DESTATIS | **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**
Statistisches Bundesamt

SDG Goal 16	**Peace, justice and strong institutions**
SDG Target 16.3	**Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**
SDG Indicator 16.3.1	**Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms**
Time series	**Reporting rate for physical assault**

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 15 June 2023
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/16-3-1/
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of physical assaults that were reported to the police.
- Disaggregation: age group; sex

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2016
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-01.pdf
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- Before 2020: The data come from the German Victimisation Surveys (DVS), which were conducted in the form of computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) in 2012 (n=35,503) and 2017 (n=31,192) on behalf of the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA). In order to be able to demonstrate changes with the DVS 2017 compared to the survey in 2012, the 2017 survey largely followed the same procedure as the 2012 survey. The survey is based on a random sample of the population living in private households, aged 16 or older and reachable by telephone. As people with relatively high levels of education are overrepresented in the sample and young adults (18 to 34 years) are underrepresented compared to the total population, responses were weighted to account for the unequal likelihood of participation in the survey for these groups of people. As part of the survey, people who had been victims of assault at least once in the last 12 months were asked whether they had informed the police about the incident. This question was asked in relation to up to five cases of assault per respondent. The answers to this question were used to calculate the time series.

  From 2020: The data comes from the study "Security and Crime in Germany" (SKiD), which was conducted for the first time in 2020 (n=45,351) in cooperation between the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) and the police forces of the Länder. The results are representative of the population aged 16 and over living in private households in Germany. The data collection was set up as a simultaneous mixed-mode design, in which the selected persons could choose to participate in the survey either in writing-postally (paper-and-pencil interview, PAPI) or online (computer-assisted web interview, CAWI). In terms of content, the survey covered three major topics in particular: 1) victim experiences and reporting behaviour, 2) feelings of safety and fear of crime, and 3) experiences with and opinions about the police.

4. Access to data source

- Dark field research / Victimization Surveys (only available in German):
  https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/ViktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung/viktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung_node.html
- The 2017 German Victimisation Survey – final report:
  https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/2019ersteErgebnisseDVS2017EN.pdf
- Security and crime in Germany – SKiD 2020 (only available in German):
  https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/SKiD2020_Ergebnisse_V1.4.pdf

5. Metadata on source data

- Dark field research / Victimization Surveys (only available in German):
  https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/ViktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung/viktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung_node.html

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 24 months
- Frequency: Irregular

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Police reporting rate for physical assault} = \frac{\text{Physical assaults the police was informed about [weighted number]}}{\text{Physical assaults with valid information whether the police were informed about it [weighted number]}} \cdot 100 \, [\%]$$

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SDG Target 16.3	**Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all**
SDG Indicator 16.3.1	**Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms**
Time series	**Reporting rate for robbery**

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 15 June 2023
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/16-3-1/
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of robberies that were reported to the police.
- Disaggregation: age group; sex

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2016
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-01.pdf
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- Before 2020: The data come from the German Victimisation Surveys (DVS), which were conducted in the form of computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) in 2012 (n=35,503) and 2017 (n=31,192) on behalf of the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA). In order to be able to demonstrate changes with the DVS 2017 compared to the survey in 2012, the 2017 survey largely followed the same procedure as the 2012 survey. The survey is based on a random sample of the population living in private households, aged 16 or older and reachable by telephone. As people with relatively high levels of education are overrepresented in the sample and young adults (18 to 34 years) are underrepresented compared to the total population, responses were weighted to account for the unequal likelihood of participation in the survey for these groups of people. As part of the survey, people who had been victims of assault at least once in the last 12 months were asked whether they had informed the police about the incident. This question was asked in relation to up to five cases of assault per respondent. The answers to this question were used to calculate the time series.

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- The 2017 German Victimisation Survey – final report:
https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/2019ersteErgebnisseDVS2017EN.pdf
- Security and crime in Germany – SKiD 2020 (only available in German):
https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/SKiD2020_Ergebnisse_V1.4.pdf

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6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 24 months
- Frequency: Irregular

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Police reporting rate for robbery} = \frac{\text{Robberies the police was informed about [weighted number]}}{\text{Robberies with valid information whether the police were informed about it [weighted number]}} \cdot 100 \, [\%]$$