

FDZ-Datenreport

Documentation of labour market data

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The IAB Job Vacancy Survey

Establishment survey on labour demand and recruitment
processes

Waves 2000 to 2014 and subsequent quarters since 2006

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Die FDZ-Datenreporte beschreiben die Daten des FDZ im Detail. Diese Reihe hat somit eine doppelte Funktion: zum einen stellen Nutzerinnen und Nutzer fest, ob die angebotenen Daten für das Forschungsvorhaben geeignet sind, zum anderen dienen sie zur Vorbereitung der Auswertungen.

FDZ-Datenreporte (FDZ data reports) describe FDZ data in detail. As a result, this series of reports has a dual function: on the one hand, those using the reports can ascertain whether the data offered is suitable for their research task; on the other, the data can be used to prepare evaluations.

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Zusammenfassung

Die IAB-Stellenerhebung ist eine quartalsweise durchgeführte Betriebsbefragung, die repräsentativ das gesamtwirtschaftliche Stellenangebot in Deutschland abbildet. Sie ermittelt die Gesamtzahl aller offenen Stellen am Arbeitsmarkt, einschließlich jener Stellen, die nicht der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (BA) gemeldet werden. Der Hauptfragebogen enthält Informationen zu Zahl und Struktur offener Stellen, dem erwarteten künftigen Arbeitskräftebedarf, zur wirtschaftlichen Lage und zur Entwicklung der befragten Betriebe. Der Zusatzfragebogen enthält Fragen zum letzten Fall einer Neueinstellung und zum letzten Fall eines gescheiterten Rekrutierungsversuchs. Der erfragt die betriebliche Einschätzung und Nutzung aktueller arbeitsmarktpolitischer Instrumente. Im Forschungsdatenzentrum der Bundesagentur für Arbeit werden die Befragungswellen ab 2000 mit allen Fragebogenteilen einschließlich der Quartalsbefragungen für externe Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler angeboten.

Abstract

The IAB Job Vacancy Survey is a quarterly establishment survey covering the entire unfilled labour demand in Germany. It identifies the entire number of vacancies on the German labour market, including those vacancies that are not reported to the Federal Employment Agency (FEA), Germany's public employment service. The main questionnaire enquires information about the number and structure of vacancies, future labour demand, about the current economic situation and the expected development of participating establishments. The additional questionnaire enquires information about the last new hiring and the last case of a failed recruitment effort. The special questionnaire enquires employer attitudes and firm use of current labour market instruments. The Research Data Centre of the Federal Employment Agency offers the data sets from the survey waves 2000 on.

Keywords: Establishment survey, vacancies, recruitment processes

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1 Differences to previous versions

1.1 New sampling weights

New sampling weights are provided, going back to the year 2000. These sampling weights are the result of a new extrapolation procedure. The increasing relevance of temporary employment agencies, with their specific vacancy-reporting behaviour, made a new extrapolation procedure necessary. The number of reported vacancies from the survey is no longer adjusted to the number published by the Federal Employment Agency (FEA). Now, only the number of employees subject to social security contributions and the number of establishments per size class and industry are used as anchor variables.

Adjusting the number of reported vacancies to the FEA-published number was previously achieved by way of *estimated vacancies* that implicitly included publicly-funded jobs not subject to social security contributions as well. Without this adjustment, the IAB Job Vacancy Survey from 2000 to 2009 now only represents unsubsidized vacant positions as well as those subsidized vacant positions which are subject to social security contributions. From 2010 on, it continues to only represent unsubsidized vacant positions. In addition to this change, the extrapolation procedure now incorporates non-response correction.

The revision shifts the level of the total number of vacancies downward. This shift represents the sum of hoarded vacancies, vacancies not deregistered in time, and subsidized vacant positions not subject to social security contributions. The development of the number of vacancies as well as the distribution of structural characteristics change only within the confidence intervals.

The extrapolation procedure now uses a single establishment weight (*greggew*). The previous distinction between “employee weight” (formerly *gsvb*) and “establishment weight” (formerly *gbet*) no longer applies, as the new generalized regression estimator adjusts simultaneously for the two anchor variables number of establishments and number of employees (see Section 2.3). Table 1 summarizes the relevant differences between the new and old extrapolation procedures. See the IAB Research Report No. 4/2016 (Brenzel et al. 2016) for background and details on the new extrapolation procedure.

