

SHARE-RV 6-1-0 VSKT

Administrative data in the format of the scientific use file of the Versichertenkontenstichprobe (VSKT) 2009-2015

As result of the SHARE-RV project, a dataset with records of the so-called insurance account sample, in short VSKT, emerged. In the following, this codebook describes the data sets and all contained variables of the VSKT.

The data in the format of the VSKT is longitudinal and contains monthly information on respondents' employment histories from January the respondent aged 14 until age 65 (624 months in total). Each information of the data is provided as a separate data set including 624 variables in wide-format which refer to one month each: the first variable (month 1) refers to the January the respondent aged 14, the second variable (month 2) the February and so on. The suffix of each data set corresponds to the names of the longitudinal variables. In addition, a 'fix' data set is provided which includes time-invariant information and accumulated values over 25 variables.

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DATA-TECHNICAL AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS (FIXED PART) [\[to the top\]](#)

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
mergeid	Person identifier (fix across modules and waves) The unique case-related identification number contained in SHARE which serves to link data from SHARE with data from the pension insurance.	fix
berichtsjaar	Reporting year The reporting year is the year of the record date on which the survey is conducted on the basis of approval for data linking. It is given in the form YYYY.	fix
sk	Record indicator 79 = data record in the form of the Versichertenkontenstichprobe	fix
geh	Sex The sex of the policy holder is 1 = male 2 = female	fix
gbja	Year of birth The birth year of the policy holder is given in the form YYYY.	fix
gbmo	Month of birth The birth month of the policy holder is given in the form MM.	fix
ktsd	Year of account clarification For German nationals aged 30 and over, it can be presumed that they have been contacted regarding account clarification, unless the insurance account has already been clarified in the last 6 years. The year in the form YYYY in which account clarification was last conducted. 0 = no account clarification so far and no granting of a pension 2008 = account clarification in 2008 or earlier 9999 = request for account clarification or the granting of a pension is still in progress	fix
ktsd3	Type of account clarification 0 = no account clarification so far and no granting of a pension 1 = account clarification with the assistance of the policy holder 2 = account clarification without the assistance of the policy holder 99 = request for account clarification or the granting of a pension is still in progress	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
psgr	<p>Category of person Information regarding whether a pension is being drawn on the record date (31/12).</p> <p>1 = reduced earning capacity pension (such as part and full reduced earning capacity pensions, as well as pensions for miners for long-term subterranean work)</p> <p>2 = old-age pension (such as old-age pension for unemployment, old-age pension for women etc.)</p> <p>3 = other pension (such as child-raising pension, miners' compensation benefit, pension pursuant to Art. 2 of the Pension Alignment Act/RÜG (old-age pension, disability pension, maintenance pension, miners' old-age pension, miners' disability pension, full miners' pension and miners' pension))</p> <p>99 = no pension is being drawn</p>	fix
ztptrtbejj	<p>Year of the current pension start date The year in which the current pension payment started in the form YYYY.</p> <p>0 = missing value</p>	fix
ztptrtbemm	<p>Month of the current pension start date The month in which the current pension payment started in the form MM.</p> <p>0 = missing value</p>	fix
gbkijx	<p>Year of birth of the nth child The birth year of the nth child in the form YYYY. This also includes adopted and foster children.</p> <p>0 = no child</p>	fix
gbkimx	<p>Month of birth of the nth child The birth month of the nth child in the form MM. This also includes adopted and foster children.</p> <p>0 = no child</p>	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
gbkizx	<p>Consideration of the nth child in the variable part</p> <p>The values 1 and 2 are also indicated if child-raising and/or child-care periods cannot wholly or partially be credited. If, for example, the pension contribution begins before the child-care period is finished, this is then limited up to the month before the start of the pension.</p> <p>In the case of 0, it can be expected that the child-raising and child-care period have not yet had an effect on the variable part (excluding DRV-Bund or German Pension Insurance Association).</p> <p>A maximum of the first 10 children are included.</p> <p>0 = no child (GBKIJx or GBKIMx = 0) or child-raising and child-care periods for this birth have not yet been clarified, but a birth declaration is stored in the insurance account.</p> <p>1 = child-raising periods for this birth have been clarified</p> <p>2 = child-raising and child-care periods for this birth have been clarified</p> <p>5 = Same as 0, but the birthday of the child is the 1st day of the month</p>	fix
frgld	<p>FRG country</p> <p>Information regarding FRG periods that have been taken into consideration in accordance with the provisions of the FRG. According to the Foreign Pensions Law (FRG), the contribution and employment periods covered in the country of origin with statutorily defined average salaries depending on qualification, occupation and economic sector are taken into consideration for certain immigrated persons (particularly displaced persons, resettlers and late resettlers).</p> <p>0 = no FRG periods</p> <p>1 = contains FRG periods</p>	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
vsat	<p>Type of insurance This parameter indicates the type of insurance. The last status according to insurance law is decisive.</p> <p>0 = missing value</p> <p>1 = marginally employed person with waiver of insurance freedom</p> <p>2 = caregivers</p> <p>3 = other mandatorily insured persons</p> <p>4 = mandatory insurance on the basis of unemployment</p> <p>5 = mandatory insurance on the basis of incapacity to work etc.</p> <p>6 = employed persons subject to mandatory insurance</p> <p>7 = persons receiving early retirement benefit</p> <p>8 = self-employed persons</p> <p>9 = manual workers</p> <p>11 = voluntarily insured persons</p> <p>12 = insured persons for credit periods</p> <p>13 = marginally employed persons without waiver of insurance freedom</p> <p>14 = latent insured persons</p> <p>15 = transitional cases</p> <p>18 = mandatorily insured retired persons</p> <p>19 = voluntarily insured retired persons</p> <p>20 = insured retired persons without contribution payment</p> <p>25 = miners' compensation benefit</p> <p>30 = insured retired persons without information regarding insurance type</p>	fix
vskn	<p>Original miners' insurance policy holders This parameter indicates whether the insured person's account contains contribution periods for miners' pension insurance:</p> <p>1 = universal pension insurance (without contribution periods for miners' pension insurance)</p> <p>3 = insured persons with at least one month of contribution periods for miners' pension insurance</p> <p>9 = no definitive information</p>	fix

