Research Data Centre (FDZ)
of the German Federal
Employment Agency (BA)
at the Institute for
Employment Research (IAB)

FDZ-Datenreport

Documentation of labour market data

02/2017
EN

IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset 1993-2010

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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, users can assess whether the data offered is suitable for their research task; on the other, the information can be used to prepare analyses.

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Zusammenfassung

Der vorliegende Datenreport beschreibt das faktisch anonymisierte Scientific Use File „IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset 1993-2010“.

Abstract

This data report provides a description of the factual anonymous Scientific Use File ‘IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset 1993-2010’.

Keywords: German administrative micro data, labour market data, data manual

We would like to thank our colleagues in the Research Data Centre (FDZ) who were involved in the working group on the Sample of Integrated Labour Market Biographies as well as the ITM division of the Institute for Employment Research for their cooperation and support. In particular, we could like to thank Markus Köhler for valueable comments and information regarding the participation histories and Steffen Künn for his contribution on the preparation of the survey data. If possible, the data report refers to the FDZ data report 01/2013 (vom Berge et al. 2013) on the Sample of Integrated Labour Market Biographies (SIAB) and the FDZ data report 03/2015 (Eberle and Schmucker, 2015) on the IZA/IAB Administrative Evaluation Dataset. Additionally, individual passages from IAB-internal data documentations by IAB ITM were adopted.

1 Introduction and outline

1.1 Introduction

The present data report describes the factual anonymous individual-level data of the IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset 1993-2010. It was created in the context of the research project "Evaluation der Effektivität der Hauptinstrumente der aktiven Arbeitsmarktpolitik nach § 3 SGB III" (Evaluation of the effectiveness of the main instruments of active labour market policy in accordance with German Social Code Book III) by the Institute of Labor Economics (IZA) in Bonn. In cooperation with the Institute for Employment Research in Nuremberg, an extensive data base for analysing the effectiveness of active labour market policy measures was compiled. From the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) of the IAB, which comprise administrative individual-level data about the employment situation from the reporting procedure for social security and about benefits received, job search and participation in measures from the operational business of the Federal Employment Agency, a random sample of persons who entered unemployment between January 2001 and December 2008 was taken. For selected persons with entries in unemployment between June 2007 and May 2008, an additional telephone interview was carried out on behalf of IZA. In total, about 17,400 people were interviewed. These persons were asked for their consent to link the survey data with the information available at the IAB: 15,274 persons gave their consent and finally the data of 15,173 individuals could be matched.

This linked dataset is now being offered as a Scientific Use File (SUF) by the Research Data Centre of the BA in the IAB (FDZ) in cooperation with the International Data Service Center of the IZA (IDSC). The FDZ provides external researchers with only the administrative individual-level data, while the survey data is supplied by the IDSC. Hence researchers who comply with the requirements of both institutions can receive the two parts of the IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset and link them.

The administrative data in the Linked Evaluation Dataset differs from the weakly-anonymized IZA/IAB Administrative Evaluation Dataset (AED) which provides detailed information on the employment biographies on a daily basis. Due to the requirements of the factual anonymization the information in the linked dataset had to be reduced significantly. Hence the administrative data have been reshaped so that information on the period before unemployment is provided on a yearly basis and information on the period after entering unemployment on a monthly basis. The variables concerning the participation in active labour market programmes are reduced as well. Furthermore some variables of the survey data have to be deleted or values have to be pooled into new categories.

The IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset offers a new perspective for empirical labour market research. One the one hand, it is suitable for an evaluation of selected active labour market policy instruments, like training programs or wage subsidies. But on the other hand, the combination of rich individual characteristics and longitudinal data provides an ideal base for an empirical analysis of many other aspects of the transition process from unemployment to employment including the interplay of search behavior, personality, psychological factors, social networks, attitudes and labour market outcomes, while detailed employment biographies, before entering unemployment, allow to account for individual heterogeneity. Due to the special sampling design with focus on enterances into unemployment from an existing employment, the sample is not representative for job-seeking persons in general.

1.2 Data use

1.2.1 Data access and data management

The IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset in the factual anonymous version is available as SUF at the FDZ and the IDSC. In order to be able to use the data, it is first necessary to submit an application to the FDZ and the IDSC. The application will be reviewed in the FDZ and the IDSC. When approval has been granted, a data use agreement is concluded with the researcher's institution. Details on applying for the dataset and possibilities for data processing can be found on the websites of the FDZ and the IDSC.

The data contain German as well as English labels. By means of the Stata command **`label language en`** or **`label language de`**, it is possible to switch between the languages. The datasets have a modular structure, are stored in several files and can be linked using the variable 'id'.

1.3 Outline

The IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset contains survey and administrative data for 15,173 persons having entered unemployment between June 2007 and May 2008. The adminsitrative data are based on records from the integrated employment biographies. Several modular datasets with additional variables from the survey can be merged to the core dataset.

Table 1: Outline of the IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset

Topics/characteristics categories	**Identifiers:** Artificial individual ID **Survey data** Longitudinal information on current professional situation: school attendance, professional training, employment, unemployment, other activities Cross-sectional information: employment history, migration background, school and qualification, job search, personality, health, social networks, household composition, debts, cultural techniques, life satisfaction, contact to employment agency, unemployment benefit receipt, living circumstances **Administrative data** Employment biography after entry into unemployment: employment status, working time and daily earnings for a period of 30 months after the entry into unemployment, relocation behaviour, participation in active labor market programs (short-term training, long-term training, wage subsidies, start-up subsidies) Employment biography before entry into unemployment: employment status, participation in active labor market programs, earnings, no. of employers up to 10 years before the entry. Information on last employment: earnings, type of job (full- or part-time), time with last employer, reason for termination
Data unit	**Survey data:** Selected sample of individuals entering unemployment identified in administrative records. **Administrative individual data:** Employees covered by social security (including marginal employment since 1999), benefit recipients, job-seekers, (participants in active labour market programmes)
Case numbers	**Survey data:** 17,393 survey participants out of those 15,271 agree to merge with administrative data 98 individuals could not be uniquely identified in the administrative records **Administrative data:** 15,173 individuals

Period covered	**Survey data:** 2007-2011 **Adminsitrative data:** The period covered depends on the data source: Employment: 1993-2010 Benefit receipt: 1993-2011 Job-search: 1997-2011 Participation in measures: 2000-2011
Time reference	**Survey data:** Date of interview, longitudinal data prospective up to 36 months after interview, cross-sectional data collected at 4 points in time (see wave 1-3 and interim wave) **Administrative data:** employment biographies detailed to the year or month
Regional structure	Local unemployment rates in month of entry into unemployment on employment agency district level. Dummy variable indicating relocation on county within 12/30 months after entry.
Territorial accolcation	**Survey data:** Regional allocation as of 05/2007 **Administrative data:** Original regional allocation; Except employment: regional allocation as of 31/12/2010
Survey design	The contact information of individuals entering unemployment was drawn from the monthly unemployment inflow statistic of the Federal Employment Agency. Restrictions implemented before the interview: 1) Age restriction: 16-54 years at entry into unemployment 2) Exclusion of unemployment benefit type II recipients 3) Exclusion of re-entries into unemployment after a period of sickness or participation in ALMP programs Restrictions implemented during the interview: 4) Verification of unemployment entry and previous activities by respondents 5) Exclusion of “pseudo entries”: individuals who signed a contract for a new job already at entry into unemployment The initial sample of 17,393 individuals consists of 12 monthly cohorts that were interviewed between 7 and 14 months after

	the entry into unemployment (first wave). An interim wave was conducted after 6 months for a subsample of 2,548 individuals. Out of the initial sample 8,914 respondents participated in the second wave, 12-15 months after the entry, and 5,785 rep-sondents participated also in the third wave, 36-39 months after the entry.
Institutions involved	infas – Institute for Applied Social Sciences
Frequency of data col-lection	**Survey data:** Completed **Adminsitrative data:** Constant
File organisation, format and size	Administrative data: 1 file (Stata: approx. 5 MB; SPSS: approx. 4 MB). Survey data: 7 files (Stata: approx. 48 MB; SPSS: approx.. 36,2 MB) Format: Stata, SPSS
Data access	Scientific use file
Degree of anonymisa-tion	Factually anonymous
Sensitive characteristics	None
Specifications for quot-ing the data and data documentation	**Data:** 'This study uses the factually anonymous data of the IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset 1993-2010. Data access was pro-vided via a Scientific Use File supplied by the Research Data Centre (FDZ) of the German Federal Employment Agency (BA) at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and the Interna-tional Data Service Center (IDSC) of the Institute of Labor Eco-nomics (IZA).' **Documentation of data** Eberle, Johanna; Mahlstedt, Robert; Schmucker, Alexandra (2017): IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset 1993-2010. FDZ Data report, 02/2017 (en), Nuremberg

For details about the various ways of access, about the requirements for using the data and about making applications, please refer to http://fdz.iab.de/de/FDZ_Data_Access.aspx and http://datasets.iza.org.

