

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: 01 June 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. 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

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

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

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

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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: 01 June 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/1-b-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the share of government expenditure on social protection. Government outlays 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:

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