Quality Report on EU-SILC 2010

- Intermediate Report –
Germany

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1. Common cross-sectional European Union indicators 2010

[OV-1] At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)

hhtyp	currency	2010
A1 (Single person)	EUR	11278
	NAC	11278
A2_2CH_LT14 (Two adults with two children younger than 14 years)	EUR	23684
	NAC	23684

[OV-1a] At-risk-of-poverty rate (by age and gender)

age	sex	unit	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	1000PERS	27978	12647.9
		PC_POP	27978	15.6
	M	1000PERS	13601	5919.1
		PC_POP	13601	14.9
	F	1000PERS	14377	6728.8
		PC_POP	14377	16.4
Y18-64	T	1000PERS	17237	8013.3
		PC_POP	17237	15.6
	M	1000PERS	8105	3683.4
		PC_POP	8105	14.9
	F	1000PERS	9132	4329.9
		PC_POP	9132	16.3
Y_GE65	T	1000PERS	5853	2283.6
		PC_POP	5853	14.1
	M	1000PERS	2950	935.2
		PC_POP	2950	12.1
	F	1000PERS	2903	1348.4
		PC_POP	2903	15.9
Y_LT18	T	1000PERS	4888	2350.9
		PC_POP	4888	17.5

[PN-S1] At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people

age	sex	ntot	2010
Y_GE60	T	7870	15.1
	M	3892	13.8
	F	3978	16.4
Y_GE75	T	1426	12.3
	M	768	11.6
	F	658	13
Y_LT60	T	20108	15.8
	M	9709	15.3
	F	10399	16.4
Y_LT75	T	26552	15.9
	M	12833	15.1
	F	13719	16.6

[SI-S1a] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by household type

hhtyp	ntot	2010
TOTAL	27910	15.7
HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	15853	16.5
A1_LT65 (One adult younger than 65 years)	2775	33.5
A1_GE65 (One adult 65 years or older)	1369	22.6
A1F (Single female)	2330	29.5
A1M (Single male)	1814	30.7
A2_2LT65 (Two adults younger than 65 years)	4950	10.3
A2_GE1_GE65 (Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over)	4980	10.8
A_GE3 (Three or more adults)	1779	5
HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	12057	14.6
A1_DCH (Single parent with dependent children)	1440	43
A2_1DCH (Two adults with one dependent child)	3162	9
A2_2DCH (Two adults with two dependent children)	4572	8.8
A2_GE3DCH (Two adults with three or more dependent children)	1655	21.6
A2	9930	10.5
A_GE2_DCH	10617	10.6
A_GE2_NDCH	11709	9.5
A_GE3_DCH (Three or more adults with dependent children)	1228	5.6

[SI-S1c] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by most frequent activity status and by gender

wstatus	sex	age	ntot	2010
EMP (Employment)	T	Y_GE18	11913	7.2
	M	Y_GE18	6101	6.3
	F	Y_GE18	5812	8.2
NEMP (Non employment)	T	Y_GE18	10844	23.9
	M	Y_GE18	4793	24.6
	F	Y_GE18	6051	23.4
UNE (Unemployment)	T	Y_GE18	1033	70.3
	M	Y_GE18	523	71
	F	Y_GE18	510	69.5
RET (Retired)	T	Y_GE18	6610	13.4
	M	Y_GE18	3368	12.3
	F	Y_GE18	3242	14.4
INAC_OTH (Inactive population - Other)	T	Y_GE18	3201	25
	M	Y_GE18	902	27.2
	F	Y_GE18	2299	24
NSAL	T	Y_GE18	847	14.2
	M	Y_GE18	487	15.5
	F	Y_GE18	360	12.4
SAL	T	Y_GE18	11066	6.7
	M	Y_GE18	5614	5.6
	F	Y_GE18	5452	7.9

[SI-S1d] ARPR, by accommodation tenure status gender and age groups

age	sex	tenstatu	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	OWNER	16688	8.3
		RENT	11290	25
	M	OWNER	8296	7.9
		RENT	5305	24.3
	F	OWNER	8392	8.7
		RENT	5985	25.6
Y18-64	T	OWNER	9868	6.8
		RENT	7369	25.6
	M	OWNER	4724	6
		RENT	3381	25.2
	F	OWNER	5144	7.5
		RENT	3988	25.9
Y_GE60	T	OWNER	5070	11.3
		RENT	2800	21.3
	M	OWNER	2610	10.6
		RENT	1282	19.6
	F	OWNER	2460	12.1
		RENT	1518	22.5
Y_GE65	T	OWNER	3744	11.3
		RENT	2109	18.5
	M	OWNER	1974	10.7
		RENT	976	14.7
	F	OWNER	1770	12
		RENT	1133	21.4
Y_GE75	T	OWNER	871	10.2
		RENT	555	15.3
	M	OWNER	487	10.4
		RENT	281	13.6
	F	OWNER	384	10
		RENT	274	16.9
Y_LT18	T	OWNER	3076	9.7
		RENT	1812	30

[OV-11] In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by gender, population 18-64)

wstatus	sex	age	ntot	2010
EMP (Employment)	T	Y18-64	11816	7
	M	Y18-64	6038	6.2
	F	Y18-64	5778	8
NSAL	T	Y18-64	805	13.9
	M	Y18-64	457	14.6
	F	Y18-64	348	12.9
SAL	T	Y18-64	11011	6.6
	M	Y18-64	5581	5.6
	F	Y18-64	5430	7.8

[SI-C8] In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by full-time/part-time work)

break_il	ntot	2010
FULLTIME	8590	5.4
PARTTIME	2673	11.1

[OV-C11] At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (by age and gender)

age	sex	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	27978	43.9
	M	13601	41.7
	F	14377	46
Y18-64	T	17237	30.7
	M	8105	28
	F	9132	33.3
Y_GE65	T	5853	94
	M	2950	93.1
	F	2903	94.9
Y_LT18	T	4888	33.4

[SI-C6] At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers, by gender and selected age groups (except pensions)

age	sex	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	27978	24.2
	M	13601	23.4
	F	14377	25.1
Y18-64	T	17237	24.9
	M	8105	23.7
	F	9132	26
Y_GE65	T	5853	15.2
	M	2950	13.2
	F	2903	17
Y_LT18	T	4888	32.8

[OV-9] At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005) (by age and gender)

age	sex	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	27978	13.3q
	M	13601	12.7q
	F	14377	13.9q
Y18-64	T	17237	13.6q
	M	8105	12.9q
	F	9132	14.1q
Y_GE65	T	5853	11.7q
	M	2950	9.8q
	F	2903	13.4q
Y_LT18	T	4888	14.5q

[PEPS01] Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age and gender (ilc_peps01)

age	sex	unit	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	1000PERS	27978	15962.2
		PC_POP	27978	19.7
	M	1000PERS	13601	7375
		PC_POP	13601	18.6
	F	1000PERS	14377	8587.2
		PC_POP	14377	20.9
Y18-64	T	1000PERS	17237	10663.2
		PC_POP	17237	20.8
	M	1000PERS	8105	4804.9
		PC_POP	8105	19.4
	F	1000PERS	9132	5858.2
		PC_POP	9132	22.1
Y_GE65	T	1000PERS	5853	2394.9
		PC_POP	5853	14.8
	M	1000PERS	2950	974.7
		PC_POP	2950	12.6
	F	1000PERS	2903	1420.3
		PC_POP	2903	16.8
Y_LT18	T	1000PERS	4888	2904.1
		PC_POP	4888	21.7

[PEPS05] Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of citizenship (population aged 18 and over)

age	sex	citizen	ntot	2010
Y18-64	T	NAT	16641	20.4
		FOR	458	36.2
		EU27_FOR	226	28
		NEU27_FOR	232	43.2
Y_GE18	T	NAT	22417	19
		FOR	521	35.1
		EU27_FOR	271	27.9
		NEU27_FOR	250	41.8