1.4 List of variables

A detailed list of variables in the survey and administrative data can be found in the Apendix. It should be noted that several variables of the survey data are only available for specific sub-samples. Several personality measures are only available for three cohorts of entry Nr. 1 (June 2007), Nr. 5 (October 2007) and Nr. 9 (February 2008). These variables are labeled as Modul A (MA) and Modul F (MF) in the corresponding overview in Table 6 in Section 7.2. Additionally, several questions that require good German language skills are only asked to respondents born in Germany. This applies for all variables from Modul F (MF).[1] Moreover, some variables need to be adjusted in order to merge survey and administrative data (indicated by AD in Table 6) and some sensitive characteristics from the IZA ED Survey are excluded (indicated by NA in Table 6). Details can be found in Section 3.1.

[1]Details can be found in Arni et al. (2014) and the User Manual of the IZA ED Survey in http://idsc.iza.org/ed.

1.5 Volume Structure

Table 2: File sizes in the IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset

Dataset	***File size***	***Checksum[2]***
LED_9310_a_v3Th.dta	5 MB	f7574fa60f76807800f9f882fe282593
LED_9310_s_w1_ls.dta	11 MB	f0e6ff43aee36127fbf8cd79abece948
LED_9310_s_w1_qs.dta	8 MB	d1b6741b5721d1e3d2892fecb57b4231
LED_9310_s_iw_qs.dta	1 MB	6c502b6d247963be60d694e3cc1b677e
LED_9310_s_w2_ls.dta	9 MB	7094829b21b5efc83b98e73dec925ca0
LED_9310_s_w2_qs.dta	7 MB	36bc1ba610741627f8d8fbb88205d595
LED_9310_s_w3_ls.dta	6 MB	e08fd4dda47fab03f5dd417c1e33607e
LED_9310_s_w3_qs.dta	3 MB	d03b95a9f4e79e957e64984ebdcb3178

[2] The checksums are calculated for the Stata files by using the algorithm MD5.

2 Data sources and linkage

2.1 IZA ED Survey

The *IZA Evaluation Datasets (ED) Survey* targets individuals who were freshly registered as unemployed at the German Federal Employment Agency within the period from June 2007 to May 2008. The contact information on individuals entering unemployment was drawn from the monthly unemployment inflow statistic (AST, *Arbeitslosenstatistik*) of the Federal Employment Agency. Based on these administrative records some restrictions (see Section 3.1) were implemented in order to pre-select the target population of "new" entries of individuals who are actively searching for a job and are eligible to participate in active labour market programs. These individuals were interviewed right at their entry into unemployment to achieve a reference measurement, which is important for the subsequent assessment of the impact of ALMP. To minimize the time lag between entry into unemployment and the first interview, the complete entry window of one year was disaggregated into 12 monthly entry cohorts.

The AST records individuals when they register as unemployed at either the Federal Employment Agency, if eligible for unemployment benefit type I, or the agency responsible for the unemployment benefit type II. While unemployment benefit type I is paid to individuals who made contributions to the unemployment insurance in the past, unemployment benefit type II is a means-tested, tax-funded benefit paid to long-term unemployed or individuals without any employment experience in the past (see Eichhorst, Grienberger-Zingerle and Konle-Seidl, 2010, for an overview on the German unemployment insurance system). Moreover, the AST is based on the concept of statistical months, which starts in the middle of a calendar month and ends in the middle of the following one. Based on the AST and its concept of statistical months, monthly cohorts of entries into unemployment are drawn by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in Nuremberg.

In order to reduce the sample size, random samples based on a "birthday concept" were drawn. Therefore, 34 separate days were randomly selected out of 365 days in the year, excluding February 29. This corresponds to a 9.32 % sample of the total population of entrants into unemployment. The sampling scheme was designed to have an equal distance between the days, resulting in an equal distribution across the entire calendar year. Each person whose birthday falls on one of these sampling days and who entered unemployment between mid-

May 2007 and mid-May 2008 is part of the sample. The birthday concept ensures a representative draw of a subsample from the AST. Finally, the survey institute *infas*[3] received the selected subsample from the AST to contact the individuals for an interview (see Caliendo et al. 2011, for a detailed description of the sampling procedure).

2.2 Administrative data of the IEB

The administrative individual data were drawn from the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) of the IAB. They unite data from five different data sources, each of which may contain information from different administrative procedures.

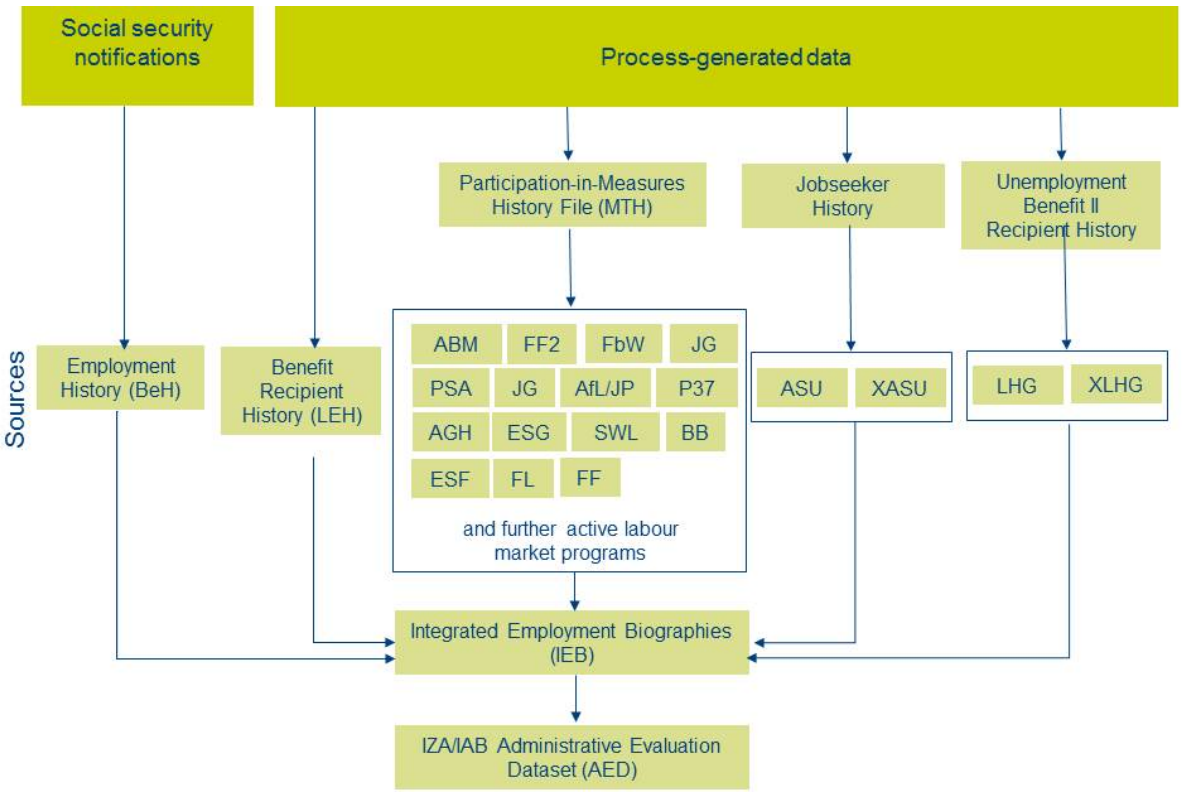

Figure 1: Data sources of the IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset (admin. data v3)

2.2.1 Employee History (BeH)

The source of data regarding employment is the Employment History (Beschäftigten-Historik - BeH) of the IAB. The data basis is the integrated notification procedure for health, pension and unemployment insurance, which came into effect as of 01 January 1973 (and was extended to cover Eastern Germany as of 01 January 1991), and is known by the abbreviation DEÜV

[3] Institute for Applied Social Sciences (infas) is a private and independent market and social research institution in Bonn, Germany.

(previously DEVO / DÜVO) (for further details see: Bender et al. 1996, p. 4 et seq.; Wermter and Cramer 1988).
Under this procedure employers are required to submit notifications to the responsible social security agencies concerning all of their employees covered by social security at least once a year. The BeH covers all white- and blue-collar workers as well as apprentices as long as they are not exempt from social security contributions. This means that civil servants, self-employed persons and regular students (see Cramer 1985) are in principle not recorded in the BeH. Since the notification procedure was changed on 01 January 1999, employees in marginal part-time employment and unpaid family workers have also been recorded (not contained in the data until 01 April 1999). The data are recorded by the health insurance companies, collected and edited by the Federal Employment Agency (BA) and subsequently integrated into the History File by the IAB.

2.2.2 Benefit Recipient History (LeH)

The Benefit Recipient History (Leistungsempfänger-Historik - LeH) of the IAB covers periods during which individuals receive earnings replacement benefits from the Federal Employment Agency. These benefits comprise unemployment benefit, unemployment assistance and maintenance allowance, in other words not benefits under the sphere of Social Code Book II (e.g. unemployment benefit II). Since the entitlement to receive benefits depends on meeting certain legal requirements, unemployment periods in which the requirements are not met (e.g. no entitlement for receipt of benefits in case of unemployment assistance, or non-completion of the qualifying period for unemployment benefit) are not reported in the Benefit Recipient History.

