

## **Quality Report on EU-SILC 2009**

- Intermediate Report –  
Germany

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## 1. Common cross-sectional European Union indicators 2009

Y - Y-1 [shown]: Difference between current and previous years calculated on shown values.  
 [abs]: Difference between current and previous years calculated on values with all decimals.  
 Y - AVG(Y-[1,2,3]): Difference between current and mean of previous 3 years (if available) calculated on values with all decimals.

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

hhtyp	currency	2006	2007	2008	2009
A1 (Single person)	EUR	9397.6	10665.9	10985.5	11151.4
	NAC	9397.6	10665.9	10985.5	11151.4
	PPS	9100.1	10394.9	10775.5	10747.6
A2_2CH_LT14 (Two adults with two children younger than 14 years)	EUR	19735	22398.4	23069.6	23417.9
	NAC	19735	22398.4	23069.6	23417.9
	PPS	19110.2	21829.3	22628.6	22569.9

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

age	sex	unit	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	1000PERS	10232.2	12371.1	12389.1	12590
		PC_POP	12.5	15.2	15.2	15.5
	M	1000PERS	4831	5631	5684	5868.1
		PC_POP	12.1	14.1	14.2	14.7
	F	1000PERS	5401.2	6740.1	6705.1	6721.9
		PC_POP	13	16.3	16.2	16.3
Y0_17	T	1000PERS	1885.1	2021.9	2108.3	2047.5
		PC_POP	12.4	14.1	15.2	15
Y18_64	T	1000PERS	6460.3	7819.8	7930.5	8140.3
		PC_POP	12.6	15.2	15.4	15.8
	M	1000PERS	3000	3504.7	3614.8	3693.2
		PC_POP	12.3	14.1	14.5	14.9
	F	1000PERS	3460.3	4315	4315.8	4447.1
		PC_POP	12.9	16.2	16.1	16.7
Y65_MAX	T	1000PERS	1886.8	2529.4	2350.3	2402.3
		PC_POP	12.5	16.2	14.9	15
	M	1000PERS	749.8	934	912	989.2
		PC_POP	10.8	13	12	12.9
	F	1000PERS	1137	1595.4	1438.3	1413
		PC_POP	13.9	19	17.4	17

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

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	20.4	23.2	22.2	21.5
	M	21.4	24.4	23.7	22.3
	F	19.2	22.4	21.1	20.8
Y0_17	T	18.3	21.6	19.3	19.8
Y18_64	T	21.7	25.9	25	23.8
	M	23.4	27.4	27.1	24.7
	F	20.7	24	24	23
Y65_MAX	T	17	18.4	16.8	16.5
	M	18.4	18.3	16.8	15.8
	F	16	18.5	16.8	16.8

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

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	15.3	13.8	13.4	13.5
	M	14.5	12.8	12.6	12.9
	F	16	14.7	14.2	14.1
Y0_17	T	15.3	12.8	12.7	12.8
Y18_64	T	15	13.9	13.8	14
	M	14.4	13	13	13.4
	F	15.6	14.8	14.5	14.5
Y65_MAX	T	16.1	14.3	12.8	12.5
	M	13.4	11.4	10.5	10.4
	F	18.4	16.8	14.9	14.5

## [OV-11] In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate (by gender)

sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
T	5.5	7.4	7.1	6.8
M	4.9	6.8	6.5	6.2
F	6.2	8.2	7.7	7.5

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

indic_il	2006	2007	2008	2009
S80_S20	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.5

## [OV-7a] Relative median income ratio

indic_il	2006	2007	2008	2009
R_GE65_45TO54 (Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged between 45 and 54 years)	0.84	0.78	0.79	0.88
Calculation time point for 2009: 25.11.2010.				
Calculation time point for 2005 – 2008: 4.10.2010.				

## [OV-7b] Aggregate replacement ratio

indic_il	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
R_PN_WK (Ratio of income from pensions of persons aged between 65 and 74 years and income from work of persons aged between 50 and 59 years)	T	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.47
	M	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47
	F	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48

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

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	46.2	43.2	43.5	43.5
	M	43.6	40.5	41.4	41.4
	F	48.8	45.9	45.6	45.6
Y0_17	T	35.1	31.3	31.5	31.1
Y18_64	T	35.3	31.7	31.4	28.1
	M	32.5	28.8	28.7	33.9
	F	37.8	34.4	33.9	93.7
Y65_MAX	T	94.5	92.2	93.8	92.5
	M	94	90.5	92.7	94.8
	F	94.9	93.6	94.9	31.6

Calculation time point for 2009: 25.11.2010.  
Calculation time point for 2005 – 2008: 4.10.2010.

## [SI-P1] At-risk-of-poverty threshold (illustrative values)

hhtyp	currency	2006	2007	2008	2009
A1 (Single person)	EUR	9397.6	10665.9	10985.5	11151.4
	NAC	9397.6	10665.9	10985.5	11151.4
	PPS	9100.1	10394.9	10775.5	10747.6
A2_2CH_LT14 (Two adults with two children younger than 14 years)	EUR	19735	22398.4	23069.6	23417.9
	NAC	19735	22398.4	23069.6	23417.9
	PPS	19110.2	21829.3	22628.6	22569.9

## [SI-P1a] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by gender and selected age groups

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	12.5	15.2	15.2	15.5
	M	12.1	14.1	14.2	14.7
	F	13	16.3	16.2	16.3
Y0_17	T	12.4	14.1	15.2	15
Y18_64	T	12.6	15.2	15.4	15.8
	M	12.3	14.1	14.5	14.9
	F	12.9	16.2	16.1	16.7
Y65_MAX	T	12.5	16.2	14.9	15
	M	10.8	13	12	12.9
	F	13.9	19	17.4	17

## [SI-P3] Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap, by age and gender

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	20.4	23.2	22.2	21.5
	M	21.4	24.4	23.7	22.3
	F	19.2	22.4	21.1	20.8
Y0_17	T	18.3	21.6	19.3	19.8
Y18_64	T	21.7	25.9	25	23.8
	M	23.4	27.4	27.1	24.7
	F	20.7	24	24	23
Y65_MAX	T	17	18.4	16.8	16.5

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
	M	18.4	18.3	16.8	15.8
	F	16	18.5	16.8	16.8

