample, R – rotating module, X – conducted, – not conducted.

An overview of the core questions for all household members over the age of 16 in the 2011 and 2012 surveys is given in Table 3. In 2011, the SOEP-IS questionnaire for all household members covered 46 percent of the respective questionnaire of the main SOEP. Further rotating modules will also be included in the future. The inclusion of rotating modules is oriented toward the rotation scheme of the main SOEP (for 2013, modules included personality, life goals, and trust & fairness), as well as toward the innovative modules in the particular survey wave.

Table 3. *Individual core module of the SOEP Innovation Sample*

Module	L 2011	S 2012	L 2012
<b>Well-being and satisfaction</b>			
Cognitive well-being: Life satisfaction in specific areas (8 items)	X	X	X
General life satisfaction – current	X	X	X
General life satisfaction – in 5 years	X	–	–
(R – every 3 years)			
Affective well-being (4 items)	X	X	X

Module	L 2011	S 2012	L 2012
<b>Attitudes, engagement, and personality</b>			
Risk-aversion (short scale)	X	X	X
Political interest and party identification	X	X	X
Membership in organizations ( <i>R – every 4 years</i> )	X	–	–
Leisure time activities (short version; <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	X	–	–
Life goals ( <i>R – every 4 years</i> )	–	X	X
<b>Nationality</b>			
Country of citizenship	X	X	X
<b>Family and social networks</b>			
Partnership	X	X	X
Family network ( <i>R – every 5 years</i> )	X	–	–
Loneliness ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	X	X	–
Number of friends ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	X	X	–
Family changes (in the last year)	X	X	X
<b>Income</b>			
Income (current)	X	X	X
Assets ( <i>R – every 5 years</i> )	–	–	X
<b>Employment, education, and qualifications</b>			
Labor Force Status	X	X	X
Maternity / parental leave	X	X	X
Unemployment status	X	X	X
Current education / training	X	X	X
Employment status	X	X	X
Last job (for unemployed persons)	X	X	X
For unemployed persons: work intentions	X	X	X
Job change	X	X	X
Occupational activity (open answer, ISCO, Occupational prestige scores)	X	X	X
Economic sector (open answer, NACE)	X	X	X
Job tenure	X	X	X
Type of employment contract	X	X	X
Company size	X	X	X
Number of working hours	X	X	X
Shift worked	X	X	X
Overtime ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	–	–	X
Occupational mobility ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	X	–	X
<b>Income and fairness of income</b>			
Earnings in the last month (gross / net)	X	X	X
Second job	X	X	X
Justice / fairness of income ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	X	X	–
<b>Work stress</b>			
Effort-Reward-Imbalance Scale (ERI) ( <i>R – every 5 years</i> )	X	–	–
<b>Health</b>			
State of health	X	X	X
SF12 ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	–	X	X
BMI ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	–	X	X
Hours of sleep	X	X	X
Severe disability	X	X	X
Doctor visits	X	X	X
Sick days in last year	X	X	X
Hospital stays	X	X	X
Illnesses ( <i>R – every 2 years</i> )	X	X	–
Health insurance	X	X	X

Notes.

L – longitudinal study, S – supplementary sample, R – rotating module, X – conducted, – not conducted.

In the SOEP Innovation Sample, information is also collected on all children under the age of 16 in the household. Mothers are asked to

answer questions about their children. With only a few exceptions (e.g., questions about childbirth) the questions in this module are not age-specific (see Table 4). This will allow for longitudinal information to be provided very quickly for the children in the SOEP Innovation Sample households. The questions cover 44 percent of the mother & child questionnaire of the main SOEP.

Table 4. *Mother & Child core module of the SOEP Innovation Sample*

Module	L 2011	S 2012	L 2012
<b>Screening</b>			
Number and age of children	X	X	X
<b>0-23 months</b>			
Birth	X	X	X
Health	X	X	X
Childcare situation	X	X	X
<b>24-47 months</b>			
Childcare situation	X	X	X
Personality	X	–	X
Health	X	X	X
<b>&gt;=48 Months</b>			
School	X	X	X
Childcare situation	X	X	X
Personality	X	–	X
Health	X	X	X
Educational aspirations	X	–	X

*Notes.*

L – longitudinal study, S – supplementary sample, X – conducted, – not conducted.

New participants and the participants in subsamples are asked to complete a life history questionnaire. This questionnaire covers 34 percent of the respective questionnaire of the main SOEP. An overview of the sets of questions in this questionnaire is provided in Table 5.

Table 5. *Life history core module of the SOEP Innovation Sample*

Module	L 2011	S 2012	L 2012
<b>Nationality</b>			
Nationality and migration background	NP	X	NP
<b>Partnership</b>			
Number, beginning and end of relationships and marriages	NP	X	NP
<b>Siblings</b>			
Number and type of siblings	NP	X	NP
<b>Children</b>			
Number and place of residence of children	NP	X	NP
<b>Childhood and second home</b>			
Place of residence in the first 15 years of life	NP	X	NP
Place of residence before 1989	NP	X	NP
Second homes	NP	X	NP
<b>Education and professional qualifications</b>			
Highest completed school level	NP	X	NP
Highest occupational degree	NP	X	NP
<b>Unemployment</b>			
Number of periods of unemployment	NP	X	NP
<b>Intergenerational mobility</b>			
Migration background – father	NP	X	NP
School completion and occupational degrees – father	NP	X	NP
Occupational status – father	NP	X	NP
Occupation – father (open answer, ISCO, prestige scores)	NP	X	NP
Migration background – mother	NP	X	NP
School completion and occupational degrees – mother	NP	X	NP
Occupational status – mother	NP	X	NP
Occupation – mother (open answer, ISCO, prestige scores)	NP	X	NP
<b>Religion</b>			
Religious affiliation	NP	X	NP

*Notes.*

L – longitudinal study, S – supplementary sample, X – conducted, NP – only new participants.

Since the start of the SOEP Innovation Sample in September 2011, several innovative modules have already been carried out. An overview is given in Table 6. In 2011, innovative modules made up a share of 17 percent of the whole SOEP-IS questionnaire.

Table 6. *Innovative Module in the SOEP Innovation Sample*

Module	L 2011	S 2012	L 2012
Justice assessment	X	X	–
Pension claims	X	–	–
Implicit association test of gender stereotypes	X	–	–
Explicit measurement of gender stereotypes	X	–	–
Control strivings	–	X	X
DRM (Day Reconstruction Method)	–	X	X
Adaptive test of environmental behavior	–	X	–
GeNECA (Just sustainable development based on the capability approach)	–	X	–
Fear of dementia	–	X	–
Mothers and their work histories	–	X	–
Expected financial market earnings	–	X	–
(with a behavioral experiment)			
Explicit and implicit measurement of self-esteem	–	–	X

*Notes.*

L – longitudinal study, S – supplementary sample, X – conducted, – not conducted.

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