In general, the occupation information is derived from the social insurance registration system. The employer declares an occupation key monthly and once a year as part of registration for social insurance.

A new occupation key was introduced for 2011. The VSKT therefore contains persons for whom information is provided according to the old system (occupation classification or KLDB 1988) and persons for whom the new key is already given (KLDB 2010). This is due to the fact that the VSKT contains the key last documented in the PI account. For example, if a person has not practiced an occupation for a long period of time, the reported key refers to the year of the last available record. The following variables for describing the occupation key are therefore filled in according to the last record. Where there is information from the old system, the information is to be extracted from KLDB 1988, and information from the new system from KLDB 2010 (KLDB 1988/2010=99).

For this reason, the SUF-VSKT contains both systems from the 2011 wave on. Further information on the conversion keys between the two systems are provided by the Federal Labour Office:

<http://statistik.arbeitsagentur.de/Navigation/Statistik/Grundlagen/Klassifikation-der-Berufe/KldB2010/KldB2010-Nav.html>

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
ttsc2_kldb 1988	<p>Occupation key - occupational status (KLDB 1988)</p> <p>Full-time employed persons:</p> <p>0 = missing value</p> <p>1 = worker not employed as a skilled worker</p> <p>2 = worker employed as a skilled worker</p> <p>3 = manager, overseer (either worker or employee)</p> <p>4 = employee (but not a manager in an employee relationship)</p> <p>7 = homemaker/home trader</p> <p>Part-time employed persons with a working week of:</p> <p>8 = fewer than 18 hours</p> <p>9 = 18 hours and over, but not full-time employment</p> <p>99 = key is available according to the new system</p>	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
ttsc3_kldb 1988	<p>Occupation key – education (KLDB 1988)</p> <p>0 = missing value</p> <p>1 = secondary school/school leaving certificate without vocational training</p> <p>2 = secondary school/school leaving certificate with vocational training (completed apprenticeship or traineeship, completion of vocational school/technical school)</p> <p>3 = Abitur/A-level (higher education entrance qualification, either general or subject-related) without vocational training</p> <p>4 = Abitur/A-level (higher education entrance qualification, either general or subject-related) with vocational training (completed apprenticeship or traineeship, completion of vocational school/technical school)</p> <p>5 = completed technical school (former term: higher vocational college)</p> <p>6 = college/university qualification</p> <p>7 = education unknown, no information available</p> <p>99 = key is available according to the new system</p>	fix
ttsc2_kldb 2010	<p>Occupational key – school education of the employed person (KLDB 2010)</p> <p>0 = missing value</p> <p>1 = no school qualification</p> <p>2 = secondary school/elementary school qualification</p> <p>3 = school leaving certificate or equivalent qualification</p> <p>4 = Abitur/Fachabitur/A-level/vocational baccalaureate diploma</p> <p>9 = qualification unknown</p> <p>99 = key is available according to the old system</p>	fix
ttsc3_kldb 2010	<p>Occupation key – highest vocational qualification of the employed person (KLDB 2010)</p> <p>0 = missing value</p> <p>1 = no vocational training qualification</p> <p>2 = qualification from a recognised vocational training programme</p> <p>3 = master, technician or equivalent vocational school qualification</p> <p>4 = bachelor's degree</p> <p>5 = diploma/master's degree/state examination/advanced degree</p> <p>6 = PhD</p> <p>9 = qualification unknown</p> <p>99 = key is available according to the old system</p>	fix