[PEPS06] Population at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over)

age	sex	c_birth	ntot	2010
Y18-64	T	NAT	16043	20.3
		FOR	1056	28.9
		EU27_FOR	486	19.5
		NEU27_FOR	570	35.9
Y_GE18	T	NAT	20827	19.1
		FOR	2111	22.4
		EU27_FOR	1409	16.2
		NEU27_FOR	702	33.1

[PEES01] Intersections of Europe 2020 Poverty Target Indicators by age and gender

AGE	sex	indic_il	unit	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	NR_DEP_NLOW	1000PERS	27978	1135.6
			PC_POP	27978	1.4
		NR_NDEP_LOW	1000PERS	27978	1892.4
			PC_POP	27978	2.3
		R_NDEP_NLOW	1000PERS	27978	7215.1
			PC_POP	27978	8.9
Y18-64	T	NR_DEP_NLOW	1000PERS	17237	756.2
			PC_POP	17237	1.5
		NR_NDEP_LOW	1000PERS	17237	1660.6
			PC_POP	17237	3.2
		R_NDEP_NLOW	1000PERS	17237	3828.6
			PC_POP	17237	7.5
Y_LT18	T	NR_DEP_NLOW	1000PERS	4888	268.1
			PC_POP	4888	2
		NR_NDEP_LOW	1000PERS	4888	231.8
			PC_POP	4888	1.7
		R_NDEP_NLOW	1000PERS	4888	1328.1
			PC_POP	4888	9.9

[LVHL11] People living in households with very low work intensity by age and gender

age	sex	unit	ntot	2010
Y18-59	T	1000PERS	15220	5503.2
		PC_POP	15220	11.8
	M	1000PERS	7163	2533.7
		PC_POP	7163	11.2
	F	1000PERS	8057	2969.5
		PC_POP	8057	12.3
Y_LT18	T	1000PERS	4888	1191.4
		PC_POP	4888	8.9
Y_LT60	T	1000PERS	20108	6694.5
		PC_POP	20108	11.1
	M	1000PERS	9709	3187
		PC_POP	9709	10.7
	F	1000PERS	10399	3507.6
		PC_POP	10399	11.6

[SI-P8]% of pop lacking at least 4 items in the economic strain and durables dimension by age and gender

age	sex	unit	n_item	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	PC_POP	GE4	27978	4.5
	M	PC_POP	GE4	13601	4.4
	F	PC_POP	GE4	14377	4.7
Y18-64	T	PC_POP	GE4	17237	5.2
	M	PC_POP	GE4	8105	5.1
	F	PC_POP	GE4	9132	5.2
Y_GE65	T	PC_POP	GE4	5853	2.1
	M	PC_POP	GE4	2950	1.6
	F	PC_POP	GE4	2903	2.5
Y_LT18	T	PC_POP	GE4	4888	5.2

[SI-S4] Mean number of items lacked by persons considered as deprived in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension by age and gender

age	sex	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	2582	3.6
	M	1178	3.6
	F	1404	3.6
Y18-64	T	1764	3.6
	M	786	3.6
	F	978	3.6
Y_GE65	T	273	3.4
	M	115	3.4
	F	158	3.5
Y_LT18	T	545	3.6

[MDDD14] Severe material deprivation rate by education level (population aged 18 and over)

age	sex	isced97	ntot	2010
Y18-24	T	TOTAL	1769	5.6
		ISCED0_2	545	9.2
		ISCED3_4	1115	3.5
		ISCED5_6	109	0.5
Y18-59	T	TOTAL	15087	5.4
		ISCED0_2	1645	12.3
		ISCED3_4	8167	4.5
		ISCED5_6	5275	2.3
Y_GE18	T	TOTAL	22938	4.4
		ISCED0_2	2906	8.8
		ISCED3_4	11928	3.8
		ISCED5_6	8104	1.9

[MDHO06c] Severe housing deprivation rate by tenure status

TENSTATU	ntot	2010
OWNER_LOAN	8144	0.3
OWNER_NLOAN	7822	0.3
RENT_FRED	1787	4.1
RENT_MKT	10225	4.3

[LVHO05a] Overcrowding rate by age, gender and poverty status - Total population

age	sex	incgrp	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	TOTAL	27978	7.1
		A_MD60	24236	4.8
		B_MD60	3742	19.3
	M	TOTAL	13601	7.5
		A_MD60	11894	5.1
		B_MD60	1707	21.6
	F	TOTAL	14377	6.7
		A_MD60	12342	4.6
		B_MD60	2035	17.3
Y18-64	T	TOTAL	17237	8
		A_MD60	14956	5.4
		B_MD60	2281	22.2
	M	TOTAL	8105	8.3
		A_MD60	7113	5.5
		B_MD60	992	24
	F	TOTAL	9132	7.8
		A_MD60	7843	5.3
		B_MD60	1289	20.8
Y_GE65	T	TOTAL	5853	1.6
		A_MD60	5163	1.1
		B_MD60	690	5.1
	M	TOTAL	2950	2
		A_MD60	2644	1.2
		B_MD60	306	7.5
	F	TOTAL	2903	1.3
		A_MD60	2519	0.9
		B_MD60	384	3.5
Y_LT18	T	TOTAL	4888	10.2
		A_MD60	4117	7.4
		B_MD60	771	23

[LVHO07a] Housing cost overburden rate by age, gender and poverty status

age	sex	incgrp	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	TOTAL	27722	14.9
		A_MD60	24026	9.8
		B_MD60	3696	42.6
	M	TOTAL	13467	13.9
		A_MD60	11782	9.3
		B_MD60	1685	39.9
	F	TOTAL	14255	15.8
		A_MD60	12244	10.2
		B_MD60	2011	44.9
Y18-64	T	TOTAL	17087	14.1
		A_MD60	14836	8.9
		B_MD60	2251	42.1
	M	TOTAL	8029	13.5
		A_MD60	7052	8.8
		B_MD60	977	40.1
	F	TOTAL	9058	14.7
		A_MD60	7784	9
		B_MD60	1274	43.9
Y_GE65	T	TOTAL	5790	19.6
		A_MD60	5110	14.1
		B_MD60	680	53.6
	M	TOTAL	2919	17
		A_MD60	2617	12.7
		B_MD60	302	48.3
	F	TOTAL	2871	22
		A_MD60	2493	15.4
		B_MD60	378	57.3
Y_LT18	T	TOTAL	4845	12.1
		A_MD60	4080	7.6
		B_MD60	765	33.2

[OV-1b] Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap (by age and gender)

age	sex	ntot	2010
TOTAL	T	3742	20.7
	M	1707	21.5
	F	2035	19.6
Y18-64	T	2281	22.7
	M	992	23.7
	F	1289	21.8
Y_GE65	T	690	16.6
	M	306	18
	F	384	15.5
Y_GE75	T	153	17.4
	M	79	23.3
	F	74	14.6
Y_LT18	T	771	17.8

[PN-P2] Relative median income ratio of elderly people (65+)

indic_il	sex	2010
R_GE65_LT65 (Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged less then 65 years)	T	0.89
	M	0.9
	F	0.88

[OV-2] Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

age	indic_il	2010
TOTAL	S80_S20	4.5
Y_GE65	S80_S20	3.8
Y_LT65	S80_S20	4.7

[SI-C2] Inequality of income distribution Gini coefficient

indic_il	2010
GINI	29.3

[DI01] Distribution of income by quantiles

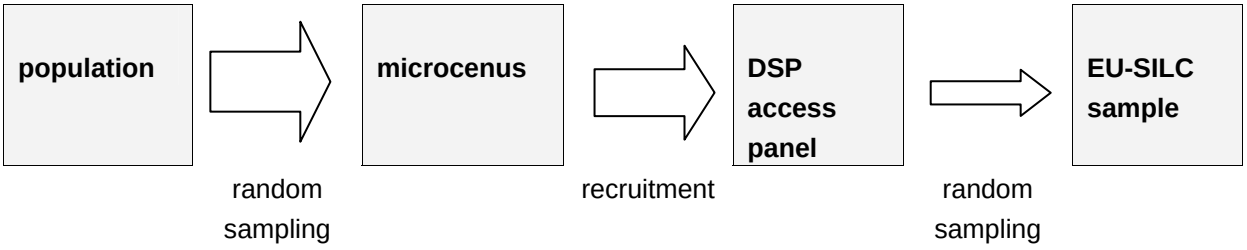
currency	quantile	indic_il	ntot	2010
NAC	QUARTILE1	SHARE	6218	11.5
		TC	6218	13545.7
	QUARTILE2	SHARE	13441	30.3
		TC	13441	18796.6
	QUARTILE3	SHARE	20916	55.9
		TC	20916	25752
	QUARTILE4	SHARE	27978	100
		TC	27978	838842

2. Accuracy

2.1. Sample design

The German SILC survey is designed as a rotational panel (4 sub samples). The sample frame for the yearly random sampling of a new sub sample is an access panel (DSP) – containing former participants of the micro census. Figure 1 summarises the source of the EU-SILC households in Germany.

