

2011 Census - Population & households

Overview of variables, terms and related characteristics

28.05.2014

Contents

I. Overview of variables	4
I.1 Overview of variables in 2011 census by date of publishing	4
I.2 Overview of variables in 2011 census by terms of topics	6
II. Variables, terms and related characteristics	8
Reference date.....	8
Regional unit	8
Number of inhabitants	9
Age (five classes of years).....	10
Age (eleven classes of years).....	11
Age (yearly stages)	12
Age (five years age groups).....	13
Age (ten years age groups)	14
Age (age classes of relevance to infrastructure)	15
Age (age classes of relevance to market research)	16
Activity status.....	17
Employed population depending on place of work by out-commuters	18
Employed population depending on place of work by in-commuters	19
Occupation (areas by KldB 2010)	20
Occupation (main groups by KldB 2010)	21
Gainful activity by occupation (main classifications ISCO-08)	23
Employed people by status in employment	24
Branch of economic activity (sections)	25
Branch of economic activity (microcensus)	27
Marital status.....	28
Country of birth	29
Country of birth (groups)	31
Sex	32
Size of family nucleus	33
Size of family nucleus (in detail)	34
Size of private household	35
Size of private household (in detail).....	36
Class level.....	37
Migration experience by year of arrival	38
Migration experience by decade of arrival.....	39
Migrant background.....	40
Migrant background by duration of stay in years	41
Migrant background by selected countries	42
Migrant background by continent	43
Migrant background (countries)	44
Migrant background (by region)	46
Migrant background and experience	47
People by type of household	48
Highest professional qualification	48
Highest school-leaving qualification	50

Religion	51
Religion (in detail)	52
Type of school	53
Senior citizen status of a private household	54
Citizenship	55
Citizenship (selected countries)	56
Citizenship by continent	57
Citizenship by countries	58
Citizenship (groups)	60
Type of family nucleus (by family)	61
Type of family nucleus (by living arrangement)	63
Type of private household (by family)	65
Type of private household (by children)	67
Type of private household (by living arrangement)	74
Number of citizenships	76

I. Overview of variables

I.1 Overview of variables in 2011 census by date of publishing

Published on 31th of May 2013:

[Number of inhabitants](#)

[Sex](#)

[Age \(5 age classes\)](#)

[Age \(11 age classes\)](#)

[Marital status](#) (short)

[Citizenship](#)

[Religion](#)

[Migrant background](#)

[Migration experience by year of arrival](#) (short)

[Migrant background \(by region\)](#)

[Migrant background by duration of stay in years](#)

[Activity status](#) (short)

[Branch of economic activity \(sections\)](#) (short)

[Employed population depending on place of work by out-commuters](#)

[Employed population on place of work by in-commuters](#)

[Employed people by status in employment](#)

[Highest school-leaving qualification](#)

[Highest professional qualification](#) (short)

Detailed publication in 2014:

[Age \(yearly stages\)](#)

[Age \(five years age groups\)](#)

[Age \(ten year age groups\)](#)

[Alter \(age classes of relevance to infrastructure\)](#)

[Age \(age classes of relevance to market research\)](#)

[Marital status](#) (in detail)

[Citizenship \(groups\)](#)

[Citizenship by selected countries](#)

[Citizenship by continent](#)

[Citizenship by countries](#)

[Number of citizenships](#)

[Religion \(in detail\)](#)

[Migration experience by year of arrival](#) (in detail)

[Migrant background and experience](#)

[Migration experience by decade of arrival](#)

[Migrant background \(countries\) Migrant background by selected countries](#)

[Migrant background by continent](#)

[Country of birth \(groups\)](#)

[Country of birth](#)

[Activity status](#) (in detail)

[Branch of economic activity \(sections\)](#) (in detail)

[Branch of economic activity \(microcensus\)](#)

[Gainful activity by occupation \(main classifications ISCO-08\)](#)
[Occupation \(main groups by KldB 2010\)](#)
[Occupation \(areas by KldB 2010\)](#)
[Type of school](#)
[Class level](#)
[Highest professional qualification \(in detail\)](#)
[People by type of household](#)
[Type of private household \(by children\)](#)
[Type of private household \(by family\)](#)
[Type of private household \(by living arrangements\)](#)
[Size of private household](#)
[Size of private household \(in detail\)](#)
[Size of family nucleus](#)
[Size of family nucleus \(in detail\)](#)
[Type of family nucleus \(by family\)](#)
[Type of family nucleus \(by living arrangement\)](#)
[Senior citizen status of a private household](#)

I.2 Overview of variables in 2011 census by terms of topics

The results of the 2011 Census are broken down in terms of topics. Results from various topic areas are available for each statistical unit.

The results relating to persons refer to the areas of:

Demographie

[Number of inhabitants](#)

[Sex](#)

[Age \(5 age classes\)](#)

[Age \(11 age classes\)](#)

[Age \(yearly stages\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Age \(five years age groups\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Age \(ten year age groups\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Alter \(age classes of relevance to infrastructure\)](#)

[Age \(age classes of relevance to market research\)](#)

[Marital status](#)

[Citizenship](#)

[Citizenship \(groups\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Citizenship \(selected countries\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Citizenship by continent](#) ^{NEW}

[Citizenship by countries](#) ^{NEW}

[Number of citizenships](#) ^{NEW}

Religion

[Religion](#)

[Religion \(in detail\)](#) ^{NEW}

Migration

[Migrant background](#)

[Migrant background and experience](#) ^{NEW}

[Migration experience by year of arrival](#) ^{NEW}

[Migration experience by decade of arrival](#) ^{NEW}

[Migrant background \(by region\)](#)

[Migrant background \(countries\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Migrant background by selected countries](#) ^{NEW}

[Migrant background by continent](#) ^{NEW}

[Migrant background by duration of stay in years](#)

[Country of birth \(groups\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Country of birth](#) ^{NEW}

Occupation

[Activity status](#)

[Branch of economic activity \(sections\)](#)

[Branch of economic activity \(microcensus\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Gainful activity by occupation \(main classifications ISCO-08\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Occupation \(main groups by KldB 2010\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Occupation \(areas by KldB 2010\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Employed population depending on place of work by out-commuters](#)

[Employed population on place of work by in-commuters](#)

[Employed people by status in employment](#)

Education

[Highest school-leaving qualification](#)

[Type of school](#) ^{NEW}

[Class level](#) ^{NEW}

[Highest professional qualification](#)

Households

[People by type of household](#) ^{NEW}

[Type of private household \(by children\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Type of private household \(by family\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Type of private household \(by living arrangement\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Size of private household](#) ^{NEW}

[Size of private household \(in detail\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Type of family nucleus \(by family\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Type of family nucleus \(by living arrangement\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Size of family nucleus](#) ^{NEW}

[Size of family nucleus \(in detail\)](#) ^{NEW}

[Senior citizen status of a private household](#) ^{NEW}

II. Variables, terms and related characteristics

Reference date

The reference date of the 2011 Census is 9 May 2011. All data refer to the status on the reference day.

Regional unit

Definition

The results of the 2011 Census are broken down regionally in line with the relevant hierarchical administrative levels. The basis for this is the Official Municipality Code.

The Official Municipality Code indicates the hierarchical structure of all administrative levels.

It is allocated as a standard by the statistical offices of the Federation and the Länder.

The Official Municipality Code is structured as follows:

1st - 2nd digit	= code of the Land
3rd digit	= code of the administrative region
4th - 5th digit	= code of the administrative district or the town not attached to an administrative district
6th - 9th digit	= code of the association of municipalities
10th - 12th digit	= code of the municipality

The leading digit of the four-digit code of an association of municipalities indicates the type of municipality:

0	= municipality not belonging to an association,
5	= municipality belonging to an association
9	= area not attached to a municipality

The areas not attached to a municipality are not relevant for the 2011 Census.

Reference:

The municipality represents the smallest independent spatial-administrative local unit for which results are published in the 2011 Census. The municipalities are broken down based on intercensal updates of the official population figures. For municipalities which had a population of less than 10 000 on 31 December 2009, not all variables collected during the census were evaluated for methodological reasons (sample size too small). For municipalities with a population of at least 10 000 and larger regional units, however, the results of the sample-based household survey can also be shown.

