Authoring Tool Test

10 April 2020

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| 0. Indicator information | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 0.a. Goal[[1]](#endnote-1) | Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere |
| 0.b. Target[[2]](#endnote-2) | Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day |
| 0.c. Indicator[[3]](#endnote-3) | Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) |
| 0.d. Series[[4]](#endnote-4) |  |
| 0.e. Metadata update[[5]](#endnote-5) | Last updated: March 2020 |
| 0.f. Related indicators[[6]](#endnote-6) | Related indicators as of February 2020 |
| 0.g. International organisations(s) responsible for global monitoring[[7]](#endnote-7) | Institutional information **Organization(s):**  ILO |

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| 1. Data reporter | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 1.a. Organisation |  |
| 1.b. Contact person(s) |  |
| 1.c. Contact organisation unit[[8]](#endnote-8) |  |
| 1.d. Contact person function[[9]](#endnote-9) |  |
| 1.e. Contact phone[[10]](#endnote-10) |  |
| 1.f. Contact mail[[11]](#endnote-11) |  |
| 1.g. Contact email[[12]](#endnote-12) |  |

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| 2. Definition, concepts, and classifications | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 2.a. Definition and concepts[[13]](#endnote-13) | Concepts and definitions  **Definition:**  The proportion of the employed population below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day, also referred to as the working poverty rate, is defined as the share of employed persons living in households with per-capita consumption or income that is below the international poverty line of US$1.90.  **Concepts:**  Employment: All persons of working age who, during a short reference period (one week), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.  Poverty Line: Threshold below which individuals in the reference population are considered poor and above which they are considered non-poor. The threshold is generally defined as the per-capita monetary requirements an individual needs to afford the purchase of a basic bundle of goods and services. For the purpose of this indicator, an absolute international poverty line of US$1.90 per day is used.  Household in poverty: Households are defined as poor if their income or consumption expenditure is below the poverty line taking into account the number of household members and composition (e.g., number of adults and children).  Working poor: Employed persons living in households that are classified as poor, that is, that have income or consumption levels below the poverty line used for measurement. |
| 2.b. Unit of measure[[14]](#endnote-14) |  |
| 2.c. Classifications[[15]](#endnote-15) |  |

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| 3. Data source type and data collection method | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 3.a. Data sources[[16]](#endnote-16) | Data Sources  **Description:**  The preferred data source is a household survey with variables that can reliably identify both the poverty status of households and the economic activity of the household’s members. Examples include household income and expenditure surveys (HIES), living standards measurement surveys (LSMS) with employment modules, or labour force surveys (LFS) that collect information on household income. Such surveys offer the benefit of allowing the employment status and income (or consumption expenditure) variables to be derived from the same sampled households ideally for the same observation period.  Employment estimates derived from a household survey other than a labour force survey may, however, not be the most robust due to questionnaire design. Similarly, a labour force survey may not be the best instrument for collecting household income or consumption expenditure data, although an attached income module can be designed to achieve statistically reliable results, including ensuring an overlap in the observation period between household income (or consumption expenditure) and employment status.  Another possibility is to combine data from a household income and expenditure survey and from a separate labour force survey when the respondent households can be matched and consistency in the long observation period between the surveys can be obtained. |
| 3.b. Data collection method[[17]](#endnote-17) | **Collection process:** |
| 3.d. Data collection calendar[[18]](#endnote-18) | Calendar  **Data collection:** |
| 3.e. Data release calendar[[19]](#endnote-19) | **Data release:** |
| 3.f. Data providers[[20]](#endnote-20) | Data providers  Mainly National Statistical Offices. |
| 3.g. Data compilers[[21]](#endnote-21) | Data compilers  ILO |
| 3.h. Institutional mandate[[22]](#endnote-22) |  |

