German Ageing Survey (DEAS): User Manual SUF DEAS2017_Regionaldaten_Infas360, Version 1.0

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User Manual SUF DEAS2017_Regionaldaten_Infas360, Version 1.0

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CONTENTS

PRELIMANARY REMARK

Because of data protection indicators of neighbourhood context can only be merged to the DEAS survey data and analysed at a specifically protected computer workplace at the DZA. Registered survey data users may contact the FDZ-DZA for more information.

1 INFAS360-REGIONAL DATA SUF DEAS2017

Based on respondents' addresses of residence the Institute for Applied Social Sciences (infas360) delivered a selection of regional context indicators mainly at the zip code level. The anonymity of the survey participants is guaranteed. Any address information has been removed. Only the resulting context indicators can be matched to the survey data.

The indicator system of infas360 provides a nationwide collection of microgeographical information on the basis of official and non-official data. These are available for the different levels of the postal-official classification system, e.g. the level of the five digits zip codes down to the level of buildings. Details are the company's secret.

The variables of the regional context data SUF DEAS2017 relate mostly to the postal codes of the delivery areas, occasionally to single municipality, settlement blocs or buildings. Which level is used can be seen in the description of the variables. In Germany the zip codes (PLZ) cannot be adapted into the official classification scheme. Cities often have multiple zip codes, small municipalities in rural areas occasionally share one. Relevant is the zip code, alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one. This means: for municipalities with multiple zip codes the smallest geographical unit is the one with the same zip code. Vice versa for small municipalities in rural areas which share one zip code, the smallest geographical unit is the municipality. In the interests of simplification the geographical unit is characterised as the variable „PLZ".

Only for participants whose addresses of residence can specifically be referenced, infas360 has developed geographic features.[1]

[1] The data set consists of a total of 6.583 cases (on the basis of all panel-willing participants of SUF DEAS2017 at the date of address comparison). For 87 persons no match has been found with infas360-address database.

The geographic structural features relate mostly to the end of the years 2016 or 2017, delivered by infas360 in 2019. For better understanding and use most original variables have been recoded and labelled to derived ones in a summarized version. To ensure the anonymity of the respondents, all relative values have been rounded, e.g. to integers.

Most of the structural features as described below are part of SUF DEAS2014 as well (see Lejeune & Engstler 2018). Newly added features are primarily variables on geographic distances of the respondents' residence to central places, malls and physicians. There are similar structural features for SUF DEAS2002, 2008, 2011 and 2014 (see Engstler 2012a, 2012b; 2018; Engstler & Lejeune 2018).

2 REGIONAL CONTEXT VARIABLES

The regional context data SUF DEAS2017 contains the geographical structural features listed below. Variable names and descriptions are based on information given by infas360.

2.1 Identification

LFDNR

The ID of the interviewed person (only available internally).

FALLNUM

Respondent's code number, which is generated by FDZ-DZA. This complies with the FALLNUM of the Scientific Use File SUF DEAS2017. The possible merging of regional data with survey results can only be done at a specifically protected computer workplace at the DZA. Please contact the FDZ-DZA for more information.

2.2 Age groups

The share of population at different ages is provided in the following section (in percentage).

EW_4054_17: share of population (between 40 to 54)

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)
Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
ew_4054_17 – share of population (between 40 to 54) (%)	6477	11	32	21,93

EW_5574_17: share of population (between 55 to 74)

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)
Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
ew_5574_17– share of population (between 55 to 74) (%)	6477	11	60	24,54

EW_60PLUS_17: share of population (60 years and older)

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)
Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
ew_60_plus_17– share of population (60 years and older) (%)	6477	7	68	28,79

EW_75PLUS_17: share of population (75 years and older)

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)

Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
ew_75plus_17 – share of population (75 years and older) (%)	6477	2	23	12,12

2.3 Nationality

EW_AUSLAND_17: share of foreigners

The variable ew_ausland_17 informs about the percentage of foreigners in PLZ.

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)

Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
ew_ausland_17– percentage of foreigners	6477	0	45	8,78

EW_HR1_17 to EW_HR8_17: share of several nationalities

Share of foreigners (different nationalities per 1.000 inhabitants).