Number of inhabitants

The item determined is the number of persons in the respective regions in Germany. These numbers involve a detailed breakdown, that is, they can be shown separately even for small municipalities.

The 2011 Census determines the number of inhabitants on a national level, in Länder and municipalities – it is the most important result of the census. Numerous legal regulations in Germany refer directly to the official number of inhabitants. It is decisive for equalisation payments between the Länder (equalisation of revenue), for the municipal financial equalisation, for the delimitation of the constituencies for elections or for the number of votes of the Länder in the Bundesrat [upper house of the German parliament].

The official numbers of inhabitants (total numbers of inhabitants of the municipalities) are calculated on the basis of the original data and are published without the modifications applied by SAFE. Consequently, at this point, minor differences may occur where users themselves add up, for example, the modified numbers of men and women in a municipality as provided by SAFE.

- [More information](#)

Age (five classes of years)

Definition

The age of the person refers to the completed year of life on 9 May 2011. This variable indicates a person's age class for reference date 9 May 2011. The ages are cited in five classes of years.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Under 18
- 2: 18 - 29
- 3: 30 - 49
- 4: 50 - 64
- 5: 65 and over

Age (eleven classes of years)

Definition

The age of the person refers to the completed year of life on 9 May 2011. This variable indicates a person's age class for reference date 9 May 2011. The ages are cited in eleven classes of years.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: Under 3
- 02: 3 - 5
- 03: 6 - 14
- 04: 15 - 17
- 05: 18 - 24
- 06: 25 - 29
- 07: 30 - 39
- 08: 40 - 49
- 09: 50 - 64
- 10: 65 - 74
- 11: 75 and over

Age (yearly stages)

Definition

The age of the person refers to the completed year of life on 9 May 2011.
Broken down into individual years of age.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

001: Under 1

002: 1 year

...

100: 99 years

101: 100 and over

Age (five years age groups)

Definition

The age of the person refers to the completed year of life on 9 May 2011. This variable indicates a person's age group for reference date 9 May 2011. The ages are cited in five years age groups.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: Under 5
- 02: 5 - 9
- 03: 10 - 14
- 04: 15 - 19
- 05: 20 - 24
- 06: 25 - 29
- 07: 30 - 34
- 08: 35 - 39
- 09: 40 - 44
- 10: 45 - 49
- 11: 50 - 54
- 12: 55 - 59
- 13: 60 - 64
- 14: 65 - 69
- 15: 70 - 74
- 16: 75 - 79
- 17: 80 - 84
- 18: 85 - 89
- 19: 90 and over

Age (ten years age groups)

Definition

The age of the person refers to the completed year of life on 9 May 2011. This variable indicates a person's age group for reference date 9 May 2011. The ages are cited in ten years age groups.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Under 10
- 2: 10 - 19
- 3: 20 - 29
- 4: 30 - 39
- 5: 40 - 49
- 6: 50 - 59
- 7: 60 - 69
- 8: 70 - 79
- 9: 80 and over

Age (age classes of relevance to infrastructure)

Definition

The age of the person refers to the completed year of life on 9 May 2011. The breakdown into age classes of relevance to infrastructure can serve as a basis for the planning of infrastructure and welfare services of all kinds and thus to establish tailored concepts for action and measures for different age classes.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: Under 3
- 02: 3 - 5
- 03: 6 - 9
- 04: 10 - 15
- 05: 16 - 18
- 06: 19 - 24
- 07: 25 - 39
- 08: 40 - 59
- 09: 60 - 66
- 10: 67 - 74
- 11: 75 and over

Age (age classes of relevance to market research)

Definition

The age of the person is the completed year of life on the reference date, 9 May 2011. The age groups of relevance to market research offer a breakdown based on the requirements and guidelines with specific population definitions. The differentiated view of the under-18s is of special significance for market research studies.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: Under 3
- 02: 3 - 6
- 03: 7 - 9
- 04: 10 - 13
- 05: 14 - 17
- 06: 18 - 19
- 07: 20 - 29
- 08: 30 - 39
- 09: 40 - 49
- 10: 50 - 59
- 11: 60 - 69
- 12: 70 - 79
- 13: 80 and over

Activity status

Definition

This variable is based on the labour force concept of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

People in employment: Under the ILO definition, a person in employment is any person of a working age from 15 years old who, in a one-week reporting period (9th to 15th May 2011), worked for at least one hour in exchange for payment or as a self-employed person or as a contributing family worker. A person who is in a formal employment relationship, but who temporarily did not exercise this during the reference period, also counts as being in employment.

Unemployed: According to the ILO definition, as stipulated in greater detail by the EU, an unemployed person is anyone of a working age from 15 years old who was not in employment in the reporting period (9th to 15th May 2011) but was actively seeking work over the four weeks preceding the survey. The volume of time of the work sought is not relevant. The person must be able to take up employment within two weeks. It is not necessary for an employment agency or a municipal job agency to be involved in the job search.

Economically inactive people: People who are neither in employment nor unemployed are classified as economically inactive.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

Published on 31st of May 2013 (short):

- 1: Total labour force
 - 11: People in employment
 - 12: Unemployed
- 2: Economically inactive people

Detailed publication in 2014:

- 1: Total labour force
 - 11: People in employment
 - 12: Unemployed
 - 121: Unemployed, previously in employment
 - 122: Unemployed, never worked before
- 2: Economically inactive people
 - 21: People below the minimum age
 - 22: Recipients of pensions/income from capital
 - 23: School pupils and students (not gainfully active)
 - 24: Homemakers
 - 25: Others

Employed population depending on place of work by out-commuters

Definition

The place of work is the place where a person's job is performed mostly or for a large part. For temporary employees, the current place of work or place of assignment is considered to be the place of work. In case of changing places of work (e.g. field staff), the employer's location is the place of work.

The place of work and place of residence of the person in employment are compared with each other by means of the main residence. Consequently, any second residence of the person concerned is not taken into account for this variable. Therefore, no distinction can be made between daily and weekend commuters.

"Internal commuters" are persons in employment whose place of work and main residence are in the same municipality but who work outside their dwelling. That comparison between municipality of main residence and municipality of place of work is also made at higher levels of aggregation of regional units (e.g. administrative district or Land levels). This means that all persons in employment are included whose main residence is within the regional unit examined (e.g. administrative district). For those people, it is examined whether their place of work is elsewhere and, consequently, if they leave the municipality of main residence to get to their place of work, irrespective of whether or not their place of work is also located within the relevant regional unit. So people commuting between administrative districts or Länder are not shown.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Persons in employment, place of work in municipality of main residence
Persons in employment whose place of work and main residence are in the same municipality.
 - 11: Internal commuters within the municipality of main residence
 - 12: Persons in employment whose place of work is mainly at home
- 2: Persons in employment commuting out of the municipality of main residence
Persons in employment whose main residence is within the regional unit and whose place of work is outside the municipality of main residence.

Employed population depending on place of work by in-commuters

Definition

The place of work is the place where a person's job is performed mostly or for a large part. For temporary employees, the current place of work or place of assignment is considered to be the place of work. In case of changing places of work (e.g. field staff), the employer's location is the place of work.

The place of work and place of residence of the person in employment are compared with each other by means of the main residence. Consequently, any second residence of the person concerned is not taken into account for this variable. Therefore, no distinction can be made between daily and weekend commuters.

"Internal commuters" are persons in employment whose place of work and main residence are in the same municipality but who work outside their dwelling. That comparison between municipality of main residence and municipality of place of work is also made at higher levels of aggregation of regional units (e.g. administrative district or Land levels). This means that all persons in employment are included whose place of work is within the regional unit examined (e.g. administrative district). For those people, it is examined whether the municipality of main residence is elsewhere and, consequently, if they leave the municipality of main residence to get to their place of work, irrespective of whether or not their municipality of main residence is also located within the relevant regional unit. So people commuting between administrative districts or Länder are not shown.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Persons in employment, place of work in municipality of main residence
Persons in employment whose place of work and main residence are in the same municipality.
 - 11: Internal commuters within the municipality of the place of work
 - 12: Persons in employment whose place of work is mainly at home
- 2: Persons in employment commuting into the municipality of the place of work
Persons in employment whose place of work is within the regional unit and whose main residence is outside the municipality of place of work.

