

SHARE-RV 9-0-0 VSKT

Administrative data in the format of the scientific use file of the insurance account sample (VSKT) 2009-2022

In the SHARE-RV project, data in the format of the Insurance Accounts Sample (VSKT) are linked with data from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). This codebook describes all associated variables of the VSKT dataset.

The data in the format of the VSKT are available in longitudinal format and contain monthly information on the employment biographies of respondents from the age of 14 to 65. In addition to data-related and socio-demographic characteristics and values from the pension calculation, totals from biography-related progression characteristics and up to five parallel pension-relevant statuses are also depicted.

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Please also refer to the SHARE citation requirements under <https://share-eric.eu/data/data-access/citation-requirements>.

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Version: SHARE-RV 9-0-0

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1. General information about the dataset

The SUF SHARE-RV VSKT comprises two datasets: a cross-sectional dataset, the so-called “fixed part” and a longitudinal dataset, the so-called “variable part”.

The fixed part contains data-technical and sociodemographic characteristics, values from the pension calculation as well as sums from biographical history characteristics as at the end of the reporting year. The variables of the sums from the history characteristics are stated as cumulative “lifetime” values in the fixed part, i.e., as the respective sums of all events from the biography calendar recorded in the pension account.¹ These history characteristics (with few exceptions) are also found in the variable part, with the respective reference period with values for the year and month. Adding together the respective statuses of the variable section yields the cumulative values of the fixed part (as a general rule). Negative deviations may arise in individual cases because not all parallel statuses are shown in the variable part.

The variable part is provided in a “long long” format, i.e., it contains one entry for each person for each month of the biography calendar. In addition to the date variables, the dataset contains information on up to five parallel statuses relevant to pension law. For each of these statuses, information is recorded on its type, the number of days with the status in the respective month and the corresponding earning points. The period earnings (ZREG) are also shown in STATUS_1. The status variables are explained below.

Periods of employment are always recorded in STATUS_1, together with the gross earnings (ZREG) and the earning points (EGPT) credited for the pension calculation. STATUS_1 contains both employment subject to social insurance contributions as well as self-employment recorded in the pension account and allows a distinction to be made between employment in western and eastern Germany. In addition, employment in the mining industry (*Knappschaft*) is shown separately. In case of parallel employments, STATUS_1 always shows the employment with the highest ‘daily’ gross pay, while STATUS_2 or STATUS_3 shows the cumulative gross pay from all other simultaneous employment subject to social security contributions or self-employment (variable NJB). Parallel employment is only taken into account in STATUS_2 or STATUS_3 if the earnings points earned from it are higher than those from other parallel statuses. The prioritization concept is explained in detail below. Table 1 on the following page provides an overview of all 28 possible statuses.

Periods with marginal employment (GF0 and GF1) are likewise always shown in the variable part. Here, a distinction is possible between periods without an insurance obligation (STATUS_4) and periods with an insurance obligation (STATUS_5). Since for employment without an insurance obligation no earning points (EGPT) are credited, the variable “STATUS_4_EGPT” is omitted.

While the variables on employment subject to social security contributions and self-employment (STATUS_1) and on marginal employment (STATUS_4 and STATUS_5) are always recorded in the variable part, all other possible statuses (see Table 1) compete for inclusion in STATUS_2 or STATUS_3. The categories in Table 1 include all relevant statuses under social insurance law.