Table 1: Differences between old and new extrapolation procedure

	Old procedure	New procedure
Unfilled labour supply covered	2000-2009: Primary and secondary labour market, <u>incl.</u> 1 € jobs since 2010: only primary labour market	2000-2009: Primary and secondary labour market without 1 € jobs; since 2010: only primary labour market
Adjusted to reported number of vacancies to the Federal Employment Agency	Via estimated vacancies ($gos_hs=f25z+f45z$)	None
Entire firm-level labour demand	$sta (f20+f40+f25z+f45z)$	$stae (f20+f40)$
Number of reported vacancies according to respondents	$gos (f25+f45+f25z+f45z)$	$gose (f25+f45)$
Extreme values correction	Through multiplication of single variables, documented in variable <code>exfakt</code>	None
Non-Response correction	None	2000–2009: implicit pre-weighting since 2010: Non-Response correction
Firm-level weight to be used	2000–2005: <code>svbetr</code> Since 2006: <code>gbet</code>	<code>greggew</code>

The current version of the data set only includes weights from the new extrapolation procedure. Previous versions of the data set with weights of the old procedure are available in the archive of the Research Data Centre for replication purposes.

1.2 Corrections in waves 2000–2004

1. Variable `zr1`: The value range was made consistent across waves.
2. Variables `zf28a-d`: Because the meaning of the values changes in 2004, the variable has been renamed to `zf28_0a-d` from 2000 to 2003.

1.3 Corrections in wave 2005

1. Variable `einst`: values 1 und 2 were swapped. This was properly reflected in the value labels, but resulted in an inconsistent time series when pooled with other waves and contradicted the code book.
2. Variable `code`: unlike other waves, it previously contained a five-digit code rather than the expected three-digit occupation code.
3. Several variables in the additional questionnaire: “Not specified” was frequently coded as system missing instead of the proper value.
4. Variables `zf4/zf5/zf6/zf7`: Dates were not coded in the usual `%tD_m_Y` format but it the `%d` format.
5. Variables `f14/f15/f16/f17/f18/f67/f68/f70/f70a`: Added `. .iu` variants („including recodes”).

2 Description of the data set

Table 2: Short description of the IAB of the IAB Job Vacancy Survey

Content characteristics	
Topic/variable groups	Employment, Personnel requirements, activity impediments, stopped search effort, Occupations with increasing demand and with expected bottlenecks in the next 3 years, marginal employment, part-time employment, labour market reform, employment opportunities of unemployed persons, further education of workforce, One-Euro-Jobs, detailed information on the last hiring and to the most recent stopped search effort
Unit of observation	Establishments
Number of observations	7,500 to 15,000 establishments
Time period	IV.2000 to III.2015
Frequency	Quarterly
Regional subdivision	East/West Germany, federal state; see "sensitive attributes" for details
Methodological characteristics	
Survey design	Representative sample of establishments, stratified by size, industry and West/East Germany
Participating institutions	Client: Research unit A1 of the IAB Implementation: Economix Research & Consulting, Munich
Frequency of data collection	Yearly written and quarterly survey by phone
File format/size	STATA; all data sets together 200 MB
File organization	By wave
Data access	
Data access	Remote data access, on-site use
Degree of anonymization	Weakly anonymized
Sensitive attributes	Industry classifications: WZ73 3 digits (2000-2003), WZ03 3/5 digits (2000-2009) WZ08 5 digits (since 2010), districts (since 2007), counties (since 2011)
Proper citation	Data: "This study uses the German Job Vacancy Survey of the IAB, Wave(s) YYYY - YYYY). Data access was provided via on-site use at the Research Data Centre (FDZ) of the German Federal Employment Agency (BA) at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and subsequently remote data access." Data documentation: - Kubis, Alexander; Moczall, Andreas; Rebien, Martina (2017): The IAB Job Vacancy Survey. Establishment survey on labour demand and recruitment processes Waves 2000 to 2014 and subsequent quarters since 2006. FDZ-Datenreport, 04/2017 (en), Nuremberg. - Kubis, Alexander; Moczall, Andreas; Rebien, Martina (2017): IAB-Stellenerhebung: Betriebsbefragung zu Stellenangebot und Besetzungsprozessen, Wellen 2000 bis 2014 und Folgequartale ab 2006. FDZ-Datenreport, 04/2017 (de), Nürnberg

Details about the several ways of and the requirements for data access may be found on the web-site of the Research Data Centre at <http://fdz.iab.de>.