Figure 1: Structure of EU-SILC



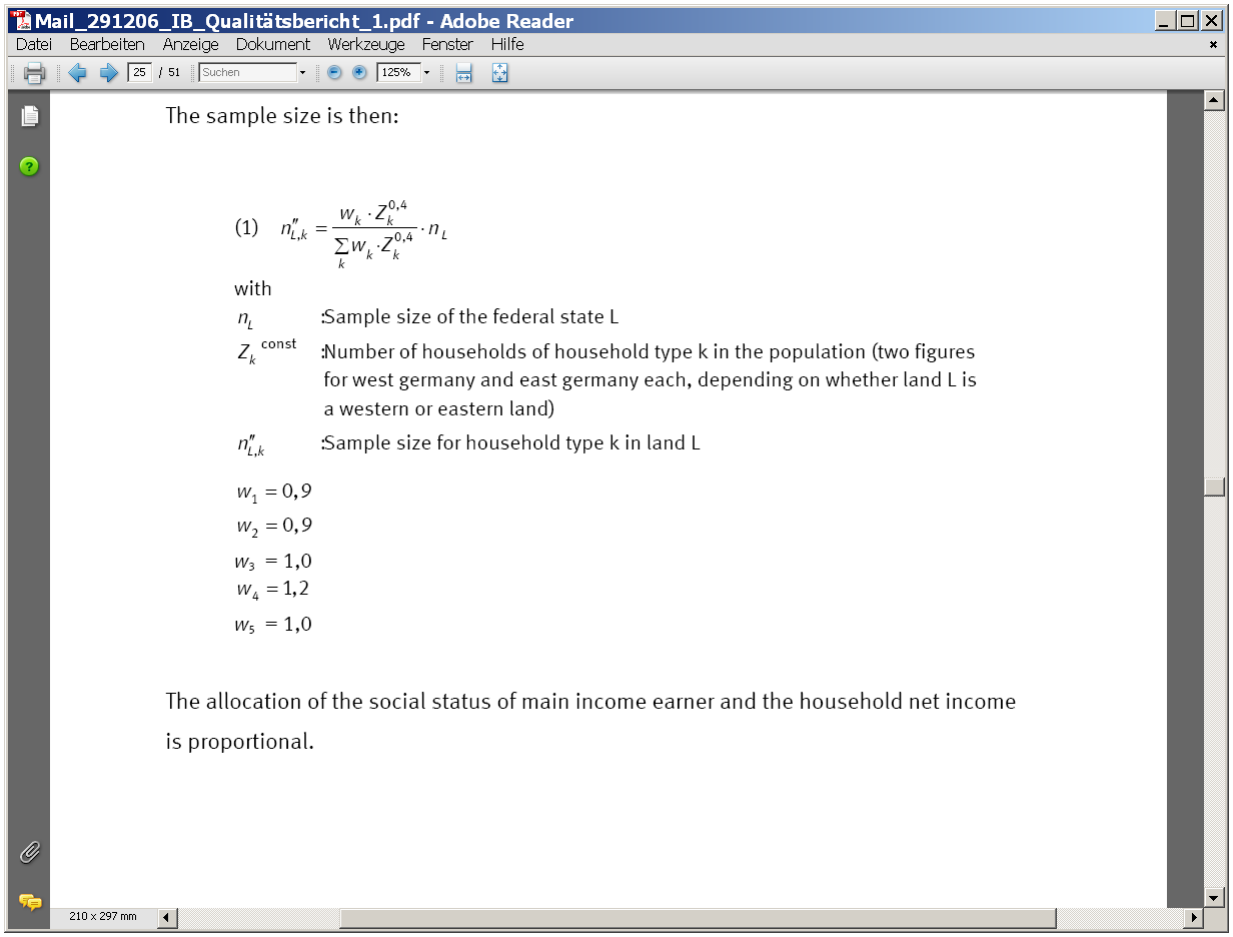
Type of sampling design: The sample follows a stratified design.
Sampling units: The sampling population for the whole sample comprises private households in their main residences.
Stratification and sub stratification criteria:

- Land (federal state)
  - Schleswig-Holstein
  - Hamburg
  - Niedersachsen
  - Bremen
  - Nord-Rhein-Westfalen
  - Hessen
  - Rheinland-Pfalz
  - Baden-Württemberg
  - Bayern
  - Saarland
  - Berlin – West
  - Brandenburg
  - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
  - Sachsen
  - Sachsen-Anhalt
  - Thüringen
  - Berlin-Ost
- Household type
  - One person household
  - Couple with children

    - Single parent with at least one child under 18 years and without other persons
    - Couple with at least one child under 18 years and without other persons
    - Other households
- Social status of the main income earner
    - Self employed (except farmers)
    - Employee
    - Pensioner
    - Other not in labour force
- Household net income
    - EUR < 900
    - EUR 900 - 1300
    - EUR 1300 – 2600
    - EUR 2600 – 3600
    - EUR 3600 and more
- Farm household (separate stratum for each federal state)

Sample size and allocation criteria: Council Regulation No 1177/2003 specifies the effective sample size for simple random sampling as 8 250 households for the cross sectional component. Taking into account a design factor of 1.3 (that results from the clustered sampling design of the micro census which is the basis of the DSP) would make a net sample size of about 14 000 households. A panel mortality of 10 % per year is assumed.

Sample selection schemes: The allocation by household type is disproportional. Those households with a higher probability of nonresponse will get a higher sampling fraction than household types with a lower probability of nonresponse. The allocation of the social status of main income earner and the household net income is proportional. For every type of household k (k=1…5) will be a
weight w_k.