[SI-P8]% of pop lacking at least 3 items in the economic strain and durables dimension by age, gender and at-risk-of-poverty status

age	sex	incgrp	unit	n_item	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	6663.6	5257.4	5256.9	4939.8
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	2242.6	1830.2	1810.6	1885.1
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	9.8	7.8	7.8	7.2
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	3611.6	4016.3	4805.9	5182
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	1502.7	1879.5	2355.6	2474.4
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	38.3	34.5	40.8	41.2
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	16	16.2	20	19.7
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	10275.1	9273.7	10062.8	10121.9
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	3745.2	3709.7	4166.2	4359.5
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	13.3	11.7	12.7	12.5
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	4.8	4.7	5.3	5.4
	M	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	3088.9	2388.9	2438.4	2302.3
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	1058.7	807	860.6	912.9
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	9.2	7.1	7.3	6.8
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.7
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	1677.2	1783.2	2218.2	2426.8
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	713.2	811.7	1135.8	1204.8
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	37.9	33.4	41	41.4
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	16.1	15.2	21	20.5
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	4766	4172.1	4656.6	4729.1
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	1771.9	1618.6	1996.4	2117.7
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	12.5	10.7	12	11.9
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.3
	F	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	3574.7	2868.6	2818.5	2637.6
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	1183.9	1023.2	950	972.3
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	10.4	8.5	8.3	7.6
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	3.4	3	2.8	2.8
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	1934.4	2233.1	2587.6	2755.2
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	789.4	1067.9	1219.8	1269.6
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	38.7	35.5	40.6	41
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	15.8	17	19.1	18.9
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	5509.1	5101.6	5406.1	5392.8
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	1973.3	2091.1	2169.8	2241.9
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	14	12.7	13.4	13.1
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	5	5.2	5.4	5.4
Y0_17	T	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	1661	1185.5	1159.3	3376.2
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	538.2	438.9	418.1	1255.7
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	12.9	9.8	10	7.8
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	4.2	3.6	3.6	2.9
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	742.4	701.5	919.5	3660.2
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	240	308.1	476.6	1742.3
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	42.6	37.1	45.2	45
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	13.8	16.3	23.4	21.4
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	2403.4	1887.1	2078.8	7036.4

age	sex	incgrp	unit	n_item	2006	2007	2008	2009
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	778.2	747	894.7	2998
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	16.5	13.5	15.2	13.7
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	5.3	5.3	6.6	5.8
Y18_64	T	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	4441.2	3613.9	3631.9	1542.6
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	1564.8	1293.7	1303.4	533.6
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	10.3	8.4	8.5	7.3
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	3.6	3	3	2.5
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	2461.2	2810.5	3253.6	1677.3
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	1098.8	1361.2	1679.5	797.6
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	41.1	37.8	42.8	45.4
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	18.4	18.3	22.1	21.6
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	6902.4	6424.4	6885.5	3219.9
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	2663.5	2654.9	2982.9	1331.2
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	14.1	12.8	13.6	13
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.4
	M	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	1954.6	1577.4	1649.8	1833.6
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	687	530.3	596	722
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	9.5	7.5	7.9	8.2
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.2
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	1110.4	1209.9	1476.1	1982.9
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	546.6	555.4	783.5	944.7
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	40.2	36.2	42.7	44.6
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	19.8	16.6	22.6	21.2
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	3065	2787.3	3125.9	3816.5
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	1233.6	1085.7	1379.5	1666.8
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	13.1	11.5	12.8	14.3
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	5.3	4.5	5.7	6.2
	F	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	2486.6	2036.5	1982.2	436.6
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	877.8	763.4	707.4	152
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	11.1	9.3	9	3.2
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	3.9	3.5	3.2	1.1
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	1350.7	1600.6	1777.4	654.6
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	552.2	805.8	896	244.4
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	41.9	39.1	42.9	27.2
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	17.1	19.7	21.6	10.2
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	3837.3	3637.2	3759.6	1091.2
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	1430	1569.2	1603.4	396.5
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	15	14	14.4	6.8
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	5.6	6	6.1	2.5
Y65_MAX	T	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	561.3	458	465.7	149.1
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	139.6	97.5	89	66.5
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	4.6	3.7	3.6	2.2
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	1.1	0.8	0.7	1
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	408	504.3	632.8	240.6
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	163.9	210.3	199.6	100.8
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	24	21.8	29.4	24.3
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	9.7	9.1	9.3	10.2

age	sex	incgrp	unit	n_item	2006	2007	2008	2009
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	969.4	962.3	1098.5	389.7
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	303.5	307.8	288.6	167.3
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	6.9	6.5	7.3	5.1
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
	M	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	179.2	166.2	187.1	287.5
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	37.4	40.6	39.3	85.5
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	3.1	2.8	2.9	4.2
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	135	149.8	226	414
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	43.6	68.3	68.6	143.7
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	19.9	17.3	26.6	29.3
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	6.4	7.9	8.1	10.2
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	314.2	316	413	701.5
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	81	108.9	108	229.2
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	4.9	4.6	5.7	8.4
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.8
	F	A_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	382.1	291.7	278.6	1127.1
		A_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	102.2	56.9	49.7	477.4
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	5.9	4.5	4.3	9.7
		A_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	1.6	0.9	0.8	4.1
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE3	273.1	354.5	406.8	867.2
		B_MD60	1000PERS	GE4	120.3	142	131	487.6
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE3	26.8	24.5	31.3	42.4
		B_MD60	PC_POP	GE4	11.8	9.8	10.1	23.8
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE3	655.2	646.2	685.5	1994.3
		TOTAL	1000PERS	GE4	222.4	198.9	180.6	965.1
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE3	8.7	8.2	8.8	14.6
		TOTAL	PC_POP	GE4	3	2.5	2.3	7.1
Calculation time point for 2009: 25.11.2010.								
Calculation time point for 2005 – 2008: 4.10.2010.								

## [SI-S1] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by age and gender

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	12.5	15.2	15.2	15.5
	M	12.1	14.1	14.2	14.7
	F	13	16.3	16.2	16.3
Y0_17	T	12.4	14.1	15.2	15
Y18_24	T	15.1	21.2	20.2	21.1
	M	13.5	18.2	18	17.9
	F	16.9	24.5	22.4	24.4
Y25_49	T	11.7	13.4	13.4	14.1
	M	11.4	12.6	12.8	13.3
	F	11.9	14.2	14	14.8
Y50_64	T	13.3	15.9	16.8	16.7
	M	13.3	15.1	16	16.6
	F	13.3	16.6	17.6	16.8
Y65_MAX	T	12.5	16.2	14.9	15
	M	10.8	13	12	12.9
	F	13.9	19	17.4	17

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

hhtyp	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	12.6	15.2	15.3	15.5
HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	13.8	17.3	17	17.4
A1_LT65 (One adult younger than 65 years)	23.8	29.1	31.5	31.1
A1_GE65 (One adult 65 years or older )	17.2	24.1	24.6	25.3
A1F (Single female)	20.8	29.3	30.5	29.2
A1M (Single male)	22.4	24.7	27.7	29.3
A2_2LT65 (Two adults younger than 65 years)	11.4	13.2	12.3	14
A2_GE1_GE65 (Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over)	10.2	12.5	11	10.7
A_GE3 (Three or more adults)	6.3	9.5	6.5	6.8
HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	11.1	12.6	13.1	13
A1_DCH (Single parent with dependent children)	24.4	34.5	35.9	37.5
A2_1DCH (Two adults with one dependent child)	7.8	10.2	9.3	9.8
A2_2DCH (Two adults with two dependent children)	9	7.9	8.3	7.7
A2_GE3DCH (Two adults with three or more dependent children)	12.8	11.9	15.2	13.6
A_GE3_DCH (Three or more adults with dependent children)	8.3	10.2	9	10