Date: Zensus 2011 (09.05.2011)

- **EW_HR1_17**: Western Europe, America, Australia
- **EW_HR2_17**: Turkey
- **EW_HR3_17**: Balkans
- **EW_HR4_17**: Greece
- **EW_HR5_17**: Eastern Europe
- **EW_HR6_17**: Russia, Ukraine, White Russia
- **EW_HR7_17**: Asia, Africa, Middle East
- **EW_HR8_17:** Miscellaneous

EW_HR8_17: miscellaneous

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)

	n	minimum	maximum	mean age
ew_hr1_17	6134	0	200	10,09
ew_hr2_17	6134	0	160	20,07
ew_hr3_17	6134	0	110	14,70
ew_hr4_17	6134	0	90	2,54
ew_hr5_17	6134	0	100	16,66
ew_hr6_17	6134	0	50	4,14
ew_hr7_17	6134	0	130	17,68
ew_hr8_17	6134	0	10	0,07

2.4 Population development

EW_WAND_17: balance of migration (positive vs. negative migration)

The balance of migration informs about the positive and the negative balance of migration of a municipality (surplus of immigration or emigration). The values per 1.000 inhabitants are summarized in categories. Categories with a negative sign present municipalities with a negative balance of migration.

Geographical unit: municipality

Date: 2016

ew_wand_17 –balance of migration: positive minus negative migration (per 1.000 inh.)

			frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
Valid	-150	-154/-145	24	0,4	0,4
	-80	-84/-75	1	0,0	0,0
	-60	-64/-55	1	0,0	0,0
	-40	-44/-35	1	0,0	0,0

	-30	-34/-25	100	1,5	1,5
	-20	-24/-15	126	1,9	1,9
	-10	-14/-5	555	8,4	8,5
	0	-4/4	2206	33,5	34,0
	10	5/14	2444	37,1	37,6
	20	15/24	875	13,3	13,5
	30	25/34	102	1,5	1,6
	40	35/44	17	,3	,3
	50	45/54	43	,7	,7
	60	55/64	1	,0	,0
	Total		6496	98,7	100,0
Missing	System		87	1,3	
Total			6583	100,0	

EW_SALDO_17: balance of population

The balance of population 2017 characterises the sum of the vital statistics (birth rate minus mortality rate) and the balance of migration. Shrinking municipalities are represented with negative values. Positive values symbolize a growing municipality. The table shows the balance value per 1.000 inhabitants.

Geographical unit: municipality
Date: 2016

ew_saldo_17 – balance of population (per 1.000 inhabitants)

			frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
Valid	-160	-164/-155	24	0,4	0,4
	-90	-94/-85	1	0,0	0,0
	-80	-84/-75	1	0,0	0,0
	-60	-64/-55	1	0,0	0,0
	-50	-54/-45	1	0,0	0,0

	-40	-44/-35	43	0,7	0,7
	-30	-34/-25	152	2,3	2,3
	-20	-24/-15	222	3,4	3,4
	-10	-14/-5	940	14,3	14,5
	0	-4/4	2452	37,2	37,7
	10	5/14	1897	28,8	29,2
	20	15/24	623	9,5	9,6
	30	25/34	93	1,4	1,4
	40	35/44	28	0,4	0,4
	50	45/54	18	0,3	0,3
	Total		6496	98,7	100,0
Missing	System		87	1,3	
Total			6583	100.0	

2.5 Employment market and employment

ALOQUOTE_17: rate of registered unemployed

According to definition, persons are classified as unemployed if they are not in an employment or if they are seeking employment with social insurance contributions. Furthermore these persons have to remain available for work and have to be registered with the Employment Agency.

The variable aloquote_17 defines the proportion of unemployed in the labour force of the geographical unit.

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)
Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
aloquote_17 – rate of registered unemployed (%)	6323	0	19	5,97

ERWERBP_17: activity rate

The activity rate counts for the economically active population and those looking for work.

Documented is the percentage of population being in the workforce.

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)
Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
erwerbp_17 activity rate (%)	6323	33	82	50,27

ERWERBT_17: rate of the economically active population

This variable measures the percentage of gainfully employed people.

Geographical unit: PLZ (alternative the municipality, if it is too small to have an own one)
Date: 2016

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
erwerbt_17 rate of the economically active population (%)	6323	29	81	47,35

2.6 Variables of buildings

CASA_NUTZ_17: utilisation of the building

The usage differs between private, industrial and mixed utilisation.

Geographical unit: house unit
Date: 2017

casa_nutz_17 – type of utilisation				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	exclusive private housing	5291	80,4	83,3
	mixed utilisation	909	13,8	14,3

	exclusive industrial utilisation	154	2,3	2,4
	total	6354	96,5	100,0
missing	no response	142	2,2	
	system	87	1,3	
	total sum	229	3,5	
total		6583	100,0	

CASA_TYP_17: building type

Infas360 makes distinction between the size classes (small, median, big).