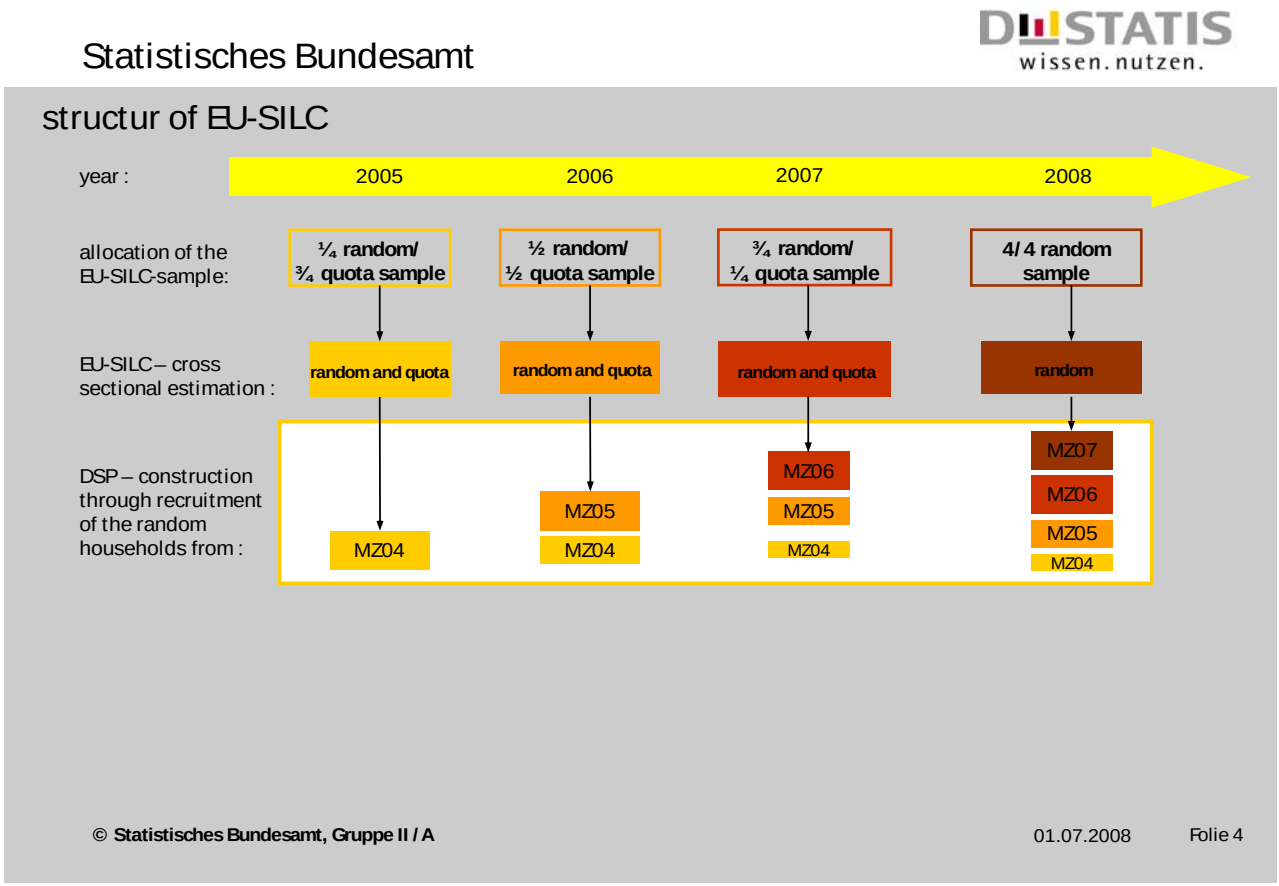


Sample distribution over time:

	Year (Update May 2011)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Random sample	Random Rotational group 1	-	-	-	3304	3208	3944
	Random Rotational group 2	-	-	3582	3658	3566	3276
	Random Rotational group 3	-	4029	4123	4166	3759	3119
	Random Rotational group 4	4100	6168	6307	6486	6494	6355
Quota sample	Rotational group 1	2989	3142	3392	-	-	
	Rotational group 2	3321	3589	-		-	
	Rotational group 3	3690	-	-	-	-	

Renewal of sample (rotational groups): In 2005 the survey started with 3 quota samples and 1 random sample. In the survey year 2008 the last quota sample was replaced by another random sample (see Figure 2).

Figure 2:



Weightings:

The general goal of extrapolation is to estimate the parameters (total value, mean value, percentage value, and variance) of the population from the sample, using suitable estimators.

Estimation method: An unbiased estimate of the unknown total value of a specific variable Y is provided by a generalised regression estimator. The linear estimating function for a total value is:

$$t_Y$$

$$\hat{t}_y = \hat{t}_{y,HT} + \hat{\mathbf{B}}' \cdot (\mathbf{t}_\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{\mathbf{x},HT})$$

Where

$$\hat{t}_{y,HT} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{y_k}{\pi_k \hat{\theta}_k} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} d_k y_k$$

is the expanded total value of the variable Y ("Horvitz-Thompson estimator"). The regression estimator is a linear estimating function and has the quality that the benchmarks are hit when they are extrapolated from the sample.

Taking account of the structure: The complex structure of the permanent sample was taken into account when extrapolating the random households (random sample), i.e. participation of households in the permanent sample and in EU-SILC (participation probabilities) and the fact that households remain in the permanent sample (probabilities of remaining) were included in the extrapolation. See in this context Körner, Nimmergut, Nökel, Rohloff: Die Dauerstichprobe befragungsbereiter Haushalte - Die neue Auswahlgrundlage für freiwillige Haushaltsbefragungen in the periodical *Wirtschaft und Statistik*.
Software: The EU-SILC extrapolation was performed through an SAS implementation using the CLAN macro package.

Individual / household weights: Determining the individual / household weights required double calibration, i.e. an adjustment of benchmarks at both the individual level and the household level.

Design factor: The design factor is calculated as a combination of the following items:

- probability to be in the 4th rotational quarter of the microcensus
- participation probability to take part in the DSP (estimated by logistic regression)
- probability to remain in the DSP (product of the yearly probability to remain in the DSP that is estimated by logistic regression)
- selection probability for EU-SILC.

Non response adjustments: The basis for the sampling of the random sub samples is the access panel DSP. The structure of the DSP was considered in the weighting procedure.

Adjustments to external data: The marginal distribution of the micro census was used for the adaptation process. For the household weight (DB090) (and as such automatically for the individual weight of the total population: RB050) we used the marginal distribution of the following characteristics:

- monthly household net income
- household type
- household size
- age
- sex

Since 2008, the characteristic ‘monthly household net income’ does not contain anymore an extra category ‘farmer households’. Farmer households were subdivided into other categories of this characteristic. Since 2010, the age group ‘65 years or over’ is differentiated into the category ‘from 65 to 69 years’ and ’70 years or over’.

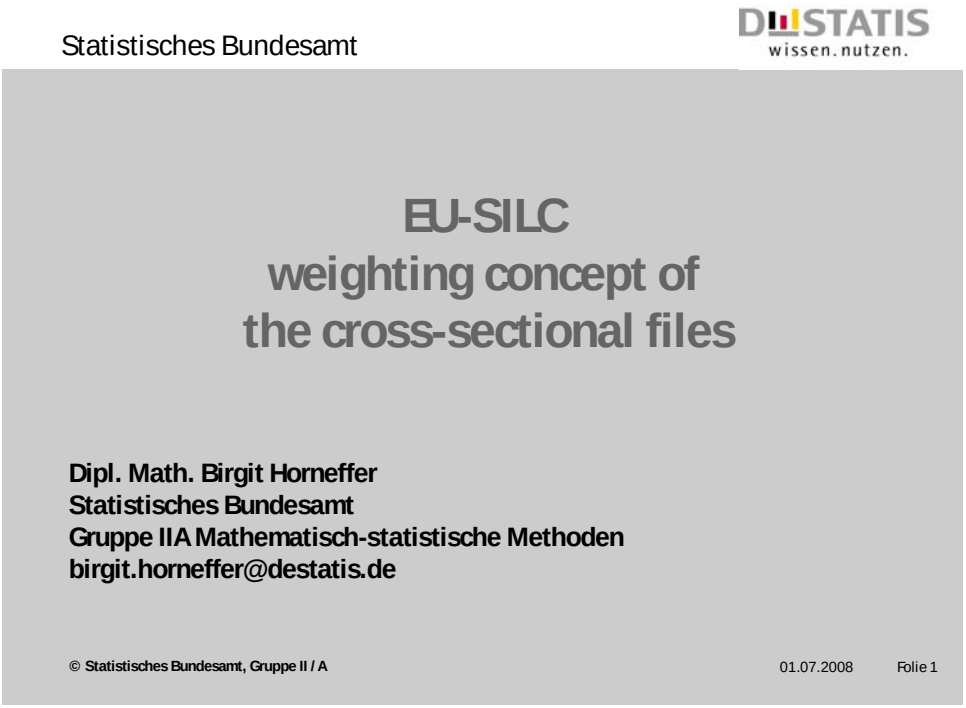
For the personal weight PB040 (population ’16 years or over’) we used the marginal distribution of the following characteristics:

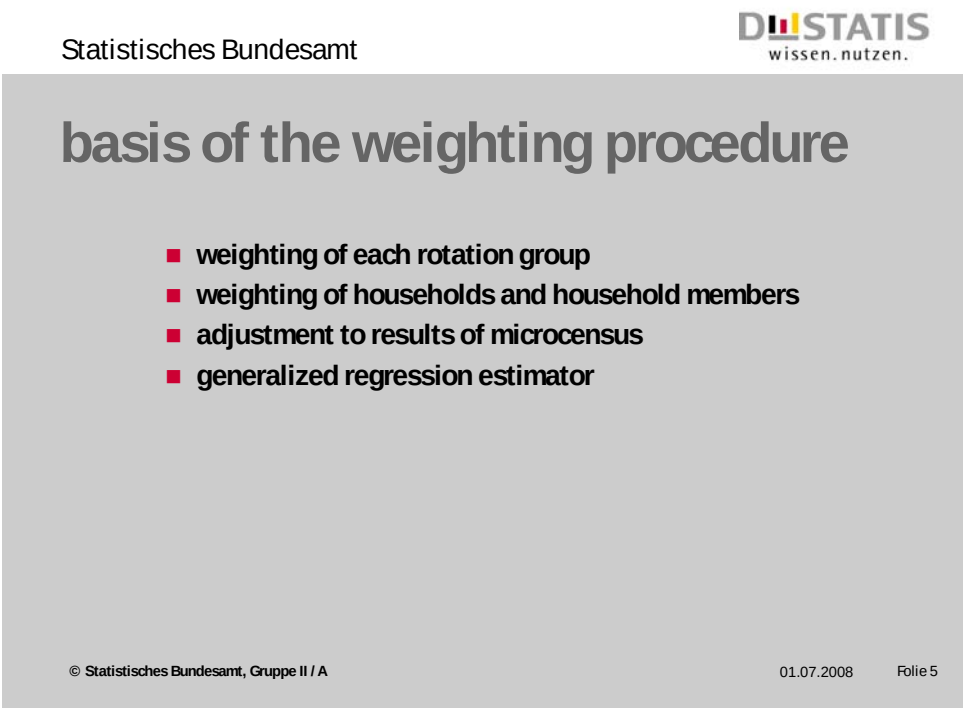
- sex

- family status
- age
- social status
- education level (low/medium, high)
- household type.

Since 2009, the categories ‘low’ and ‘medium’ of the characteristic ‘education level’ were grouped into one group in order to improve the weighting result.

Final cross-sectional weight: The weights for the random sub samples are calculated in several steps.





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basis of the weighting procedure

- **general goal of weighting: estimate the parameters (total value, mean value, percentage value, variance) of the population from the sample using suitable estimators**

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method of the weighting procedure

- **Weighting factors will be calculated as follow:**

$$w_k = \frac{g_k}{\pi_k \cdot \hat{\theta}_k}$$

w_k : weighting factor for household or household member k

g_k : correction factor for household or household member k

π_k : probability for household or household member k selected for EU-SILC

$\hat{\theta}_k$: estimated factor of the participation probability of EU-SILC for household or household member k

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method of the weighting procedure

- π_k = probability for household or household member k selected for EU-SILC
  - determination through the probability to be in the DSP
  - product of
    - probability to be in the rotation quarter of the microcensus
    - probability to take part on the DSP
    - probability to be in the DSP at the survey time point
    - probability of selected for EU-SILC

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method of the weighting procedure

- $\hat{\theta}_k$ = estimated factor of the participation probability EU-SILC for household or household member k
  - through logistics regression estimated participation probability
- $\pi_k \cdot \hat{\theta}_k$ = probability in all for household or household member k to be in the survey EU-SILC

method of the weighting procedure

- g_k = correction factor for household or household member k
  - calculation through the adjustment on corner values of the population
  - estimation through generelized regression estimation

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method of the weighting procedure

- g_k = correction factor for household or household member k
  - estimation through generelized regression estimation

$$g_k = 1 + (t_x - \hat{t}_{x,HT})'(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{x_k x_k'}{\pi_k \hat{\theta}_k})^{-1} x_k$$

With

x_k : vector of all posibilities of the help characteristics of the household or household member k

t_x : vector of the total values of the help characteristics

method of the weighting procedure

- $\hat{t}_{x,HT}$ = Horvitz-Thomson-estimator

$$\hat{t}_{x,HT} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{x_k}{\pi_k \hat{\theta}_k}$$

method of the weighting procedure

- The „Generalized Regression Estimator“ - GREG estimator is the linear estimating function for a total value t_Y :

$$\hat{t}_y = \hat{t}_{y,HT} + \hat{\mathbf{B}}' \cdot (\mathbf{t_x} - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{\mathbf{x},HT})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 + (\mathbf{t_x} - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{\mathbf{x},HT})' \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} d_k \mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}_k' \right)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_k \right) d_k y_k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} g_k d_k y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_k y_k$$

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Calibration model of the cross-sectional file

DB090 (household)/ rb050 all current household members of any age

regional level	estimation term
federation	household type (5) household size (5) monthly household net income (6) age (7) sex (2)

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weighting EU-SILC 2005 and 2006

4 different weighting factors are produced:

- **DB090 (household)**
- **RB050 (all current household members of any age)**
- **PB040 (all current household members aged 16 and over)**
- **RL070 (children born in year N or person aged more than 12 years old at 31/ 12/ N-1)**

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Calibration model of the cross-sectional file

PB040 (all current household members aged 16 and over)

regional level	estimation term
federation	federal state (17) family status (4) education level (3) social status (4) household type (5)
old land/ new land	age (7) sex (2) nationality (2)

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Calibration model of the cross-sectional file

RL070 (children born in year N or person aged more than 12 years old at 31/12/N-1)

regional level	estimation term
federation	age (7)
old land/ new land	sex (2)

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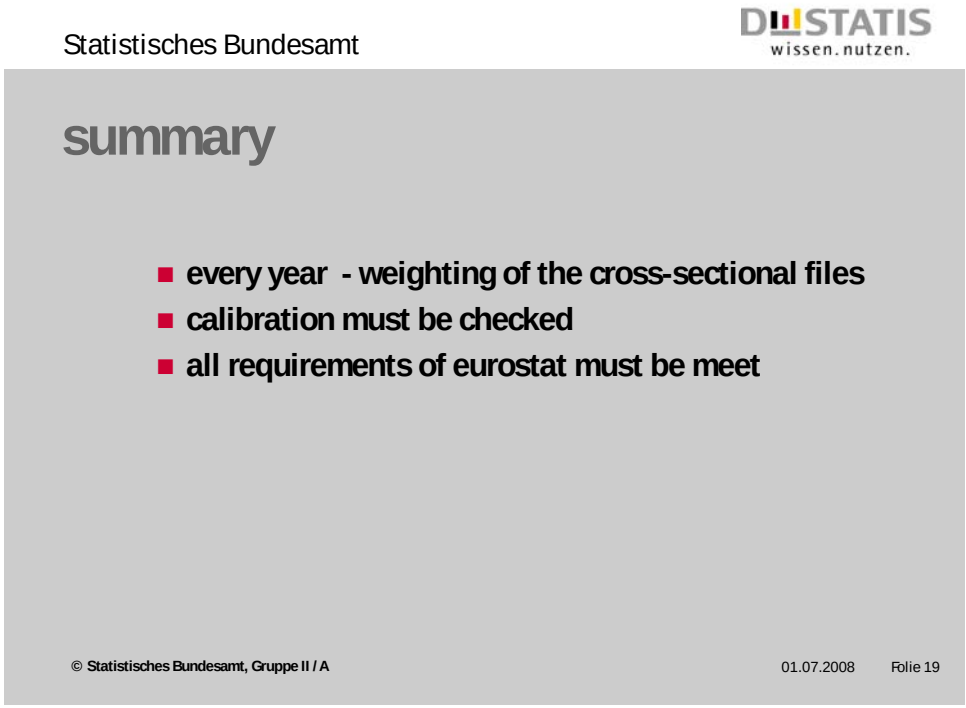

2.2. Sampling errors

Standard error and effective sample size: Annex 5.