ttsc4_kldb 2010	<p>Occupation key – personnel leasing (KLDB 2010)</p> <p>0 = missing value</p> <p>1 = no</p> <p>2 = yes</p> <p>99 = key is available according to the old system</p>	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
ttsc5_kldb 2010	Occupation key – contractual form (KLDB 2010) 0 = missing value 1 = full time for an unlimited period 2 = part time for an unlimited period 3 = full time for a limited period 4 = part time for a limited period 99 = key is available according to the old system	fix
whot_bland	Residence by federal state (Berlin with east/west differentiation): 0 = unknown 1 = Schleswig-Holstein 2 = Hamburg 3 = Lower Saxony 4 = Bremen 5 = North Rhine-Westphalia 6 = Hesse 7 = Rhineland-Palatinate 8 = Baden-Württemberg 9 = Bavaria 10 = Saarland 111 = Berlin (west) 112 = Berlin (east) 12 = Brandenburg 13 = Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania 14 = Saxony 15 = Saxony-Anhalt 16 = Thuringia	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
whot_skt	<p>District type of residence (on the day of assessment)</p> <p>This indicates the district type of the residence regarding settlement structure according to the classification of the Federal Institute for Construction, Urban and Regional Planning (BBSR).</p> <p>0 = unknown</p> <p>1 = independent large cities Independent cities of at least 100,000 inhabitants</p> <p>2 = urban districts Districts with a population share in large and medium sized cities of at least 50% and a population density of at least 150 inhabitants/km²; as well as districts with a population density of 150 inhabitants/km² without large and medium-sized cities</p> <p>3 = rural districts with concentrations of population Districts with a population share in large and medium sized cities of at least 50%, but a population density under 150 inhabitants/km², as well as districts with a population share in large and medium-sized cities under 50% with a population density of at least 100 inhabitants/km² without large and medium-sized cities</p> <p>4 = sparsely populated rural districts Districts with a population share in large and medium sized cities under 50% and a population density under 100 inhabitants/km² without large and medium-sized cities</p> <p>Information on the type of district regarding settlement type can also be accessed on the Federal Institute for Construction, Urban and Regional Planning's homepage: http://www.bbsr.bund.de</p>	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
bjdez	<p>Biographical month in December of the reporting year</p> <p>The biographical dataset in the format of the VSKT reflects the biography history of the insured person detailed to the month. This means a biographical month is deemed a temporal unit. The first month in this biography history is always the January of the year in which the person became 14 years of age. The parameter specifies the biographical month which falls on the December of the reporting year. This enables retroactive accounting to specific biographical months.</p> <p>Note: In order to ascertain reduced earning capacity pensions, a so-called supplementary period is granted as part of the calculation of the pension. The periods are covered under SES 14. In the event the reduced earning capacity pension is only ascertained on a notional basis, in order to carry out a pension calculation as part of the VSKT, all these periods are deemed provisional in nature. For actual reduced earning capacity pensions, the supplementary periods concern periods actually granted, however, only to the extent to which empirically undergone periods such as these do not exceed the reporting year (BJDEZ<31/12 of the reporting year). This issue is explained in detail in the methodology report.</p>	fix