[SI-S1b] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by work intensity of the household and by gender and selected age

age	sex	hhtyp	workint	2006	2007	2008	2009				
TOTAL	T	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	5	6.5	5.4	4.9				
			SOMEWORK	10.3	15	12.8	16.3				
			NONEWORK	29.6	38.6	45.1	47.8				
			HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK	4.9	6	5.9	5.2			
				SOMEGE05	8.4	10.8	10.7	11.8			
				SOMELT05	23.6	31.8	32.7	36.5			
				NONEWORK	49.5	61.1	66.4	69.6			
				M	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	4.3	5.9	4.7	3.9	
						SOMEWORK	9.8	13.9	12.2	15.4	
NONEWORK	32	39.6	47.1			50.7					
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK	4.6	5.9	5.5	4.7				
			SOMEGE05	8.3	10.5	9.9	11.4				
			SOMELT05	21.4	32.5	35.5	36.6				
			NONEWORK	50.7	62.1	66.4	68.4				
			F	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	5.7	7.1	6.3	5.9		
					SOMEWORK	10.8	16.2	13.3	17.2		
NONEWORK	27.3	37.6			43	44.7					
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)		MAXWORK	5.2	6	6.4	5.8			
				SOMEGE05	8.7	11.1	11.5	12.3			
				SOMELT05	25.8	31.1	30	36.4			
				NONEWORK	48.5	60.2	66.5	70.6			
				Y0_17	T	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	..u	..u	..u	..u
							SOMEWORK	..u	..u	..u	..u
NONEWORK	..u	..u	..u				..u				
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK		5.9	6.9	7.6	5.6			
			SOMEGE05		9	11.4	11.7	13.4			
			SOMELT05		25.6	34.5	36.7	41			
			NONEWORK		51.6	62.3	69.8	71.4			
			Y18_64		T	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	5.1	6.4	5.4	5
							SOMEWORK	10.4	15.4	13	16.6
NONEWORK	33.1	42.6		50.2			54				
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)		MAXWORK	4.2	5.4	5	5			
				SOMEGE05	8	10.3	10	10.8			
				SOMELT05	22.3	30.5	31	34.2			
				NONEWORK	48.2	60.8	65.7	69.5			
				M	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	4.3	5.8	4.6	3.9	
						SOMEWORK	10	14.3	12.6	15.9	
NONEWORK	39.3	47.1	56.3			62.4					
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK		3.1	4.4	4.2	3.4			
			SOMEGE05		7.8	9.9	9.4	10.3			
			SOMELT05		19.2	28.9	31	31.7			
			NONEWORK		52.5	61.6	67.9	70.1			

age	sex	hhtyp	workint	2006	2007	2008	2009
	F	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	5.9	7	6.3	6
			SOMEWORK	10.8	16.4	13.5	17.4
			NONEWORK	28.5	39.1	45.1	46.7
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK	5	6.2	5.6	6.4
			SOMEGE05	8.3	10.7	10.7	11.3
			SOMELT05	25.2	31.9	30.9	36.5
			NONEWORK	45.9	60.4	64.7	69.3
Y65_M X	T	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	2.2	8.2	5.8	3
			SOMEWORK	4.1	.	3.4	0.8
			NONEWORK	12.3	17.4	17.6	16
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK	8.1u	15.7u	2.3u	2u
			SOMEGE05	15.8u	20.7u	.:u	11.2:u
			SOMELT05	36.4:u	.:u	.:u	15.9:u
			NONEWORK	30.6u	42.3u	19.6u	23.3:u
	M	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	3.6	7.4	5.6	2.9
			SOMEWORK	.	.	2.7	1
			NONEWORK	12.2	17.2	17.9	15.9
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK	11.9u	11.6u	4.5:u	3.8:u
			SOMEGE05	29:u	24.6:u	.:u	16.7:u
			SOMELT05	63.1:u	.:u	.:u	27.7:u
			NONEWORK	32.7u	44.8u	16.8u	23.3:u
	F	HH_NDCH (Households without dependent children)	MAXWORK	.	9.5	6.1	3.3
			SOMEWORK	10.4	.:u	4.8u	.:u
			NONEWORK	12.7	18.3	16.8	16.3
		HH_DCH (Households with dependent children)	MAXWORK	.:u	21.1u	.:u	.:u
			SOMEGE05	.:u	17.6:u	.:u	.:u
			SOMELT05	.:u	.:u	.:u	.:u
			NONEWORK	.:u	.:u	100:u	.:u

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

wstatus	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
EMP (Employment)	T	5.5	7.4	7.1	6.8
	M	4.9	6.8	6.5	6.2
	F	6.2	8.2	7.7	7.5
NOT_EMP (Non employment)	T	18.8	23.9	22.8	23.9
	M	19.7	23.3	23.8	24.7
	F	18.3	24.4	22	23.3
UNE (Unemployment)	T	43.3	51.7	56.8	62
	M	46.3	50.8	55.7	63.9
	F	40.4	52.5	57.9	60.1
RETIR (Retired)	T	12.4	17	15	14.9
	M	11.1	15	14	13.9
	F	13.5	18.7	15.8	15.8
INACT_OTH (Inactive population - Other)	T	19.5	24.5	22.6	25.4
	M	22.7	25.9	27.6	29.5
	F	17.9	23.8	20.3	23.5

## [SI-S1d] At-risk-of-poverty rate, by accommodation tenure status and by gender and selected age groups

age	sex	tenstatu	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	OWNER	8.5	9.7	8.2	8
		RENT	17.2	22.3	24	25.2
	M	OWNER	8.1	9.1	7.3	7.7
		RENT	17.2	21.1	23.6	24.3
	F	OWNER	9	10.3	9.1	8.3
		RENT	17.2	23.4	24.4	25.9
Y0_17	T	OWNER	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.7
		RENT	18.5	24.1	27	26.7
Y18_64	T	OWNER	7.6	8.6	7	7
		RENT	18	23	24.8	25.9
	M	OWNER	6.8	8.1	6	6.3
		RENT	18.7	21.9	24.6	25.2
	F	OWNER	8.3	9.1	7.9	7.6
		RENT	17.4	24	25	26.6
Y65_MAX	T	OWNER	11.9	14.7	12.2	11.2
		RENT	13.1	18.4	18.7	20.9
	M	OWNER	10.9	12.9	10.7	10.5
		RENT	10.6	13.1	14.5	17.4
	F	OWNER	13	16.5	13.9	12
		RENT	14.8	21.9	21.7	23.5

