

<b>SDG Goal 1</b>	<b>No poverty</b>
<b>SDG Target 1.2</b>	<b>By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 1.2.2</b>	<b>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Severely materially deprived persons</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 21 October 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series “extensive material deprivation” measures the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: May 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The time series measures the share of severely materially deprived persons who have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources. They experience at least four out of nine following deprivations items: cannot afford
  - i) to pay rent or utility bills,
  - ii) keep home adequately warm,
  - iii) face unexpected expenses,
  - iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day,
  - v) a week holiday away from home,
  - vi) a car,
  - vii) a washing machine,
  - viii) a colour TV, or
  - ix) a telephone.

The data are collected in the EU statistics on income and living conditions EU-SILC. Europe-wide harmonised and comparable indicators for the monitoring of poverty and social exclusion in the European Union are determined with the EU-SILC-survey. 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.

#### 4. Accessibility of source data

- EU-SILC, Income and Living Conditions in Germany and the European Union (only available in German) - Fachserie 15, series 3:

[https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrung/\\_inhalt.html](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrung/_inhalt.html)

- EU-SILC survey: Severe material deprivation rate - Eurostat table [ilc\_mddd11]:  
[https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\\_mddd11&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddd11&lang=en)

#### 5. Metadata on source data

- EU-SILC, Income and Living Conditions in Germany and the European Union (only available in German):

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#### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

#### 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Extensive material deprivation} = \frac{\text{Persons experiencing at least four of the above mentioned deprivation items [number]}}{\text{Population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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<b>SDG Indicator 1.2.2</b>	<b>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 21 October 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series “at-risk-of-poverty or social inclusion” is a poverty measure including three different aspects: the risk of poverty after social transfers, severely material deprivation and people living in households with very low work intensity.
- Disaggregation: age group; sex

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: May 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The time series “At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion” corresponds according to Eurostat definition to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty after social transfers, severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are counted only once even if they are affected by more than one of these phenomena.

Persons are considered to be at risk of poverty after social transfers, if they have an equalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equalised disposable income.

Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford

- i) to pay rent or utility bills,
- ii) keep home adequately warm,
- iii) face unexpected expenses,
- iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day,
- v) a week holiday away from home,
- vi) a car,
- vii) a washing machine,
- viii) a colour TV, or
- ix) a telephone.

People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 and living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.

The data are collected in the EU statistics on income and living conditions EU-SILC. Europe-wide harmonised and comparable indicators for the monitoring of poverty and social exclusion in the European Union are determined with the EU-SILC-survey. 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.

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- EU-SILC survey: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion - Eurostat table [ilc\_peps01]:

[https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc\\_peps01&lang=en](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_peps01&lang=en)

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report - Community 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/leben-in-europa-2019.pdf>

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{At risk of poverty or social exclusion rate} = \frac{\text{Persons meeting at least one of the three criteria :  
"at risk of poverty", "severely material deprivation",  
"people living in households with very low work intensity" [number]}}{\text{Population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$