¹ January of the year in which the person turns 14 until December of the current reporting year

Table 1 Possible values of the statuses

STATUS_1	WSB	gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) - west	
	WKN	miner's employment - west	
	WSS	compulsory self-employment contribution - west	
	OSB	gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) - east since 7/1990	
	OKN	miner's employment - east since	
	OSS	compulsory self-employment contribution - east	
	DDR OSB	gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) - east until 6/1990	
	DDR OKN	miner's employment - east until 6/1990	
	ATZ WSB	part-time employment prior to retirement in the jurisdiction WSB	
	ATZ OSB	part-time employment prior to retirement in the jurisdiction OSB	
	ATZ OKN	part-time employment prior to retirement in the jurisdiction OKN	
	STATUS_2 or STATUS_3	BRF	vocational training
		BMP	miner's compensation payment
VRS		receipt of early retirement benefit	
ALG		unemployment allowance/ALG I	
AUF		incapacity to work/illness	
ARM		military and civilian service	
PFL		unpaid care	
FWB		voluntary additional contributions	
SCH		school education	
SON		other pension-relevant events	
PMU		compulsory contributions for maternity leave (07/01/1979 - 12/31/1983)	
USV		supported employment	
RTB		pension payment	
HRT		back payment for marriage reimbursement	
FRG BRF		vocational training (FRG)	
FRG ARM		military service (FRG)	
FRG BSH		gainful employment (FRG)	
FZR		voluntary additional insurance in the GDR (FZR)	
NJB		side job	
AZ0		credit period - no pension paid	
AZ1		credit period - pension paid	
ALH		unemployment benefit/ALG II	
STATUS_4		GF0	marginal employment without insurance contributions
STATUS_5	GF1	marginal employment with insurance contributions	

2. Tabular code plan of the fixed part

2.1. Data-technical and sociodemographic parameters

Variable	Explanation
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.
JA	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 linkage. It is given in the form YYYY.
GEH	Sex of the policy holder 1 = male 2 = female
GBJAVS	Year of birth of the policy holder Numeric variable in the form YYYY 1922 = 1922 and earlier 1975 = 1975 and later
KTSD	Year of account clarification The year in the form YYYY in which account clarification was conducted. See page Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert. of this documentation for further information on the account clarification process. 0 = no account clarification so far 1985 = account clarification in 1985 or earlier 9999 = request for account clarification or the granting of a pension is still in progress
PSGR	Category of person Information regarding whether a pension is being drawn on the record date (31.12.). 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) 2 = old-age pension (such as old-age pension for unemployment, old-age pension for women etc.) 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)) 99 = no pension is being drawn

Variable	Explanation
ZTPTRTBEJ	Year of the current pension Numeric variable in the form YYYY 0 = no pension payment
ZTPTRTBEM	Month of the current pension Numeric variable in the form MM 0 = no pension payment
GBKIJX	Year of birth of the nth child Numeric variable in the form YYYY 0 = no nth child
GBKIMX	Month of birth of the nth child Numeric variable in the form MM 0 = no nth child
VSAT	Type of insurance This parameter indicates the type of insurance. The last status according to insurance law is decisive. 0 = missing value 1 = marginally employed person without waiver of insurance freedom 2 = caregivers 4 = mandatory insurance on the basis of unemployment 5 = mandatory insurance on the basis of incapacity to work etc. 6 = employed persons subject to mandatory insurance 11 = voluntarily insured persons 12 = insured persons for credit periods 13 = marginally employed persons with waiver of insurance freedom 14 = latent insured persons 15 = transitional cases 18 = mandatorily insured retired persons 20 = insured retired persons without contribution payment 30 = insured retired persons without information regarding insurance type 35 = else
VSKN	Original miners' insurance policy holders This parameter indicates whether the insured person's account contains contribution periods for miners' pension insurance: 1 = universal pension insurance (without contribution periods for miners' pension insurance) 3 = insured persons with at least one month of contribution periods for miners' pension insurance 9 = no definitive information

2.2. Information on occupation keys

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
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>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>
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>