## [SI-S1e] Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

indic_il	age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009	
LI_R_MD40	TOTAL	T	4.1	5	4.9	4.6	
		M	4.1	4.8	4.9	4.8	
		F	4	5.2	5	4.5	
	Y0_17	T	3.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	
		Y18_64	T	4.3	5.5	5.5	5.3
			M	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.4
	Y65_MAX	F	4.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	
		T	4	3.8	3.3	2.5	
		M	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.4	
LI_R_MD50	TOTAL	T	7.2	9.6	9.2	9.4	
		M	7.1	9.2	8.8	9.2	
		F	7.2	10	9.6	9.6	
	Y0_17	T	6.8	8.5	8.3	8.6	
		Y18_64	T	7.5	10.1	10	10.2
			M	7.6	9.9	9.7	10
	Y65_MAX	F	7.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	
		T	6.3	8.7	7.5	7.5	
		M	5.8	6.9	6.1	6.1	
LI_R_MD70	TOTAL	T	19.8	22.8	22.8	22.6	
		M	18.6	21.1	21.4	21.3	
		F	21	24.4	24.2	23.9	
	Y0_17	T	20.8	23.5	23.9	23.2	
		Y18_64	T	18.9	21.5	21.6	21.6
			M	17.9	19.8	20.1	20
	Y65_MAX	F	19.9	23	23.1	23.1	
		T	21.8	26.4	25.6	25.2	
		M	18.1	22.4	22.5	22.3	
		F	24.9	29.9	28.3	27.9	

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

AGE	sex	incgrp	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	A_MD60	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
		B_MD60	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
		TOTAL	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
	M	A_MD60	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
		B_MD60	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
		TOTAL	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
	F	A_MD60	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
		B_MD60	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6
		TOTAL	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
Y0_17	T	A_MD60	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
		B_MD60	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
		TOTAL	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7
Y18_64	T	A_MD60	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
		B_MD60	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7
		TOTAL	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
	M	A_MD60	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
		B_MD60	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7
		TOTAL	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
	F	A_MD60	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
		B_MD60	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
		TOTAL	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Y65_MAX	T	A_MD60	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
		B_MD60	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
		TOTAL	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
	M	A_MD60	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5
		B_MD60	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6
		TOTAL	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6
	F	A_MD60	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
		B_MD60	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
		TOTAL	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4

[SI-C1] Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

indic_il	2006	2007	2008	2009
S80_S20	4.1	4.9	4.8	4.5

[SI-C2] Inequality of income distribution Gini coefficient

indic_il	2006	2007	2008	2009
GINI	26.8	30.4	30.2	29.1

## [SI-C5] At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (2005) (by age and gender)

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	15.3	13.8	13.4	13.5
	M	14.5	12.8	12.6	12.9
	F	16	14.7	14.2	14.1
Y0_17	T	15.3	12.8	12.7	12.8
Y18_64	T	15	13.9	13.8	14
	M	14.4	13	13	13.4
	F	15.6	14.8	14.5	14.5
Y65_MAX	T	16.1	14.3	12.8	12.5
	M	13.4	11.4	10.5	10.4
	F	18.4	16.8	14.9	14.5

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

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	T	25.7	24.8	24.2	24.1
	M	25.2	23.6	23.1	23.2
	F	26.2	26	25.2	25
Y0_17	T	33.8	30.4	30.6	30.5
Y18_64	T	26.8	25.5	24.9	24.8
	M	26.1	24.1	23.7	23.4
	F	27.4	26.9	26.1	26.2
Y65_MAX	T	14.2	17.4	16	16.1
	M	12.4	14.4	13.4	14.2
	F	15.7	20	18.3	17.9

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

break_il	2006	2007	2008	2009
FULLTIME	4	6.1	5.4	5.1
PARTTIME	8.5	10.1	10.8	10

## [PN-P1] At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
Y0_64	T	12.6	14.9	15.3	15.6
	M	12.3	14.3	14.7	15.2
	F	12.8	15.6	15.9	16.1
Y65_MAX	T	12.5	16.2	14.9	15
	M	10.8	13	12	12.9
	F	13.9	19	17.4	17

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

indic_il	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
R_GE65_45TO54 (Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged between 45 and 54 years)	T	0.84	0.78	0.79	0.8
	M	0.87	0.81	0.82	0.81
	F	0.82	0.76	0.77	0.78

## [PN-P3] Aggregate replacement ratio

indic_il	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
R_PN_WK (Ratio of income from pensions of persons aged between 65 and 74 years and income from work of persons aged between 50 and 59 years)	T	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.47
	M	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47
	F	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48

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

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
Y0_59	T	12.5	14.6	15.1	15.4
	M	12.3	14	14.5	14.8
	F	12.8	15.3	15.8	16
Y0_74	T	12.4	15.1	15.3	15.6
	M	12.1	14.1	14.4	14.8
	F	12.7	16	16.1	16.4
Y60_MAX	T	12.6	16.8	15.5	15.8
	M	11.5	14.2	13.4	14.5
	F	13.5	19.1	17.4	17
Y75_MAX	T	15.4	17	14.1	13.7
	M	12.1	13.5	10.1	13.6
	F	18.1	20	18.1	13.9

## [PN-S2] Relative median income ratio of elderly people (60+)

indic_il	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
R_GE60_45TO54 (Persons aged 60 years and over compared to persons aged between 45 and 54 years)	T	0.85	0.8	0.8	0.8
	M	0.87	0.83	0.83	0.82
	F	0.83	0.77	0.78	0.79

## [PN-S4] Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio

age	2006	2007	2008	2009
Y0_64	4.2	5.1	4.9	4.7
Y65_MAX	3.4	4.2	4	3.7

## [PN-S5] Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap of elderly people

age	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
Y65_MAX	T	17	18.4	16.8	16.5
	M	18.4	18.3	16.8	15.8
	F	16	18.5	16.8	16.8
Y75_MAX	T	18.7	22.9	14.8	13.9
	M	25	20.4	13.6	17.5
	F	16.4	25	14.8	13

## [SI-S6] At-risk-of-poverty rate for pensioners

wstatus	sex	2006	2007	2008	2009
RETIR (Retired)	T	12.4	17	15	14.9
	M	11.1	15	14	13.9
	F	13.5	18.7	15.8	15.8

## [PN-S7] At-risk-of-poverty rate of older people by accommodation tenure status

age	tenstatu	2006	2007	2008	2009
Y60_MAX	OWNER	11.3	14.2	11.9	11.3
	RENT	14.3	20.5	20.9	22.8
Y65_MAX	OWNER	11.9	14.7	12.2	11.2
	RENT	13.1	18.4	18.7	20.9
Y75_MAX	OWNER	16.4	17.2	13	11
	RENT	14.3	16.7	15.5	17.5

## [PN-S8] Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

indic_il	age	2006	2007	2008	2009
LI_R_MD50	Y60_MAX	6.4	9.4	8.2	8.5
	Y65_MAX	6.3	8.7	7.5	7.5
	Y75_MAX	8.1	10.6	6.6	5.7
LI_R_MD70	Y60_MAX	21.8	26.7	25.7	25.6
	Y65_MAX	21.8	26.4	25.6	25.2
	Y75_MAX	25.2	27.8	24.7	23.1