VALUES FROM THE PENSION CALCULATION

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The values contained in the VSKT from the pension calculation refer to the right of the respective insured person, which would be granted to him/her without examination of the general waiting period and the special requirement for reduced earning capacity. For insured persons who have not yet reached pension age, these parameters are extrapolated according to the existing biography up to the hypothetical time of retirement. Here it is assumed that a reduction in earning capacity occurs with the record date (31/12) of the respective reporting year and thereby a hypothetical earnings reduction commences on 01/01 of the year following the reporting year. Due to the fact that a large portion of SHARE respondents has already reached pension age and therefore, there are actual values for the pension calculation in the Versichertenrentenbestand (RTBN), the parameters from the VSKT pension calculation, which are based on hypothetical values, are not included. East and west rights are shown separately.

For more information on the parameters for pension calculation (cf. 2.4).

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
opxaz	<p>Share of earnings points (east)</p> <p>The ratio (rounded to the nearest integer) of earnings points (east) to all the earnings points of the (authoritative) overall assessment (§ 263a of SGB VI).</p>	fix
vazu	<p>Supplement from the pension rights adjustment (bonus) - west/east</p> <p>This indicates the earnings points (rounded to the nearest integer) that are based on a pension rights adjustment.</p> <p>In divorce cases from 01/07/1977 in the west and from 1990 in the east, pension rights attained during marriage are to be evenly distributed between both spouses, following an equal partnership in marriage.</p> <p>Here the pension rights of both spouses attained during marriage are balanced, such that the spouse with the fewer rights is assigned half of the difference (supplement).</p>	fix
vaab	<p>Deduction from the pension rights adjustment (malus) - west/east</p> <p>Here the pension rights of both spouses attained during marriage are balanced, such that the spouse with the greater rights is deducted half of the difference (deduction). The number is rounded to the nearest integer.</p>	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
suegpt_ west	<p>The sum of earnings points - west</p> <p>The sum of all earnings points (rounded to the nearest integer) from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribution periods • non-contributory periods • supplements for reduced contribution periods • supplementary benefit • supplements of earnings points for salaries from marginal employment exempt from insurance pursuant to § 76b of SGB VI • supplements or deductions from the pension rights adjustment • adjustment payment for pension reduction • earnings points for salaries from credit balances not used in accordance with an agreement on flexible working time regulations (which are already covered in contribution periods) • supplements and/or deductions from pension splitting <p>The sum of all earnings points is indicated before application of § 256d of SGB VI.</p>	fix
suegpt_ ost	<p>The sum of earnings points - east</p> <p>See parameter: SUEGPT_WEST</p>	fix
psegpt_ west	<p>Personal earnings points - west</p> <p>This indicates the sum of personal earnings points (rounded to the nearest integer) that comprises the SUEGPT parameter in consideration of the respective age factor(s), the part pension share and the diminished consideration of earnings points for child-raising periods (§§ 256d, 307d (5) of SGB VI). In cases of pensions for reduced earning capacity, that are not paid in full due to the coincidence of additional income, the personal earnings points are indicated in the full amount.</p>	fix
psegpt_ ost	<p>Personal earnings points - east</p> <p>See parameter: PSEGPT_WEST</p>	fix

