

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	Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 5 June 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures poverty according to the following three aspects (the individual is at risk of poverty or social exclusion if he or she is deprived in at least one of those components):
 - the risk of poverty after social transfers
 - severely material and social deprivation
 - people living in households with very low work intensity.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2024
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- The time series corresponds according to Eurostat definition to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty after social transfers, severely materially and socially 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.

Detailed information on the individual components of the time series can be found in the following metadata sheets of the respective sub-indicators.

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 with a sample of 1 % on the population, labor market, housing situation, education, health and various topics related to the economic and social situation of households.

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. Access to data source

- EU-SILC survey: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion – Eurostat table [ilc_peps01n]:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ILC_PEPS01N/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:

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

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	At-risk-of-poverty rate

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 5 June 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of the population whose net equivalent income after social transfers is below 60 % of the median net equivalent income of the whole population.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

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 with a sample of 1 % on the population, labor market, housing situation, education, health and various topics related to

the economic and social situation of households.

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. Access to data source

- 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:

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

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	Persons living in households with very low work intensity

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 5 June 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of the population under 64 years living in households where members of working age worked a working time equal of less than 20% of their total combined work-time potential during the previous year.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- People who are between 18 and 65 years old are considered to be of working age. Excluded are students aged 18 to 24, those who are retired according to their self-defined current economic status or who receive any pension, and those inactive and living in a household where the main income is pensions.

The work intensity of a household is the ratio of the total number of months that all working-age household members have worked during the last year and the total number of months the same household members theoretically could have worked in the same period. If this ratio is less than 20% the household is considered being of very low work intensity.

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 with a sample of 1 % on the population, labor market, housing situation, education, health and various topics related to the economic and social situation of households.

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. Access to data source

- Persons living in households with very low work intensity – Eurostat table [ilc_lvhl11n]:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_lvhl11n/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 month
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Persons living in households with very low work intensity} = \frac{\text{Persons under 65 years living in households with very low work intensity [number]}}{\text{Population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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 and socially deprived persons

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 5 June 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/1-2-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures the inability to afford certain items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- The time series measures the share of severely materially and socially deprived persons who have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources. They or their household cannot afford at least seven of the following 13 items:

List of items at household level:

- Capacity to face unexpected expenses
- Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home
- Capacity to being confronted with payment arrears (on mortgage or rental payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments)
- Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent every second day
- Ability to keep home adequately
- Have access to a car/van for personal use
- Replacing worn-out furniture

List of items at individual level:

- Having internet connection
- Replacing worn-out clothes by some new ones
- Having two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes)
- Spending a small amount of money each week on him/herself
- Having regular leisure activities
- Getting together with friends/family for a drink/meal at least once a month

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 with a sample of 1 % on the population, labor market, housing situation, education, health and various topics related to the economic and social situation of households.

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. Access to data source

- EU-SILC survey: SSevere material and social deprivation rate – Eurostat table [ilc_mdsc11]:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ILC_MDSD11__custom_11713961/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 month
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Severe material and social deprivation} = \frac{\text{Persons experiencing at least seven of the thirteen above mentioned deprivation items [number]}}{\text{Population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$