## [PN-P9] Gender differences in the at-risk-of-poverty rate of older people

hhtyp	age	2006	2007	2008	2009
A1 (Single person)	Y0_64	3.5	-2.9	0.8	1
	Y65_MAX	-9.2	-14	-11.3	-6.3

## [PN-P10] Gender differences in the relative median income ratio of older people

hhtyp	indic_il	2006	2007	2008	2009
A1 (Single person)	R_GE65_LT65 (Persons aged 65 years and over compared to persons aged less than 65 years)	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.11

## [PN-S10] Gender differences in the relative median income ratio of older people

hhtyp	indic_il	2006	2007	2008	2009
A1 (Single person)	R_GE60_LT60 (Persons aged 60 years and over compared to persons aged less than 60 years)	0.1	0.05	0.04	0.07
	R_GE75_LT75 (Persons aged 70 years and over compared to persons aged less than 75 years)	0.15	0.11	0.12	0.14

## Other indicators:

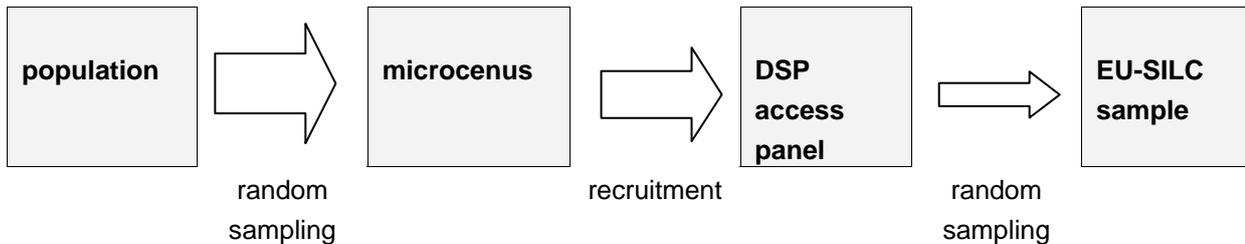
Mean equivalised income	National currency	Euros	PPS
DE	21.223	21223	

## 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)
  - o Schleswig-Holstein
  - o Hamburg
  - o Niedersachsen
  - o Bremen
  - o Nord-Rhein-Westfalen
  - o Hessen
  - o Rheinland-Pfalz
  - o Baden-Württemberg
  - o Bayern
  - o Saarland
  - o Berlin – West
  - o Brandenburg
  - o Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
  - o Sachsen
  - o Sachsen-Anhalt
  - o Thüringen
  - o Berlin-Ost
- Household type
  - o One person household
  - o Couple with children
  - o 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  $k$  ( $k=1\dots5$ ) will be a weight  $w_k$ .

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25 / 51 Suchen 125%

The sample size is then:

$$(1) n_{L,k}'' = \frac{w_k \cdot Z_k^{0,4}}{\sum_k w_k \cdot Z_k^{0,4}} \cdot n_L$$

with

$n_L$  :Sample size of the federal state L

$Z_k^{\text{const}}$  :Number of households of household type k in the population (two figures for west germany and east germany each, depending on whether land L is a western or eastern land)

$n_{L,k}''$  :Sample size for household type k in land L

$w_1 = 0,9$

$w_2 = 0,9$

$w_3 = 1,0$

$w_4 = 1,2$

$w_5 = 1,0$

The allocation of the social status of main income earner and the household net income is proportional.

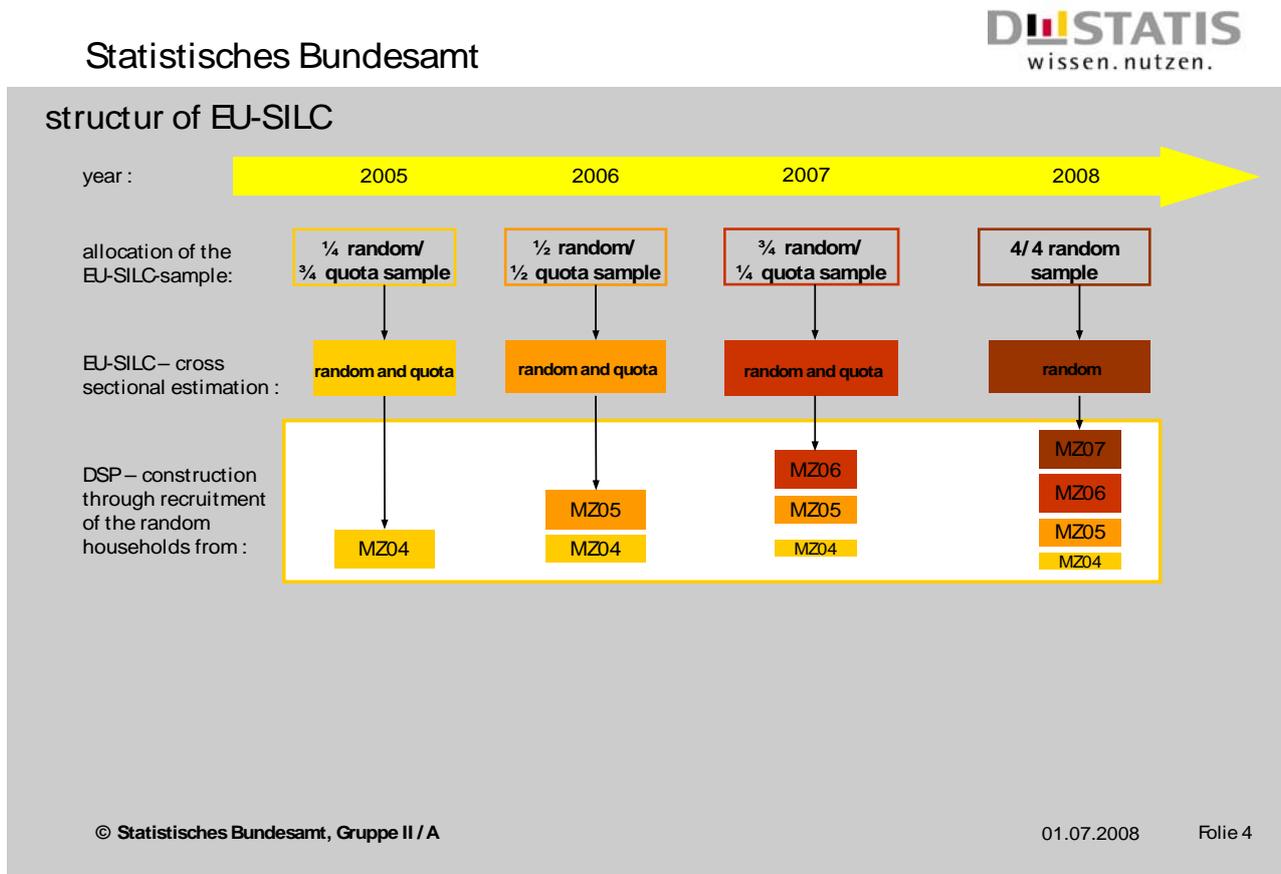
210 x 297 mm

### Sample distribution over time:

Year (Update May 2011)		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Random sample	Random Rotational group 1	-	-	-	3304	3208
	Random Rotational group 2	-	-	3582	3658	3566
	Random Rotational group 3	-	4029	4123	4166	3759
	Random Rotational group 4	4100	6168	6307	6486	6494
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:

$$t_Y$$

$$\hat{t}_Y = \hat{t}_{Y,HT} + \hat{\mathbf{B}} \cdot (\mathbf{t}_X - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{X,HT})$$