2.2.3 Unemployment Benefit II Recipient History (LHG / XLHG)

The Unemployment Benefit II Recipient Histories (Leistungshistoriken Grundsicherung LHG / XLHG) contain the receipt of benefits in accordance with Social Code Book II (SGB II). This covers both basic social security benefits (e.g. unemployment benefit II) and supplements to unemployment benefit or additional benefits.
Unlike the benefits in the sphere of Social Code Book III, the BA is no longer necessarily the sole institution responsible for administering the benefits. The data therefore distinguish between the three possible types of institution responsible for implementing SGB II:

- Joint facilities (Gemeinsame Einrichtungen) / Cooperation of employment agencies and municipalities (Arbeitsgemeinschaften – ARGE, until the end of 2010) in which the BA and the municipality deal with tasks jointly,

- Separated responsibilities (getrennte Trägerschaft) (until the end of 2011) – the tasks continue to be divided between the BA and the municipality[4] –,
- Authorised municipalities which are also called opting local authorities or opting municipalities according to the initial experimental clause of Section 6a - here the local authority is responsible for all tasks in the sphere of SGB II.

The data of the "Unemployment Benefit II Recipient History drawn from A2LL" (LHG) come from the BA administrative procedure A2LL, whilst the "Unemployment Benefit II Recipient History drawn from XLHG-BA-SGB II" (XLHG) records data which was reported in accordance with the transmission standard X-Sozial-BA-SBG II.

As a rule, A2LL is used until 2010 in all ARGE cooperation projects, and from 2011 onwards in joint facilities, whilst the standard X-Sozial-BA-SBG II is used by the authorised municipalities. Both of the procedures are used by municipalities with separated responsibilities.

An important difference compared with the LeH is that the amount of benefits received is not determined at the individual level but at the level of the benefit community (Bedarfsgemeinschaft[5]). It is not possible, however, to link individuals with benefit receipt under SGB II at the level of benefit communities in the SIAB. The LHG and the XLHG in principle contain all registered individuals who are entitled to receive benefits in accordance with Section 7 SGB II, in other words, needy individuals who are capable of work and, if applicable, also the members of their benefit community. However, only periods during which a person is capable of work or is over the age of 65 are incorporated.

Each dataset depicts non-overlapping periods of entitlement to benefit of a person in a certain benefit community. A new observation starts for the following administrative reasons:

[4] The municipality pays the costs for housing and heating (Section 22 SGB II) and additional one-off benefit payments to cover extra costs (Section 23 (3) SGB II) and the additional benefits to support integration in accordance with Section 16 (2) Clause 2 No. 1 - 4 SGB II. The BA, on the other hand, covers the costs for regular benefits, social insurance contributions and integration benefits (SGB III and SGB II) and specific benefits excluding the additional benefits to support integration cited above.

[5] A so-called 'Bedarfsgemeinschaft', or 'benefit community', includes all individuals in a household who receive benefits jointly (i.e. as a joint payment). In the majority of cases, the 'benefit community' and the household will be the same, which in particular applies in the case of (married or unmarried) couples and parents with children under the age of 25. However, under specific circumstances the 'benefit community' might not include all household members, or a household in which everybody receives benefit payments might be made up of more than one 'benefit community'. An example of the former is if a grown-up child lives with his/her parents and earns just enough to make his/her own living but has insufficient means to support his/her mother and father – in this case the 'benefit community' will only include the parents. An example of the latter is a three- (or more) generation household: since a 'benefit community' may only consist of two generations, this type of household will be made up of two such 'benefit communities', one consisting of the grandparent(s) and one of the parent(s) and child(ren). (Trappmann et al. 2007, p. 3)

- on relevant birthdays (14, 15, 18 and 65) of the members of a benefit community, which are statutory und relevant for structural changes of the benefit community (see Chapter 3.1.5),
- if there are changes in the composition of a benefit community (e.g. by members joining or leaving the benefit community),
- if there are changes in the variables of the benefit community client, and
- at the beginning and end of a sanction period for observations from 01 April 2006 onwards. However it must be taken into account that it is not possible to determine either the duration, the type of the sanction or the time when the sanction was imposed or when it began based on the data. The reason for this is the lack of a corresponding variable or value that indicates the start, the type or the duration of a sanction.

The LHG data are available from 01 January 2005, the XLHG data from 01 November 2005. However, until the beginning of 2007 both data sources are incomplete (see Chapter 4).

2.2.4 Jobseeker History (ASU / XASU)

Data about jobseekers are stored in the Jobseeker History (Arbeitsuchendenhistorik – ASU / XASU). The ASU data source contains information on jobseekers who are registered with employment agencies, and from 2005 onwards also includes ARGE cooperation projects and separated responsibilities for the implementation of SGB II. The XASU data source, on the other hand, contains the data of jobseekers in receipt of Unemployment Benefit II (ALG-II) from authorised municipalities from 2005 onwards. These data are reported in accordance with the X-Sozial-BA-SBG II standard.

2.2.5 Participants-in-Measures History (MTH)

The Participants-in-Measures History (Maßnahmenteilnahmehistorik – MTH) contains data on measures and participation in measures of active employment promotion. The basis of the data stock is information only on measures by providers making (or having made) use of the BA data collection procedures (agencies, joint facilities, ARGEs and separated responsibilities for the implementation of SGB II). Data from authorised local authorities which are not supplied via the BA transmission procedure are not contained in the MTH, and are therefore not integrated in the underlying version of the IEB. For a more detailed description of the Participants-in-Measures History please refer to the FDZ-Datenreport 3/2015 (Eberle and Schmucker 2015).

3 Data preparation and sampling procedure

3.1 Sampling procedure and anonymization of the IZA ED Survey

After the drawing of the gross sample (described in section 2.1) further restrictions of the sample are implemented. In order to ensure that the survey data contain the target population of job seekers freshly entering unemployment several further restrictions are implemented before the interview: 1) only individuals at prime working age (16-54 years at the entry unemployment) are considered for an interview, 2) recipients of unemployment benefits type II and 3) individuals re-entering unemployment after a period of sickness or participation in an ALMP program are excluded. Two further resrictions are implemented at the beginning of the interview: 1) the employment status and previous activities are verified and 2) individuals who signed a contract for a new job already at the entry into unemployment and hence do not search for employment are excluded. Further details with respect to the sampling procedure for the survey data can be found in Arni et al. (2014).

Moreover, several sensitive characteristics from the original survey data need to be excluded for the creation of the combined IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset. This involves mainly information related to the individual's migration background due to the relatively small sample for this subgroup of survey participants, and health conditions. Not included is the following information:

Table 3: Excluded Survey Information

Variable (no.)	Description of variable
13a	Country of school leaving qualification
17a	Country of vocational qualification
32	Country of birth
33	Year of immigration
35	Date of receipt for german citizenship
37	Citizenship other than German
38	Date of receipt of citizenship other than German
39	Number of citizenships other than German
42	Country of birth: father
44	Country of birth: mother
45	Religious affiliation
46	Type of religion
51	Affiliation to German culture
52_1	Affiliation with country of birth
52_2	Attraction to cultures, traditions etc.
57a	Most common family language
57b	Second most common family language

Variable (no.)	Description of variable
83_2	Country of origin: family of partner
84	Country of birth: partner
210b	Case management II
303	Health conditions
304	Height in cm
305	Weight in kg
306	Health restrictions in last 2 months
310	Smoking behavior
310b	Smoking behavior II
331	Handicap
332	Degree of handicap
1335	Reasons for ending the self-employment
1346	Reasons for ending internship / work experience
1610	Type of activity other than employment (regular, marginal, self-), unemployment, ALMP participation, vocational education or school attendance (e.g. parental leave, military service, pension, period of sickness)

Several other survey information is included but needs to be adjusted for the linkage with the administrative records. This affects the following information:

Table 4: Adjusted Survey Information

Variable (no.)	Description	Type of adjustment	Characteristics
alo_quote	Local unemployment rate at entry into unemployment at employment agency district level	Summarizing categories	West-Germany: <3% 3-6% 6-9% >9% East-Germany: <12% 12-14% 14-16% >16%
	Month, year of birth	Age in years Top coding	≤18 19 ... 55
18a2	Last net wage or profit from self-employment	Top coding	
18e	Reason for termination of last employment	Summarizing categories	Employee resigned Employer resigned Mutual agreement Temporary contract

Variable (no.)	Description	Type of adjustment	Characteristics
			Insolvency, close-down Others
31	Federal state	Dichotomization	East-Germany West-Germany
36	Citizenship other than German	Dichotomization	Yes No
80	Family status	Summarizing categories	Married or cohabiting Single
85	Household size: number of person	Top coding	1 2 3 4 5+
86	Number of children under age 18 in household	Top coding	0 1 2+
87	Age of children under age 18 in household	Dichotomization for 4 age categories	0-3 years: yes/no 4-6 years: yes/no 7-15 years: yes/no 16-17 years: yes/no
88	Employment status of partner	Summarizing categories	No partner Part-time employed Full-time employed Apprenticeship Unemployed Others
90	Monthly net income	Categorization with top/bottom coding	≤500 categories of at least 500 EUR >4000
90b	Inquiry: gross or net income	Top coding	
110	Employment status before entry into unemployment	Summarizing categories	Employed subject to social security Subsidized employed School, apprenticeship, military etc. Parental leave etc. Others
1313	Net income (regular employment)	Top coding	
1314	Sector (regular employment)	Top coding	

Variable (no.)	Description	Type of adjustment	Characteristics
1342	Net income (internship)	Top coding	

3.2 Data preparation and anonymization of the administrative data

3.2.1 Description of the used original variables of the IEB

Before the data from the data sources specified in Chapter 2 are merged to form the IEB they undergo source-specific correction procedures (for detailed imformation see Eberle and Schmucker, 2015). For the factual anonymization, the dataset contains only newly generated variables that were substantially transformed compared to the original variables of the IEB. A detailed description of these recodings is given in the following sections.