Variable	Explanation
	99 = key is available according to the new system
TTSC2_KLDB 2010	Occupational key – school education of the employed person (KLDB 2010) 0 = missing value 1 = no school qualification 2 = secondary school/elementary school qualification 3 = school leaving certificate or equivalent qualification 4 = Abitur/Fachabitur/A-level/vocational baccalaureate diploma 9 = qualification unknown 99 = key is available according to the old system
TTSC3_KLDB 2010	Occupation key – highest vocational qualification of the employed person (KLDB 2010) 0 = missing value 1 = no vocational training qualification 2 = qualification from a recognised vocational training programme 3 = master, technician or equivalent vocational school qualification 4 = bachelor's degree 5 = diploma/master's degree/state examination/advanced degree 6 = PhD 9 = qualification unknown 99 = key is available according to the old system
TTSC4_KLDB 2010	Occupation key – personnel leasing (KLDB 2010) 0 = missing value 1 = no 2 = yes 99 = key is available according to the old system
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
WHOT_BLAND	Residence by federal state (Berlin with east/west differentiation): 0 = missing value 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

Variable	Explanation
	13 = Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania 14 = Saxony 15 = Saxony-Anhalt 16 = Thuringia

2.3. Parameters from the pension calculation

Variable	Explanation
RCAT	<p>Legal application of Law on Foreign Pensions (FRG) Which law was applicable is stated for cases with FRG periods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = no FRG period recorded 6 = no application of Sections 256 (b) and 259 (a) SGB VI and application of Section 22 (1) FRG 10 = application of Section 259 (a) SGB VI and no application of FRG 15 = application of Section 259 (a) SGB VI and application of Article 6 (5) FANG 20 = application of Section 256 (b) SGB VI and no application of FRG 99 = other
OEGPT	<p>Earning points (east) for Law on Foreign Pensions (FRG) The characteristic indicates for cases with FRG periods what type of earning points was taken into account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 = no FRG periods or respectively RCAT = 0 or RCAT = 20 1 = EGPT west without 0.7 reduction 2 = EGPT west with 0.7 reduction 5 = EGPT west with 0.6 reduction 6 = EGPT east with 0.6 reduction
OPXAZ	<p>Share of earning points in East Germany Share of EGPT in percent, rounded to three decimals.</p>
SUEGPT_WEST SUEGPT_OST	<p>Sum of earning points – west and east (incl. supplementary periods) The sum of all earning points (for the jurisdiction: general pension insurance and miners' pension insurance - west) from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. contribution periods 4. non-contributory periods 5. supplements for reduced contribution periods 6. supplementary benefit 7. supplements of earning points for salaries from marginal employment exempt from insurance pursuant to § 76b of SGB VI 8. supplements or deductions from pension rights adjustment 9. compensation for reduced pension 10. earning 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)

Variable	Explanation
	11. supplements and/or deductions from pension splitting 12. Supplements for soldiers with extended insurance cover
PSEGPT_WEST PSEGPT_OST	<p>Personal earnings points – west and east</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>
VAZU_WEST VAZU_OST	<p>Supplement from pension rights adjustment – west and east</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). The indicated earning points are rounded to three decimal places.</p> <p>30 = 30 and more</p>
VAAB_WEST VAAB_OST	<p>Deduction from pension rights adjustment – west and 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 indicated earning points are rounded to three decimal places.</p> <p>30 = 30 and more</p>
MIEGPTZQ_WEST MIEGPTZQ_OST	<p>Additional minimum earning points for low salaries – west and east</p> <p>For pensions calculated in accordance with the provisions of SGB VI, the additional earning points (rounded to three decimal places) according to Section 262 (1) (2) of SGB VI are indicated. The appreciation of the earning points according to this regulation ended in 1992. The indicated earning points are rounded to three decimal places.</p>
EUHORE	<p>Projected EGPT for a regular old-age pension in Euro</p> <p>This value indicates the expected future pension entitlements until the regular pension eligibility age. The calculation is based on the assumption that future contributions until the regular pension eligibility age correspond to the average contributions of the previous five calendar years. The reference date is December 31st of the reporting year.</p> <p>The value is calculated only for people who</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) have not yet passed the regular pension eligibility age b) fulfill the general qualifying period of five years for a regular old-age pension