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 4<sup>th</sup> 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. As for the household weights (DB090), we used the marginal distribution of the following characteristics:

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

In comparison with wave 2007 we have deleted in 2008/2009 the extra category 'farmer household' of the characteristic 'monthly household net income'. Farmer households were subdivided into other categories of this characteristic, because a) there were few farmer households in 2008/2009 and b) this step led to a better weighting result. In addition, we have tried to consider the individual 'educational level' as well as the characteristic 'region' (eastern and western Germany), but the marginal distribution did not result in acceptable weighting factors.

For the personal weights PB040 we have changed the marginal distribution in 2008/2009 (in comparison with the wave 2007): A) 'Low' education level and 'medium' education level were grouped into one group. B) The

characteristics 'nationality' and 'federal state' (land) were deleted. The effect of the modifications is a quality improvement of the distribution of weighting factors (and as such a better weighting result).

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

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

## EU-SILC

### weighting concept of the cross-sectional files

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## basis of the weighting procedure

- weighting of each rotation group
- weighting of households and household members
- adjustment to results of microcensus
- generalized regression estimator

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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**

## 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

$\pi_k$  : 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

## method of the weighting procedure

- $\pi_k$  = 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

## 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 generalized regression estimation

## method of the weighting procedure

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

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

With

$x_k$  : vector of all possibilities 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  $t_y$  :

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{t}_y &= \hat{t}_{y,HT} + \hat{\mathbf{B}}' \cdot (\mathbf{t}_x - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{x,HT}) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 1 + (\mathbf{t}_x - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_{x,HT})' \left( \sum_{k=1}^n d_k \mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}_k' \right)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_k \right) d_k y_k \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n g_k d_k y_k = \sum_{k=1}^n w_k y_k \end{aligned}$$

## 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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## summary

- every year - weighting of the cross-sectional files
- calibration must be checked
- all requirements of eurostat must be meet

### 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, PI035: Persons in military or civil services are treated as employees in Germany. They get the code (-1) in the majority of employment variables.
- HY100G/HY100N Interest repayments on mortgage: The variable will be filled in first time in wave 2010. The collection form will be based on the questionnaire of the Household Budget Survey (EVS) 2008. The EVS questionnaire contains several detailed questions on this issue. Empirical results from former EU SILC waves show that the variable cannot be collected within the scope of one question.
- HY070G/HY070n Housing allowances: The variable does not include housing allowances (Kosten der Unterkunft) of all households receiving HARTZ VI (resp. ALG II). In 2010 we have started to ask the person in the individual questionnaire after the amount of 'Kosten der Unterkunft' as special part of 'HARTZ VI receipt'.

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)

	Total	Sub sample 1	Sub sample 2	Sub sample 3	Sub sample 4
Number of sample households: (db075 > 0)	17027	3208	3566	3759	6494
Accepted household interviews: (db135 = 1)	13087	2812	3103	3252	3920
<i>Proportion of accepted household interviews in %</i>	<i>76,9</i>	<i>87,7</i>	<i>87,0</i>	<i>86,5</i>	<i>60,4</i>

### 2.3.3.2. Unit non-Response

#### 2.3.3.3. Distribution of households

2009	Total	Sub sample 1	Sub sample 2	Sub sample 3	Sub sample 4
Number of sample households (db075 > 0)	17027	3208	3566	3759	6494
Addresses successfully contacted (db120 = 11)	14369	3028	3393	3548	4400
Addresses cannot be located (db120 = 21)	2658	180	173	211	2094
Addresses cannot be accessed (db120 = 22)	-	-	-	-	-
Address contact rate in %	84,4	94,4	95,1	94,4	67,8
Addresses successfully contacted (db120 = 11)	14369	3028	3393	3548	4400
Household questionnaire completed (db130 = 11)	13087	2812	3103	3252	3920
Household refusal to cooperate (db130 = 21)	1251	206	281	288	476
Household temporarily away (db130 = 22)	-	-	-	-	-
Household unable to respond (db130 = 23)	-	-	-	-	-
Other reasons (db130 = 24)	31	10	9	8	4
Accepted household interviews (db135 = 1)	13087	2812	3103	3252	3920
Household response rate in %	91,1	92,9	91,5	91,7	89,0
Number of persons in households with accepted interviews	28368	6108	6777	6838	8645
Household member = aged 16 and over (rb245 = 1)	23946	5250	5714	5838	7144
Household member = not eligible person (rb245 = 4)	4422	858	1063	1000	1501
Household member = aged 16 and over (rb245 = 1)	23946	5250	5714	5838	7144
Information completed from interview (rb250 = 11)	23832	5235	5688	5804	7105
Individual unable to respond (rb250 = 21)	0	1	2	5	8
Failed to return self-completed questionnaire (rb250 = 22)	14	22	30	32	98
Refusal to cooperate (rb250 = 23)	-	-	-	-	-
Person temporarily away (rb250 = 31)	1	3	2	2	8
No contact for other reasons (rb250 = 32)	-	-	-	-	-
Individual response rate in %	99,5	99,7	99,5	99,4	99,5

## 2.3.3.4. Distribution of substituted units

No substitution was made.

## 2.3.3.5. Item-non-response

Item non-response	(A)	(B)	(C)
	% of households having received an amount	% of households with missing values (before imputation)	% of households with partial information (before imputation)
HY010	99.95	0.29	40.70
HY020	99.99	0.56	47.49
HY022	97.76	0.88	47.17
HY023	97.15	2.00	34.01
HY040G	9.25	0.83	0.00
HY050G	30.76	0.00	0.15
HY060G	3.88	1.97	0.00
HY070G	1.57	0.00	0.00
HY080G	6.86	0.22	0.00
HY081G	4.71	0.32	0.00
HY090G	83.41	40.80	37.30
HY110G	0.50	9.23	0.00
HY120G	50.41	0.70	0.00
HY130G	10.85	0.21	0.00
HY140G	91.01	0.00	0.00
	% of persons 16+ having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputation)	% of persons with partial information (before imputation)
PY010G	53.03	1.28	0.52
PY020G	4.16	33.70	25.53
PY035G	53.28	1.97	0.68
PY050G	4.89	0.00	0.00
PY070G	12.34	36.88	25.73
PY080G	1.48	1.13	0.00
PY090G	7.53	1.28	0.28
PY100G	28.86	0.51	0.22
PY110G	1.43	1.17	0.00
PY120G	1.15	0.00	100.00
PY130G	2.94	1.28	0.00
PY140G	1.30	0.96	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.