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

casa_typ_17: building type				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	-98. industrial utilisation	333	5,1	5,2
	-97. special form	329	5,0	5,1
	a1 detached single or double family house, small	450	6,8	7,0
	1a2 single or double family house with residents, small	159	2,4	2,5
	1b1 detached single or double family house, median	1381	21,0	21,6
	1b2 single or double family house with residents, median	158	2,4	2,5
	1c1 detached single or double family house, big	601	9,1	9,4
	1c2 single or double family house with residents, big	67	1,0	1,0
	1d1 detached villa	61	0,9	1,0
	1f1 classic semi-detached house, small	87	1,3	1,4

	1g1 classic semi-detached house, median	207	3,1	3,2
	1h1 classic semi-detached house, big	105	1,6	1,6
	1j1 terraced house, small	23	0,3	0,4
	1k1 terraced house, median	257	3,9	4,0
	1l1 terraced house, big	189	2,9	3,0
	2a1 detached apartment house, small	45	0,7	0,7
	2a2 apartment house with residents, small	24	0,4	0,4
	2a3 apartment house in a single bloc, small	31	0,5	0,5
	2b1 detached apartment house, median	278	4,2	4,3
	2b2 apartment house with residents, median	62	0,9	1,0
	2b3 apartment house in a single bloc, median	202	3,1	3,2
	2c1 detached apartment house, big	379	5,8	5,9
	2c2 apartment house with residents, big	70	1,1	1,1
	2c3 apartment house in a single bloc, big	290	4,4	4,5
	2d1 semi-detached house, small	28	0,4	0,4
	2e1 semi-detached house, median	80	1,2	1,2
	2f1 semi-detached house, big	55	0,8	0,9
	3a row construction	130	2,0	2,0
	3b apartment building	52	0,8	0,8
	3c high-rise building	271	4,1	4,2
	total	6404	97,3	100,0
missing	-99 no response	92	1,4	
	system	87	1,3	
	total	179	2,7	
total sum		6583	100,0	

CASA_BJ_17: construction year of the building

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

casa_bj_17 – construction year of the building				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	1910 and before	897	13,6	13,9
	1911 to 1945	751	11,4	11,7
	1946 to 1959	507	7,7	7,9
	1960 to 1969	908	13,8	14,1
	1970 to 1979	1082	16,4	16,8
	1980 to 1989	773	11,7	12,0
	1990 to 1999	928	14,1	14,4
	2000 to 2009	274	4,2	4,3
	2010 and later	323	4,9	5,0
	total	6443	97,9	100,0
missing	no response	53	0,8	
	system	87	1,3	
	total	140	2,1	
total sum		6583	100,0	

SBWOHND_17: housing density

The variable housing density categorises the ratio of the number of households and inhabitants to the building area (infas360). The housing density for all types is calculated by the ratio of the build-up areas to the total area in a settlement bloc for at least one address. The categorisation is done by percentiles (p10, p30, p70, p90).

Geographical unit: settlement bloc

Date: 2017

sbwohnd_17 –population density in a settlement bloc				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	very low	108	1,6	1,7
	low	375	5,7	5,8
	media	2053	31,2	31,8
	high	2013	30,6	31,2
	very high	1903	28,9	29,5
	total	6452	98,0	100,0
missing	no response	44	0,7	
	system	87	1,3	
	total	131	2,0	
total sum		6583	100,0	

CASA_HH_17: number of households per address

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

casa_hh_17 number of households per address				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid Percentage
valid	1	2936	44,6	47,4
	2	1054	16,0	17,0
	3	346	5,3	5,6
	4	201	3,1	3,2
	5	148	2,2	2,4
	6	332	5,0	5,4
	7	111	1,7	1,8

	8	259	3,9	4,2
	9	107	1,6	1,7
	10	150	2,3	2,4
	11	70	1,1	1,1
	12	92	1,4	1,5
	13	39	0,6	0,6
	14	33	0,5	0,5
	15	32	0,5	0,5
	16	31	0,5	0,5
	17	16	0,2	0,3
	18	12	0,2	0,2
	19	3	0,0	0,0
	20	11	0,2	0,2
	21	15	0,2	0,2
	22	8	0,1	0,1
	23	8	0,1	0,1
	24	17	0,3	0,3
	25/34	53	0,8	0,9
	35/44	46	0,7	0,7
	45/54	14	0,2	0,2
	55/64	12	0,2	0,2
	65/74	6	0,1	0,1
	75/84	9	0,1	0,1
	85/94	5	0,1	0,1
	95/149	14	0,2	0,2
	150/249	5	0,1	0,1
	250/349	3	0,0	0,0
	350+	2	0,0	0,0
	total	6200	94,2	100,0

missing	no response	296	4,5	
	system	87	1,3	
	total	383	5,8	
total sum		6583	100,0	

