

## SDG Goal 3 Good health and well-being

**SDG Target 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

**SDG Indicator 3.3.4** Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

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| 1. Name of data series                                   |  |
| <b>Hepatitis B incidence</b>                             |  |
| Compliant with SDG metadata: no, metadata not available. |  |

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| 2. Definition of indicator   |
| The indicator "hepatitis B incidence" is defined as the reported number of hepatitis B cases arising in a given year, expressed per 100,000 inhabitants. |
| 3. Comparison with SDG metadata (as of 25/07/2018)   |
| No metadata for SDG indicator 3.3.4 available.   |

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| 4. Data description   |
| <p>The German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG), which came into force on January 2001, regulates which diseases have to be reported in case of suspicion, illness or death. The reporting, usually by doctors and laboratories, is mandatory. However, this reporting requirement is not always followed, so that parts of the diagnosed notifiable diseases are not included in the reporting system. The number of hepatitis B cases reported by the Robert Koch Institute is based on the reports according to § 6 (1) No 1 letter e of the German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG). The definition for HBV cases comprised until 2015 diagnosed acute HBV cases with presence of clinical symptoms and lab markers. In 2015 the definition was changed and clinical symptoms-cases are no longer included in the definition.</p> <p>Data on population are the results of the latest population census (currently: 2011 Census) rolled forward in a breakdown by sex, age, marital status and citizenship, using both statistics of population change (migration, births, deaths, entering into marriages or registered same-sex partnerships) and information on changes in citizenship and the dissolution of marriages or registered same-sex partnerships. Before 2011, updated census data from 1987 (Federal Republic of Germany) and the population register of October 1990 (German Democratic Republic) were used. For the years before 2011 the results for population were calculated backwards using the census 2011 and migration, birth and death statistics.</p> |
| 5. Calculation method   |
| $\text{Hepatitis B incidence} = \frac{\text{Hepatitis B cases (number)} \times 100,000}{\text{population (number)}}$  |
| 6. Unit of measure  |
| Per 100,000 inhabitants   |

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|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 7. Timeliness                   | 8. Frequency       |
| t + 3 weeks after data received | Annual             |
| 9. Last regular revision        | 10. Revised period |
| Not available                   | Not available      |

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| 11. Accessibility of source data  |
| Online database SurvStat@RKI 2.0:<br><a href="https://survstat.rki.de/default.aspx">https://survstat.rki.de/default.aspx</a><br>Infectious Disease Epidemiology Annual Report:<br><a href="https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/inf_dis_Germany/yearbook/Yearbook_inhalt.html">https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/inf_dis_Germany/yearbook/Yearbook_inhalt.html</a> |
| 12. Metadata on source data   |
| Epidemiology Annual Report - Description of data quality concerning notifiable diseases:<br><a href="https://survstat.rki.de/Content/Instruction/Content.aspx">https://survstat.rki.de/Content/Instruction/Content.aspx</a>   |
| 13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)  |
| Not applicable  |

For more information please contact:

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