2009	Total	Sub sample 1	Sub sample 2	Sub sample 3	Sub sample 4
Information completed from interview (rb250 = 11)	23832	5235	5688	5804	7105
Self-administered by respondent (rb260 = 4)	19121	4057	4432	4699	5933
Proxy interview (rb260 = 5)	4711	1178	1256	1105	1172
RB260_F = -2	-	-	-	-	-
Proportion of self-administered interviews in %	80,2	77,5	77,9	81,0	83,5

## 2.5. Interview duration

2009	Total	Sub sample 1	Sub sample 2	Sub sample 3	Sub sample 4
Accepted household interviews (db135 = 1)	13087	2812	3103	3252	3920
Mean household interview duration in minutes (hb100)	33	33	33	33	33
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)	23832	5235	5688	5804	7105
Mean individual interview duration in minutes (pb120)	30	29	30	31	32
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): 431334 minutes Sum of minutes (PB120): 726455 minutes Number of households with DB135 = 1: 13087					
Mean interview duration per household	88,5				

## 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 (2008). The same applies to taxes and social insurance contributions paid on this income. Tax repayments received in 2008 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 2008.

The lag between the income reference period and current variables is between 4 and 8 months. The total duration of data collection of the sample covered the period from April 2009 to August 2009.

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:

- Total household gross income: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Total disposable household income: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Total household disposable income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Total household disposable income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Imputed rent: In 2009, 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
- Income from rental of property or land: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Family/children-related allowances: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Social exclusion payments not elsewhere classified: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Housing allowances: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition. Exception: Treatment of households receiving HARTZ VI. See page 33.
  - Regular inter-household cash transfers received: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - 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.
  - Interest paid on mortgages: - Variable was not recorded. Variable will be delivered in wave 2010.
  - Income received by people aged under 16: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Regular taxes on wealth: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Regular inter-household transfers paid: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Tax on income and social insurance contributions: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Cash or near-cash employee income: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - Non-cash employee income: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
  - 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.
- Old-age benefits: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Survivor's benefits: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Sickness benefits: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Disability benefits: - No difference between national definition and standard EU-SILC definition.
- Education-related allowances: - No difference between national definition and 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

	HBS 'EVS 2003'		EU-SILC 2005		EU-SILC 2006		EU-SILC 2007		EU-SILC 2008		EU-SILC 2009	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Median (€ p.m.)	1.667	1.454	-	1.366	-	1.305	-	1.481	-	1.526	-	1.549
Gini coefficient	0,267	-	-	26,1	-	26,8	-	30,4	-	30,2	-	29,1
60% poverty threshold (€ p.m.)	1000	873	-	820	-	783	-	889	-	915	-	929
Poverty rate (%) after social transfers	13,6	12,6	-	12,2	-	12,5	-	15,2	-	15,2	-	15,5
A) with imputed rent, B) without imputed rent,												

Total housing costs	HBS 'EVS 2008'		EU-SILC 2008		EU-SILC 2009	
Mean	SEA Code 04	731 €*)	HH070	706 €	HH070	689 €
*) Source: Statistisches Bundesamt: Pressemitteilung Nr. 343 vom 24.09.2010/ Statistisches Bundesamt, Fachserie 15, Heft 4, Seite 43.						

## 5. Annex: Standard errors and effective sample size

Column A = standard error 2008

Column B = bottom line 95% confidence interval 2008

Column C = top line 95% confidence interval 2008

<i>LI02: At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender</i>					
age	sex	2009	A	B	C
TOTAL	T	15,5	0,11	15,47	15,53
	M	14,7	0,24	14,63	14,77
	F	16,3	0,20	16,23	16,37
Y0_17	T	15,0	0,71	14,79	15,21
Y18_24	T	21,1	0,95	20,70	21,50
	M	17,9	2,07	17,16	18,64
	F	24,4	1,74	23,55	25,25
Y18_64	T	15,8	0,18	15,74	15,86
	M	14,9	0,40	14,78	15,02
	F	16,7	0,31	16,60	16,80
Y18_MAX	T	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
Y25_49	T	14,1	0,28	14,02	14,18
	M	13,3	0,63	13,13	13,47
	F	14,8	0,48	14,66	14,94
Y50_64	T	16,7	0,71	16,46	16,94
	M	16,6	1,59	16,07	17,13
	F	16,8	1,28	16,37	17,23
Y65_MAX	T	15,0	0,48	14,86	15,14
	M	12,9	1,15	12,60	13,20
	F	17,0	0,80	16,73	17,27
<i>DE - 2008 - LI06: At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household</i>					
hhtyp	workint	2009	A	B	C
	MAXWORK	5,2	1,43	5,05	5,35
	NONEWORK	69,6	5,74	61,61	77,59
	SOMEGE05	11,8	1,39	11,47	12,13
	SOMELT05	36,5	7,46	31,05	41,95
HH_NDCH	MAXWORK	4,9	0,94	4,81	4,99
	NONEWORK	47,8	2,35	45,55	50,05
	SOMEWORK	16,3	2,03	15,64	16,96
<i>LI03: At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type</i>					
hhtyp		2009	A	B	C
A1	Single person				
A1F	Single female	29,2	1,59	28,27	30,13
A1M	Single male	29,3	2,15	28,04	30,56
A1_DCH	Single parent with dependent children	37,5	1,35	36,49	38,51
A1_GE65	One adult older than 65 years	25,3	1,32	24,63	25,97
A1_LT64	One adult younger than 64 years	31,1	1,11	30,41	31,79
A2_1DCH	Two adults with one dependent child	9,8	1,47	9,51	10,09
A2_2DCH	Two adults with two dependent children	7,7	2,69	7,29	8,11

A2_2LT65	Two adults younger than 65 years	14	1,48	13,59	14,41
A2_GE1_GE65	Two adults, at least one aged 65 years and over	10,7	1,37	10,41	10,99
A2_GE3DCH	Two adults with three or more dependent children	13,6	4,71	12,32	14,88
A_GE3	Three or more adults	6,8	8,29	5,67	7,93
A_GE3_DCH	Three or more adults with dependent children	10	3,93	9,21	10,79
HH_DCH	Households with dependent children	13	1,33	12,65	13,35
HH_NDCH	Households without dependent children	17,4	0,96	17,07	17,73
TOTAL	Total	15,5	0,91	15,22	15,78