3.2.1.1 Original start date of observation (begorig)

The original start date of the observation corresponds to the original start date of the notification. This can differ from the start date of the episodes (begepi). Because of the rules of the notification procedure, in BeH observations the starting and ending year are always identical (obligation of the employer to submit annual employment notifications).
Episodes with start date before 1993 have been deleted.
MTH: The characteristic usually describes the beginning of the participation in the measure. In case of measures such as the placement by third parties (Section 37), however, it is not the date the person appeared at the commissioned agent, but the date of assignment.

3.2.1.2 Original end date of observation (endorig)

The original end date of the observation corresponds to the original end date of the notification. This can differ from the end date of the relevant line of data, the so-called end date of the split episode.
Because of the rules of the notification procedure, in BeH observations the starting and ending year are always identical (obligation of the employer to submit annual employment notifications).

3.2.1.3 Daily wage, daily benefit rate (tentgelt)

1) BeH:
In BeH observations, this variable shows the employee's gross daily wage. It is calculated from the fixed-period wages reported by the employer and the duration of the (unsplit) original notification period in calendar days. The daily wage is shown in euros.

Until 1998, employers in principle only reported the earnings which were subject to social security contributions. Earnings below the marginal part-time income threshold were not reported. Earnings exceeding the upper earnings limit for statutory pension insurance are only reported up to this limit. There are two upper earnings limits in the statutory pension insurance scheme. The earnings limit of the miners‘ pension insurance is generally higher than the earnings limit of the pension insurance for wage and salary earners. However, in the data a differentiation between these two insurance carriers is not possible.

Since the inclusion of marginal part-time employees in the employment notification procedure on 01 April 1999, earnings below the marginal part-time income threshold have also been recorded; the upper earnings limit still applies as the upper ceiling. In some cases, however, the reported earnings nonetheless exceed the upper earnings limit. Generally, this can probably be attributed to the payment of annual bonuses which the employer can add to the regular earnings in the annual, employment interruption or end of employment notifications. In this case, it is irrelevant whether the upper earnings limit in the statutory pension insurance which is decisive for the notification period is ex-ceeded as a result of this addition. However, such earnings notifications could also be due to incorrect details in the employment period. (The earnings information, however, may be considered less error-prone due to their insurance relevance.) The marginal part-time income threshold and the upper earnings limit for statutory pension insurance differ from year to year as well as between Eastern and Western Germany (the decisive factor is the location of the establishment). An overview of these limits and thresholds can be found under http://fdz.iab.de.

A daily wage reported as 0 euros can be put down to “employment interruption notifications”. During these periods, the employment relationship continues to exist in legal terms, but without pay. This is the case for periods of illness after the end of continued payment of wages, for periods of maternity leave and for sabbaticals.

The daily wage is shown with two decimal places. All values greater than 0 and smaller than 0.01 were rounded up to 0.01. This makes it possible to identify the above-mentioned employment interruption notifications with the condition daily wage = 0.

2) LeH:

For LeH observations, the variable shows the daily benefit rate, converted into euros in each case. It must be taken into account that for observations with an original start date prior to 01 January 1998 the daily benefit rate applies to working days, while for observations with an original start date from 01 January 1998 onwards it applies to calendar days.

Since 01 January 2005, a daily benefit rate reported as 0 euros can be put down to benefit suspension periods or interruptions of benefit payments. If a reason for end of benefit is re-

ported for an observation with a daily benefit rate equal to 0, then it is a notification of interruption of benefit payments. In the case of observations that reflect a period of benefit suspension, the entitlement is the same as before the start of the benefit suspension period.

3.2.1.4 Artificial establishment number (betnr)

The artificial establishment number indicates which observations belong to the same establishment. It is based on the establishment number allocated by the BA, which was replaced by an artificial number. (Further information on the allocation of establishment numbers by the BA can be found in Bender et al. 1996: p. 15 et seq. and pp. 27-30.)
For the establishment number, the following should be observed in general:

- If the company has one office only, or if the company has one office only in one municipality, this office is the establishment and receives an establishment number.
- If the company has several branch offices in one municipality, these establishment premises / workplaces must be merged in-to a single establishment under one establishment number, if they are part of the same economic class. Vice versa, if they are not part of the same economic class, each branch office is an establishment and receives an establishment number each.
- If the company has several branch offices in several municipalities, each of these branch offices is an establishment and receives an establishment number each.

In this context, the following definitions with regards to the allocation of establishment numbers as part of the notification procedure for social security must be observed:

- An establishment is a regionally and economically delimited unit in which employees work and to which, according to the above-mentioned principles, an establishment number is to be allocated.
- A workplace is a unit in which employees work and to which, according to the above-mentioned principles, no establishment number is to be allocated.
- A company as a term combines establishment premises and workplaces of the same employer.
- An employer is any natural person or legal entity that employs at least one employee subject to social insurance contributions or in marginal part-time employment.
- Establishment and establishment premises are synonyms; branch office is a synonym for subsidiary, district office, out-sourced office, workplace, etc. if it is no establishment.

3.2.1.5 Occupational status and working hours (stib)

The employee's occupational status during the notification period is reported by the employer in the "employment details". The "occupational status" variable first distinguishes between full-

time and part-time employees. The decisive factor here is the ratio between the contracted hours and the usual working hours in the establishment. The variable actually provides details about the occupational status for full-time employees only, whilst for part-time employees it only records whether their working hours exceed a certain limit or not. This limit was 20 hours of work per week until 1978, between 1979 and 1987 it was 15 hours per week, and since 1988 it has been 18 hours per week.

The distinction between blue-collar employees in full-time employment and white-collar employees centres solely on the type of pension insurance institution (Federal Social Insurance Office for Salaried Employees – BfA – for white-collar workers, and Land Social Insurance Office – LVA – for blue-collar workers). The "employees in vocational training" category covers not only trainees / apprentices, placement workers and interns but also semi-skilled trainees, students at colleges for health occupations and participants in subsidised further vocational training, retraining and induction training.

If more than one code is possible for an employee, the employer is required to classify the job according to the activity which is performed most. If this cannot be ascertained clearly, the code of the higher occupational status is to be entered (see Bundesagentur für Arbeit 2005, p. VI).

3.2.1.6 Employment status (erwstat)

This variable assumes different values with different meanings for each data source.

1) BeH

For BeH observations, the variable contains the category of the employment notification, which was introduced along with the new notification procedure (DEÜV) as of 01 January 1999. It indicates contribution- or benefit-related particularities of the employment relationship. If multiple keys apply to an employment notification, the smallest must be indicated by the reporting employer. The majority of these cases are employment relationships subject to social security contributions without any exceptions which are kept under key number 101. Therefore, it is possible that these employees are slightly overestimated. The notification procedure states that changes in the employment status – e.g. when an apprentice is employed with his/her training company after completing his/her vocational training – must be indicated by a new notification (cf. Deutsche BKK 2012, p. 31).

The status can be contained in employment notifications that refer to the years prior to 1999 but were not received until 1999 or later. For notifications which were received before 1999, an attempt is made to allocate the notifications to the person groups on the basis of certain rules and with the aid of the 'school education and vocational training', 'occupational status and working hours' and 'occupation' variables as well as other information. In many cases,

however, appropriate allocations are not possible. Since 01 April 1999, also employees in marginal part-time employment have been recorded in the DEÜV notification procedure. This group of people can be differentiated via the manifestations 109 and 209. For employees in marginal part-time employment, no data prior to the introduction of the notification obligation in 1999 could be collected.

2) LeH

For LeH observations, the variable employment status contains the grouped benefit type. Thus, it can be differentiated whether a person receives unemployment benefit, unemployment assistance or maintenance allowance or whether contributions to private long-term care insurance are paid by the BA.

3) ASU / XASU

For ASU observations, the “employment status” variable reports the job search status. Recipients of unemployment benefits (Unemployment Benefit I or II) over the age of 58 who receive benefits under the relaxed conditions according to Section 428 of Social Code Book III (or Section 65 Para. 4 of Social Code Book II) and individuals aged over 58 who are not benefit recipients and are not willing to be placed in employment in the sense of Section 252 Para. 8 Social Code Book VI are recorded as individuals seeking advice.