2.1 Overview

The IAB Job Vacancy Survey is an establishment survey covering the entire unfilled labour demand in Germany. It identifies the entire number of vacancies on the German labour market, including those vacancies that are not reported to the Federal Employment Agency (FEA), Germany's public employment service. This number alone allows for valid and unbiased conclusions about labour demand in the economy as a whole, for the reporting quota, which is the share of vacancies reported to the FEA among all vacancies, greatly fluctuates over time and exhibits systematic differences between industries, regions and occupations.

The survey has been conducted since 1989 in the fourth quarter of every year using a written multi-part questionnaire. Since 2002, establishments may participate on-line via internet as well. This web questionnaire is identical to the written questionnaire. The **main questionnaire** enquires information about the number and structure of vacancies, future personnel requirements, about the current economic situation and the expected development of participating establishments. The **additional questionnaire** enquires information about the last new hiring and the last case of a failed recruitment effort. This regular and detailed enquiry into hiring processes is a unique characteristic of the IAB Job Vacancy Survey, providing information on characteristics of the job, the person hired, search and recruitment channels including the engagement of job placement services, search and recruitment durations, the number of applicants, hiring difficulties as well as any compromises made. The additional questionnaire is only answered by establishments who have hired a new employee in the past year or have tried.

Main and additional questionnaire are basically the same from wave to wave except for editing changes and possible shifts in emphasis. The **special questionnaire** by contrast changes from wave to wave. Since 2000, it enquires employer attitudes and firm use of current labour market instruments. From 2005 to 2013, it mostly focused on the workfare scheme One-Euro-Jobs and for that reason only was provided to establishments in the public sector which provided the vast majority of One-Euro-Jobs.

Since 2005, there are short follow-up surveys by phone on the core questions among participants of the main survey. These **quarterly surveys** complement the written main survey in the respective fourth quarter. They enquire and update the most important data points in the main questionnaire, including the number of employees, the assessment of current workforce developments and the number of vacancies.

The Research Data Centre of the Federal Employment Agency offers the data sets from the survey waves 2000 on. It includes the data from questionnaire parts including the quarterly surveys. Since September 2015, all documentation including variable and value labels, data reports and code books, is available in English as well.

2.2 Population and sample of the main questionnaire

The **population** of the main survey in the fourth quarter of every year are all establishments in Germany with at least one employee subject to social security contributions in June (until wave 2004) or December (waves 2005 and later) of the preceding year, excluding private

households. “Establishment” is an economic unit according to the establishment identifier concept of the establishment identifier service of the Federal Employment Agency (Federal Employment Agency 2013).

A stratified **random sample** is drawn anew every year from this population. It is stratified by region, establishment size category as well as industry, creating a three-dimensional sampling matrix. Table 3 summarizes the stratification variables. During the waves 2005 to 2013, an additional sample was drawn for the public sector in order the better survey about One-Euro-Jobs. Only in the year 2005 was another additional sample drawn to increase the number of observations due to the low response rate. In both cases, the additional samples were drawn only after removing already-drawn establishments from the population.

Table 3: Stratification variables of the gross samples 2000–2014

Variable	Divisions
Region	2000–2003: West Germany including West Berlin, East Germany including East Berlin since 2004: West Germany, East Germany including all of Berlin
Establishment size (Total number of employees)	2000–2003: 1–9, 10–19, 20–49, 50–199, 200–499, 500+ 2004: 1–9, 10–19, 20–49, 50–99, 100–199, 200–499, 500–999, 1000+ 2005–2013: 1–9, 10–19, 20–49, 50–199, 200–499, 500–999, 1000+ ab 2014: 1–9, 10–19, 20–49, 50–249, 250–499, 500–999, 1000+
Industry	2000–2002: 22 Industries based on German classification 1973 2003: 14 Industries based on German classification 1973 2004–2009: 28 Industries based on German classification 2003 2010–2014: 23 Industries based on German classification 2008

From this gross sample, all establishments that have indicated to the IAB that they do not wish to be asked to participate in further surveys in the past are removed to yield the **distribution sample** which forms the bases for the response rate stated in Table 4.

All establishments of the distribution sample are contacted by mail at the beginning of October and are asked to participate in the survey. The mailing includes a cover letter, a privacy/data protection statement, the questionnaire as well as a sheet with instructions on how to fill out the questionnaire and answers to frequently asked questions. A few weeks later, a second mailing with a cover letter reminding recipients of participating is sent out that otherwise includes the same content. Both cover letters include a telephone number to a helpline that takes comments and answers any questions that employers may have about the survey. The field phase usually lasts until the beginning of January, with most responses coming back between the end of October and the beginning of December.

