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: 04 May 2022
- 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.

  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: 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

- 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:

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

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SDG 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: 04 May 2022

- 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.

  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: 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

- 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:

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