In XASU observations, the variable employment status reports the “not unemployed, but registered as a job seeker” as well as “unemployed and registered as a job seeker” values.

4) LHG / XLHG

For LHG and XLHG datasets, the “employment status” characteristic shows whether the person is registered as underage employable, full-aged employable or not employable as of old-age pension threshold.

5) MTH

The characteristic defines the exact type of measure. Types of measures from the MTH ABM were divided into three successor products for participations in measures with beginning date after 01/07/2006: MTH ABMK, MTH BEH und MTH EXG.

3.2.1.7 Place of residence: district (Kreis) (wo_kreis)

In BeH and LeH observations, the place of residence at district level is only available for the years from 1999 onwards. The variable indicates the district (urban district or rural district) in which the social security contributor lives. The first two digits of the 5-digit district code (Kreisschlüssel) show the code for the federal state (Bundesland), positions 1-3 indicate the regional authority (Regierungsbezirk), and positions 1-5 show the district authority (Kreis). Federal states without a regional authority have a 0 in the third position.

In the BeH, the place of residence is determined at the end of each year and added consistently to all datasets of a year. For the LHG, XLHG and XASU sources, the place of residence applies to the period of the original observation. For the ASU and LeH, the characteristic contains the place of residence at the beginning of the original period of time.
In order to guarantee consistent regional allocations across the entire observation period, the information on the district was recoded with reference to the territorial allocation of 31 December 2010 for all sources, i.e. in all calendar years, a place of residence is assigned to a district in accordance with the boundaries that the district had on 31 December 2010. As the district boundaries have changed over time, cases would occur in which the district code changes without the individual concerned having relocated if the territorial allocations of the districts were not updated.
For observations with an original start date after 2010, the location data was set to “missing”, because changes in the territorial allocation implemented from 2011 onwards cannot be recoded precisely to the allocation of 31 December 2010. For LHG, XLHG and XASU observations, the variable is available from 2005 onwards.

3.2.1.8 Source of the observation (quelle)

The variable indicates the data source.

3.2.1.9 Type of termination of last job (art_kuend)

This variable describes how the last employment or training relationship was terminated before a new period of job search. It can therefore be used to identify job-to-job placements.

3.2.2 Data preparation

For the creation of the IZA/IAB Linked Evaluation Dataset, the information of the administrative records are used to prepare a detailed set of variables that can be merged to the survey data without having spell-specific information that would allow to uniquely identify survey participants. These variables contain information on 1) labor market histories summarizing the last 10 years before the entry into unemployment, 2) characteristics of the last employment, 3) labor market outcomes, for a period of 30 months after the entry into unemployment, and 4) participation in ALMP programs during the unemployment spell.
Labor market histories are generated on a yearly base including information on months spent in regular employment, unemployment, ALMP programs and inactivity (this includes all possible states that are not observed in the administrative records). In order to capture some dynamic components of the labor market history the data contains additional information on changes of the employment status, like the number of unemployment spells or the number of

employers, as well as information on the last job before the entry into unemployment. Moreover, information on average daily wages on a yearly base are summarized into adjusted quintiles (0-25 €; 25-40 €; 40-55 €; 55-75 €; ≥75 €).

Information on the last employment capture the earned wage on a daily base (top-coded at the social security contribution assessment ceiling), the length of the employment spell, the type of the job (full- or part-time) and the reason for the contract termination.

Labor market outcomes are prepared on a monthly base for a period of 30 months after the entry into unemployment. The length of the observation period corresponds to time between the entry into unemployment of the last cohort in May 2008 and end of the employment history (BeH) in December 2010. For each month, information on the employment status (regular employed, marginal employed or unemployed), the (categorized) weekly working time, working income and benefits are available. It should be noted that the underlying definition of (regular and marginal) employment requires an individual not to be in an ALMP program. Additionally, the information on an individual's place of residence is used to generate indicators for the moving behavior within 12, respectively 30 months.

Finally, the administrative records are used to generate indicators for the participation in four different ALMP programs after entering unemployment. This involves short-term training measures (*Trainingsmassnahmen*), long-term training (*Förderung beruflicher Weiterbildung*), wage subsidies (*Lohnkostenzuschuss, Eingliederungszuschuss*) and start-up subsidies (*Gründungszuschuss*). For short- and long-term training, monthly information about the participation is included for the first 12 months after the entry into unemployment, while later periods are cumulated in order to ensure the factual anonymization of the data. For wage subsidies and start-up subsidies the months of the first payment of the subsidy, as well as the total number of months when the subsidy is received, are given. For reasons of data anonymization, these variables are summarized into three categories: 1 to 6 months; 7 to 9 months; 10 or more months.

The base for the construction of the individual characteristics is given by the source of the information (quelle) and the employment status (erwstat), while for all time-wise components the information of start dates (begorig), respectively end dates (endorig), of the spell-specific observation are used. For employer-related information, like the duration of the last employment spell, we additionally exploit the artificial establishment numbers, while several specific variables are used. An overview of all constructed administrative variables that are included in the dataset and underlying original variables are presented in Chapter 5.

3.3 Data linkage

The IZA Evaluation Dataset provides the basis for the construction of the dataset. During the interview the survey participants are asked for their permission to merge the survey data with available administrative records of the IAB for scientific reasons. The exact wording of the question reads as follows:

"Before considering your professional career of the previous months, we have a favor to ask you. For the analysis of the data we would like to integrate excerpts from data that are available at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in Nuremberg. This refers, for example, to information about previous spells of employment or unemployment.

In order to merge these data to the survey data, the data protection law requires your permission. Hereby, I would like to ask you for this permission. When analyzing these data, it will be absolutely guaranteed that all data protection regulations will be adhered to.

Of course, your permission is voluntary and could be withdrawn at any time.

Do you agree, that these additional information will be merged to data gathered in this interview?"

Out of the 17,396 survey participants, actually included in the *IZA Evaluation Dataset Survey*, 15,274 persons (about 88 %) gave their permission to merge the survey to the administrative records. Additionally, 101 persons need to be excluded because they could not be uniquely identified in the administrative records. Therefore, the final dataset includes 15,173 individuals. All datasets can be merged by using the artificially generated individual ID (id).

3.4 Missing values

Missing values are coded as follows:

Table 5: Labeling of Missing Values

Term	Value	Description
No (valid) details available	.z	Values of a variable which are not systematically missing, i.e. the variable is available in principle for the data source, but no details are available for the value considered or rather cannot be interpreted reasonably.
Systematically not available	.n	A variable is not available in principle for a data source or is not available for a certain period.

4 Data quality and problems

4.1 IZA ED Survey

The data quality, as well as problems due to panel attrition and survey non-response, are discussed in detail in Arni et al. (2014, Chapter 3) and the User Manual of the IZA ED Survey (http://idsc.iza.org/ed).

4.2 Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB)

Each of the different sources that make up the IEB shows specific data quality problems. A detailed description can be found in Eberle and Schmucker (2015).

5 Description of variables

Frequency counts and overviews of the individual values and labels of the variables can be found in separate files under http://fdz.iab.de (see chapter 7 in the appendix).

5.1 Identifiers

5.1.1 Artificial individual ID (id)

Variable label	Individual ID
Variable name	id
Category	identifiers
Origin	BeH, LeH, LHG, XLHG, ASU, XASU, MTH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	The artificial individual ID indicates which observations belong to the same person. Artificial means that it is not possible to infer any of the person's characteristics or any original identifiers from this individual ID. As there is no uniform individual identifier in the different data sources, the allocation of the information from different data sources (e.g. employment and benefits) to individuals is not always unambiguous. In such cases, implausible employment histories may arise. The formation of the individual identifier which spans all data sources is based on a heuristic developed by the BA.

5.1.2 Month of entry into unemployment (eintritt)

Variable label	Month of entry into unemployment
Variable name	eintritt
Category	identifiers
Origin	LeH, ASU
Data type	date
Hierarchy	none

Detailed description	Refers to month of entry into unemployment which determines the survey participation. The variable is a monthly date. In order to create an artificial daily variable, Stata's dofm() function can be used. It is also convenient when retrieving month and year as separate variables:
	`gen year = year(dofm(eintritt))`
	`gen month = month(dofm(eintritt))`

5.2 Employment biography before unemployment

5.2.1 Months employed in year t-x (sv_jminus*)

Variable label	Months in employment subject to social security in year t-x
Variable name	sv_jminus*
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refers to total number of months the individual spends in employment subject to social security contributions within the corresponding year x before the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=10, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. For example, x=1 corresponds to the last 12 months before the entry into unemployment etc.

5.2.2 Months unemployed in year t-x (alo_jminus*)

Variable label	Months unemployed in year t-x
Variable name	alo_jminus*
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	LeH, ASU
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	Refers to total number of months when the individual was registered as unemployed within the corresponding year x before the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=10, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. For example, x=1 corresponds to the last 12 months before the entry into unemployment etc.

