

## SDG Goal 10

## Reduced inequalities

### SDG Target 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

### SDG Indicator 10.1.1

Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

### Time series

Growth rate of net equivalent income of the total population

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 04 May 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/10-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the annual growth rate of the volume of the net equivalent income of the total population.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

## 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: August 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- Before 2020: The data is derived from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) conducted by the Federal Statistical Office in cooperation with the statistical offices of the Länder. The EU-SILC-survey determines EU-wide harmonised and comparable indicators for the monitoring of poverty and social exclusion in the European Union. The basis is a consistent, for all Member States binding, methodological standard. 14,000 households consisting of 23,000 persons above the age of 16 are surveyed every year in Germany on a voluntary basis for EU-SILC. The survey is conducted annually since the year 2005. Since the survey year 2008 the EU-SILC-survey is realised as random sample. Thereby a quarter of the sample is annually exchanged by a new drawn random sample.

From 2020: The data is derived from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) conducted by the Federal Statistical Office in cooperation with the statistical offices of the Länder.

Due to the increasing demands on EU-SILC-data in terms of timeliness and provision of in-depth regional data, EU-SILC was integrated into the microcensus in the survey year 2020 with far-reaching methodological changes. With the change to a survey requiring information and an increase in the sample by more than double, the sample structure has changed considerably, which depicts the population more representatively than in the previously independently conducted survey with the national designation "Living in Europe". As a result, the data from 2020 onwards are not comparable with those of previous survey years. This is reinforced by the consequences of the Corona pandemic.

The microcensus is an inquiry directed to households, designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

The survey population includes: persons in private households and collective households at their main and secondary place of residence.

The survey population does not include: members of foreign armed forces as well as foreign diplomatic representations with their family members. Persons without a place of residence (homeless people) have no chance of being covered in the microcensus.

The net equivalent income takes into account different needs of private households according to their composition (size of the household, age of the household members) and therefore weights each household member. The weights are based on the weighting scale according to the modified scale of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The first adult in a household is assigned a weight of 1.0, every further adult and every adolescent of the age 14 and older is assigned a weight of 0.5 and every child below the age of 14 a weight of 0.3. The net household income divided by the total weight of the household yields the net equivalent income for each household member.

### 4. Accessibility of source data

- Consumer price index (incl. rates of change) – GENESIS online 61111-0001:  
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=61111-0001&bypass=true&levelindex=1&levelid=1628843307422>

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report - European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - Living in Europe (only available in German):  
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>

## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Growth rate of income of the total population} = \frac{\text{Net equivalent income}_t - \text{Net equivalent income}_{t-1}}{\text{Net equivalent income}_{t-1}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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<b>SDG Goal 10</b>	<b>Reduced inequalities</b>
<b>SDG Target 10.1</b>	<b>By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 10.1.1</b>	<b>Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Growth rate of net equivalent income of the bottom 40 per cent of the population</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 04 May 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/10-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the annual growth rate of the volume of the net equivalent income of the poorest 40 per cent of the population.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: August 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-10-01-01.pdf>
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## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Growth rate of net equivalent income of the bottom 40 per cent of the population} = \frac{\text{Net equivalent income of the bottom 40 per cent}_t - \text{Net equivalent income of the bottom 40 per cent}_{t-1}}{\text{Net equivalent income of the bottom 40 per cent}_{t-1}} \cdot 100\%$$