Occupation (areas by KIdB 2010)

Definition

This variable shows the actual activity exercised by a gainfully active person aged 15 or over.

The evaluation is based on the current national occupation classification from 2010 (KIdB 2010). The occupational field (single-digit classification) is presented here.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Agriculture, forestry, horticulture
- 2: Production of raw materials, production
- 3: Construction, surveying and cartography, architecture
- 4: Natural science, geography, computer science
- 5: Transport, logistics, protection and security
- 6: Commercial services, commodity trade, distribution, hotels, tourism
- 7: Business organisation, bookkeeping, law and administration
- 8: Healthcare, Education, social work
- 9: Linguistics, literature, humanities, social sciences and economics, media, art, culture and design
- 0: Armed forces

Occupation (main groups by KIdB 2010)

Definition

This variable shows the actual activity exercised by a gainfully active person aged 15 or over.

The evaluation is based on the current national occupation classification from 2010 (KIdB 2010).

The major occupational group (two-digit classification) is presented here.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 11: Agriculture, animal production and forestry
- 12: Horticulture and floristry
- 21: Raw materials extraction and processing, manufacture and processing of glass and ceramics
- 22: Plastics production and processing, wood working and processing
- 23: Occupations in the paper and printing industry, technical media design
- 24: Metal production and processing, metal construct
- 25: Mechanical and automotive engineering
- 26: Mechatronics, energy and electrical
- 27: Occupations in technical research, development, design and production control
- 28: Textile and leather industry
- 29: Food production and processing
- 31: Construction planning, architecture and surveying
- 32: Building construction and civil engineering
- 33: (Interior) finishing occupations
- 34: Building services and supply engineering
- 41: Mathematics, biology, chemistry and physics
- 42: Geology, geography and environmental protection
- 43: Computer science, information and communication technology occupations
- 51: Transport and logistics occupations (except driving)
- 52: Drivers and transport equipment operators
- 53: Protective services
- 54: Occupations in cleaning
- 61: Occupations in buying, distribution and trading
- 62: Sales occupations
- 63: Tourism and the hotel and restaurant industry
- 71: Corporate governance and business organisation
- 72: Occupations in financial services, accounting and tax consultancy
- 73: Law and administration
- 81: Medical healthcare
- 82: Occupations in non-medical healthcare, personal hygiene and wellness, medical technology
- 83: Education, social and housekeeping, theology
- 84: Teachers and instructors
- 91: Humanities, social sciences and economics

- 92: Advertising, marketing, commercial and editorial occupations in the media
- 93: Occupations in product design, handicrafts, visual arts, musical instrument making
- 94: Performers and entertainers
- 01: Regular armed forces

Gainful activity by occupation (main classifications ISCO-08)

Definition

This variable cites the actual activity exercised by a person in employment aged 15 or over.

The current International Standard Classification of Occupations of 2008 (ISCO-08) is used for this evaluation. The main occupation group (single-digit classification level) is presented here.

The structure of ISCO-08 differs from the national occupation classification known as KldB 2010. The KldB 2010 classification accounts for specific German features, where the evaluation based on ISCO-08 facilitates international comparisons and offers a different perspective on the structure of the activities exercised. Furthermore, the evaluation based on the main ISCO-08 (single-digit) occupation group is a variable required by the EU.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Managers
- 2: Professionals
- 3: Technicians and associate professionals
- 4: Clerical support workers
- 5: Service and sales workers
- 6: Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
- 7: Craft and related trades workers
- 8: Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
- 9: Elementary occupations
- 0: Armed forces occupations

Employed people by status in employment

Definition

This variable indicates the status in employment of people in employment aged 15 or over.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

1: Salaried employees/wage earners

Salaried employees/wage earners are all people in dependent employment. These include all salaried employees, wage earners, trainees, people on military service/compulsory non-military national service, and people in sideline employment.

2: Civil servants

Civil servants are all people in public service working for the Federation, the Länder, the municipalities or other public-law bodies (including candidate and trainee civil servants) and judges. This category also includes all soldiers.

3: Self-employed people with employees

Self-employed people with employees are all people not in dependent employment who have dependent employees being paid for their work.

4: Self-employed people without employees

Self-employed people without employees are all people not in dependent employment who at most employ unpaid contributing family workers.

5: Contributing family workers

Contributing family workers are members of the family who help out regularly and predominantly in a business headed by a self-employed family member without receiving a wage or salary for this and without compulsory contributions being paid into statutory pension insurance for them.

Branch of economic activity (sections)

Definition

The economic sector refers to the nature of production or activity of the operation or a similar economic unit providing the job for a person in employment aged 15 or over.

This variable cites the economic sector broken down into four values on the basis of the current economic activity classification of 2008 (WZ 2008).

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

Published on 31th of May 2013 (short):

- 1: **Agriculture, forestry, fishing:** This value groups the following branches of economic activity: agriculture, forestry and fishing. (section A)
- 2: **Industry:** This value groups the following branches of economic activity: - mining and quarrying -manufacturing –electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply –water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities –construction. (sections B-F)
- 3: **Service branches:** This value groups the following branches of economic activity: -wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles –transportation and storage –accommodation and food service activities -information and communication –financial and insurance activities –real estate activities –professional, scientific and technical activities – administrative and support service activities –public administration and defence; compulsory social security -education –human health and social work activities –arts, entertainment and recreation –other service activities -activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use (sections G-U)

Detailed publication in 2014:

- A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B Mining and quarrying
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- F Construction
- G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- H Transportation and storage
- I Accommodation and food service activities
- J Information and communication
- K Financial and insurance activities
- L Real estate activities
- M Professional, scientific and technical activities
- N Administrative and support service activities
- O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- P Education
- Q Human health and social work activities
- R Arts, entertainment and recreation
- S Other service activities

- T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
- U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
- V Unknown

Branch of economic activity (microcensus)

Definition

The economic sector refers to the nature of production or activity of the operation or a similar economic unit providing the job for a person in employment aged 15 or over.

The variable presents the economic (sub-)sectors according to the microcensus on the basis of the current economic activity classification of 2008 (WZ 2008).

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 2: Industry
 - 2.1: Mining and Manufacturing
 - 2.2: Electricity/water supply, waste management
 - 2.3: Construction
- 3: Wholesale/retail trade, Accommodation, Transportation -
 - 3.1: Wholesale/retail trade, repair of vehicles, Accommodation and food service
 - 3.2: Transportation and storage, communication
- 4: Other service activities
 - 4.1: Financial and insurance activities
 - 4.2: Real estate activities
 - 4.3: Public administration
 - 4.4: Administrative and support service activities

Marital status

Definition

The variable shows a person's marital status. The data adhere to the definitions of the Civil Status Act and the Lifetime Partnership Act.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

Published on 31th of May 2013 (short):

- 1: Single
- 2: Married/party to a civil union
- 3: Widowed/civil partner deceased
Including the variables "Civil union dissolved by death" and "Civil union dissolved by declaration of death".
- 4: Divorced/civil union annulled
Including the variable "Marriage annulled".
- 5: No data
Including the variable "Unknown" from the population register

Detailed publication in 2014:

- 1: Single
- 2: Married
- 3: Widowed
- 4: Divorced
Including the variable "Marriage annulled".
- 5: Party to a civil union
- 6: Civil partner deceased
Including the variables "Civil union dissolved by death" and "Civil union dissolved by declaration of death".
- 7: Civil union annulled
- 8: No data
Including the variable "Unknown" from the population register.