Table 4: Sample development 2000–2014

Wave	Address file date	Average sampling ratio	Gross sample	Distribution sample	Net sample	Response rate
2000	31-12-1999	1.3%	28,486	28,266	7,578	26.8%
2001	30-06-2000	1.3%	27,994	27,827	7,347	26.4%
2002	30-06-2001	1.3%	27,418	27,147	5,773	21.3%
2003	30-06-2002	1.8%	37,789	37,421	7,310	19.5%
2004	30-06-2003	2.7%	56,926	56,699	11,707	20.6%
2005	31-12-2004	3.9%	78,032	69,702	11,742	16.8%
2006	31-12-2005	3.9%	75,290	69,231	13,537	19.6%
2007	31-12-2006	3.8%	75,128	73,635	14,381	19.5%
2008	31-12-2007	3.8%	77,543	75,035	13,652	18.2%
2009	31-12-2008	3.8%	77,537	74,998	15,288	20.4%
2010	31-12-2009	3.7%	77,739	75,000	15,124	20.2%
2011	31-12-2010	3.6%	77,685	74,660	15,139	20.3%
2012	31-12-2011	3.6%	79,181	75,006	13,807	18.4%
2013	31-12-2012	3.6%	77,214	75,486	14,019	18.6%
2014	31-12-2013	3.6%	76,767	75,073	12,750	17.0%

2.3 Extrapolation procedure of the main survey

Details and the background of the current extrapolation procedure may be found in the IAB Research Report No. 4/2016 (Brenzel et al. 2016). To compute the establishment weights, the following steps are taken:

1. Computing the **design weights** for every cell of the sampling matrix as the inverse of the respective sampling ratio.
2. Multiplication of the design weights with a weight computed from **non-response modelling**. The latter is based on a logistic regression model using the establishment size category, industry, average daily wage and average employee age from administrative data of the Federal Employment Agency as auxiliary variables. The non-response weight is the inverse of the estimated response propensity.
3. **Calibration** of the weights from step 2 as the starting weights of a generalized regression estimator (GREG) with the aim of exactly matching the anchor variables “number of establishments” and “number of employees subject to social security contributions” in all cells of the sampling matrix.

As the anchor variable “number of employees subject to social security contributions” has to be estimated for the respective most recent survey wave, the calibration procedure is repeated after 18 months with the then-available actual number, resulting in a revised set of extrapolation weights. The data sets at the Research Data Centre will only contain revised extrapolation weights; as a consequence, every new wave of the survey is made available in the Research Data Centre no earlier than 18 months after the end of the field phase.

The retrospective application of the new extrapolation procedure on the waves 2000 to 2014 required recoding the different establishment size categories of the original sampling matrices (see Table 3) into a consistent division of six size classes (1–9, 10–19, 20–49, 50–249, 250–499, 500+). The industry classification in the waves 2000 to 2009 have been recoded into consistent 16 classifications of the German classification edition 2003. Since 2010, the original

sampling matrices already contained the still-current 23 classifications of the German Classification edition 2008.

2.4 Sampling and extrapolation of the quarterly survey

In each subsequent quarter, establishments are drawn from the participants of the written main questionnaire of the fourth quarter, until a threshold of least 9,000 establishments is met. The net sample of the written main survey therefore is the gross sample of follow-up surveys by phone.

Every one of the three subsequent quarters has its own establishment weight comprised of the establishment weight of the main survey in the fourth quarter of the original year and the result of another non-response model for the respective subsequent quarter.

3 Usage notes for users of the data set

3.1 Structure of the data set

Every wave's data are stored in one STATA 13 format data file. It contains the variables of the main, additional and special questionnaires and, since 2005, the data from the follow-up telephone surveys in the three subsequent quarters. Every file thus does not contain the four quarters of a calendar year, but instead the data of the fourth quarter plus the three quarters of the subsequent year. This division is useful as the participants of the follow-up surveys in the first to third quarter of the following year are recruited from the participants of the main survey in the fourth quarter of the respective original year. This creates an unbalanced panel with four data points in every wave of the survey.