2.3. Non-sampling errors

Sampling frame and coverage errors: The sampling frame for the sub samples is an access panel (DSP). The households of the access panel DSP are recruited from the German micro census (Mikrozensus), a highly reliable random sample. The German micro census is a rotational panel, too. Each year, one sub sample of the micro census survey is replaced by a new sub sample. The micro census interviewers ask the households of the withdrawn micro census sub sample whether they are interested in further household surveys such as the German SILC survey. Thus, the DSP as a sampling frame is continuously enlarged. In addition, detailed socio-demographic information is available on the DSP participants. The socio-demographic information on all DSP participants is updated yearly (based either on survey participation or on a short DSP questionnaire update).

Measurement and processing errors:

Measurement errors: The content of the questionnaires is based on the SILC065 document. The survey was carried out as a mail survey. Fieldwork (mailing, checking, data capture) was done by the competent statistical offices of the federal states. The respondents had to complete the questionnaire on their own, with the option to get help from a telephone hotline in the statistical offices. Moreover, the statistical offices of the federal states checked the returned questionnaires concerning item and unit- non response or understanding problems.

Schedule of the checking procedures (non-monetary variables):

a) checking the content of the variables in the raw data
b) identifying duplicates in the raw data due to moves between federal states
c) checking household composition and respondent status of removed households

d) checking sex and age information
e) identifying new/new born household members and members who had moved-out or died
f) identifying 'children' in the household
g) checking relationships between household members
h) checking the age difference between household members, particularly between children and parents
i) identifying the partner

We check, for example, whether the personal data such as year of birth, gender et cetera which are contained in the different datasets, are consistent with each other. Particular problems are caused by incorrect data concerning the relationship between persons constituting a household. Very often it emerges that children, for example, have been registered as partners. The registration of deceased persons is a problem too. Quite often, deceased persons are still registered as household members alive.

The following variables deviate from the EU-SILC target variable definition due to several reasons:

- PB090, HB040: Day of interview is not measured.
- PB120, HB120: Time to complete the questionnaire was top coded and should be understood only as a rough estimation by the respondents, because in mail survey the respondents can make a break during the fillings-in process.
- PL015, Pl035: Persons in military or civil services are treated as employees in Germany. They get the code (-1) in the majority of employment variables.
- HY070G/HY070n Housing allowances: The variable does not include all kind of housing allowances, because the local communities inform households, which receive social care allowances 'Grundsicherung bei Erwerbsminderung und im Alter' or 'Sozialhilfe', solely about the total amount of the social care allowance. Thus, these households cannot report separately about the individual part of the transfer and the housing cost part of the transfer. The result of this situation is that the variable 'social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified' contains also housing benefits.

Processing errors: The data capture programme was programmed in Java (an updated version of the capture programme). The capture programme includes a lot of plausibility checks in order to find inconsistencies.
Income data was edited and checked during the imputation procedure with the following most important plausibility checks (among many others):

- The collected amounts collected for employee gross income, taxes and social insurance contributions were compared and adjusted according to the relations between these components.
- The amounts were checked concerning periodicity (monthly or yearly income) and adjusted, if necessary.
- Neglecting of those private pension plans which should not be considered as an income component.
- Unemployment benefits were checked for whether they would exceed the maximum amounts possible.
- Children's benefits are fixed amounts in Germany; these could easily be corrected if necessary.

2.3.3. Non-response errors

2.3.3.1. Achieved sample size (total and by rotational group)

2010		Sub sample			
	Total	1	2	3	4
Number of sample households (db075 > 0)	16694	3944	3276	3119	6355
Accepted household interviews (db135 = 1)	13079	3396	2849	2763	4071
Proportion of accepted household interviews in %	*78,3*	*86,1*	*87,0*	*88,6*	*64,1*

2.3.3.2. Unit non-Response

2.3.3.3. Distribution of households

2010	Total	Sub sample 1	Sub sample 2	Sub sample 3	Sub sample 4
Number of sample households (db075 > 0)	16694	3944	3276	3119	6355
Addresses successfully contacted (db120 = 11)	14688	3639	3037	2914	5098
Addresses cannot be located (db120 = 21)	2006	305	239	205	1257
Addresses cannot be accessed (db120 = 22)	-	-	-	-	-
Address contact rate in %	88,0	92,3	92,7	93,4	80,2
Addresses successfully contacted (db120 = 11)	14688	3639	3037	2914	5098
Household questionnaire completed (db130 = 11)	13079	3396	2849	2763	4071
Household refusal to cooperate (db130 = 21)	1566	234	179	142	1011
Household temporarily away (db130 = 22)	-	-	-	-	-
Household unable to respond (db130 = 23)	-	-	-	-	-
Other reasons (db130 = 24)	43	9	9	9	16
Accepted household interviews (db135 = 1)	13079	3396	2849	2763	4071
Household response rate in %	89,0	93,3	93,8	94,8	79,9
2010	Total	Sub sample 1	Sub sample 2	Sub sample 3	Sub sample 4
Number of persons in households with accepted interviews	27978	7449	5917	5988	8624
Household member = aged 16 and over (rb245 = 1)	23687	6234	5102	5102	7249
Household member = not eligible person (rb245 = 4)	4291	1215	815	886	1375
Household member = aged 16 and over (rb245 = 1)	23687	6234	5102	5102	7249
Information completed from interview (rb250 = 11)	23531	6199	5072	5073	7187
Individual unable to respond (rb250 = 21)	10	2	1	3	4
Failed to return self-completed questionnaire (rb250 = 22)	127	26	25	23	53
Refusal to cooperate (rb250 = 23)	-	-	-	-	-
Person temporarily away (rb250 = 31)	19	7	4	3	5
No contact for other reasons (rb250 = 32)	-	-	-	-	-
Individual response rate in %	99,3	99,4	99,4	99,4	99,1

2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units

No substitution was made.

2.3.3.5. Item-non-response

Item non-response	(A) % of households having received an amount	(B) % of households with missing values (before imputation)	(C) % of households with partial information (before imputation)
HY010	99.98	0.24	40.73
HY020	99.98	0.41	47.29
HY022	97.30	0.81	47.00
HY023	96.96	1.94	32.72
HY040G	9.59	0.32	0.00
HY050G	29.59	0.03	0.05
HY060G	2.38	0.96	0.00
HY070G	8.92	0.26	0.00
HY080G	5.23	0.15	6.14
HY081G	3.68	0.42	0.00
HY090G	82.09	42.98	39.46
HY100G	22.66	0.03	0.07
HY110G	0.44	1.72	0.00
HY120G	50.68	0.26	0.00
HY130G	8.66	0.44	0.09
HY140G	92.59	0.70	1.83
HY170G	12.91	0.00	30.63
	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% of persons with partial information (before imputation)
PY010G	52.84	0.96	0.60
PY020G	3.79	28.70	28.81
PY035G	52.99	1.07	0.29
PY050G	5.10	2.25	0.00
PY080G	1.70	0.00	0.00
PY090G	9.44	1.08	0.18
PY100G	28.74	0.38	0.10
PY110G	1.60	0.27	0.00
PY120G	1.51	0.00	100.00
PY130G	3.16	0.54	0.13
PY140G	1.42	0.00	0.00

Total item non-response and number of observations in the sample at unit level: Where income data was missing, values were imputed. As a result, there is an equivalised income for all individuals in the sample and no non-response at unit level for any of the Laeken indicators.

2.4. Mode of data collection

The data collection was organised as a mail survey.