Variable	Explanation
	<p>c) have relevant contribution periods in the previous 5-year period.</p> <p>The calculation is carried out separately for the four jurisdictions. The projections for the four legal districts are summed up. The following contribution periods of the previous five years are taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compulsory contribution for employment in a workshop for disabled people according to Section 162, Paragraphs 2 and 2a, Social Code, Book VI • Supported employment • Compulsory contribution for unemployment benefits • Compulsory contribution for marginal employment without exemption from compulsory insurance or with top-up benefit • Compulsory contribution periods due to care • Compulsory contribution periods of the EU in former East Germany according to § 248 paragraph 2, Social Code, Book VI • Part-time employment according to ATG (from 01.01.89); part-time work for older workers (from August 1, 1996) • Compulsory contribution for periods of maternity leave (01.07.79 – 31.12.83) • Compulsory contribution according to the Rehab Adjustment Act (1974 - 1983)/ Compulsory contribution periods (1984 - 1991) • Compulsory contribution for unemployment (1978 - 1982)/compulsory contribution for BA benefits (from 1992) • Compulsory contribution for periods of military or community service • Compulsory contribution for retroactive insurance (real) • Compulsory contribution for retroactive insurance (fictitious) • Compulsory contribution for self-employed • Compulsory contribution for early retirement benefits (from May 1st, 1984) <p>Formula: $\text{EUHORE} = \text{remaining days until the pension eligibility age} * \text{daily EGPT in the period from 01.01. (reporting year-4) to 31.12. (reporting year)} * \text{pension value as of July 1st (reporting year+1)}$</p> <p>The amount is indicated in euros and is rounded to two decimals. -99 = pension eligibility age already passed -98 = general qualifying period for regular old-age pension not fulfilled -97 = no relevant contribution periods within the previous 5 years</p>
RTMOAG	<p>Sum of earnings points from SUEGPT_WEST and SUEGPT_OST without credit periods</p> <p>The sum of earnings points until 31 December of the reporting year, i.e. the credit periods SUEGPT_WEST and SUEGPT_OST are explicitly excluded from the calculation. Credit periods are forward projections of the earnings points until standard retirement</p>

Variable	Explanation
	age.
RTMOZB	Euro amount of earnings points in RTMOAG Conversion of EGPT from RTMOAG based on the pension value as at 1 July(reporting year + 1).

2.4 Sums from the biographical history attributes as at 31.12. of the reporting year

For each attribute in the following section, there are three variables: "Attribute", "attribute_TAGE" and "attribute_EGPTTAGE".

„attribute“	Earning points (EGPT) for respective attribute. EGPT are rounded to three decimals.
„attribute_TAGE“	Cumulated calendar days
„attribute_EGPTTAGE“	Cumulated calendar days with credited earning points (EGPT>0)

Variable	Explanation
WSB	Gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) – west
WKN	Miner’s employment – west
OSB	Gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) – east
OKN	Miner’s employment – east
WSS	Compulsory self-employment contribution – west
OSS	Compulsory self-employment contribution – east
BRF	Vocational training
BMP	Miner’s compensation payment
VRS	Early retirement benefit
ALG	Unemployment benefit/ALG I

Variable	Explanation
AUF	<p>Incapacity to work/illness Incapacity to work due to illness is governed by statutory health insurance law. Accordingly, anyone who is unable to perform their last occupation due to their state of health is unfit for work. Incapacity to work is assumed to exist if the insured person has received sickness benefit (Begert 2021). AUF periods also include benefits for medical rehabilitation, participation in working life as well as preventive medical services and medical rehabilitation measures. It is important to note that AUF periods are only comparable between men and women to a limited extent, as they also include periods of sickness benefit for children. These are usually recorded in the mother's account due to the different utilization. However, it is not possible to tell from the data whether it is the mother's own incapacity to work or the receipt of child sickness benefit.</p>
ARM	Military and civilian service
PFL	Unpaid care
FWB	Voluntary additional contributions
SCH	<p>School education Periods of school education (school, technical college and university) are both credit periods and contribution periods due to back payments for school education. Although back payments are often made much later in the life course than the actual school education took place, the back payments are entered in the pension account at the time when the actual education took place and not at the time when the back payment was made. This means that the back payments for school education are a valuable addition and have been combined with the respective credit periods (SCH). In the variable part, periods of school education are assigned to STATUS_2 or STATUS_3.</p>
SON	Other pension-relevant events
PMU	Compulsory contributions for maternity leave (07/01/79 - 12/31/83)
USV	Supported employment
RTB_TAGE	<p>Cumulated days of pension payment Only the sum of the calendar days is shown.</p>