Except for a few exceptions (Table 5), all variable names carry a prefix consisting of the number of the respective quarter as well as the year minus 2000. The establishment weight `greggew` (see Section 3.2) is therefore called `q312_greggew` in the third quarter of 2012. Table 6 shows how the quarters are divided among the data files as well as the respective variable name prefixes. The meaning of the variables and their possible values can be found in the variable table as well as the codebooks of every wave on the website of the Research Data Centre under Establishment Data: IAB Job Vacancy Survey: Working Tools. To save space, the variable names in the code books do not carry their respective prefixes.

Table 5: Control variables that carry no prefix

Variable name	Meaning
<code>key</code>	Anonymized establishment identifier
<code>jahr</code>	Survey wave
<code>hf</code>	Main questionnaire was answered
<code>zf</code>	Additional questionnaire was answered
<code>sf</code>	Special questionnaire was answered
<code>fragebogen</code>	Combination of <code>hf</code> , <code>zf</code> and <code>sf</code>
<code>gebiet04</code>	Region (West/East Germany including all of Berlin)
<code>bl, bl_agg</code>	Federal state, federal state (aggregated)
<code>wz03_16/wz03_28</code>	2000–2009: 16/28 industries based on German classification 2003
<code>wz08_23</code>	Since 2010: 23 industries based on German classification 2003

Table 6: File names and variable name prefixes

File name	Quarter	Variable name prefix
iabse_00.dta	4 th quarter 2000	q40_
iabse_01.dta	4 th quarter 2001	q41_
iabse_02.dta	4 th quarter 2002	q42_
iabse_03.dta	4 th quarter 2003	q43_
iabse_04.dta	4 th quarter 2004	q44_
iabse_05.dta	4 th quarter 2005 (written main questionnaire)	q45_
	1 st quarter 2006 (subsequent phone survey)	q16_
	2 nd quarter 2006 (subsequent phone survey)	q26_
	3 rd quarter 2006 (subsequent phone survey)	q36_
(...)		
iabse_14.dta	4 th quarter 2014 (written main questionnaire)	q414_
	1 st quarter 2015 (subsequent phone survey)	q115_
	2 nd quarter 2015 (subsequent phone survey)	q215_
	3 rd quarter 2015 (subsequent phone survey)	q315_

3.2 Using the sampling weights

For descriptive analyses, the sampling weights must be used to infer from the net sample to the underlying population.¹ For multivariate analyses, sampling weights usually are not used when all stratification variables (see Table 3) are included in the model specification (see Winship/Radbill 1994).

For variables from the main questionnaire as well as the special questionnaire, except for questions on the last person hired into a One-Euro-Job, the **Establishment weight** `greggew` must be used. For questions from the additional questionnaire on the last new hire, the **hiring weight** (Establishment weight multiplied with the number of new hires, since 2004 with the number of new hires subject to social security contributions), for questions on the last stopped search effort, the **stopped search weight** (establishment weight multiplied with the number of stopped search efforts) must be used. Table 7 summarizes the proper weights for each questionnaire. The data from the follow-up telephone surveys in the three subsequent quarters each use their own establishment weight `greggew` which differs from the main survey's establishment weight by having a different quarter-specific variable name prefix.

These weights are sampling weights by nature, so that in STATA, the weight type `pweights` must be specified, requiring the use of commands that support this type (`svyset`, `svy: tabulate`, `regress`). When using the commands `tabulate` (without `svy:`) and `summarize`, the weight type `iweight` may be used as well; this however precludes the interpretation of standard errors, for example after `chi2` tests. If it becomes necessary to test for statistically significant differences between groups during descriptive analyses, the `ttest` command must not be used as it does not accept any sampling weights. Instead, a univariate regression with

¹ When using weights in descriptive analyses, analogue unweighted results must always be specified as well. The weighted and the corresponding unweighted result tables must always be listed one directly below the other. This will speed up the check for compliance with data protection laws.

the group variable as the sole regressor should be used with the proper weight variable specified as a `pweights`, consulting the p-value of the group variable (see STATA example 1) for the significance of the difference between the groups.