	Sub sample				
2010	Total	1	2	3	4
Information completed from interview (rb250 = 11)	23531	6199	5072	5073	7187
Self-administered by respondent (rb260 = 4)	19109	5022	4048	3985	6054
Proxy interview (rb260 = 5)	4422	1177	1024	1088	1133
RB260_F = -2	-	-	-	-	-
Proportion of self-administered interviews in %	81,2	81,0	79,8	78,6	84,2

2.5. Interview duration

2010	Sub sample				
	Total	1	2	3	4
Accepted household interviews (db135 = 1)	13079	3396	2849	2763	4071
Mean household interview duration in minutes (hb100)	35	35	35	35	36
Minimum household interview duration in minutes	10	-	-	-	-
Maximum household interview duration in minutes	90	-	-	-	-
Number of item-non-response	-	-	-	-	-
Information completed from interview (rb250 = 11)	23531	6199	5072	5073	7187
Mean individual interview duration in minutes (pb120)	33	34	33	33	34
Minimum individual interview duration in minutes	10	-	-	-	-
Maximum individual interview duration in minutes	90	-	-	-	-
Number of item-non-response	-	-	-	-	-
Mean interview duration per household: (total duration of all household interviews plus total duration of all personal interviews, divided by the number of household questionnaires completed and accepted for the database): Sum of minutes (HB100): 462097 minutes Sum of minutes (PB120): 786403 minutes Number of households with DB135 = 1: 13079					
Mean interview duration per household	95,5				

3. Comparability

3.1. Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population is all private households and their current members at their main residence in Germany. A private household is a person or group of persons living together and sharing their expenditures. Household members are all persons who live at the address of the household for period of at least 6 months per year or have their main residence there. Household members are persons who work away from home, children in education or children in military or civil service who live in the household only on weekends and

have their main residence at the household's address. Subtenants, guests and servants are not considered as household members unless they share all their expenses with the household.

The income reference period is the previous calendar year (2009). The same applies to taxes and social insurance contributions paid on this income. Tax repayments received in 2009 are considered as a tax reduction in the income year, they are part of variable HY140. In Germany, taxes on wealth (HY120) are taxes on real estate, as no other taxes on wealth exist in Germany at present. The reference period for the taxes on real estate is 2009.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables is between 4 and 11 months. The total duration of data collection of the sample covered the period from April 2010 to November 2010.

Basic information on the activity status during the income period was not collected exactly according to Doc. SILC 065/04, but only with minor deviations. An activity calendar was used in our questionnaire. The activity status in our questionnaire was to be based completely on the respondent's self assessment of the main or most important activity in the respective month. Because of the self-administered questionnaire, it was not feasible to give the respondent the complex assessment rules (e.g. when to give priority to work etc.) that are given in Doc. SILC 065/04.

3.2. Components of income

Differences between the national definitions and standard EU-SILC definitions:

- Imputed rent: No difference between the national definition and standard EU-SILC definitions: In 2010, DE applied the stratification method as used in the household budget surveys. Calculation basis: Average value of (cold) net rent/qm derived from comparable tenant microcensus households. These average values were calculated – where the three stratification criteria are applied:

    1. Region: western Germany, eastern Germany
    2. Municipal size: 1 = below 5 000 inhabitants; 2 = 5 000 – 20 000; 3 = 20 000 – 100 000; 4 = 100 000 – 500 000; 5 = 500 000+
    3. Year of construction (building): 1 = before 1948; 2,3 = 1948 – 1990; 4 = after 1990

- Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified: - Difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition, for more detailed information please see 'Explanation on the target variable HY070 in 2.3 Non-sampling errors.
- Housing allowances: - Difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition, for more detailed information please see 'Explanation on the target variable HY070 in 2.3 Non-sampling errors.
- Interest, dividends, and profit from capital investments in unincorporated businesses: - As regards capital income due to necessary simplification for the respondent and unlike the standard EU-SILC definition there was no restriction made to business in which the person does not work. This difference is of minor

relevance since, in 2004, only about 2% of the employees in the German sample received profit-sharing payments or stocks from the employer.

- Employers' social insurance contributions: - Variable was not recorded.

- Cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties): Both methods measuring self-employment income that are recommended by the standard EU-SILC definitions were used in the German questionnaire. Respondents were asked about benefits/losses according to annual accounts and additionally about the yearly amount of money drawn out of their business. Unlike in the standard EU-SILC recommendations the largest amount of the two was taken for calculation of German self-employment. We think, that given the German tax system, this may in a better way reflect the possibilities of the self-employed to smooth mid-term fluctuations in account benefits contrasting with their more stable potential of wealth. Both amounts were available for all respondents who reported some figures for self-employment income.

- Value of goods produced for own consumption: The value of goods produced for own consumption was collected on the household level, because for many households a differentiation between household members was not possible. Where it was possible, the collected value was split according to the persons' share on the household level in the preceding year. If no data was available from the preceding year, the amount was just evenly spread to all household members with a personal questionnaire. Since, in general, it may be assumed that expenses incurred in the production of these goods are of minor relevance compared to their market value and in order to simplify answering, in difference to the standard EU-SILC definitions respondents were not asked to deduct such costs.

- Unemployment benefits: - Unemployment benefits include, depending on the duration of unemployment, up to 7% of the former net employee income as a family allowance for dependent children. As these amounts are not transparent for the respondents, they cannot be split up by them. Therefore all reported amounts were considered as unemployment benefits in difference to the standard EU-SILC definition.

- Gross monthly earnings for employees: - Variable was not recorded.

The source or procedure used for the collection of income variables: All income variables were collected by means of household and personal self-administered questionnaires. In cases of substantial incompleteness or implausibility the respondents were phoned by the fieldwork team in order to collect more detailed information.

The form in which income variables at component level have been obtained: Regarding all income variables respondents were asked for gross values. Only sickness benefits were supposed to be reported as an amount net of taxes and social contributions.

The method used for obtaining income target variables in the required form: In general, the obtained gross income variables were identical with the components and subcomponents of the target variables. In few cases where only net income amounts were available, these had to be converted to gross values using all necessary information about the German tax system and social contributions for a recursive algorithm. The non-cash employee income was modelled on the basis of the reported original price of the company car, its age and mileage.

4. Coherence

4.1. Comparison with external sources of income target variables

-

5. Annex: Standard errors and effective sample size

Column A = standard error 2010

Column B = bottom line 95% confidence interval 2010

Column C = top line 95% confidence interval 2010

LI02: At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

age	sex	2010	A	B	C
TOTAL	T	15,6	0,10	15,57	15,63
	M	14,9	0,23	14,83	14,97
	F	16,4	0,19	16,34	16,46
Y0_17	T				
Y18_24	T				
	M				
	F				
Y18_64	T	15,6	0,17	15,55	15,65
	M	14,9	0,38	14,79	15,01
	F	16,3	0,31	16,20	16,40
Y18_MAX	T				
	M				
	F				
Y25_49	T				
	M				
	F				
Y50_64	T				
	M				
	F				
Y65_MAX	T				
	M				
	F				

DE - 2010 - LI06: At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household

hhtyp	workint	2010	A	B	C
	MAXWORK				
	NONEWORK				
	SOMEGE05				
	SOMELT05				
HH_NDCH	MAXWORK				
	NONEWORK				
	SOMEWORK				

LI03: At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

hhtyp		2010	A	B	C
A1	Single person				
A1F	Single female	29,5	1,61	28,55	30,45
A1M	Single male	30,7	2,16	29,37	32,03
A1_DCH	Single parent with dependent children	43	1,38	41,81	44,19
A1_GE65	One adult older than 65 years	22,6	1,31	22,01	23,19
A1_LT64	One adult younger than 64 years	33,5	1,20	32,70	34,30
A2_1DCH	Two adults with one dependent child	9	1,46	8,74	9,26
A2_2DCH	Two adults with two dependent children	8,8	2,73	8,32	9,28

