
SDG Goal 1	No poverty
SDG Target 1.2	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
SDG Indicator 1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Time series	Severely materially deprived persons

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 17 December 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series 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 is derived from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) conducted by the Federal Statistical Office. 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 through a series of personal interviews 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, 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-Armutsgefaehrderung/_inhalt.html#sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: Severe material deprivation rate - Eurostat table [ilc_mddd11]:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_mddd11/default/table?lang=en

5. Metadata on 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-Armutsgefaehrderung/_inhalt.html#sprg233586

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

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 17 December 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures poverty according to three different aspects:
 - the risk of poverty after social transfers
 - severely material deprivation
 - 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 years and living in households where the adults (aged 18-59 years) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.

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The microcensus is an inquiry directed to households, designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues through a series of personal interviews 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, 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#sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion - Eurostat table [ilc_peps01]:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_peps01/default/table?lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: 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/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:

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