5.2.3 Months out of labor force in year t-x (olf_jminus*)

Variable label	Months out of labor force in year t-x
Variable name	olf_jminus*
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	BeH, LeH, ASU
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	Refers to total number of months the individual was inactive within the corresponding year x before the entry into unemployment. This also includes periods during which the individual was self-employed or acted as civil servant as this information is not included in the dataset. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=10, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. For example, x=1 corresponds to the last 12 months before the entry into unemployment etc.

5.2.4 Months participated in a measure in year t-x (mth_jminus*)

Variable label	Months participated in a measure in year t-x
Variable name	mth_jminus*
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	Refers to total number of months when the individual was registered in any active labor market policy program within the corresponding year x before the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=10, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. For example, x=1 corresponds to the last 12 months before the entry into unemployment etc.

5.2.5 Daily wage in year t (tentgelt_q_jminus*)

Variable label	Daily wage in year t-x (quintiles)
Variable name	tentgelt_q_jminus*
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	Refers to the average daily wage if the individual was employed within the corresponding year x before the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x1 to x=10, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. For example, x=1 corresponds to the last 12 months before the entry into unemployment etc. 5 categories are constructed based on approximated quintiles.

5.2.6 Number of employers last t years (n_ag_jminus*)

Variable label	Number of employers last t years prior to entry into unemployment
Variable name	n_ag_jminus*
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	Refers to the total number of different employers within the last t years identified by differing establishment numbers. The variable is available for values t=2 and t=10, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. If t=2, the variable takes the value 5 for 5 or more different employers. If t=10, the variable takes the value 10 for 10 or more different employers.

5.2.7 Unemployment periods in last 2 years (n_alo_jminus2)

Variable label	Unemployment periods last 2 years prior to entry into unemployment
Variable name	n_alo_jminus2
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	LeH, ASU
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	Refers to the total number of different episodes within the last 2 years during which the individual was registered as unemployed. The variable takes the value 5 for 5 or more different unemployment episodes.

5.2.8 Number of measures joined last 2 years (n_mth_jminus2)

Variable label	Number of measures joined last 2 years prior to entry into unemployment
Variable name	n_mth_jminus2
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	none
Detailed description	Refers to the total number of different episodes within the last 2 years when the individual participated in ALMP programs. The variable takes the value 5 for 5 or more different ALMP episodes.

5.2.9 Unemployment duration last episode of unemployment (dauer_alo_bev)

Variable label	Unemployment duration last episode of unemployment
Variable name	dauer_alo_bev
Category	Employment biography before unemployment
Origin	LeH, ASU
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refers to the total number of months of the duration of the last unemployment spell before the current entry into unemployment. The variable takes the value 25 for 25 or more months.

5.3 Last employment before unemployment

5.3.1 Daily wage last employment (tentgelt_bev)

Variable label	Daily wage last employment subject to social security (until contribution ceiling)
Variable name	tentgelt_bev
Category	Last employment before unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Last daily income from employment. Top-coded at 149€, the daily equivalent to the upper earnings limit in the statutory pension fund 2007 in Eastern Germany.

5.3.2 Full-time/Part-time last employment (vztz_bev)

Variable label	Full-time/Part-time last employment
Variable name	vztz_bev
Category	Last employment before unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating if previous job was part-time employment.

5.3.3 Days with last employer (dauer_ag_bev)

Variable label	Days with last employer
Variable name	dauer_ag_bev
Category	Last employment before unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refers to the overall time spent with the last employer since 1993 measured in days. The variable could refer to more than one employment spell.

5.3.4 Reason for end of previous employment (kuendigung)

Variable label	Reason for end of previous employment
Variable name	kuendigung
Category	Last employment before unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating if individual resigns himself in last job.

5.4 Employment biography after entry in unemployment

5.4.1 Empl. subject to social security in month t+x (sv_tplus_*)

Variable label	Empl. subject to social security (excl. participation in measures) in month t+x
Variable name	sv_tplus_*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating employment subject to social security contributions without participating in any ALMP program simultaneously in month x after the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=30, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name.

5.4.2 Marginally employed in month t+x (gf_tplus_*)

Variable label	Marginally employed in month t+x
Variable name	gf_tplus_*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating marginal employment without participating in any ALMP program simultaneously in month x after the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=30, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name.

5.4.3 Unemployed in month t+x (alo_tplus_*)

Variable label	Unemployed in month t+x
Variable name	alo_tplus_*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	ASU
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating that individual was registered as unemployment in month x after the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=30, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name.

5.4.4 Hours worked per week in month t+x (azeit_kat_tplus_*)

Variable label	Hours worked per week time in month t
Variable name	azeit_kat_tplus_*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refers to the weekly working hours in month x after the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=30, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name.

5.4.5 Daily wage in month t+x (geldbeh_tplus_*)

Variable label	Daily wage from employment subject to social security in month t+x
Variable name	geldbeh_tplus_*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refers to the average daily wage from employment subject to social security contributions in month x after the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=30, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. Top-coded at 149€, the daily equivalent to the upper earnings limit in the statutory pension fund 2007 in Eastern Germany.

5.4.6 Daily benefit in month t+x (geldleh_tplus_*)

Variable label	Daily benefit in month t+x
Variable name	geldleh_tplus_*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refers to daily transfer payments (unemployment insurance and welfare benefits) in month x after the entry into unemployment. The information is available for values from x=1 to x=30, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name.

5.4.7 Change of home district during first x months (umzug_tplus*)

Variable label	Change of home district during first x months after entry into unemployment
Variable name	umzug_tplus*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	BeH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating whether the job seeker changed his/her place of residence (district) between the entry into unemployment and month x after the entry. The information is available for values x=12 and x=30, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name.
Notes on quality	Missing values if the place of residence is not available for the month of entry into unemployment.

5.4.8 Participation: training measure in month t+x (training_tplus*)

Variable label	Participation: training measure in month t+x
Variable name	training_tplus*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating whether the job seeker participated in a short-term training program in month x after the entry into unemployment. Monthly information are available for values x=1 to x=12, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. For x>12 information are cumulated into longer periods: x=13_15 (Month 13 to 15); x=13_15 (Month 16 to 18); x=19_30 (Month 19 to 30)

5.4.9 Participation: promotion of further vocational training in month t+x (fbw_tplus*)

Variable label	Participation: promotion of further vocational training in month t+x
Variable name	fbw_tplus*
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Dummy indicating whether the job seeker participated in a long-term training program (promotion of further vocational training) in month x after the entry into unemployment. Monthly information are available for values x=1 to x=12, replacing the placeholder * in the actual variable name. For x>12 information are cumulated into longer periods: x=13_15 (Month 13 to 15); x=13_15 (Month 16 to 18); x=19_24 (Month 19 to 24); x=25_30 (Month 25 to 30)

5.4.10 Month of first receipt of wage subsidy after entry into unemployment (lkz_beg)

Variable label	Month of first receipt of wage subsidy after entry into unemployment
Variable name	lkz_beg
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refering to the first month after the entry into unemployment when a wage subsidy is paid off.

5.4.11 Number of months with receipt of wage subsidy (lkz_gesamt)

Variable label	Number of months with receipt of wage subsidy
Variable name	lkz_gesamt
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refering to the cumulated number of months when a wage subsidy was paid off within 30 months after the entry into unemployment.

5.4.12 Month of first receipt of start-up subsidy after entry into unemployment (gz_beg)

Variable label	Month of first receipt of start-up subsidy after entry into unemployment
Variable name	gz_beg
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refering to the first month after the entry into unemployment when a start-up subsidy is paid off.

5.4.13 Number of months with receipt of start-up subsidy (gz_gesamt)

Variable label	Number of months with receipt of start-up subsidy
Variable name	gz_gesamt
Category	Employment biography after entry into unemployment
Origin	MTH
Data type	Numerical
Hierarchy	None
Detailed description	Refering to the cumulated number of months when a start-up subsidy was paid off within 30 months after the entry into unemployment. The variable takes the values 0 for 0 months, 1 for 1-6 months, 2 for 7-9 months and 3 for 10 and more months.

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7 Appendix

7.1 Frequency tables

Frequency tables and overviews of the individual values and labels of the variables can be found in separate files under:

http://doku.iab.de/fdz/reporte/2017/DR_02-17_frequencies_labels_de.zip

http://doku.iab.de/fdz/reporte/2017/DR_02-17_frequencies_labels_en.zip

7.2 List of variables

7.2.1 Survey data

Table 6: Overview of Survey Variables[6]

Variable (no.)	Descritipion	
id	Artificial individual ID	
int	Date of interview	
cohort	Interview cohort	
alo_quote	Local unemployment rate on employment agency district	**AD**
3a	Month/year of birth of subject	**AD**
10	Gender of subject	
	Entry into unemployment	
110	Employment status before entry into unemployment	**AD**
112	Duration of last employment according to question 110	
18a	Ever employed before entry into unemployment	
18a1	Duration of employment according to question 18a	
18a2	Last net income from employment	**AD**
18a2a	Duration of last employment	
18a3	Working time in last employment	
18a_k	Verification of income and working time	
18e	Reasons for termination of last employment before unemployment	**AD**
18b	Lifetime employment	
18c	Number of employers before entry into unemployment	
18d	Lifetime employment: At least one year	
18f	Unemployment before entry into unemployment	
18g	Lifetime unemployment	
18h	Number of unemployment spells before entry into unemployment	
18i	Lifetime unemployment: At least one year	
	Migration	

[6] NA refers to survey variables that are not included in the combined dataset, while AD refers to variables that needed to be adjusted due to data anonymization reasons. Details on the data adjustment can be found in Section 3.1. MA characterizes variables that are only available for three entry cohorts, while variables labeled by MF additionally require to be native German speaker.