A2_2LT65	Two adults younger than 65 years			10,3	1,51	9,99	10,61
A2_GE1_GE65	Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over			10,8	1,38	10,50	11,10
A2_GE3DCH	Two adults with three or more dependent children			10,5	4,72	9,51	11,49
A_GE3	Three or more adults			5	8,28	4,17	5,83
A_GE3_DCH	Three or more adults with dependent children			5,6	3,99	5,15	6,05
HH_DCH	Households with dependent children			14,6	1,36	14,20	15,00
HH_NDCH	Households without dependent children			16,5	0,97	16,18	16,82
TOTAL	Total			15,7	0,91	15,41	15,99

LI08: At-risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status

age	tenstatu	sex	2010	A	B	C
		T				
		M				
		F				
	OWNER	T	8,3	0,24	8,26	8,34
		M	7,9	0,48	7,82	7,98
		F	8,7	0,47	8,62	8,78
	RENT	T	25	0,33	24,84	25,17
		M	24,3	0,71	23,95	24,65
		F	25,6	0,62	25,28	25,92
Y0_17	TOTAL	T				
	OWNER	T	9,7	1,29	9,45	9,95
	RENT	T	30	3,17	28,10	31,90
Y18_64	TOTAL	T				
		M				
		F				
	OWNER	T	6,8	0,40	6,75	6,85
		M	6	0,82	5,90	6,10
		F	7,5	0,97	7,35	7,65
	RENT	T	25,6	0,51	25,34	25,86
		M	25,2	1,08	24,66	25,74
		F	25,9	0,95	25,41	26,39
Y18_MAX	TOTAL	T				
		M				
		F				
	OWNER	T				
		M				
		F				
	RENT	T				
		M				
		F				
Y60_MAX	TOTAL	T				
		M				
		F				
	OWNER	T	11,3			
		M	10,6			
		F	12,1			
	RENT	T	21,3			
		M	19,6			
		F	22,5			
Y65_MAX	TOTAL	T				
		M				

				F			
			OWNER	T	11,3	1,28	11,01	11,59
				M	10,7	2,65	10,13	11,27
				F	12	2,62	11,37	12,63
			RENT	T	18,5	1,44	17,97	19,03
				M	14,7	3,09	13,79	15,61
				F	21,4	2,10	20,50	22,30
Y75_MAX			TOTAL	T				
				M				
				F				
			OWNER	T	10,2			
				M	10,4			
				F	10			
			RENT	T	15,3			
				M	13,6			
				F	16,9			

LI04: At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity

age	wstatus		sex	2010	A	B	C
		Total population	T				
	POP		M				
	POP		F				
	EMP	Employed	T	7,2	0,69	7,10	7,30
	EMP		M	6,3	0,88	6,19	6,41
	EMP		F	8,2	1,03	8,03	8,37
	NOT_EMP	Not employed	T	23,9	1,02	23,41	24,39
	NOT_EMP		M	24,6	1,42	23,90	25,30
	NOT_EMP		F	23,4	1,29	22,80	24,00
	UNE	Unemployed	T	70,3	1,11	68,74	71,86
	UNE		M	71	1,36	69,07	72,93
	UNE		F	69,5	1,66	67,19	71,81
	RETIR	Retired	T	13,4	0,49	13,27	13,53
	RETIR		M	12,3	0,97	12,06	12,54
	RETIR		F	14,4	0,84	14,16	14,64
	INACT_OTH	Inactive population -	T	25	0,27	24,87	25,14
	INACT_OTH		M	27,2	0,5	26,93	27,47
	INACT_OTH		F	24	0,55	23,74	24,26
Y18_64	POP	Total population	T				
	POP		M				
	POP		F				
	EMP	Employmed	T				
	EMP		M				
	EMP		F				
	NOT_EMP	Not employed	T				
	NOT_EMP		M				
	NOT_EMP		F				
	UNE	Unemployed	T				
	UNE		M				
	UNE		F				
	RETIR	Retired	T				
	RETIR		M				
	RETIR		F				
	INACT_OTH	Inactive population -	T				

	INACT_OTH		M
	INACT_OTH		F
Y65_MAX	POP	Total population	T
	POP		M
	POP		F
	EMP	Employmed	T
	EMP		M
	EMP		F
	NOT_EMP	Not employed	T
	NOT_EMP		M
	NOT_EMP		F
	UNE	Unemployed	T
	UNE		M
	UNE		F
	RETIR	Retired	T
	RETIR		M
	RETIR		F
	INACT_OTH	Inactive population -	T
	INACT_OTH		M
	INACT_OTH		F

LI01: At-risk-of-poverty threshold

hhtyp		currency	2010	A	B	C
A1	Single person	EUR	11278		10843,44	11712,56
		NAC	11278			
		PPS				
A2_2CH_LT14	Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	EUR	23684		21040,33	26327,67
		NAC	23684			
		PPS				

DI11: Income quintile share ratio S80/S20

2010	A	B	C
4,5	0,34	4,47	4,53

LI11: Relative median poverty risk gap

age	sex	2010	A	B	C
	T	20,7	1,09	20,25	21,15
	M	21,5	2,02	20,63	22,37
	F	19,6	1,25	19,11	20,09
Y0_17	T	17,8	3,49	16,56	19,04
Y18_64	T	22,7	1,75	21,91	23,49
	M	23,7	2,87	22,34	25,06
	F	21,8	1,97	20,94	22,66
Y18_MAX	T				
	M				
	F				
Y65_MAX	T	16,6	1,78	16,01	17,19
	M	18,0	4,47	16,39	19,61
	F	15,5	2,29	14,79	16,21

LI09: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers

age	sex	2010	A	B	C
	T	43,9	0,84	43,16	44,64
	M	41,7	1,44	40,50	42,90
	F	46	0,94	45,14	46,86

Y0_17	T	33,4	3,42	31,12	35,68
Y18_64	T	30,7	1,35	29,87	31,53
	M	28	2,26	26,73	29,27
	F	33,3	2,14	31,87	34,73
Y18_MAX	T				
	M				
	F				
Y65_MAX	T	94	0,88	92,35	95,65
	M	93,1	2,42	88,59	97,61
	F	94,9	1,73	91,62	98,18
LI10: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers excluding pensions					
age	sex	2010	A	B	C
	T	24,2	1,47	23,49	24,91
	M	23,4	2,65	22,16	24,64
	F	25,1	2,13	24,03	26,17
Y0_17	T	32,8	3,56	30,46	35,14
Y18_64	T	24,9	1,71	24,05	25,75
	M	23,7	1,92	22,79	24,61
	F	26	3,48	24,19	27,81
Y18_MAX	T				
	M				
	F				
Y65_MAX	T	15,2	5,44	13,55	16,85
	M	13,2	15,11	9,21	17,19
	F	17	10,77	13,34	20,66
DI12: Gini coefficient					
2010			A	B	C
29,3			0,61	28,94	29,66
IW01: In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate					
age	sex	2010	A	B	C
	T	7	0,72	6,90	7,10
	M	6,2	1,22	6,05	6,35
	F	8	1,23	7,80	8,20
Y18_24	T				
	M				
	F				
Y18_64	T				
	M				
	F				
Y25_54	T				
	M				
	F				
Y55_64	T				
	M				
	F				
Y65_MAX	T				
	M				
	F				
PN04: Relative median income ratio, people aged 65+					
indic_il	sex	2010	A	B	C

R_GE60_45TO54	T	0,89	2,59	0,84	0,94
	M	0,9	6,54	0,78	1,02
	F	0,88	3,86	0,81	0,95
R_GE60_LT60	T				
	M				
	F				
R_GE65_45TO54	T				
	M				
	F				
R_GE65_LT65	T				
	M				
	F				
R_GE75_45TO54	T				
	M				
	F				
R_GE75_LT75	T				
	M				
	F				
R_Y65_MAX_Y0_64	T				
PN25: Aggregate replacement ratio					
indic_il	sex	2010	A	B	C
R_PN_WK	T				
	M				
	F				