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
heirat	<p>Back payment for marriage reimbursement</p> <p>This parameter indicates whether a back payment is recorded in the insurance account for marriage reimbursement (§§ 282, 283 of SGB VI). A back payment of this nature was possible up to 31/12/1995.</p> <p>Women whose date of marriage lies after 31/12/1956 and before 01/01/1968 were able to apply for the reimbursement of their pension insurance contributions on the grounds of marriage. At a later date, they were able to resume payment of these contributions and usually were credited earnings points for the beginning of their earning history.</p> <p>The contributions repaid for the reimbursed periods are considered as contribution periods. Due to the regulations, this can often result in a relatively high number of earnings points for the repaid periods. (The BBG of the year for which the contributions were paid applies to the calculation of the contributions; however, for periods before 1957 the BBG of 1957 applies). The entire back payment period does not have to be indicated. The periods which lie furthest in the past have been replenished. Cf. § 122 (3) of SGB VI.</p> <p>In the event no back payments have been made for reimbursed contributions, the insurance accounts contain omissions at the start of the earnings history, although contribution periods were originally available. This can lead to an underestimation of the claims attained at the start of the earnings histories.</p> <p>0 = no back payment for marriage reimbursement 1 = back payment for marriage reimbursement</p>	fix

BIOGRAPHICAL PARAMETERS

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The following parameters contain the value of the respective development variables for 624 months. Month 1 of the development parameter is the January of the year in which the reviewed person became 14 years of age. A separate file has been prepared for each development parameter. This file contains a row of data for each person. The first variable (mergeid) indicates the case number. It enables linking with the fixed data part and the other development parameters

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
vsgr	<p>Category of insured person</p> <p>0 = child-care period, credit period, pension provision or category of insured person unknown</p> <p>1 = universal pension insurance</p> <p>2 = manual workers</p> <p>3 = miners' pension</p> <p>99 = missing value</p>	vsgr
ki	<p>Child-raising/child-care period</p> <p>For contribution, substitute, credit and pension periods, it is indicated whether there is also a child-raising period or a child-care period at the same time. Child-raising and care-allowance periods cannot be considered in parallel. If the pension begins before the child-care period has finished, it is limited up to the month before the start of the pension.</p> <p>Should SES = 13 in the same month, the parameter is deemed empty.</p> <p>0 = no child-raising or no child-care period at the same time</p> <p>1 = child-raising period and child-care period at the same time</p> <p>2 = child-care period at the same time</p> <p>3 = care-allowance period at the same time (01/01/92 – 31/03/95)</p> <p>4 = at the time of care there is at least one child who requires care until he/she reaches 18 years of age</p> <p>6 = pension provision, SES=15</p> <p>99 = missing value</p> <p>The key figures 2 and 3 are increased by 5, provided self-employed work was carried out alongside the care period (only in the case of a pension beginning before 01/01/2002). The respectively lower figure is indicated with overriding importance. For reporting reasons, the parameter for periods of pension provision (SES 15) is indicated with 0 or a value which has no intrinsic meaning.</p>	ki

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
ses	<p>Social income situation</p> <p>The facts relevant to pension law are not generally suitable for data transfer and are ascribed to social situations whereby information detailed to the month is available on the social income situation. When assigning facts of the case to the relevant social situation, it is important to consider the methodical approach that is applied.</p> <p>0 = no information available 1 = school education 2 = vocational training 3 = unpaid care 4 = child raising and household 5 = incapacity to work/illness 6 = unemployed: unemployment benefit/ALG II 7 = unemployed: unemployment allowance (including unemployment benefit up to 2000) 8 = unemployed: credit period 9 = military and civilian service 10 = marginally employed 11 = self-employed 12 = other 13 = gainfully employed and obligated to pay social insurance 14 = supplementary period 15 = pension provision (from own insurance)</p>	ses
ses_frg	<p>Social income situation outside Germany for FRG cases</p> <p>Displaced persons and late resettlers receive pension rights (such as employment, child raising etc.) for certain periods in the country of origin in accordance with the Foreign Pensions Law (FRG). These periods must be verified or shown to be credible. The income for employment periods is ascertained using the tables attached to SGB VI and FRG, which allocate a (provisional) income or number of earnings points on the basis of the practiced occupation. Using the SES_FRG parameter it is possible to identify these months which are based on pensionable periods in the country of origin and to accordingly treat these cases separately.</p> <p>The provisional income does not usually lead to the full amount of pension rights in earnings points, but instead is reduced (cf. § 22 of FRG).</p> <p>0 = no FRG period/ missing value 1 = apprenticeship/training (FRG) 2 = military service (FRG) 3 = employment period (FRG) 4 = other FRG period</p>	ses_frg