Table 7: Correct sampling weight variable by wave and questionnaire

Questionnaire	Correct weight variable
Main questionnaire, follow-up telephone surveys	greggew
Last new hire	2000-2003: greggew*f10 Since 2004: greggew*f11_04
Stopped search effort	greggew*f422
Special questionnaire (except for Last person hired into a One-Euro-job)	greggew
Last person hired into a One-Euro-Job	greggew*p29

3.3 Questions with multiple responses

At several points in the questionnaire, **multiple responses** are possible. As it is not clear a priori whether a non-checked box means “no” or is a missing value, checked boxes are encoded as 1 while non-checked boxes are encoded as a missing value (.). In practice, all non-checked boxes of a particular question will usually be recoded into “0” (“no”) if at least one box within that item battery has been checked (see STATA example 2).

A few questions allow respondents to check “Other” and fill out a **free text** field. The content of these free text fields is not provided to external researchers to prevent identifying any single respondent. Common answers are however recoded into a variable with the suffix `u` (German for “Umbuchung”, recode), which is provided, and the meaning of which is disclosed in the respective value labels in the (test) data sets.

In the case a free text answer already exists as a possible answer in the questionnaire, it is appropriately recoded. That is why for every question that allows responding with “other”, each answer’s variable exists twice, once with the original content, and once including such recodes. Variables **“including recodes”** receive the suffix `iu` (German for “inklusive Umbuchungen”, including recodes). For example, if in the questionnaire on the last new hire, the only search channel chosen is “other search channel”, and the free text field contains “was recommended to us”, the variables receive the values as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Example of recoding a free text answer

Variable name	Label	Value
zf97	Search channel: via own employees/personal contacts	. (not checked)
zf9n	Other search channel	1 (checked)
zf9txt*	Other search channel: free text	„was recommended to us“
zf9u	Recoded into...	11 (personal contacts)
zf97iu	Search channel: via own employees/personal contacts (including recodes)	1 (checked or recoded into)
zf9niu	Other search channel	0 (not checked, or recoded from)

* not included in data set at the Research Data Centre

3.4 Classifications of industries and occupations

An establishment's **industry** is not enquired in the questionnaire but instead is taken from the address file of the Federal Employment Agency during the drawing of the sample. As Table 3 shows, this was done until 2003 according to the German Classification of Economic Activities, 1973 edition 1973 (WZ73), from 2004 to 2009 according to the 2003 edition (WZ03), and from 2010 on according to the 2008 edition (WZ08). The provided data set however contains the classification WZ03 from 2000 to 2009 with 16 and 28 classifications (from 2000 to 2003 in recoded form) and classification WZ08 from 2010 on. The original five digit codes from the address file of the Federal Employment Agencies are not included in the Research Data Center to prevent identifying any particular establishment.

Several parts of the questionnaire ask respondents to specify occupations. Because determining the proper **occupational codes** is too much to ask of respondents, the questionnaire instead inquires occupations in free text form which is coded into two classifications by the institute that conducts the survey, as Table 9 shows. In a few cases, the responses were too general to find a proper code, requiring the definition of custom codes outside the official classification, which are listed in Table 10.

Table 9: Occupational classifications by wave

Wave	Occupational classification	Variables
<u>Classification 1 (German system)</u>		
2000-2011	Klassifikation der Berufe, 1992 edition (KldB92), 3 digits	c[1-5], bkz[1-3], f418_c[1-5], f423_c[1-5], f424c_[1-5], code, codeab, c430-c432
since 2012	Klassifikation der Berufe, 2010 edition (KldB10), 5 digits	kb10_*
<u>Classification 2 (international system)</u>		
2000-2004	None	
2005-2011	International Standard Classification of Occupations, 1988 Edition (ISCO-88)	isco*, isc1-3, f418isc*, f423isc*, f424isc*, i430-i432
since 2012	International Standard Classification of Occupations, 2008 Edition (ISCO-08)	isco08_*

Table 10: Supplement of KIdB2010 für Responses without detailed activity description (n.o.s.)

