

SDG Goal 11	Sustainable cities and communities
SDG Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
SDG Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Time series	Population living in households with moisture damages

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: Population living in households with moisture damages is defined as the share of the number of persons in households with one or more moisture damages to the total number of persons living in households. The total number of persons living in households is not equal with the population.
Moisture damages could be leaking roof, moisture in the walls, floors or the foundation, as well as decay in the window frames or the floor.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: October 2020
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

3. Data description

- 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 MemberStates 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-Armutsgefaehrdung/_inhalt.html - sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: Total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor - Eurostat table [ilc_mdho01]:
https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mdho01&lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality report of Living in Europe Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (only available in German): “Gemeinschaftsstatistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen”:
<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: %
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Population living in households with moisture damages} = \frac{\text{Persons living in a households with moisture damages [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100\%$$

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SDG Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Time series	Population considering their dwelling as too dark

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: Population living in households considering their dwelling as too dark is defined as the share of the number of persons in households that respond to have a dwelling that is too dark to the total number of persons living in households. The total number of persons living in households is not equal with the population.
A dwelling should be considered as too dark if the living rooms provide not enough daylight or are too dark.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: October 2020
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

3. Data description

- 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 MemberStates 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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https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrdung/_inhalt.html - sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: Total population considering their dwelling as too dark - Eurostat table [ilc_mdho04]:
https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mdho04&lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality report of Living in Europe Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (only available in German): “Gemeinschaftsstatistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen”:
<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: %
- Calculation method:

Population considering their dwelling as too dark = $\frac{\text{Persons living in a dwelling that seems too dark [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$

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SDG Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Time series	Population living in an area with crime, violence or vandalism

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: Population living in an area with crime, violence or vandalism is defined as the share of the number of persons in households that respond to live in an area with crime, violence or vandalism on buildings to the total number of persons living in households. The total number of persons living in households is not equal with the population.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: October 2020
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

3. Data description

- 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 MemberStates 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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https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrdung/_inhalt.html - sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: Crime, violence or vandalism in the area - Eurostat table [ilc_mddw03]:
https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddw03&lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality report of Living in Europe Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (only available in German): "Gemeinschaftsstatistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen":
<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: %
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Population living in an area with crime, violence or vandalism} = \frac{\text{Persons living in an area with crime, violence or vandalism [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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SDG Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Time series	Population living in an area with noise pollution

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: Population living in an area with noise pollution is defined as the share of the number of persons in households that respond to live in an area with noise pollution to the total number of persons living in households. The total number of persons living in households is not equal with the population.
Noise pollution could result for instance from neighbours, traffic or businesses.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: October 2020
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

3. Data description

- 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 MemberStates 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-Armutsgefaehrdung/_inhalt.html - sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: Noise from neighbours or from the street - Eurostat table [ilc_mddw01]:
https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddw01&lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality report of Living in Europe Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (only available in German): "Gemeinschaftsstatistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen":
<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: %
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Population living in an area with noise pollution} = \frac{\text{Persons living in an area with noise pollution [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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SDG Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Time series	Material deprivation for the housing dimension, total (1-4 items)

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series is defined as the share of persons in the total population who are materially deprived for the “housing” dimension, based on the dwelling problems
 - leaking roof / damp walls / floors / foundation or rot in window frames;
 - accommodation too dark;
 - no bath/shower;
 - no indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: October 2020
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

3. Data description

- 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 randomsample. Thereby a quarter of the sample is annually exchanged by a new drawn random sample.

4. Accessibility of source data

- EU-SILC survey: Material deprivation for the 'Housing' dimension - Eurostat table [ilc_mddd04b]: https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddd04b&lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality report of Living in Europe Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (only available in German): “Gemeinschaftsstatistik über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen”: <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: %
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Material deprivation for the housing dimension}_j = \frac{\text{Persons in households with at least one or exact one dwelling problem } i \text{ [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$i \in \{$ moisturedamages;
considered too dark;
in an area with crime, violence or vandalism;
in an area with noise pollution}