

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	Overcrowding rate

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 12 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum of rooms equal to:
 - one room for the household;
 - one room by couple in the household;
 - one room for each single person aged 18 and more;
 - one room by pair of single people of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age;
 - one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
 - one room by pair of children under 12 years of age.
- Disaggregation: degree of urbanisation

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- 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 is derived from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) conducted by the Federal Statistical Office. The statistics is integrated in the microcensus and is harmonised in all EU member states.

The microcensus is an inquiry directed to households, designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues through a series of personal interviews with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

The survey population includes: persons in private households and collective households at their main and secondary place of residence.

The survey population does not include: members of foreign armed forces as well as foreign diplomatic representations with their family members. Persons without a place of residence (homeless people) have no chance of being covered in the microcensus.

The microcensus was re-designed in 2020. In addition to the already integrated European labour force survey (EU-LFS), the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) have also been integrated in the survey since 2020. This entails several changes. These changes concern adjustments in survey design, the order of questions as well as the introduction of an online questionnaire as an additional mode of data collection. Furthermore, the corresponding IT infrastructure was entirely changed, which lead to further issues during the implementation of the survey. This situation was exacerbated due to the pandemic in 2020 and the social restrictions going along. During the Corona crisis computer-assisted personal interviews, which thus far constituted the main way of collecting data in the microcensus, became almost impossible. Moreover, dunning letters were widely suspended. Overall, these factors lead to considerably lower response rates. These issues have been addressed by statistical model calculations. As a consequence, the comparability with previous years is limited and the usual level of detail for further analyses or detailed data processing is restricted.

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-Armutsgefaehrderung/_inhalt.html#sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: Overcrowding rate - Eurostat table [TESSI174]:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi174/default/table?lang=en>

5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: Quality Report - European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - Living in Europe (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>
- From 2020: Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Overcrowding rate} = \frac{\text{Persons living in a household that does not have at least the rooms shown in the list below [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

- one room for the household;
- one room by couple in the household;
- one room for each single person aged 18 and more;
- one room by pair of single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
- one room by pair of children under 12 years of age.

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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	Housing cost overburden rate

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 12 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of the population living in a household where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).
- Disaggregation: degree of urbanisation

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
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3. Data description

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- EU-SILC survey: Housing cost overburden rate - Eurostat table [TESSI165]:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi165/default/table?lang=en>

5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: Quality Report - European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - Living in Europe (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>
- From 2020: Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Housing cost overburden rate} = \frac{\text{Persons living in a household where the total housing cost (net of housing allowance) represent more than 40\% of the total disposal income (net of housing allowances) [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

SDG Goal 11	Sustainable cities and communities
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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 a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 12 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of the total population living in a dwelling with either a leaking roof, or damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
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- EU-SILC survey: Share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor - Eurostat table [TESSI292]:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi292/default/table?lang=en>

5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: Quality Report - European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - Living in Europe (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>
- From 2020: Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Population living in a dwelling with a leaking} \\ &\text{roof, damp walls, floors or foundations} \\ &\text{or rot in window frames or floor} \end{aligned} = \frac{\begin{aligned} &\text{Persons living in a dwelling with a leaking} \\ &\text{roof, damp walls, floors or foundations or} \\ &\text{rot in window frames or floor [number]} \end{aligned}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

SDG Goal 11	Sustainable cities and communities
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SDG Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Time series	Population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 12 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of the total population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
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- EU-SILC survey: Share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling - Eurostat table [TESSI293]:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi293/default/table?lang=en>

5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: Quality Report - European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - Living in Europe (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>
- From 2020: Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling} = \frac{\text{Persons having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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SDG Indicator 11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
Time series	Population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 12 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of the total population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
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https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrung/_inhalt.html#sprg233586
- EU-SILC survey: Share of total population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household - Eurostat table [TESSI294]:
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi294/default/table?lang=en>

5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: Quality Report - European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) - Living in Europe (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>
- From 2020: Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household} = \frac{\text{Persons not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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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: 12 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of the total population considering their dwelling as too dark and not having enough light.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
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- EU-SILC survey: Share of total population considering their dwelling as too dark - Eurostat table [TESSI295]:
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5. Metadata on source data

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- From 2020: Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

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