Variable	Explanation
HRT	<p>Back payment for marriage reimbursement</p> <p>This attribute reports whether an additional payment for a marriage refund (§§ 282, 283 SGB VI) has been credited in the insurance account.</p> <p>An additional payment for a marriage refund (§§ 282, 283 SGB VI) was possible until December 31, 1995. Women insured under the salaried employees' insurance scheme whose date of marriage was after 31.12.1956 and before 01.01.1968 could apply for a refund of their pension insurance contributions at the time of marriage. Due to a change in the law, contributions could later be paid in again in the amount of the woman's choice. The women were credited with earnings points for the period from the start of their employment history for the subsequent payment. According to the law, the periods that lie furthest in the past were topped up. See § 122 para. 3 SGB VI.</p> <p>The back-paid contributions are assessed as contribution periods for employment. This procedure can result in high earning points for the back-paid periods. It was also only possible to document part of the possible back payment period, which is why the duration must be regarded as fictitious.</p> <p>If no back payments have been made for reimbursed contributions, the insurance accounts will contain gaps at the beginning of the employment biographies, even though contribution periods were originally available. This can lead to an underestimation of the acquired entitlements at the beginning of the employment biographies for women in older birth cohorts.</p>
FRG	<p>Contributions according to the Law on Foreign Pensions (FRG)</p> <p>In principle, earning points and gross earnings from periods of employment under the Foreign Pensions Act (FRG) do not correspond to the actual income in the country of origin, but to a reassessment after moving to the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of statutory assessment principles. In order to take account of periods of employment under the Foreign Pensions Act, the professions exercised in the country of employment were classified according to the classifications in Annex 13 SGB VI. The equivalent income in Germany was then entered in the pension insurance account for these professions on the basis of Annex 14 SGB VI. Earning points were then calculated on the basis of these fictitious gross earnings. Depending on the time of immigration, these earning points were devalued again in further calculation steps.</p> <p>In the variable part, the periods under the Foreign Pensions Act (FRG) are allocated to STATUS_2 or STATUS_3.</p>
FZR	<p>Voluntary additional insurance in the GDR (FZR)</p>
AZ0_TAGE	<p>Cumulated credit periods in days – no pension paid</p> <p>Only the sum of the calendar days is shown.</p>

Variable	Explanation
AZ1_TAGE	Cumulated credit periods in days – pension paid Only the sum of the calendar days is shown.
ALH	Unemployment benefit/ALG II
GF0_TAGE	Cumulated days of marginal employment without insurance contributions Only the sum of the calendar days is shown.
GF1	Marginal employment with insurance contributions The data format of the insurance account sample does not allow any additional differentiation between employment in private households or companies. It should also be noted that marginal part-time employment has only been recorded since 1999, which means that the number of variables is currently still low. Earning points amounting to “zero” can be recorded in STATUS_5_EGPT. This always occurs if the gross earnings were so low or the employment period so short that the earning points could not be represented in the data format.
KEZ	Earning points (EGPT) for child-raising periods There are no variables for cumulated calendar days.
KBZ	EGPT for childcare periods The earnings points are rounded to three decimal places. The additional/credited earnings points for periods taken into account for bringing up children or for the non-occupational care of a child in need of care are shown here. There are no variables for cumulated calendar days.

