
SDG Goal 1	No poverty
SDG Target 1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
SDG Indicator 1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending
Time series	At-risk-of-poverty rate

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 February 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/1-b-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of the population whose net equivalent income is below 60% of the median net equivalent income of the whole population.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-0b-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

3. Data description

- The national poverty line is a benchmark to measure country specific poverty in relation to economic and social circumstances. According to the EU-convention the 60% median net equivalent income is the at-risk of poverty threshold.

The data is derived from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) conducted by the Federal Statistical Office in cooperation with the statistical offices of the Länder. The statistics is integrated in the microcensus and is harmonised in all EU member states.

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

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

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

The microcensus was re-designed in 2020. In addition to the already integrated European labour force survey (EU-LFS), the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) have also been integrated in the survey since 2020. This entails several changes. These changes concern adjustments in survey design, the order of questions as well as the introduction of an online questionnaire as an additional mode of data collection. Furthermore, the corresponding IT infrastructure was entirely changed, which lead to further issues during the implementation of the survey. This situation was exacerbated due to the pandemic in 2020 and the social restrictions going along. During the Corona crisis computer-assisted personal interviews, which thus far constituted the main way of collecting data in the microcensus, became almost impossible. Moreover, dunning letters were widely suspended. Overall, these factors lead to considerably lower response rates. These issues have been addressed by statistical model calculations. As a consequence, the comparability with previous years is limited and the usual level of detail for further analyses or detailed data processing is restricted.

4. Accessibility of source data

- EU-SILC survey: At-risk-of-poverty rate - Eurostat table [ilc_li02]:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_li02/default/table?lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: Quality Report - European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - Living in Europe (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>
- From 2020: Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{At risk of poverty rate} = \frac{\text{Inhabitants living below the national poverty line [number]}}{\text{Population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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SDG Indicator 1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending
Time series	Government expenditure on social protection

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 February 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/1-b-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the share of government spending on social protection.

Government outlays on social protection include expenditures on services and transfers provided to individual persons and households and expenditures on services provided on a collective basis (for further information see COFOG code 10).

- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-0b-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

3. Data description

- The data is part of the national accounts of the Federal Statistical Office. The data on government spending on health is classified based on the UN Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG).

4. Accessibility of source data

- National accounts - General government expenditure: functions of government (COFOG) – GENESIS online 81000-0138:
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=81000-0138&bypass=true&language=en>

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report - National Accounts:
<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Methods/Quality/QualityReports/National-Accounts-Domestic-Product/national-accounts.pdf>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 8 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Government expenditure on social protection} = \frac{\text{Government spending on social protection [bnEUR]}}{\text{Total government spending [bnEUR]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$