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| 4. Other methodological considerations | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 4.a. Rationale[[23]](#endnote-23) | **Rationale:**  In order to eradicate poverty, we must understand the root causes of poverty.  The working poverty rate reveals the proportion of the employed population living in poverty despite being employed, implying that their employment-related incomes are not sufficient to lift  them and their families out of poverty and ensure decent living conditions. The adequacy of earnings is a fundamental aspect of job quality, and these deficits in job quality could be keeping workers and their families in poverty.  The proportion of working poor in total employment (that is, the working poverty rate) combines data on household income or consumption with labour force framework variables measured at the individual level and sheds light on the relationship between employment and household poverty. |
| 4.b. Comment and limitations[[24]](#endnote-24) | **Comments and limitations:**  At the country level, comparisons over time may be affected by such factors as changes in survey types or data collection methods. The use of PPPs rather than market exchange rates ensures that differences in price levels across countries are taken into account. However, it cannot be categorically asserted that two people in two different countries, living below US$1.90 a day at PPP, face the same degree of deprivation or have the same degree of need.  Poverty in the context of this indicator is a concept that is applied to households, and not to individuals, based on the assumption that households pool their income. This assumption may not always be true.  Moreover, the poverty status of a household is a function of the wage and other employment-related income secured by those household members in employment, income derived from asset ownership, plus any other available income such as transfer payments and the number of household members. Whether a worker is counted as working poor therefore depends on his or her own income, the income of other household members and the number of household members who need to be supported. It is thus often valuable to study household structure in relation to working poverty. |
| 4.c. Method of computation[[25]](#endnote-25) | Methodology  **Computation Method:** |
| 4.d. Validation[[26]](#endnote-26) |  |
| 4.e. Adjustments[[27]](#endnote-27) |  |
| 4.f. Treatment of missing values (i) at country level and (ii) at regional level[[28]](#endnote-28) | **Treatment of missing values:**   * At country level * At regional and global levels |
| 4.g. Regional aggregations[[29]](#endnote-29) | **Regional aggregates:**  The ILO produces global and regional estimates of employment by economic class (and thus, of working poverty rates) using the ILO’s Employment by Class (EbyC) model. These estimates are part of the ILO Estimates and Projections series, analysed in the ILO's World Employment and Social Outlook reports. For more information, on the model used to derive these estimates, refer to the ILO paper “Employment and economic class in the developing world” (Kapsos and Bourmpoula, 2013), available at <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_216451.pdf> |
| 4.h. Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level[[30]](#endnote-30) | **Methods and guidance available to countries for the compilation of the data at the national level:** |
| 4.i. Quality assurance[[31]](#endnote-31) | **Quality assurance:** |
| 4.i.i. QA: Practices and guidelines[[32]](#endnote-32) |  |
| 4.i.ii. QA: Assessment[[33]](#endnote-33) |  |
| 4.i.iii. QA: Consultation process[[34]](#endnote-34) |  |

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| 5. Data availability and disaggregation | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips and Tricks*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 5. Data availability and disaggregation[[35]](#endnote-35) | Data Availability  **Description:**  **Time series:**  **Disaggregation:**  Work is underway at the World Bank for disaggregated poverty estimates. |

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| 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips and Tricks*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards[[36]](#endnote-36) | **Sources of discrepancies:** |

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| 7. References and documentation | |
| Detailed concept name | *Insert text, lists, tables, and images. See* [*Tips and Tricks*](#Tips_and_Tricks)*.* |
| 7. References and Documentation[[37]](#endnote-37) | References   * Decent Work and the Sustainable Development Goals: A Guidebook on SDG Labour Market Indicators (ILO) <https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_647109/lang--en/index.htm> * ILOSTAT (<https://ilostat.ilo.org/>).   + ILOSTAT’s topic page on working poverty (<https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/working-poor/>) * Employment and economic class in the developing world (Kapsos and Bourmpoula, 2013) <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---inst/documents/publication/wcms_216451.pdf> * Decent Work Indicators Manual <http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/documents/publication/wcms_229374.pdf> (second version, page 70). |