3. Tabular code plan of the variable part

Variable	Explanation
mergeid	Person identifier (fixed 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.
JAHHR	Year
MONAT	Month
TAGE	No. of days in month (number of calendar days in the respective month)
MW_EG	Annex 1 SGB VI, average earnings in EUR/DM/RM in the respective year
BMG_WEST	Annex 2 SGB VI, contribution assessment ceiling in the respective year
BMGKN_WEST	Annex 2 SGB VI (miner's) contribution assessment ceiling in the respective year
ANLAGE_10	Annex 10 SGB VI, conversion factors in the respective year
BMG_OST	Annex 2a SGB VI, contribution assessment ceiling in the respective year
BMGKN_OST	Annex 2a SGB VI, (miner's) contribution assessment ceiling in the respective year
STATUS_1	<p>Type of employment</p> <p>Nature/legal type of the employment subject to social insurance contributions or self-employment</p> <p>WSB = gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) – west</p> <p>WKN = miner's employment – west</p> <p>WSS = self-employment (obligated to pay social insurance) – west</p> <p>OSB = gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) – east since 7/1990</p> <p>OKN = miner's employment – east since 7/1990</p> <p>OSS = self-employment (obligated to pay social insurance) – east</p> <p>DDR OSB = gainful employment (subject to social insurance contributions) – east until 6/1990</p> <p>DDR OKN = miner's employment – east until 6/1990</p> <p>ATZ WSB = part-time employment prior to retirement in the jurisdiction WSB</p> <p>ATZ OSB = part-time employment prior to retirement in the jurisdiction OSB</p>

Variable	Explanation															
	ATZ OKN = part-time employment prior to retirement in the jurisdiction OKN															
STATUS_1_TAGE	<p>No. of days – status 1</p> <p>Number of days recorded with compulsory contributions from employment subject to social insurance contributions or self-employment in the respective month.</p>															
STATUS_1_ZREG	<p>Period earnings – status 1</p> <p>Period earnings based on compulsory contributions from employment subject to social insurance contributions or self-employment in the respective month, rounded to integers.</p> <p>All income recorded in the STATUS_1_ZREG variable are gross earnings. The obligation to contribute to pension insurance only applies up to an upper limit, the so-called contribution assessment ceiling, which is why earnings are only recorded up to this limit. Gross earnings are reported by the employer for each job at least once a year.</p> <p>The ZREG and EGPT can fluctuate from month to month. This may be due to the calculation method: The ZREG and EGPT are first used to calculate average daily pay, which is then multiplied by the calendar days of the month in question.</p> <p>Table 2 Currency of earnings by period</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Employment in eastern German federal states</th> <th>Employment in western German federal states</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>bis 20.06.1948</td> <td>Reichsmark</td> <td>Reichsmark</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bis 07/1990</td> <td>GDR-Mark</td> <td>D-Mark</td> </tr> <tr> <td>bis 12/2001</td> <td>D-Mark</td> <td>D-Mark</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ab 01/2002</td> <td>EUR</td> <td>EUR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Employment in eastern German federal states	Employment in western German federal states	bis 20.06.1948	Reichsmark	Reichsmark	bis 07/1990	GDR-Mark	D-Mark	bis 12/2001	D-Mark	D-Mark	ab 01/2002	EUR	EUR
	Employment in eastern German federal states	Employment in western German federal states														
bis 20.06.1948	Reichsmark	Reichsmark														
bis 07/1990	GDR-Mark	D-Mark														
bis 12/2001	D-Mark	D-Mark														
ab 01/2002	EUR	EUR														
STATUS_1_EGPT	<p>Earning points – status 1</p> <p>Earning points due to compulsory contributions in the respective month, rounded to three decimal places.</p> <p>The amount of registered earning points from employment is based on the gross earnings (ZREG) in relation to the average earnings (MW_EG) defined for the calendar year in accordance with Annex 1 SGB VI:</p> <p>For employment subject to contributions (WSB, WKN) and self-employment (WSS) in western Germany, this results in the following calculation:</p> $\text{STATUS_1_EGPT} = \text{STATUS_1_ZREG} / \text{MW_EG}$ <p>Exceptions apply here for the new federal states. Gross earnings from the accession area are first multiplied by the factors from Appendix 10 (Appendix 10 SGB VI values for converting the contribution assessment bases) and only then set in relation to the</p>															