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
pflege	<p>Unpaid care Since 01/01/1995 contribution payments have been made to the statutory pension insurance through the statutory nursing insurance upon the assumption of care work. The parameter is indicated independently of parameter SES. The variables indicate whether unpaid care was carried out in the relevant month according to pension law.</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	pflege
krank	<p>Incapacity to work/illness The parameter is indicated independently of parameter SES. The variables indicate whether incapacity to work or illness occurred in the relevant month according to pension law.</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	krank
alos	<p>Unemployment The parameter is indicated independently of parameter SES. The variables indicate whether unemployment occurred in the relevant month according to pension law.</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	alos
erwerb	<p>Employment The parameter is indicated independently of parameter SES. The variables indicate whether employment (SES 13) occurred in the relevant month.</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	erwerb
gm	<p>Reduced contribution period Reduced contribution periods occur for both, the contribution period as well as for the non-contributory period. In the event multiple non-contributory periods coincide with a contribution period, only the most inexpensive is marked as a reduced contribution period. For reporting reasons, the parameter for periods of pension provision (SES 15) is indicated with 0 or a value which has no intrinsic meaning.</p> <p>For non-contributory periods: 0 = no reduced contribution period 1 = reduced contribution period</p> <p>For contribution periods: 0 = no reduced contribution period 1 = reduced contribution period without application of § 84 (2) or (3) of SGB VI 2 = reduced contribution period with application of § 84 (2) of SGB VI 3 = reduced contribution period with application of § 84 (3) of SGB VI 99 = missing value</p>	gm

INFORMATION ON RCEG AND RTVS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

In general, periods of employment or periods of receipt of wage replacement (ALG I and the like) in acceding territory are to be revalued according to appendix 10 of SGB VI and then assessed with earnings points (east). This results in the combination: RCEG 6 and RTVS 5/6. The periods which are covered in the acceding territory and which are to be revalued with the factors of appendix 10 of SGB VI, can be identified from value 6 in the RCEG field.

Exceptions, for which a ‘west’ assessment is carried out for a period in acceding territory:

Arrival from GDR/acceding territory up to and including 18/05/1990: for the resettlers, the periods in the acceding territory are assessed using appendix 10 of SGB VI, yet treated as EGPT (west) (Sk79: RCEG=6 and RTVS=0/1).

This also applies ‘analogously’ for FRG periods, i.e. in the case of an arrival from a territory of origin into federal territory, earnings points (west) are generally assigned; in the case of an arrival into the acceding territory, earnings points (east) are assigned. ‘Special regulations’ in Art. 6 § 4 of the Foreign Pensions Redefining Act (FANG) still apply here.

Dual employment in old and new federal states in the same month: for pensions beginning from 2010, the annulment of § 254d (3) (1) means that east and west earnings points can also be assigned within the same month. However, the east earnings points continue to be treated as earnings points, such that the variable combination is as follows: RCEG=6 and RTVS=0/1.

A further characteristic, for which periods in the new federal states cannot be assigned to this territory:

EGPT (and never EGPT east) generally occurs for unemployment allowance II, hence no revaluation according to appendix 10 is carried out (RCEG=0 and RTVS =0/1).

