

The IAB Job Vacancy Survey (IAB-JVS) aims at obtaining information on the number and the structure of job vacancies and on recruitment processes. The survey is designed as a random sample, stratified by 23 economic sectors and 7 establishment size classes in East and West Germany with about 75,000 establishments and administrative posts drawn from the establishment register of the Federal Employment Agency in Germany. This register contains all private and public establishments and administrations with at least one employee covered by the social security system. The survey is a non-mandatory self-administered questionnaire with moderate but constant response rates. The focus of this contribution lies on the unit nonresponse mechanism in the sample. Selectivity due to non-response would be the result of some groups in the population of establishments being over- or underrepresented or behaving differently with respect to the main research questions in the survey. To find out if the response behaviour implies a serious nonresponse bias for the survey, specific nonresponse analyses were provided, on the one hand by using a set of auxiliary data from administrative sources to check for specific response patterns, on the other hand by conducting an extra non-response survey among those establishments which did not take part in the written survey of 2011. We present a non-response telephone survey in more detail and compare the non-response survey with the IAB-JVS. Additionally we present a set of auxiliary variables of the administrative register data from the Federal Employment Agency. We introduce the R-Indicator to look for the representativeness of the survey. Finally we describe the integration of the nonresponse indicators in a new nonresponse adjusted weighting and calibration scheme for the survey.