Variable	Explanation
	<p>average income in order to determine the earning points.</p> <p>The following applies for OSB, OKN and OSS (as well as for GDR periods):</p> $\text{STATUS_1_EGPT} = \text{ANLAGE_10} * \text{STATUS_1_ZREG} / \text{MW_EG}$ <p>Due to this type of calculation, ZREG and EGPT only correspond in the new federal states by adding the values from Annex 10 SGB VI (variable ANLAGE_10).</p> <p>There may be inaccuracies at the current margin if the calculation bases in Annexes 1 and 10 SGB VI have only been determined provisionally (Annex 1: average earnings, Annex 10 conversion factors). This applies to the last two calendar years prior to data collection. The earnings points for these two years have only been determined provisionally.</p> <p>It may also be the case that earning points are registered but no period earnings. This refers, for example, to a voluntary contribution payment that is made without reference to earnings, e.g. for craftspeople (WSS).</p>
STATUS_2	<p>Type of parallel status 2</p> <p>Indicator for additionally recorded statuses. The following statuses were observed in this connection. In the event of parallel statuses, prioritization occurs based on the higher earning points. In the event of equal earning points, the statuses are prioritized according to the order entered. Further information on the respective statuses can be found in Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden. in the Appendix.</p> <p>BRF = vocational training BMP = miner's compensation payment VRS = early retirement benefit ALG = unemployment allowance/ALG I AUF = incapacity to work/illness ARM = military and civilian service PFL = unpaid care FWB = voluntary additional contributions SCH = school education SON = other pension-relevant events PMU = compulsory contributions for maternity leave (07/01/79 - 12/31/83) USV = supported employment RTB = pension payment HRT = back payment for marriage reimbursement FRG = contributions according to the Law on Foreign Pensions (FRG)</p> <p>FRG periods are labelled as: FRG BRF – vocational training</p>

Variable	Explanation
	<p>FRG ARM – military service FRG BSH – gainful employment FZR = voluntary additional insurance in the GDR (FZR) NJB = side job AZ0 = credit periods – no pension paid AZ1 = credit periods – pension paid ALH = unemployment benefit/ALG II</p>
STATUS_2_TAGE	<p>No. of days – status 2 Number of recorded days for status 2.</p>
STATUS_2_EGPT	<p>Earning points – status 2 Credited earning points for status 2 in the respective month, rounded to three decimal places.</p>
STATUS_3	<p>Type of parallel status 3 Indicator for additionally recorded statuses. Please note STATUS_2 and Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden. in the Appendix for further information.</p>
STATUS_3_TAGE	<p>No. of days – status 3 Number of recorded days for status 3.</p>
STATUS_3_EGPT	<p>Earning points – status 3 Credited earning points for status 3 in the respective month, rounded to three decimal places.</p>
STATUS_4_TAGE	<p>No. of days – status 4 (marginal employment without insurance contributions) Number of recorded days of marginal employment without compulsory insurance. As income from marginal employment has only been subject to social insurance since 1 April 1999, it is only recorded in the insured persons' accounts from this date. Marginal employment prior to the change in the law is not recorded.</p>
STATUS_5_TAGE	<p>No. of days – status 5 (marginal employment with insurance contributions) Number of recorded days with marginal employment with an insurance obligation.</p>
STATUS_5_EGPT	<p>Earning points – status 5 (marginal employment with insurance contributions) Credited earning points for marginal employment with an insurance obligation in the respective month, rounded to three decimal places.</p>