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

age	tenstatu	sex	2009	A	B	C
		T	-	-	-	-
		M	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-
	OWNER	T	8	0,31	7,95	8,05
		M	7,7	0,51	7,62	7,78
		F	8,3	0,60	8,20	8,40
	RENT	T	25,2	0,41	24,99	25,41
		M	24,3	0,92	23,85	24,75
		F	25,9	0,69	25,54	26,26
Y0_17	TOTAL	T	-	-	-	-
	OWNER	T	7,7	1,35	7,49	7,91
	RENT	T	26,7	3,23	24,98	28,42
Y18_64	TOTAL	T	-	-	-	-
		M	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-
	OWNER	T	7	0,52	6,93	7,07
		M	6,3	0,94	6,18	6,42
		F	7,6	1,09	7,43	7,77
	RENT	T	25,9	0,50	25,64	26,16
		M	25,2	1,13	24,63	25,77
		F	26,6	1,01	26,06	27,14
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	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-
	RENT	T	22,8	-	-	-
		M	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-
Y65_MAX	TOTAL	T	-	-	-	-
		M	-	-	-	-

		F	-	-	-	-
	OWNER	T	11,2	1,34	10,90	11,50
		M	10,5	2,75	9,92	11,08
		F	12	2,73	11,34	12,66
	RENT	T	20,9	1,51	20,27	21,53
		M	17,4	3,23	16,28	18,52
		F	23,5	2,14	22,49	24,51
Y75_MAX	TOTAL	T	-	-	-	-
		M	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-
	OWNER	T	11	-	-	-
		M	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-
	RENT	T	17,5	-	-	-
		M	-	-	-	-

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

age	wstatus	sex	2009	A	B	C
	Total population	T	13,5	0,27	13,43	13,57
	POP	M	12,9	0,48	12,78	13,02
	POP	F	14,1	0,39	13,99	14,21
	EMPLOYED	T	6,8	0,68	6,71	6,89
	EMPLOYED	M	6,2	0,85	6,09	6,31
	EMPLOYED	F	7,5	1,04	7,34	7,66
	NOT_EMPLOYED	T	23,9	1,01	23,42	24,38
	NOT_EMPLOYED	M	24,7	1,41	24,00	25,40
	NOT_EMPLOYED	F	23,3	1,29	22,70	23,90
	UNEMPLOYED	T	62	1,09	60,65	63,35
	UNEMPLOYED	M	63,9	1,35	62,17	65,63
	UNEMPLOYED	F	60,1	1,65	58,12	62,08
	RETIRED	T	14,9	0,48	14,76	15,04
	RETIRED	M	13,9	0,96	13,63	14,17
	RETIRED	F	15,8	0,82	15,54	16,06
	INACTIVE_POPULATION -	T	25,4	0,28	25,26	25,54
	INACTIVE_POPULATION -	M	29,5	0,51	29,20	29,80
	INACTIVE_POPULATION -	F	23,5	0,57	23,23	23,77
Y18_64	Total population	T	14	0,39	13,89	14,11
	POP	M	13,4	0,64	13,23	13,57
	POP	F	14,5	0,52	14,35	14,65
	EMPLOYED	T	-	-	-	-
	EMPLOYED	M	-	-	-	-
	EMPLOYED	F	-	-	-	-
	NOT_EMPLOYED	T	-	-	-	-
	NOT_EMPLOYED	M	-	-	-	-
	NOT_EMPLOYED	F	-	-	-	-
	UNEMPLOYED	T	-	-	-	-
	UNEMPLOYED	M	-	-	-	-
	UNEMPLOYED	F	-	-	-	-
	RETIRED	T	-	-	-	-
	RETIRED	M	-	-	-	-
	RETIRED	F	-	-	-	-
	INACTIVE_POPULATION -	T	-	-	-	-
	INACTIVE_POPULATION -	M	-	-	-	-

	INACT_OTH		F	-	-	-	-
Y65_MAX	POP	Total population	T	-	-	-	-
	POP		M	-	-	-	-
	POP		F	-	-	-	-
	EMP	Employed	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	2009	A	B	C
A1	Single person	EUR	11151,4	-	10701,89	11600,91
		NAC	11151,4	-	-	-
		PPS	10747,6	-	-	-
A2_2CH_LT14	Two adults with two children younger than 14 years	EUR	23417,9	-	20641,50	26194,30
		NAC	23417,9	-	-	-
		PPS	22569,9	-	-	-

*DI11: Income quintile share ratio S80/S20*

2009		A	B	C
4,5		0,35	4,47	4,53

*LI11: Relative median poverty risk gap*

age	sex	2009	A	B	C
	T	21,5	1,12	21,02	21,98
	M	22,3	2,03	21,39	23,21
	F	20,8	1,24	20,28	21,32
Y0_17	T	19,8	3,48	18,42	21,18
Y18_64	T	23,8	1,73	22,98	24,62
	M	24,7	2,88	23,28	26,12
	F	23,0	1,95	22,10	23,90
Y18_MAX	T	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
Y65_MAX	T	16,5	1,79	15,91	17,09
	M	15,8	4,48	14,38	17,22
	F	16,8	2,23	16,05	17,55

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

age	sex	2009	A	B	C
	T	43,5	0,83	42,78	44,22
	M	41,4	1,44	40,21	42,59
	F	45,6	0,95	44,73	46,47
Y0_17	T	31,6	3,40	29,45	33,75

Y18_64	T	31,1	1,37	30,25	31,95
	M	28,1	2,26	26,83	29,37
	F	33,9	2,12	32,46	35,34
Y18_MAX	T	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
Y65_MAX	T	93,7	0,89	92,03	95,37
	M	92,5	2,44	87,99	97,01
	F	94,8	1,73	91,52	98,08

*LI10: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers excluding pensions*

age	sex	2009	A	B	C
	T	24,1	1,48	23,39	24,81
	M	23,2	2,64	21,98	24,42
	F	25	2,14	23,93	26,07
Y0_17	T	30,5	3,55	28,33	32,67
Y18_64	T	24,8	1,70	23,96	25,64
	M	23,4	1,91	22,51	24,29
	F	26,2	3,49	24,37	28,03
Y18_MAX	T	-	1,44	0,00	0,00
	M	-	3,66	0,00	0,00
	F	-	2,65	0,00	0,00
Y65_MAX	T	16,1	5,45	14,35	17,85
	M	14,2	15,11	9,91	18,49
	F	17,9	10,78	14,04	21,76

*DI12: Gini coefficient*

2009	A	B	C
29,1	0,60	28,75	29,45

*IW01: In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate*

age	sex	2009	A	B	C
		6,8	0,73	6,70	6,90
	M	6,2	1,22	6,05	6,35
	F	7,5	1,13	7,33	7,67
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	2009	A	B	C
R_GE60_45TO54	T	0,8	2,70	0,76	0,84

	M	0,82	6,65	0,71	0,93
	F	0,79	3,88	0,73	0,85
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	0,8	4,17	0,73	0,87

*PN25: Aggregate replacement ratio*

indic_il	sex	2009	A	B	C
R_PN_WK	T	0,47	0,61	0,46	0,48
	M	0,47	0,99	0,46	0,48
	F	0,48	1,02	0,47	0,49