

<b>SDG Goal 3</b>	<b>Good health and well-being</b>
<b>SDG Target 3.3</b>	<b>By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 3.3.3</b>	<b>Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Malaria incidence</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 09 March 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/3-3-3/>
- Definition: The time series measures the reported number of malaria cases arising in a given year, expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: February 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-03.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The number of malaria cases from the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) is based on the reports of laboratory-confirmed malaria cases according to § 7 (3) of the German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG). 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 part of the diagnosed notifiable diseases is not included in the reporting system.

The population data comes from the intercensal population updates, the basis of which is the last census conducted in 2011. The population data is rolled forward using statistical results on natural population change (births, deaths) and migrations. For 2010, the population was calculated backwards using the 2011 census and migration, birth and death statistics.

### 4. Accessibility of source data

- Online database SurvStat@RKI 2.0:  
<https://survstat.rki.de/default.aspx>
- Infectious Disease Epidemiology - Annual Report:  
[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)
- Average population – GENESIS online 12411-0041:  
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=12411-0041&bypass=true&levelindex=1&levelid=1639396599054#abreadcrumb>
- Population data based on Census 2011 – 1991 to 2011 (only available in German):  
[https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungsstand/\\_inhalt.html#sprg233540](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungsstand/_inhalt.html#sprg233540)

## 5. Metadata on source data

- Online database SurvStat@RKI 2.0 - Content:  
<https://survstat.rki.de/Content/Instruction/Content.aspx>

## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 3 weeks after data received
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Per 1,000 inhabitants
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Malaria incidence} = \frac{\text{Malaria cases}[\text{number}]}{\text{Population}[\text{number}]} \cdot 1,000$$