

<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 per capita income</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 7 December 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/10-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the growth rate of per capita income among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population.
- Disaggregation: population

### 2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: March 2022
- 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.

### 4. Access to data source

- Not available.

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Not available.

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness:  $t + 10$  months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Groth rate of per capita income} = \frac{\text{Per capita income}_t [\text{Euro}] - \text{Per capita income}_{t-1} [\text{Euro}]}{\text{Per capita income}_{t-1} [\text{Euro}]} \cdot 100 [\%]$$