30	Country of birth Germany	
31	Federal State of birth within Germany	**AD**
32	Country of birth	**NA**
33	Year of migration	**NA**
34	German citizenship	
35	Date German citizenship	**NA**
36	Other citizenship than German	**AD**
37	Foreign citizenship	**NA**
38	Date foreign citizenship	**NA**
39	Number of further citizenships	**NA**
40	Application for German citizenship	
41	Father: Country of birth Germany	
42	Father: Country of birth, open	**NA**
43	Mother: Country of birth Germany	
44	Mother: Country of birth, open	**NA**
45	Religious affiliation	**NA**
46	Type of religion	**NA**
47	Religious intensity	**NA**
50	MIG: Migration background	
51	Affiliation to German culture	**NA**
52_1	Affiliation with country of birth	**NA**
52_2	Attraction to cultures, traditions etc.	**NA**
53	Remain in Germany in future	
54	Language ability: German	
55	Language ability: English	
56	Language spoken at home: German	
57a	Language spoken at home: First language	**NA**
57b	Language spoken at home: Second language	**NA**
58	Language spoken with friends	
530	Cognitive test: List of animals	
	School level and qualification	
11	Highest level of school certificate	
12	School certificate abroad/in Germany	
13a	School certificate abroad: Country	**NA**
14	Highest level of professional education	
16	Professional education abroad/ in Germany	
17a	Professional education abroad: Country	**NA**
	Professional situation: retrospective biographic longitudinal section, starting at entry into unemploy-ment **12 – Professional situati**	
1000	Type of activity	
	Block 12a: School attendance	
1101	Duration	
1102	Ongoing activity	
1103	Planned/anticipated end	
1105	Intended/received degree	
1106	Financial support	
1107	Reasons for ending education	
	Block 12b: Professional training / retraining	
1201	Duration	
1202	Ongoing activity	
1203	Planned/anticipated end	
1210	Type of training	
1204	Search for training	

1204a	Search for training assisted by friends/family members with migration background	
1205	Financial support	
1206a	Early termination of training	
1206	Reasons for ending training	
	Block 12c: Employment	
1301	Duration	
1302	Ongoing activity	
1303	Planned/anticipated end	
1310	Type of employment	
	Block 12c1: Dependent employment **Item X: employment subject to social security contribution** **Item Y: marginal employment** **Item Z: other type of employment**	
1311	Temporary	
1312	Actual working time	
1313	Net income	**AD**
1314	Industry sector	**AD**
1315	Public/private sector	
1316	Firm size	
1317	Job search	
1318	Job search assisted by friends/family members with migration background	
1319	Job finding	
1320	Job finding assisted by friends/family members with migration background	
1321	Reasons for ending employment	
	Block 12c2: Public job creation scheme **Item R: 1-Euro-Job / work opportunity** **Item S: job creation scheme**	
1322	Type/Content	
1312	Actual working time	
1324	Duration	
1325	Income	
1326	Search/ Assignment	
1327	Qualification elements	
1328	Subjective evaluation	
1329	Reasons for ending public employment scheme	
	Block 12c3: Self-employment **Item V: subsidized self-employment** **Item S: unsubsidized self-employment**	
1330	Actual working time	
1331	Income	
1332	Start-up subsidy	
1333	Industry sector	
1334	Number of employees	
1335	Reasons for ending the self-employment	**NA**
	Block 12c4: Internship **Item T: employment trial period** **Item S: internship**	
1340	Duration	
1341	Actual working time	
1342	Net income	**AD**
1343	Industry sector	
1344	Public/private sector	
1345	Firm size	
1346	Reasons for ending internship / work experience	**NA**

	Block 12d: Unemployment	
1501	Duration	
1502	Ongoing activity	
1503	Benefits during unemployment	
	Block 12e: Other activities	
1610	Type of activity	**NA**
1601	Duration, pension / early retirement	
1602	Ongoing activity	
1603	Planned/anticipated end	
1604	Benefits during unemployment	
	End of longitudinal section	
	Cross-sectional questions for ongoing unemployment spells	
120	Subjective probability of ALMP participation ALMP	
121	Job search behavior given ALMP participation	
122	Subjective probability of ALMP participation by program type	
123	Subjective re-employment probability after ALMP participation	
	Job search and reservation wage	
130	Searching for employment during unemployment	
	Block 13a: Job search: Employment	
131	Search channels	
131a	Search channel friends/family members with migration background	
132	Type of job	
133	Full-time or part-time job	
134	Number of vacancies by Employment Agency	
135	Number of applications	
136	Number of applications: Relocation required	
137	Job application: Distance	
138	Job application: Distance in km	
139	Subjective probability of finding a job	
140	Influence of Employment Agency in job finding	
	Reservation wage	
141	Expected wage	
142	Expected wage: Expected working time	
143	Acceptance of lower wage	
144	Reservation wage	
145	Reservation wage: Expected working time	
	Block 13b: Job search: Self-employment	
150	Preparation	
151	Financial support	
152	Relevance of financial support	
	Reservation wage	
153	Expected income	
154	Expected income: Expected working time	
155	Acceptance of lower income	
156	Reservation income	
157	Reservation income: Expected working time	

	Block 13c: No job search	
160	Reasons for not searching	
161	Last job search	
	Personality/health	
300	Willingness to take difficulties associated with job search	**MA**
520	Cognitive test: Learning a list of words	**MF**
302	Motivation to contact Employment Agency	**MA**
303	Health condition	**NA**
304	Height in cm	**NA**
305	Weight in kg	**NA**
306	Health restrictions in last 2 months	**NA**
307	Emotional restrictions in last 2 months	**MA**
308	Physical restrictions in last 2 months	**MA**
309	Alcohol consumption	**MA**
310	Smoking behavior I	**NA**
310b	Smoking behavior II	**NA**
311	Psyche in last 2 months	**MA**
	Networks	
70	Contacts in the neighbourhood	
71	Close friends outside the family	
72	Number of close friends	
73	Frequency of contact with friends/family members before unemployment	
73a	Contact with former colleagues before unemployment	
74	Frequency contact with former colleagues: Migration background	
74a	Share with migration background	
74b	Frequency of contact with former colleagues with migration background	
75	New acquaintances during unemployment	**MF**
76	New acquaintances during unemployment: Share of unemployed people	**MF**
77	Volunteer work/political activities/self-help groups	
	Household composition	
80	Family status	**AD**
81	Partner	
82	Cohabitation	
83	Partner born in Germany	
83_1	Partner: Family with migration background	
83_2	Partner: Country of origin of family	**NA**
84	Partner: Country of origin	**NA**
88	Partner: Employment status	**AD**
86	Number of children under 18 in household	**AD**
87	Age of children under 18 in the household	**AD**
89_1	Evaluation of the childcare situation in the household	
89_2a	Caring for family members	
89_2b	Daily time spend caring for family members	
89_2c	Evaluation of care situation in the household	
85	Number of household members	**AD**
	Household income	
90	Monthly household net income	**AD**
91	Household income I	
92	Household income II	
93	Household income III	
94	Composition of household income	
540	Cognitive test: Arithmetic problem I	**MF**
550	Cognitive test: Arithmetic problem II	**MF**

560	Cognitive test: Arithmetic problem III	**MF**
	Debts	
100	Debt repayment/financial solvency	
101	Debts consequences	
570	Cognitive test: Remember list of words	**MF**
	Cultural techniques	
315	Television consumption	**MF**
316	Daily activity: Getting out of bed	**MF**
317	Daily activity: Cooking, personal hygiene etc.	**MF**
319	Personal appearance	**MF**
510	Orientation in time	**MF**
	Personality	
320	Risk preferences	**MF**
321	Social preferences	**MF**
322	Patience	**MF**
323	Reciprocity	**MF**
324	Big Five	
325	Locus of Control	
	Life satisfaction / handicap	
330	Life satisfaction	
331	Handicap	**NA**
332	Degree of handicap	**NA**
	Supervising institutions	
201a	Supervising institution	
201	Contact with Employment Agency	
213	Integration agreement	
210a	Case management I	
210b	Case management II	
19	Driver's license	
20	Availability of vehicle	
255	Certificate of conduct/health I	
256	Certificate of conduct/health II	
206	Treatment by Employment Agency	
230	Placement voucher	
231	Placement voucher: Date	
232	Placement voucher: Redemption	
233	Placement voucher: Job offer	
234	Placement voucher: Redemption	
241	Education voucher	
241_b	Education voucher: Date	
242	Education voucher: Redemption	
243	Education voucher: Reasons if not redeemed	
	Benefit receipt	
220	Type of benefit	
221	Type of benefit by calendar month	
222	Amount of last payment	
223	Sanction	
224	Sanction: Duration	
226	Sanction: Amount	
21	Availability of means of communication	
	Intergenerational transmission	
60a	Father: Age	
61a	Father: Upper secondary school degree (A-Levels)	
62b	Father: Employed when respondent aged 15	
63	Father: Occupational group	
	Living circumstances	
65	Type of residence	