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
rceg	<p>Legal basis for income determination in order to differentiate whether east or west incomes are allocated</p> <p>The information above should be noted for the RCEG and RTVS parameters and their interpretation.</p> <p>0 = values 1-7 do not apply</p> <p>1 = income from appendix 1-16 of FRG for legal status until 30/06/90</p> <p>2 = income from appendix 1-16 of FRG for legal status from 01/07/90</p> <p>4 = income from appendix 17 of FRG</p> <p>5 = income from appendix 13/14 of SGB VI (for periods from 01/01/50 from acceding territory) – differentiation whether FRG or SGB VI is possible from the FRGLD field</p> <p>6 = income in acceding territory after conversion using appendix 10 of SGB VI</p> <p>7 = the Claims and Rights Transfer Act (AAÜG) has been applied or analogously taken into consideration in determining the income</p> <p>99 = missing value</p>	rceg

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
rtvs	<p>Pension provision from the insured person's own insurance/indication of earnings points</p> <p>The parameter indicates whether it concerns a period during which a (part) pension was drawn from the insured person's own insurance and, for contribution or care periods, whether earnings points (east) are to be assigned.</p> <p>Contribution or care periods without assignment of earnings points (east) or non-contributory periods:</p> <p>0 = no pension provision period from insured person's own insurance</p> <p>1 = period during the drawing of a pension from insured person's own insurance</p> <p>Contribution or care period with assignment of earnings points (east):</p> <p>5 = no pension provision period from insured person's own insurance</p> <p>6 = period during the drawing of a pension from insured person's own insurance</p> <p>99 = missing value</p> <p>If SES = 8 (employer share according to § 172 (3) of SGB VI for marginal employment without waiver of insurance freedom), this parameter may indicate the value 0.</p> <p>If SES = 13 (pension provision period, drawing of old-age pension (full/part pension)), this parameter may be set to missing. The parameter is set to value 0 or 1 if both earnings points as well as earnings points (east) are to be taken into consideration in a single calendar month (§ 254d (3) of SGB VI).</p>	rtvs
bfrg	<p>FRG - occupation classification</p> <p>For periods according to the Foreign Pensions Law (FRG): please see the explanations for parameter SES_FRG.</p> <p>0 = apprenticeship/training</p> <p>1 = farming occupation</p> <p>2 = unskilled manual work</p> <p>3 = skilled manual work</p> <p>4 = technicians</p> <p>5 = engineers</p> <p>6 = unskilled services</p> <p>7 = skilled services</p> <p>8 = semi-professionals</p> <p>9 = professionals</p> <p>10 = unskilled commercial and administrative occupations</p> <p>11 = skilled commercial and administrative occupations</p> <p>12 = managers</p> <p>13 = other</p> <p>14 = military and civilian service</p> <p>99 = no period according to FRG / missing value</p>	bfrg

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
megpt	<p>Earnings points for month X with regard to SES</p> <p>This parameter indicates the original earnings points for contribution periods. Increases for private use are already included. Increases for child raising are not included, neither are minimum earnings points for low salaries nor additional earnings points for reduced earnings periods.</p> <p>In the event SES = 4 from care periods, the earnings points from the basic assessment are assigned. If no basic assessment has been carried out, the parameter is empty.</p> <p>If SES = 4, the additional earnings points are indicated for care periods due to child-raising or due to the unpaid care of a child in need of such care (§ 70 (3a) (a) of SGB VI, § 83 (1) (3) of SGB VI).</p> <p>In the case of non-contributory periods, the parameter does not include any information.</p> <p>If SES = 13 from the drawing of an old-age pension, the sum of earnings points AR/AV is indicated that underlies the respective pension.</p> <p>The earnings points of the block authoritative for the SES are based on the month. Daily income is thereby determined as follows:</p> <p>The respective value is divided by the number of days in the entire period of the corresponding block. The daily income is multiplied by the variable MANZ (the number of days occupied in the month).</p> <p>It is essential to note the special regulations under 3.2.2.4 of the user information – SES execution, when dealing with a month in which multiple employment activities exist which are subject to mandatory social insurance.</p> <p>The different lengths of months (30/31 days) results in minor fluctuations in fully occupied months (these are somewhat greater for the calendar month of February).</p> <p>Importantly, this parameter does not contain the earnings points from a supplementary insurance in the 'voluntary additional insurance' (FZR) of the GDR. For earnings points east, the earnings points are assessed according to appendix 10 of SGB VI¹.</p> <p>99 = missing value</p>	megpt