Country of birth

Definition

This variable indicates the person's country of birth. Persons born until 2nd of August 1945 in the former German eastern territories within the German borders of 1937 are not counted as born in other countries but are allocated the German country code. If the place of birth is not within those borders, the current country code is allocated. Places of birth located in states no longer existing in that form, such as the Soviet Union or Yugoslavia, are allocated to the relevant countries existing today where possible. If no clear allocation is possible, the last existing country is shown.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

000	Germany	157	Sweden
120	Yugoslavia	158	Switzerland
121	Albania	159	Soviet Union
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	160	Russian Federation
123	Andorra	161	Spain
124	Belgium	162	Czechoslovakia
125	Bulgaria	163	Turkey
126	Denmark	164	Czech Republic
127	Estonia	165	Hungary
128	Finland	166	Ukraine
129	France	167	Holy See (Vatican City State)
130	Croatia	168	United Kingdom
131	Slovenia	169	Belarus
132	Serbia and Montenegro	170	Serbia
133	Serbia	181	Cyprus
134	Greece	221	Algeria
135	Ireland	223	Angola
136	Iceland	224	Eritrea
137	Italy	225	Ethiopia
138	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	226	Lesotho
139	Latvia	227	Botswana
140	Montenegro	229	Benin
141	Liechtenstein	230	Djibouti
142	Lithuania	231	Côte D'Ivoire
143	Luxembourg	232	Nigeria
144	Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	233	Zimbabwe
145	Malta	236	Gabon
146	Moldova, Republic of	237	Gambia
147	Monaco	238	Ghana
148	Netherlands	239	Mauritania
149	Norway	242	Cape Verde
150	Kosovo	243	Kenya
151	Austria	244	Comoros
152	Poland	245	Congo
153	Portugal	246	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the
154	Romania	247	Liberia
155	Slovakia	248	Libya
156	San Marino	249	Madagascar

251	Mali	424	Bahrain
252	Morocco	425	Azerbaijan
253	Mauritius	426	Bhutan
254	Mozambique	427	Myanmar
255	Niger	429	Brunei Darussalam
256	Malawi	430	Georgia
257	Zambia	431	Sri Lanka
258	Burkina Faso	432	Viet Nam
259	Guinea-Bissau	434	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
261	Guinea	436	India
262	Cameroon	437	Indonesia
263	South Africa	438	Iraq
265	Rwanda	439	Iran, Islamic Republic of
267	Namibia	441	Israel
268	Sao Tome and Principe	442	Japan
269	Senegal	444	Kazakhstan
271	Seychelles	445	Jordan
272	Sierra Leone	446	Cambodia
273	Somalia	447	Qatar
274	Equatorial Guinea	448	Kuwait
276	Sudan	449	Lao People's Democratic Republic
281	Swaziland	450	Kyrgyzstan
282	Tanzania, United Republic of	451	Lebanon
283	Togo	454	Maldives
284	Chad	456	Oman
285	Tunisia	457	Mongolia
286	Uganda	458	Nepal
287	Egypt	460	Bangladesh
289	Central African Republic	461	Pakistan
291	Burundi	462	Philippines
320	Antigua and Barbuda	465	Taiwan, Province of China
322	Barbados	467	Korea, Republic of
323	Argentina	469	United Arab Emirates
324	Bahamas	470	Tajikistan
326	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	471	Turkmenistan
327	Brazil	472	Saudi Arabia
328	Guyana	474	Singapore
330	Belize	475	Syrian Arab Republic
332	Chile	476	Thailand
333	Dominica	477	Uzbekistan
334	Costa Rica	479	China
335	Dominican Republic	482	Malaysia
336	Ecuador	483	Timor-Leste
337	El Salvador	499	Other Asia
340	Grenada	523	Australia
345	Guatemala	524	Solomon Islands
346	Haiti	526	Fiji
347	Honduras	527	Cook Islands
348	Canada	530	Kiribati
349	Colombia	531	Nauru
351	Cuba	532	Vanuatu
353	Mexico	533	Niue
354	Nicaragua	536	New Zealand
355	Jamaica	537	Palau
357	Panama	538	Papua New Guinea
359	Paraguay	540	Tuvalu
361	Peru	541	Tonga
364	Suriname	543	Samoa
365	Uruguay	544	Marshall Islands
366	Saint Lucia	545	Micronesia, Federated States of
367	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	997	Stateless
368	United States	998	Uncertain
369	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	999	Not stated
370	Saint Kitts and Nevis		
371	Trinidad and Tobago		
421	Yemen		
422	Armenia		
423	Afghanistan		

Country of birth (groups)

Definition

This variable indicates the person's country of birth. Persons born until 2nd of August 1945 in the former German eastern territories within the German borders of 1937 are not counted as born in other countries but are allocated the German country code. If the place of birth is not within those borders, the current country code is allocated. Places of birth located in states no longer existing in that form, such as the Soviet Union or Yugoslavia, are allocated to the relevant countries existing today where possible. If no clear allocation is possible, the last existing country is shown.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

1: Germany

2: Abroad

21: EU27 country

"EU27 country" is the European Union of 27 member states as it existed on the reference date, 9 May 2011. This category also includes the former "Czechoslovakia".

22: Rest of Europe

"Rest of Europe" contains inter alia the Russian Federation and Turkey and also the former states "Yugoslavia (all Yugoslavia)", "Yugoslavia, Federal Republic", "Serbia and Montenegro", "Serbia (including Kosovo)".

23: Rest of world

"Rest of world" contains all other countries. It also includes the former "Soviet Union".

24: Other

Contains "Stateless", "Unclear" and "No data".

Sex

Definition

This variable shows a person's gender. The possible variables are "Male" and "Female". No further variables are envisaged, since this corresponds to the data held by the registration offices on the reference date, 9 May 2011.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Male
- 2: Female

Size of family nucleus

Definition

This variable gives the number of people living in a family nucleus.

A family nucleus consists of two or more people belonging to the same private household and comprises the head of the private household (i.e. a central person in the private household stipulated according to age, marital status and gender) plus at least one further person, e.g. the head of the household's partner or child. This family concept restricts relationships between ancestors and descendants to direct relationships (of the first degree), i.e. to relationships between parents and children.

A private household consists of at least one person. The "concept of cohabitation" is applied. All people living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residential status (main/second residence), are regarded as members of the same private household, so that there is one private household per occupied dwelling. People in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters are not included here, only people who can be shown to be managing their own household. One person in the private household is designated the head of the household, i.e. a central person in the private household determined by age, marital status and gender. The type of household and the position of further people in the private household are determined in relation to this person.

Statistical unit: family

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: 2 persons
- 2: 3 persons
- 3: 4 persons
- 4: 5 persons
- 5: 6 or more persons

Size of family nucleus (in detail)

Definition

This variable indicates the number of persons living in a family nucleus. A family nucleus consists of two or more persons belonging to the same private household and is composed of the household reference person, the reference person's partner and/or the child(ren) of the reference person and/or of the reference person's partner. This family concept restricts the relationships between ancestors and descendants to direct (first-degree) relationships, i.e. to relationships between parents and children. A household consists of at least one person. The underlying concept is the "concept of living together". All persons living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residence status (main/second residence), are considered members of the same household, so that there is one household per inhabited dwelling. A household is considered as a private household if it consists only of persons keeping house themselves. Persons in collective or institutional households are not included. One of the persons of a private household is defined to be the reference person. Based on that person, the household type and the status of the other persons in the private household are determined.

Statistical unit: family

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: 2 persons
- 02: 3 persons
- 03: 4 persons
- 04: 5 persons
- 05: 6 persons
- 06: 7 persons
- 07: 8 persons
- 08: 9 persons
- 09: 10 persons
- 10: 11 and more persons

Size of private household

Definition

This variable gives the number of people living in a private household. A private household consists of at least one person. The "concept of cohabitation" is applied. All people living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residential status (main/second residence), are regarded as members of the same private household, so that there is one private household per occupied dwelling. People in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters are not included here, only people who can be shown to be managing their own household. One person in the private household is designated the head of the household, i.e. a central person in the private household determined by age, marital status and gender. The type of household and the position of further people in the private household are determined in relation to this person.

Statistical unit: household

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: 1 person
- 2: 2 people
- 3: 3 people
- 4: 4 people
- 5: 5 people
- 6: 6 or more people

Size of private household (in detail)

Definition

This variable indicates the number of persons living in a private household. A household consists of at least one person. The underlying concept is the "concept of living together". All persons living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residence status (main/second residence), are considered members of the same household, so that there is one household per inhabited dwelling. A household is considered as a private household if it consists only of persons keeping house themselves. Persons in collective or institutional households are not included. One of the persons of a private household is defined to be the reference person. Based on that person, the household type and the status of the other persons in the household are determined.