66	Plans in the near future	

7.2.2 Administrative data

Table 7: Overview of variables in the administrative data

Variable	Label
id	Individual ID
eintritt	Month of entry into unemployment
sv_jminus*	Months in employment subject to social security in year t-x
alo_jminus*	Months unemployed in year t-x
olf_jminus*	Months out of labour force in year t-x
mth_jminus*	Months participated in a measure in year t-x
tentgelt_q_jminus*	Daily wage in year t-x (quintiles)
n_ag_jminus2	Number of employers last 2 years prior to entry into unemployment
n_ag_jminus10	Number of employers last 10 years prior to entry into unemployment
n_alo_jminus2	Umemployment periods last 2 years prior to entry into unemployment
n_mth_jminus2	Umemployment periods last 10 years prior to entry into unemployment
dauer_alo_bev	Umemployment duration last episode of unemployment
tentgelt_bev	Daily wage last employment subj. to social security (until contribution ceiling)
vztz_bev	Full-time/Part-time last employment
dauer_ag_bev	Days with last employer
kuendigung	Reason for end of previous employment
sv_tplus_*	Empl. subject to social security (excl. participation in measures) in month t+x
gf_tplus_*	Marginally employed in month t+x
alo_tplus_*	Unemployed in month t+x
azeit_kat_tplus_*	Hours worked per week in month t+x
geldbeh_tplus_*	Daily wage from employment subject to social security in month t+x
geldleh_tplus_*	Daily benefit in month t+x
umzug_tplus12	Change of home district during first 12 months after entry into unemployment
umzug_tplus30	Change of home district during first 30 months after entry into unemployment
training_tplus*	Participation: training measure in month t+x (x=1/12, 13-15, 16-18,19-30)
fbw_tplus1	Participation: promotion of further vocational training in month t+x (x= 1/12, 13-15, 16-18,19-24, 25-30)
lkz_beg	Month of first receipt of wage subsidy after entry into unemployment
lkz_gesamt	Number of months with receipt of wage subsidy
gz_beg	Month of first receipt of start-up subsidy after entry into unemployment
gz_gesamt	Number of months with receipt of start-up subsidy

8 List of Abbreviations

AA	Agentur für Arbeit / Arbeitsamt (Employment Agency)
ABM	Arbeitsbeschaffungsmaßnahmen (job creation measures)
ABMK	Klassische Arbeitsbeschaffungsmaßnahmen (classic job-creation measures)
AED	Administrativer Evaluationsdatensatz (Administrative Evaluation Dataset)
AfL/JP	Arbeit für Langzeitarbeitslose / Jump Plus (jobs for long-term unemployed persons / Jump Plus)
AGH	Arbeitsgelegenheiten (job opportunities)
ALG	Arbeitslosengeld (unemployment benefit)
ALMP	Active Labour Market Policy/Policies
ARGE	Arbeitsgemeinschaft ("workgroup")
AST	Arbeitslosenstatistik
ASU	Arbeitsuchendenhistorik (Jobseeker History)
A2LL	Arbeitslosengeld II – Leistungen zum Lebensunterhalt (unemployment benefit II – benefits to secure a livelihood)
BA	Bundesagentur für Arbeit (Federal Employment Agency)
BB	Berufsberatung (vocational guidance)
BeH	Beschäftigtenhistorik (Employee History)
BEB	Berufseinstiegsbegleitung (career start mentoring)
BEH	Betriebliche Einstellungshilfen (in-company employment grants)
BfA	Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte (Federal Insurance Institution For Employees)
BHP	Betriebs-Historik-Panel (Establishment History Panel)
BMAS	Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales (Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs)
BNF	Benachteiligtenförderung (promotion of the disadvantaged)
BvB	Berufsvorbereitende Bildungsmaßnahmen (education measures for vocational preparation)
coArb	Computerunterstützte Arbeitsvermittlung (operatives Verfahren zur Verwaltung der Vermittlung (Altverfahren)) (computer-aided job placement) (operative procedure for the placement management (old procedure))
DEÜV	Verordnung über die Erfassung und Übermittlung von Daten für die Träger der Sozialversicherung – Datenerfassungs- und -übermittlungsverordnung (Regulation on the collection and transmission of data of the social security agencies)

DEVO	Zweite VO über die Erfassung von Daten für die Träger der Sozialversicherung und für die BA – Datenerfassungs-Verordnung (Second Regulation on the collection of data for the social security agencies and for the Employment Agency)
DÜVO	Zweite VO über die Datenübermittlung auf maschinell verwertbaren Datenträgern im Bereich der Sozialversicherung und der BA – Datenübermittlungs-Verordnung (Second Regulation on the transmission of data for the social security agencies and for the Employment Agency)
ED	IZA Evaluation Datasets
EDV	Elektronische Datenverarbeitung (electronic data processing)
ESF	Europäischer Sozialfonds (European Social Fund)
ESG	Einstiegsgeld (integration subsidy)
EXG	Existenzgründungszuschüsse (self-employment grants)
FbW	Förderung beruflicher Weiterbildung (promotion of further vocational training)
FDZ	Forschungsdatenzentrum der Bundesagentur für Arbeit am IAB (Research Data Centre of the Emplyoment Agency at the Institute for Employment Research)
FELEG	Gesetz zur Förderung der Einstellung der landwirtschaftlichen Erwerbstätigkeit (act on the support in case of termination of farming activities)
FF	Freie Förderung nach §10 SGB III (discretionary support acc. to Section 10 Social Code Book III)
FF2	Freie Förderung nach §16f SGB II (discretionary promotion acc. to Section 16f Social Code Book II)
fL	flankierende Leistungen (supporting benefits)
gAw	Träger mit getrennter Aufgabenwahrnehmung (separated responsibilities for the implementation of SGB II)
gE	Gemeinsame Einrichtungen (joint facilities)
gT	Getrennte Trägerschaft (separated responsibilities)
IAB	Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (Institute for Employment Research)
IABS	IAB-Beschäftigtenstichprobe (IAB Employee Samples)
IDSC	International Data Service Center of the Institute of Labor Economics (IZA)
IEB	Integrierte Erwerbsbiografien (Integrated Employment Biographies)
infas	Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschaft (Institute for Applied Social Sciences)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
isM	individuelle sonstige Maßnahmen (individual other measures)

ITM	IT- und Informationsmanagement des Instituts für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IT management of the IAB)
IZA	Institut zur Zukunft der Arbeit (Institute of Labor Economics)
JG	Jugendsofortprogramm (Immediate programme for youths)
LeH	Leistungsempfängerhistorik (Benefit Recipient History)
LIAB	Linked-Employer-Employee-Daten des IAB (Linked Employer-Employee Data from the IAB)
LHG	Leistungshistorik Grundsicherung (Unemployment Benefit II Recipient Histories)
LVA	Landesversicherungsanstalt (insurance agency on a state level)
MOBI	Mobilitätshilfen (mobility allowances)
MTH	Maßnahmeteilnahmehistorik (participants-in-measures history)
NACE	Nomenclature génerale des activités économiques dans les communautés européennes
P37	Beauftragung Dritter nach § 37 SGB III (placement services outsourced to third parties under Section 37 Social Code Book III)
P46	Aktivierung und berufliche Eingliederung nach §46 SGB III (activation of professional integration in accordance with Section 46 Social Code Book III)
PSA	Personal Service Agentur (Personnel Service Agency)
SGB	Sozialgesetzbuch (Social Code)
SIAB	Stichprobe der Integrierten Arbeitsmarktbiografien (Sample of Integrated Labour Market Biographies)
SUF	Scientific Use File
SWL	Sonstige Weitere Leistungen (miscellaneous other benefits)
UBV	Unterstützung von Beratung und Vermittlung (counseling and placement allowance)
VerBIS	Vermittlungs- und Beratungsinformationssystems (placement and information system)
XASU	Arbeitsuchendenhistorik aus XSozial-BA-SGB II (jobseeker history from XSozial-BA-SGB II)
XLHG	Leistungsempfängerhistorik Grundsicherung aus XSozial-BA-SGB II (Benefit Recipient History from XSozial-BA-SGB II)
zkT	Zugelassene kommunale Träger (authorised municipalities)

Imprint

FDZ-Datenreport 2/2017

Publisher
The Research Data Centre (FDZ)
of the Federal Employment Agency
in the Institute for Employment Research
Regensburger Str. 104
D-90478 Nuremberg

Editorial staff
Dana Müller, Dagmar Theune

Technical production
Dagmar Theune

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Internet
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