Category	Code	Label
Technical assistant w/o detailed activity description	99001	Production assistant, Production hand, Aide
	99002	Factory specialist, Technical specialist, Journeyman
	99003	Technician, Foreman, Master craftsman
	99004	Engineer, Qualified engineer
	99005	Technical assistant n.o.s.
Commercial assistant w/o detailed activity description	99101	Comm. aides
	99102	Businessman, Fund manager
	99103	Business administrator
	99104	MBA
	99105	Commercial assistant n.o.s.
Service assistants w/o detailed activity description	99201	Service staff, Supporter, Appointment manager
	99202	Service specialist, Advisor, Inspector, Non-teaching staff
	99203	Consultant, Temporary employment agency
	99204	Senior Consultant
	99205	Service assistants n.o.s.
Managers w/o detailed activity description	99301	(does not occur)
	99302	(does not occur)
	99303	Team manager, Managing staff, Site manager, Department head
	99304	Director, Manager, Managing director
	99305	Managers n.o.s.
IT assistants w/o detailed activity description	99401	IT staff (requirement level 1)
	99402	IT professional
	99403	IT specialist
	99404	IT expert
	99405	IT profession, IT assistant n.o.s.
Teachers w/o detailed activity description	99501	School assistant
	99502	Qualified teacher
	99503	Teacher
	99504	Lecturer, Teacher with a university degree
	99505	Teacher n.o.s.
Workers in training w/o detailed activity description	99611	Trainee
	99621	Intern/Volunteer
	99691	Other workers in training
Workers w/o detailed activity description	99901	Helper, temporary assistant, Semi-skilled employee, Unskilled worker
	99902	Professional, Worker, Assistant
	99903	Specialist
	99904	Expert
	99905	Workers n.o.s.

3.5 STATA examples

3.5.1 Share of vacancies to be filled later among all vacancies, testing for significant differences between West and East Germany

```
/* a) Only wave 2013 */
use ${orig}/iabse_13
label language en

/* No data on vacancies to be treated as no vacancies */
replace q413_f20=0 if q413_f20==.
replace q413_f40=0 if q413_f40==.

/* Compute share of vacancies to be filled later among all vacancies */
generate ShareLater = 100*q413_f40/(q413_f20+q413_f40)

/* Display shares for West, East and all of Germany */
table gebiet04 [pweight=q413_greggew],content(mean ShareLater) row

/* Test for significant differences between West and East Germany */
regress ShareLater gebiet04 [pweight=q413_greggew]
/* p=0.826 => no significant difference between West and East Germany */

/* b) Time series 2000-2014 */
forvalues wave=2000/2014 {
    local waveShort = `wave'-2000
    local fileNumber = strofreal(`waveShort',"%02.0f")
    local prefix q4`waveShort'
    quietly {
        use ${orig}/iabse_`fileNumber',clear
        label language en

        /* No data on vacancies to be treated as no vacancies */
        replace `prefix'_f20=0 if `prefix'_f20==.
        replace `prefix'_f40=0 if `prefix'_f40==.

        /* Compute share of vacancies to be filled later among all vacancies */
        generate ShareLater = 100*`prefix'_f40/(`prefix'_f20+`prefix'_f40)

        /* Compute average values and store in local macros */
        summarize ShareLater if gebiet04==1 [iweight=`prefix'_greggew]
        local ShareWest = r(mean)
        summarize ShareLater if gebiet04==2 [iweight=`prefix'_greggew]
        local ShareEast = r(mean)
        regress ShareLater gebiet04 [pweight=`prefix'_greggew]
        local t = _b[gebiet04]/_se[gebiet04]
        local p = 2*ttail(e(df_r),abs(`t'))
    }
    display as text "Vacancies to be filled later in wave " _
    display as result `wave' as text ":" _
    display as text " West " as result %3.1f `ShareWest' "%" _
    display as text ", East " as result %3.1f `ShareEast' "%" _
    display as text ", difference p=" as result %4.3f `p'
}
}
```


3.5.2 Tabulating a multi-response question

```
use ${orig}/iabse_13
label language en

/* Create hiring weight */
generate gregneu = q413_greggew*q413_f11_04

/* Weight for all subsequent tabulations */
svyset [pweight=gregneu]

/* Share of difficult hirings */
svy: tabulate q413_zf8

/* If a reason was checked, recode all non-checked reasons as "no",
   Otherwise keep them on "missing" */
generate byte answered_zf8reason = q413_zf8aiu==1 | q413_zf8bliu==1 | ///
q413_zf8cliu==1 | q413_zf8eiu==1 | q413_zf8niu==1
foreach var of varlist q413_zf8aiu q413_zf8bliu q413_zf8cliu q413_zf8eiu q413_zf8niu {
    replace `var'=0 if `var'==. & answered_zf8reason==1
}

/* Make sure that a reason was checked only for difficult hirings */
assert answered_zf8reason == 0 if q413_zf8 != 1

/* Print reasons one after the other */
foreach var of varlist q413_zf8aiu q413_zf8bliu q413_zf8cliu q413_zf8eiu q413_zf8niu {
    svy: tabulate `var' if answered_zf8reason
}
```

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