Statistical unit: household

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: 2 persons
- 02: 3 persons
- 03: 4 persons
- 04: 5 persons
- 05: 6 persons
- 06: 7 persons
- 07: 8 persons
- 08: 9 persons
- 09: 10 persons
- 10: 11 and more persons

Class level

Definition

This value shows the class level attended by people who were pupils at a general-education school during the reporting period (9 - 15 May 2011).

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Class 1 to 4
- 2: Class 5 to 9 or 10 (lower secondary level)
- 3: Class 11 to 13 (upper secondary level)

Migration experience by year of arrival

Definition

This variable cites the period in which people with migration experience arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany. The variable is broken down into four values.

People with migration experience are all foreigners and Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

Published on 31th of May 2013 (short):

- 1: 1956 - 1989
- 2: 1990 - 1999
- 3: 2000 - 2011
- 4: Unknown

Detailed publication in 2014:

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| 02: 1956 | 22: 1976 | 42: 1996 |
| 03: 1957 | 23: 1977 | 43: 1997 |
| 04: 1958 | 24: 1978 | 44: 1998 |
| 05: 1959 | 25: 1979 | 45: 1999 |
| 06: 1960 | 26: 1980 | 46: 2000 |
| 07: 1961 | 27: 1981 | 47: 2001 |
| 08: 1962 | 28: 1982 | 48: 2002 |
| 09: 1963 | 29: 1983 | 49: 2003 |
| 10: 1964 | 30: 1984 | 50: 2004 |
| 11: 1965 | 31: 1985 | 51: 2005 |
| 12: 1966 | 32: 1986 | 52: 2006 |
| 13: 1967 | 33: 1987 | 53: 2007 |
| 14: 1968 | 34: 1988 | 54: 2008 |
| 15: 1969 | 35: 1989 | 55: 2009 |
| 16: 1970 | 36: 1990 | 56: 2010 |
| 17: 1971 | 37: 1991 | 57: 2011 |
| 18: 1972 | 38: 1992 | 58: Unknown |
| 19: 1973 | 39: 1993 | |
| 20: 1974 | 40: 1994 | |
| 21: 1975 | 41: 1995 | |

Migration experience by decade of arrival

Definition

This variable shows the decade in which people with migration experience arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany.

People with migration experience are all foreigners and Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: 1956 - 1959
- 2: 1960 - 1969
- 3: 1970 - 1979
- 4: 1980 - 1989
- 5: 1990 - 1999
- 6: 2000 - 2011
- 7: Unknown

Migrant background

Definition

This variable shows whether a person has a migrant background or not.

People with a migrant background are all foreigners who have immigrated or not immigrated and all Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955 and all Germans with at least one parent who has immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Persons without a migrant background
- 2: Persons with a migrant background

Migrant background by duration of stay in years

Definition

This value shows the duration of residence in the Federal Republic of Germany for people with a migrant background.

“People with a migrant background” includes all foreigners who have immigrated or not immigrated and all Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955 and all Germans with at least one parent who has immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Under 5 years
- 2: 5 - 9
- 3: 10 - 14
- 4: 15 - 19
- 5: 20 years or more
- 6: Unknown

Migrant background by selected countries

Definition

This variable shows the country of origin for people with a migrant background, broken down by the countries most frequently represented across the whole of the Federal Republic of Germany.

People with a migrant background are all foreigners who have immigrated or not immigrated and all Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955 and all Germans with at least one parent who has immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 02: Greece
- 03: Italy
- 04: Kazakhstan
- 05: Croatia
- 06: Netherlands
- 07: Austria
- 08: Poland
- 09: Romania
- 10: Russian Federation
- 11: Turkey
- 12: Ukraine
- 13: Other (Contains all other states.)
- 14: Unknown foreign country (Contains stateless people lacking arrival data, people of unclear citizenship lacking arrival data and people without foreign citizenship arriving from "Rest of world" and "Unknown".)

Migrant background by continent

Definition

This variable cites the country of origin broken down by continent for people with a migrant background.

People with a migrant background are all foreigners who have immigrated or not immigrated and all Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955 and all Germans with at least one parent who has immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Europe
 - 11: EU27-country ("EU27 country" is the European Union of 27 member states as it existed on the reference date, 9 May 2011.)
 - 12: Rest of Europe: Contains inter alia the Russian Federation and Turkey
- 2: Africa
- 3: North America
- 4: South America
- 5: Asia
- 6: Australia and Oceania
- 7: Other (Contains stateless people lacking arrival data, people of unclear citizenship lacking arrival data and people without foreign citizenship arriving from "Rest of world" and "Unknown".)

Migrant background (countries)

Definition

This variable shows the country of origin for people with a migrant background. People with a migrant background are all foreigners who have immigrated or not immigrated and all Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955 and all Germans with at least one parent who has immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

Rest of the world: This category includes the former Soviet Union.

Other EU27 country: Other EU27 country also includes persons whose citizenship is allocated to former Czechoslovakia.

Other European countries: Other European countries also includes persons whose citizenship is allocated to one of the following states: Yugoslavia (total Yugoslavia), Yugoslavia, Federal Republic, Serbia and Montenegro, Serbia (including Kosovo).

Unknown foreign country: Contains stateless persons without information on immigration, persons with uncertain citizenship and without information on immigration as well as persons without foreign citizenship and with "rest of the world" indicated as information on immigration.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

121	Albania	158	Switzerland
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	160	Russian Federation
123	Andorra	161	Spain
124	Belgium	163	Turkey
125	Bulgaria	164	Czech Republic
126	Denmark	165	Hungary
127	Estonia	166	Ukraine
128	Finland	167	Holy See (Vatican City State)
129	France	168	United Kingdom
130	Croatia	169	Belarus
131	Slovenia	170	Serbia
134	Greece	181	Cyprus
135	Ireland	221	Algeria
136	Iceland	232	Nigeria
137	Italy	238	Ghana
139	Latvia	248	Libya
140	Montenegro	252	Morocco
141	Liechtenstein	285	Tunisia
142	Lithuania	287	Egypt
143	Luxembourg	327	Brazil
144	Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	348	Canada
145	Malta	368	United States
146	Moldova, Republic of	422	Armenia
147	Monaco	423	Afghanistan
148	Netherlands	425	Azerbaijan
149	Norway	430	Georgia
150	Kosovo	431	Sri Lanka
151	Austria	432	Viet Nam
152	Poland	436	India
153	Portugal	437	Indonesia
154	Romania	438	Iraq
155	Slovakia	439	Iran, Islamic Republic of
156	San Marino	441	Israel
157	Sweden	442	Japan

444 Kazakhstan
445 Jordan
450 Kyrgyzstan
451 Lebanon
461 Pakistan
462 Philippines
467 Korea, Republic of
470 Tajikistan
471 Turkmenistan
475 Syrian Arab Republic
476 Thailand
477 Uzbekistan
479 China
523 Australia
600 Other African countries
601 Central America and Caribbean
602 Other South American countries
603 Other Middle East countries
604 Other countries of South and Asia
605 New Zealand and Oceania
606 Rest of the world
607 Other EU27 country
608 Other European countries
996 Unknown foreign country

Migrant background (by region)

Definition

This variable shows the country of origin for people with a migrant background. The variable is broken down into four values.

People with a migrant background are all foreigners who have immigrated or not immigrated and all Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955 and all Germans with at least one parent who has immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

“EU27 country” is the European Union of 27 member states as it existed on the reference date, 9 May 2011.

“Rest of Europe” contains inter alia the Russian Federation and Turkey.

“Unknown foreign country” contains stateless people lacking arrival data, people of unclear citizenship lacking arrival data and people without foreign citizenship arriving from “Rest of world” and “Unknown”.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: EU27 country
- 2: Rest of Europe
- 3: Rest of the world
- 4: Unknown foreign country

Migrant background and experience

Definition

This variable shows whether a person has a migrant background or not.