1. SDG Goal number and name. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. SDG Target number and name. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. SDG Indicator number and name. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Description of SDG data series. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. The date when this metadata report was last updated. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Linkages with any other Goals and Targets. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. International organizations (departments/offices) responsible for monitoring this indicator at the global level. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. Organisation unit information of the contact points for the data or metadata. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. Functional title(s) of the contact points for the data or metadata. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. Phone number(s) of the contact points for the data or metadata. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Mailing address(es) of the contact points for the data or metadata. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. E-mail address(es) of the contact points for the data or metadata. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. Precise definition of the indicator preferably relying on internationally agreed definitions. The indicator definition should be unambiguous and be expressed in universally applicable terms. Precise definition of all different concepts and terms associated with the indicator, also including reference to any associated classifications. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. Description of the unit of measurement (proportion, dollars, number of people, etc.) [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. Describe references to both national and international standards and classification being used. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. Description of all actual and recommended sources of data. This description should include, when applicable, any changes of the data source over time, details of denominator (if from a different source) and any other relevant information related to the origin of the source or indicator. Similar details should be given for administrative sources. [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Description of all methods used for data collection. This description should include, when applicable, the sample frame used, the questions used to collect the data, the type of interview, the dates/duration of fieldwork, the sample size and the response rate. Some additional information on questionnaire design and testing, interviewer training, methods used to monitor non-response etc. should be provided here. Questionnaires used should be annexed (if very long: via hyperlink). [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. Dates when source collection is next planned. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. Expected dates of release of new data for this indicator, including the year (or, ideally, the quarter/month when the next data point associated with the indicator will become available). [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. Identification of national and/or international data provider(s), specifying the organization(s) responsible for producing the data. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. Organization(s) responsible for compilation on this indicator either at national or global level. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. Description of the set of rules or other formal set of instructions assigning responsibility as well as the authority to an organisation for the collection, processing, and dissemination of statistics for this indicator. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. Description of the purpose and rationale behind the indicator, as well as examples and guidance on its correct interpretation and meaning. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. Comments on the feasibility, suitability, relevance and limitations of the indicator. Also includes data comparability issues, presence of wide confidence intervals (such as for maternal mortality ratios); provides further details on additional non-official indicators commonly used together with the indicator. [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Explanation of how the indicator is calculated, including mathematical formulas and descriptive information of computations made on the source data to produce the indicator (including adjustments and weighting). This explanation should also highlight cases in which mixed sources are used or where the calculation has changed over time (i.e., discontinuities in the series). [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. Description of the any validation and consultation process. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. Description of any adjustments with respect to use of standard classifications and harmonization of breakdowns for age group and other dimensions, or adjustments made for compliance with specific international or national definitions. [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. (National level) Description of the methodology employed for producing estimates for the indicator when country data are not available, including any mathematical formulas and description of additional variables used as input into the estimation process.(Regional level) Description of how missing values for individual countries or areas are imputed or otherwise estimated by international agencies to derive regional or global aggregates of the indicator. [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. Description of the methodology, including any mathematical formulas, used for the calculation of the regional/global aggregates from the country values. Description of the weighting structure used for aggregating country indicator values to regional and global levels. Additional methodological details on how the data from countries or areas is assembled by custodian international agencies to provide regional and global aggregates. This is distinct from the method of computation, which looks at how the indicator is compiled at a national level. [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. Description of methodology used by countries for the compilation of data at national level and the relevant international recommendations and guidelines available to countries. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials should be provided. [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. Description of practices and guidelines for quality assurance followed at your agency. Description on the assessment of fulfilling quality requirements (a need or expectation that is stated). Description of consultation process with countries on the national data submitted to the SDGs Indicators Database. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials should be provided. [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. Description of practices and guidelines for quality assurance followed at your agency. [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. Description on the assessment of fulfilling quality requirements (a need or expectation that is stated). [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. Description of consultation process with countries on the national data submitted to the SDGs Indicators Database. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials should be provided. [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
35. Indicate for how many countries the data for this indicator are already currently available on a regular basis. Data availability by regional breakdowns and time periods can also be descibed here. Describe the specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., income, sex, age group, geographic location, disability status, etc.). [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
36. Explanation on the differences between country produced and internationally estimated data on this indicator, highlighting and summarising the main sources of differences. [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
37. Descriptions and links to all relevant reference materials related to this indicator. [↑](#endnote-ref-37)