CASA_ETAGE_17: number of floors in the building

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
casa_etage_17 number of floors in the building	6429	1	21	2,47

CASA_WOHNFL_17: average living space of the households

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

casa_wohnfl_17 average living space of the households				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	up to 70 sqm	874	13,3	14,1
	70 to 85 sqm	691	10,5	11,1
	85 to 115 sqm	1121	17,0	18,1
	115 to 140 sqm	1900	28,9	30,6
	more than 140 sqm	1614	24,5	26,0
	total	6200	94,2	100,0
missing	no response	296	4,5	
	system	87	1,3	
	total	383	5,8	
total sum		6583	100,0	

CASA_ALTER_17: dominant adult age-group in the house

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

casa_alter_17 dominant adult age-group in the house				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	18 to 29 years	22	0,3	0,4
	30 to 39 years	531	8,1	8,6
	40 to 49 years	1043	15,8	16,8
	50 to 59 years	861	13,1	13,9
	60 years and older	3743	56,9	60,4
	total	6200	94,2	100,0
missing	no response	296	4,5	
	system	87	1,3	
	total	383	5,8	
total sum		6583	100,0	

2.7 Variables of housing and infrastructure

CASA_NVI_17: index of local supply per address

very bad = 0; very good = 100

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
casa_nvi_17 index of local supply per address	6420	0	99	73,69

CASA_OZ_DIST_17: distance to the next urban centre (in km)

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
casa_oz_dist_17 distance to the next urban centre (km)	6491	0	200	32,63

CASA_MZ_DIST_17: distance to the next sub-regional centre (in km)

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
casa_mz_dist_17 distance to the next sub-regional centre (km)	6491	0	55	12,53

CASA_UZ_DIST_17: distance to the next regional town (in km)

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
casa_uz_dist_17 distance to the next regional town (km)	6491	0	40	7,11

EM_DISTANZ_17: distance to the next mall (in km)

Geographical unit: housing unit

Date: 2017

	n	minimum	maximum	mean value
em_distanz_17 distance to the next mall (km)	6496	0	50	9,99

DIST_ARZT_ALLG_17: distance to the next general practitioners (categories)

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

dist_arzt_allg_17 distance to the next general practitioners				
		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	up to 250 meters	1462	22,2	22,5
	251 to 1000 meters	3182	48,3	49,0
	1001 to 2000 meters	736	11,2	11,3
	2001 to 5000 meters	981	14,9	15,1
	more than 5000 meters	135	2,1	2,1
	total	6496	98,7	100,0
missing	system	87	1,3	
total sum		6583	100,0	

DIST_FACHARZT_17: distance to the next medical specialist (categories)

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

dist_facharzt_17 distance to the next medical specialist

		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	up to 250 meters	1638	24,9	25,2
	251 to 1000 meters	2628	39,9	40,5
	1001 to 2000 meters	760	11,5	11,7
	2001 to 5000 meters	1028	15,6	15,8
	more than 5000 meters	442	6,7	6,8
	total	6496	98,7	100,0
missing	system	87	1,3	
total sum		6583	100,0	

DIST_ZAHNARZT_17: distance to the next dentist (categories)

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

dist_zahnarzt_17 distance to the next dentist

		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	up to 250 meters	1866	28,3	28,7
	251 to 1000 meters	2980	45,3	45,9
	1001 to 2000 meters	642	9,8	9,9
	2001 to 5000 meters	859	13,0	13,2
	more than 5000 meters	149	2,3	2,3
	total	6496	98,7	100,0
missing	system	87	1,3	
total sum		6583	100,0	

2.8 Economic situation

KAUFKRAFT_17: purchasing power, ordinal

With the help of this variable infas360 defines an estimation of the house inhabitants' purchasing power in comparison to the average purchasing power.

Geographical unit: house unit

Date: 2017

kaufkraft_17 – purchasing power, ordinal

		frequency	percen-tage	valid percentage
valid	very below average	1147	17,4	17,9
	below average	1591	24,2	24,9
	average	1517	23,0	23,7
	above average	1344	20,4	21,0
	very above average	802	12,2	12,5
	total	6401	97,2	100,0
missing	no response	95	1,4	
	system	87	1,3	
	total	182	2,8	
total sum		6583	100,0	

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