People with a migrant background are all foreigners who have immigrated or not immigrated and all Germans who have immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955 and all Germans with at least one parent who has immigrated to the present-day territory of the Federal Republic of Germany since 1955.

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship.

In the case of a migrant background, this is classified in greater detail.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

1: People without a migrant background

2: People with a migrant background

21: Foreigners

Foreigners are people who do not possess German citizenship. Also includes stateless people and people with unclear citizenship or a lack of information on citizenship.

211: Foreigners with their own migration experience

Foreigners with their own migration experience are people not born in Germany and thus who moved to Germany.

212: Foreigners without their own migration experience

Foreigners without their own migration experience are people born in Germany and thus who did not move to Germany.

22: Germans with a migrant background

Germans are people who possess at least German citizenship.

221: Germans with their own migration experience

Germans with their own migration experience are people not born in Germany and thus who moved to Germany.

222: Germans without their own migration experience

Germans without their own migration experience are people born in Germany and thus who did not move to Germany.

2221: Germans with a migrant background on both sides

Germans with a migrant background on both sides are people both of whose parents immigrated to the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany after 1955.

2222: Germans with a migrant background on one side

Germans with a migrant background on one side are people one of whose parents immigrated to the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany after 1955.

People by type of household

Definition

The variable "People by type of household" distinguishes between people living in private households and people living in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters.

A distinction must also be made between special facilities and non-special facilities: special facilities are collective, institutional and emergency accommodation, residential homes and similar accommodation, which generally serve the longer-term accommodation and provision for people with a specific accommodation need (e.g. student halls of residence, old people's homes).

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Person in a private household
 - 11: Person in a private household (not a special facility)
 - 12: Person in a private household in a special facility
- 2: Person in collective/institutional accommodation [-> Overview](#)

Highest professional qualification

Definition

This variable shows the highest professional qualification held by a person aged 15 or over.

The value "No professional qualification" lists not only all those who do not (yet) have a professional qualification, but also all those who have taken a pre-vocational training year. It also includes people who only have semi-skilled training or a professional internship born in or since 1954.

The value "Qualification with minimum vocational training of one year" also includes people who have taken a training course for the intermediate service level in public administration. It also includes people who only have semi-skilled training or a professional internship born before 1954.

It also includes people with a master craftsman's/technician's training or with a qualification from a healthcare school and people with a qualification from a specialised academy or a college of advanced vocational studies.

People who have a qualification from a school of engineering or a college of public administration are also listed under the value "Qualification from a university of applied sciences".

The value "Certificate from a specialised technical college" also includes people with a master craftsman's/technician's training or with a qualification from a healthcare school.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

Published on 31th of May 2013 (short):

- 1: No professional qualification
- 2: Qualification with minimum vocational training of one year
- 3: Qualification from a university of applied sciences/university degree

Detailed publication in 2014:

- 1: No professional qualification
- 2: Apprenticeship, vocational training in the dual system
- 3: Certificate from a specialised technical college
- 4: Qualification from a specialised academy or a college of advanced vocational studies
- 5: Qualification from a university of applied sciences
- 6: University degree
- 7: Doctorate

Highest school-leaving qualification

Definition

This value shows the highest qualification from general school education held by a person aged 15 or over.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Without or yet to obtain a school-leaving certificate
Incl. qualification after a maximum seven years' schooling
(especially qualifications obtained abroad).
 - 1.1: No school qualification
 - 1.2: Still in school education
- 2: Lower secondary school leaving certificate/primary school leaving certificate
- 3: Intermediate school leaving certificate and upper secondary level
 - 3.1: Intermediate school leaving certificate or equivalent certificate
 - 3.2: Pupils in upper secondary level
- 4: Entrance qualification for studies at Fachhochschule
- 5: General higher education entrance qualification/subject-restricted higher education entrance qualification (Abitur)

Religion

Definition

This variable shows the membership of a public-law religious society.

Under the breakdown by religion, "Other, none, no data" collates all people who belong to a public-law religious society other than the Roman Catholic or the Evangelical Church. Furthermore, this includes all people who do not belong to a public-law religious society or about whom no data on membership of a public-law religious society is available.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Roman Catholic Church (public-law)
- 2: Evangelical Church (public-law)
- 3: Other, none, no data

Religion (in detail)

Definition

This variable shows the membership of a public-law religious society.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Roman Catholic Church
- 2: Evangelical Church
- 3: Evangelical Free Churches
- 4: Orthodox churches
- 5: Jewish communities
- 6: Others (In the breakdown by religion, "Others" collates all people who belong to a different public-law religious society than those cited above.)
- 7: Not a member of a public-law religious society

Type of school

Definition

This variable shows the type of school attended by people who were pupils at a general school in the reference period (9 to 15 May 2011).

Under "other school", all school types are grouped which do not fall under categories one to five, such as Waldorf school.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Primary school
- 2: Lower secondary school
- 3: Intermediate school
- 4: Grammar school
- 5: Comprehensive school
- 6: Other school

Senior citizen status of a private household

Definition

The household structure of all private households is represented, depending on the age of the people living in the private household. People who had reached their 65th birthday on or before the reference date, 9 May 2011, are regarded as senior citizens.

Statistical unit: household

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Households consisting exclusively of senior citizens
- 2: Households consisting of senior citizens and younger people
- 3: Households not including senior citizens

Citizenship

Definition

This variable distinguishes between people with German and non-German citizenship. People with German citizenship are regarded as Germans irrespective of the existence of additional citizenships.

"Abroad" contains all other citizenships. It also includes the former states "Soviet Union", "Yugoslavia (all Yugoslavia)", "Yugoslavia, Federal Republic", "Serbia and Montenegro", "Serbia (including Kosovo)" and also "Stateless", "Unclear" and "No data".

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Germany
- 2: Abroad

Citizenship (selected countries)

Definition

This variable shows what citizenship a person has, with the most frequent citizenships found in Germany being cited separately. People with German citizenship are regarded as Germans irrespective of the existence of additional citizenships. People with citizenship of an EU state and a further citizenship are assigned to the EU citizenship. People with two non-EU citizenships are assigned to one of these citizenships on the basis of certain criteria.

"Other" contains all other citizenships and also "Czechoslovakia", "Yugoslavia (all Yugoslavia)", "Yugoslavia, Federal Republic", "Serbia and Montenegro", "Serbia (including Kosovo)", "Soviet Union", "Stateless", "Unclear" and "No data".

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 01: Germany
- 02: Bosnia and Herzegovina
- 03: Greece
- 04: Italy
- 05: Kazakhstan
- 06: Croatia
- 07: Netherlands
- 08: Austria
- 09: Poland
- 10: Romania
- 11: Russian Federation
- 12: Turkey
- 13: Ukraine
- 14: Other

Citizenship by continent

Definition

This variable shows a person's citizenship, broken down by continent. People with German citizenship are regarded as Germans irrespective of the existence of additional citizenships. People with citizenship of an EU state and a further citizenship are assigned to the EU citizenship. People with two non-EU citizenships are assigned to one of these citizenships on the basis of certain criteria.

"Europe" contains inter alia the Russian Federation and Turkey as well as the former states "Czechoslovakia", "Yugoslavia (all Yugoslavia)", "Yugoslavia, Federal Republic", "Serbia and Montenegro" and "Serbia (including Kosovo)".

"Other" contains "Stateless", "Unclear" and "No data". This category also contains the former "Soviet Union".

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Europe
- 2: Africa
- 3: North America
- 4: South America
- 5: Asia
- 6: Australia and Oceania
- 7: Other

Citizenship by countries

Definition

This variable shows what citizenship a person has. People with German citizenship are regarded as Germans irrespective of the existence of additional citizenships. People with citizenship of an EU state and a further citizenship are assigned to the EU citizenship. People with two non-EU citizenships are assigned to one of these citizenships on the basis of certain criteria.

“Other EU27 country” is the European Union of 27 member states as it existed on the reference date, 9 May 2011. It also includes persons whose citizenship is allocated to former Czechoslovakia.

