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| <b>SDG Goal 16</b>          | <b>Peace, justice and strong institutions</b>  |
| <b>SDG Target 16.1</b>      | <b>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</b>   |
| <b>SDG Indicator 16.1.4</b> | <b>Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</b> |
| <b>Time series</b>          | <b>Feeling of (in)security of the population in its neighbourhood (at night)</b>       |

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 February 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/16-1-4/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of the adult population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night.
- Disaggregation: feelings of insecurity

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The data is derived from the German Victimization Survey, which is telephone based with 35,503 observations for the year 2012 and 31,192 observations for the year 2017. The 2017 survey was administered in a similar fashion as 2012, in order to trace changes between the two surveys. It is based on a random sample of the population living in private households, being 16 years or older and being available via telephone. Since people with relative high education levels are overrepresented in the sample and young adults (aged 18-34 years) are underrepresented compared to the general population, the answers were weighted to account for the unequal probability of taking part in the survey for these subgroups. In the survey, individuals reporting how safe do they feel walking alone in their neighbourhood at night.

### 4. Accessibility of source data

- German Victimization Survey 2017 (only available in German):  
[https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/ViktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung/viktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung\\_node.html](https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/ViktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung/viktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung_node.html)
- The 2017 German Victimization Survey - final report:  
<https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/2019ersteErgebnisseDVS2017EN.pdf>

### 5. Metadata on source data

- The 2017 German Victimization Survey - final report:  
<https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/2019ersteErgebnisseDVS2017EN.pdf>

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 23 months
- Frequency: Irregular

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Feeling of (in)security of the population in its neighbourhood (at night)} = \frac{\sum \text{Response}_i [\text{number}]}{\text{Total survey respondents} [\text{number}]} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$i \in \{\text{very safe; safe; unsafe; very unsafe}\}$

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| <b>SDG Target 16.1</b>      | <b>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</b>   |
| <b>SDG Indicator 16.1.4</b> | <b>Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live</b> |
| <b>Time series</b>          | <b>Population not living in an area with crime, violence or vandalism</b>              |

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 February 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/16-1-4/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: December 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information. It does not measure how safe the population feels when walking alone in their area/neighbourhood. Instead it measures whether there is crime, violence or vandalism in the surrounding area which can be taken as a proxy for the perceived safety.

### 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 in cooperation with the statistical offices of the Länder. 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 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 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](https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_mddw03&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:

$$\text{Population not living in an area with crime, violence or vandalism} = \frac{\text{Population answering the question whether there is crime, violence or vandalism in the surrounding area of the home with no [number]}}{\text{Total population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$