¹ cf. user information on the special characteristics of earnings points
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Variable	Explanation	Dataset
gmegpt	<p>Total credited earnings points for month X</p> <p>The sum of all monthly earnings points (Σ EGPT) that arise for this month. This also takes into consideration the earnings points that arise for the blocks which do not determine the SES. This is the case, for example, in the event of the coincidence of rights from the FZR and regular contributions. All the relevant credited earnings point information is therefore reflected for this month from a pension law perspective.</p> <p>The monthly credited earnings points for each block that falls on the month are determined for the calculation. The resulting sum is then rounded to four decimal places.</p> <p>99 = missing value</p>	gmegpt
megptd	<p>Earning Points for month X referring to SES 13 without appendix 10 SGB VI</p> <p>(see comment on Variable MEGPT)</p> <p>In order to ascertain pension rights for employment activities that were subject to mandatory social insurance, the personal earning points are divided by the average earning points of all insured persons of the statutory pension. Earning points acquired in the acceding territory are rated according to appendix 10 SGB VI. Earning points acquired in the acceding territory get comparable to those in the Old Federal States by a conversion. The values in the appendix 10 SGB VI represent the relation of the average salaries of all insured persons of the statutory pension to the average earners in the acceding territory. The provision ensures that the average earner in the acceding territory receives an earning point for one year just as a comparable employee in the Old Federal States.</p> <p>The values in the variable MEGPTD represent the accrued rights from employment which would result if the appendix 10 SGB VI did not apply. Thereby a determination of the person's general relative income position is possible (considering the contribution assessment ceiling). If appendix 10 SGB VI does not apply, the value of MEGPTD is set to 0.</p> <p>99 = missing value</p>	megptd
njob	<p>Marginal employment</p> <p>This refers to a special parameter for ascertaining marginal employment available from 1999. The variables indicate whether marginal employment additionally or exclusively occurred in the relevant month.</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	njob
manz	<p>The number of days occupied by SES in the month</p> <p>This development parameter indicates how many days in the relevant biographical month are occupied by the recorded SES. This takes into account the special case pertaining a change of employer within a month as well as multiple parallel employment activities subject to mandatory social insurance.</p>	manz

Variable	Explanation	Dataset
jkum	<p>Occurrence of multiple occupations subject to mandatory social insurance in a single month</p> <p>If multiple employment activities coincide in a month, the earnings points are added together.</p> <p>The remaining development parameters are based on the block which is to be occupied in accordance with the priority regulation. The JKUM development parameter is introduced in order to identify these blocks. The variables indicate whether at least two blocks with employment subject to mandatory social insurance occur in the relevant month</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	jkum
kind3	<p>The number of children aged 36 months and younger</p> <p>The number of children who are aged 36 months and younger in the relevant month. This includes children from parameters GBKIJ1 to GBKIJ10.</p>	kind3
kind12	<p>The number of children aged 144 months and younger</p> <p>The number of children who are aged 144 months and younger in the relevant month. This includes children from parameters GBKIJ1 to GBKIJ10.</p>	kind12
fzr	<p>Participation in voluntary additional insurance (FZR)</p> <p>If there was any participation in the FZR in the period from 01/03/1970 to 30/06/1990 in the former GDR, the parameter will be set with 1. The variables indicate whether participation in the FZR occurred in the relevant month.</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	fzr
sddr	<p>Contributions according to § 256a (3) of SGB VI</p> <p>The recognition of salaries and income according to § 256a (3) of SGB VI. This information is recorded until 03/1990. Note: this parameter is not reported by every pension insurance provider. The variables indicate whether recognition was available in the relevant month.</p> <p>0 = not applicable 1 = applicable 99 = missing value</p>	sddr

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