“Other European countries” also includes persons whose citizenship is allocated to one of the following states: Yugoslavia (total Yugoslavia), Yugoslavia, Federal Republic, Serbia and Montenegro, Serbia (including Kosovo)

“Rest of the world”: This category includes the former Soviet Union.

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

000	Germany	163	Turkey
121	Albania	164	Czech Republic
122	Bosnia and Herzegovina	165	Hungary
123	Andorra	166	Ukraine
124	Belgium	167	Holy See (Vatican City State)
125	Bulgaria	168	United Kingdom
126	Denmark	169	Belarus
127	Estonia	170	Serbia
128	Finland	181	Cyprus
129	France	221	Algeria
130	Croatia	223	Angola
131	Slovenia	224	Eritrea
134	Greece	225	Ethiopia
135	Ireland	226	Lesotho
136	Iceland	227	Botswana
137	Italy	229	Benin
139	Latvia	230	Djibouti
140	Montenegro	231	Côte D'Ivoire
141	Liechtenstein	232	Nigeria
142	Lithuania	233	Zimbabwe
143	Luxembourg	236	Gabon
144	Macedonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of	237	Gambia
145	Malta	238	Ghana
146	Moldova, Republic of	239	Mauritania
147	Monaco	242	Cape Verde
148	Netherlands	243	Kenya
149	Norway	244	Comoros
150	Kosovo	245	Congo
151	Austria	246	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the
152	Poland	247	Liberia
153	Portugal	248	Libya
154	Romania	249	Madagascar
155	Slovakia	251	Mali
156	San Marino	252	Morocco
157	Sweden	253	Mauritius
158	Switzerland	254	Mozambique
160	Russian Federation	255	Niger
161	Spain	256	Malawi

257	Zambia	431	Sri Lanka
258	Burkina Faso	432	Viet Nam
259	Guinea-Bissau	434	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
261	Guinea	436	India
262	Cameroon	437	Indonesia
263	South Africa	438	Iraq
265	Rwanda	439	Iran, Islamic Republic of
267	Namibia	441	Israel
268	Sao Tome and Principe	442	Japan
269	Senegal	444	Kazakhstan
271	Seychelles	445	Jordan
272	Sierra Leone	446	Cambodia
273	Somalia	447	Qatar
274	Equatorial Guinea	448	Kuwait
276	Sudan	449	Lao People's Democratic Republic
281	Swaziland	450	Kyrgyzstan
282	Tanzania, United Republic of	451	Lebanon
283	Togo	454	Maldives
284	Chad	456	Oman
285	Tunisia	457	Mongolia
286	Uganda	458	Nepal
287	Egypt	460	Bangladesh
289	Central African Republic	461	Pakistan
291	Burundi	462	Philippines
320	Antigua and Barbuda	465	Taiwan, Province of China
322	Barbados	467	Korea, Republic of
323	Argentina	469	United Arab Emirates
324	Bahamas	470	Tajikistan
326	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	471	Turkmenistan
327	Brazil	472	Saudi Arabia
328	Guyana	474	Singapore
330	Belize	475	Syrian Arab Republic
332	Chile	476	Thailand
333	Dominica	477	Uzbekistan
334	Costa Rica	479	China
335	Dominican Republic	482	Malaysia
336	Ecuador	483	Timor-Leste
337	El Salvador	499	Other Asia
340	Grenada	523	Australia
345	Guatemala	524	Solomon Islands
346	Haiti	526	Fiji
347	Honduras	527	Cook Islands
348	Canada	530	Kiribati
349	Colombia	531	Nauru
351	Cuba	532	Vanuatu
353	Mexico	533	Niue
354	Nicaragua	536	New Zealand
355	Jamaica	537	Palau
357	Panama	538	Papua New Guinea
359	Paraguay	540	Tuvalu
361	Peru	541	Tonga
364	Suriname	543	Samoa
365	Uruguay	544	Marshall Islands
366	Saint Lucia	545	Micronesia, Federated States of
367	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	600	Other EU27 country
368	United States	601	Other European countries
369	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	602	Other African countries
370	Saint Kitts and Nevis	603	Other Central America and the Caribbean countries
371	Trinidad and Tobago	604	Other South American countries
421	Yemen	605	Other Middle Eastern countries
422	Armenia	606	Other South and East Asian countries
423	Afghanistan	606	Other South and East Asian countries
424	Bahrain	607	Other New Zealand, Oceania
425	Azerbaijan	608	Rest of the world
426	Bhutan	997	Stateless
427	Myanmar	998	Uncertain citizenship
429	Brunei Darussalam	999	Not specified
430	Georgia		

Citizenship (groups)

Definition

This variable shows what citizenship a person has. People with German citizenship are regarded as Germans irrespective of the existence of additional citizenships. People with citizenship of an EU state and a further citizenship are assigned to the EU citizenship. People with two non-EU citizenships are assigned to one of these citizenships on the basis of certain criteria.

"EU27 country" is the European Union of 27 member states as it existed on the reference date, 9 May 2011. This category also includes the former "Czechoslovakia".

"Rest of Europe" contains inter alia the Russian Federation and Turkey and also the former states "Yugoslavia (all Yugoslavia)", "Yugoslavia, Federal Republic", "Serbia and Montenegro", "Serbia (including Kosovo)".

"Rest of world" contains all other citizenships. It also includes the former "Soviet Union".

"Other" contains "Stateless", "Unclear" and "No data".

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Germany
- 2: Abroad (contains "Stateless" and "Unclear")
 - 21: EU27 country
 - 22: Rest of Europe
 - 23: Rest of world
 - 24: Other

Type of family nucleus (by family)

Definition

This variable describes the constellation in which people belonging to a family nucleus cohabit, with the focus on the existence of children in the family nucleus.

A family nucleus consists of two or more people belonging to the same private household and comprises the head of the private household (i.e. a central person in the private household stipulated according to age, marital status and gender) plus at least one further person, e.g. the head of the household's partner or child. This family concept restricts relationships between ancestors and descendants to direct relationships (of the first degree), i.e. to relationships between parents and children.

A private household consists of at least one person. The "concept of cohabitation" is applied. All people living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residential status (main/second residence), are regarded as members of the same private household, so that there is one private household per occupied dwelling. People in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters are not included here, only people who can be shown to be managing their own household. One person in the private household is designated the head of the household, i.e. a central person in the private household determined by age, marital status and gender. The type of household and the position of further people in the private household are determined in relation to this person.

The term "Couple" includes couples in a marriage, couples in a registered civil union and unmarried couples living together in a private household. A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.

"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.

A single mother or a single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

Statistical unit: family

Variable is structured as follows

1: Couples without children

(The term "Couple" includes couples in a marriage, couples in a registered civil union and unmarried couples living together in a private household. A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.)

"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.)

2: Couples with children

(The term "Couple" includes couples in a marriage, couples in a registered civil union and unmarried couples living together in a private household. A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.

"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.)

3: Single Parents

(A single mother or a single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.)

Type of family nucleus (by living arrangement)

Definition

This variable describes the constellation in which people belonging to a family nucleus cohabit, with the focus on the living arrangements in the family nucleus. A family nucleus consists of two or more people belonging to the same private household and comprises the head of the private household (i.e. a central person in the private household stipulated according to age, marital status and gender) plus at least one further person, e.g. the head of the household's partner or child. This family concept restricts relationships between ancestors and descendants to direct relationships (of the first degree), i.e. to relationships between parents and children.

A private household consists of at least one person. The "concept of cohabitation" is applied. All people living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residential status (main/second residence), are regarded as members of the same private household, so that there is one private household per occupied dwelling. People in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters are not included here, only people who can be shown to be managing their own household. One person in the private household is designated the head of the household, i.e. a central person in the private household determined by age, marital status and gender. The type of household and the position of further people in the private household are determined in relation to this person.

A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status.

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household.

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.

A single mother or a single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.

Statistical unit: family

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: Married couples
(A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status.)
- 2: Registered civil unions
(A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household.)
- 3: Cohabiting couples

(A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.)

4: Single fathers

(A single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

“Child” should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household’s partner.)

5: Single mothers

(A single mother is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

“Child” should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household’s partner.)

Type of private household (by family)

Definition

This variable describes the constellation in which the people in a private household live together, with the focus on the existence of children in the private household.

A private household consists of at least one person. The “concept of cohabitation” is applied. All people living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residential status (main/second residence), are regarded as members of the same private household, so that there is one private household per occupied dwelling. People in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters are not included here, only people who can be shown to be managing their own household. One person in the private household is designated the head of the household, i.e. a central person in the private household determined by age, marital status and gender. The type of household and the position of further people in the private household are determined in relation to this person. A family nucleus consists of two or more people belonging to the same private household and comprises the head of the private household (i.e. a central person in the private household stipulated according to age, marital status and gender) plus at least one further person, e.g. the head of the household’s partner or child. This family concept restricts relationships between ancestors and descendants to direct relationships (of the first degree), i.e. to relationships between parents and children.

A one-person household is a private household in which one person lives alone. The term “Couple” includes couples in a marriage, couples in a registered civil union and unmarried couples living together in a private household. A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.

“Child” should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household’s partner

A single mother or a single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

Multi-person households without a family nucleus are all other multi-person private households not covered by the abovementioned categories, such as non-registered civil partnerships between same-sex couples, flatshare occupants, households comprising grandparents and grandchildren with no parents, etc.

Statistical unit: household

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: One-person households (single-person households)
(A one-person household is a private household in which one person lives alone.)
- 2: Couples without children
(The term "Couple" includes couples in a marriage, couples in a registered civil union and unmarried couples living together in a private household. A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.
"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.)
- 3: Couples with children
(The term "Couple" includes couples in a marriage, couples in a registered civil union and unmarried couples living together in a private household. A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.
"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.)
- 4: Single parents
(A single mother or a single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.
"Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner.)
- 5: Multi-person households without a family nucleus
(Multi-person households without a family nucleus are all other multi-person private households not covered by the abovementioned categories, such as non-registered civil partnerships between same-sex couples, flatshare occupants, households comprising grandparents and grandchildren with no parents, etc.)

Type of private household (by children)

Definition

This variable describes the constellation in which the people in a private household live together, with the focus on the existence of children and other people in the private household.

A private household consists of at least one person. The “concept of cohabitation” is applied. All people living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residential status (main/second residence), are regarded as members of the same private household, so that there is one private household per occupied dwelling. People in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters are not included here, only people who can be shown to be managing their own household. One person in the private household is designated the head of the household, i.e. a central person in the private household determined by age, marital status and gender. The type of household and the position of further people in the private household are determined in relation to this person.

A family nucleus consists of two or more people belonging to the same private household and comprises the head of the private household (i.e. a central person in the private household stipulated according to age, marital status and gender) plus at least one further person, e.g. the head of the household’s partner or child. This family concept restricts relationships between ancestors and descendants to direct relationships (of the first degree), i.e. to relationships between parents and children.

A one-person household is a private household in which one person lives alone.

A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status.

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household.

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.

A single mother or a single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

“Child” should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household’s partner.

“Other people” are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

Multi-person households without a family nucleus are all other multi-person private households not covered by the abovementioned categories, such as non-registered partnerships between same-sex couples, flatshare occupants, households comprising grandparents and grandchildren with no parents, etc.

Statistical unit: household

Variable is structured as follows

01: One-person households (single-person households)

A one-person household is a private household in which one person lives alone.

02: Married couples without children

Married couples without children and without other people: A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

03: Married couples without children and with other people

A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

04: Married couples with at least one child aged under 18 and without other people

A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

05: Married couples with at least one child aged under 18 and with other people

A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

06: Married couples with children aged 18 or over and without other people

A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. "Child"

should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

07: Married couples with children aged 18 or over and with other people

A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

08: Registered civil unions without children and without other people

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

09: Registered civil unions without children and with other people

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

10: Registered civil unions with at least one child aged under 18 and without other people

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household. Registered civil unions with at least one child aged under 18 and with other people

11: Registered civil unions with at least one child aged under 18 and with other people

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of

the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

12: Registered civil unions with children aged 18 or over and without other people

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

13: Registered civil unions with children aged 18 or over and with other people

A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

14: Cohabiting couples without children and without other people

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

15: Cohabiting couples without children and with other people

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

16: Cohabiting couples with at least one child aged under 18 and without other people

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

17: Cohabiting couples with at least one child aged under 18 and with other people

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

18: Cohabiting couples with children aged 18 or over and without other people

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

19: Cohabiting couples with children aged 18 or over and with other people

A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

20: Single mothers with at least one child aged under 18 and without other people

A single mother is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

21: Single mothers with at least one child aged under 18 and with other people

A single mother is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

22: Single mothers with children aged 18 or over and without other people

A single mother is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

23: Single mothers with children aged 18 or over and with other people

A single mother is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

24: Single fathers with at least one child aged under 18 and without other people

A single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

25: Single fathers with at least one child aged under 18 and with other people

A single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

26: Single fathers with children aged 18 or over and without other people

A single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

27: Single fathers with children aged 18 or over and with other people

A single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child. "Child" should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or

adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household's partner. "Other people" are persons that are not part of the family nucleus of the private household.

28: Multi-person households without a family nucleus

are all other multi-person private households not covered by the abovementioned categories, such as non-registered partnerships between same-sex couples, flatshare occupants, households comprising grandparents and grandchildren with no parents, etc.

Type of private household (by living arrangement)

Definition

This variable describes the constellation in which the people in a private household are living together, with the focus on the living arrangements in the private household.

A private household consists of at least one person. The “concept of cohabitation” is applied. All people living together in a dwelling, irrespective of their residential status (main/second residence), are regarded as members of the same private household, so that there is one private household per occupied dwelling. People in collective accommodation and institutional living quarters are not included here, only people who can be shown to be managing their own household. One person in the private household is designated the head of the household, i.e. a central person in the private household determined by age, marital status and gender. The type of household and the position of further people in the private household are determined in relation to this person. A family nucleus consists of two or more people belonging to the same private household and comprises the head of the private household (i.e. a central person in the private household stipulated according to age, marital status and gender) plus at least one further person, e.g. the head of the household’s partner or child. This family concept restricts relationships between ancestors and descendants to direct relationships (of the first degree), i.e. to relationships between parents and children.

A one-person household is a private household in which one person lives alone. The term “Couple” includes couples in a marriage, couples in a registered civil union and unmarried couples living together in a private household. A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status. A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household. A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.

“Child” should be taken to mean a natural son, stepson or adoptive son or a natural daughter, stepdaughter or adoptive daughter (irrespective of age) whose habitual place of residence is in the private household of at least one of his/her parents and where one parent is the head of the household or the head of the household’s partner.

A single mother or a single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.

Multi-person households without a family nucleus are all other multi-person private households not covered by the abovementioned categories, such as non-registered civil partnerships between same-sex couples, flatshare occupants, households comprising grandparents and grandchildren with no parents, etc.

Statistical unit: household

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: One-person households (single-person households)
A one-person household is a private household in which one person lives alone.
- 2: Married couples
A married couple is an opposite-sex couple in a private household who on the reference date were married in accordance with legal marital status.
- 3: Registered civil unions
A registered civil union is a legally recognised same-sex couple cohabiting in a private household.
- 4: Unmarried cohabiting couples
A cohabiting couple is an unmarried opposite-sex couple living together in a private household, who were not legally married to each other on the reference date.
- 5: Single mothers
A single mother is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.
- 6: Single fathers
A single father is a parent living without a partner in a private household with at least one child.
- 7: Multi-person households without a family nucleus
Multi-person households without a family nucleus are all other multi-person private households not covered by the abovementioned categories, such as non-registered partnerships between same-sex couples, flatshare occupants, households comprising grandparents and grandchildren with no parents, etc.

Number of citizenships

Definition

This variable cites the number of citizenships a person has. In the case of people holding several citizenships, a distinction is made between those holding German and foreign citizenships and those holding only foreign citizenships.

Unknown contains "Stateless", "Unclear" and "No data".

Statistical unit: person

Variable is structured as follows

- 1: One citizenship
- 2: Several, German and foreign
- 3: Several, only foreign
- 4: Unknown