

## **SDG Goal 2                      Zero hunger**

**SDG Target 2.1**                      **By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round**

**SDG Indicator 2.1.2**                      **Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)**

**Time series**                      **Material deprivation for food insecurity (The household cannot afford to eat a full meal every other day)**

### **1. General information on the time series**

- Date of national metadata: 17 December 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/2-1-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of material deprivation for food insecurity. Population living in households that cannot afford to eat a full meal every other day is defined as the share of the number of people living in households that cannot afford to eat a full meal (with meat, chicken, fish or vegetarian equivalent) every other day to the total number of persons living in households.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

### **2. Comparison with global metadata**

- Date of global metadata: February 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-02.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-Armutsgefaehrung/\\_inhalt.html#sprg233586](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrung/_inhalt.html#sprg233586)
- Criteria of the material deprivation of households:  
<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Themes/Society-Environment/Income-Consumption-Living-Conditions/Living-Conditions-Risk-Poverty/Tables/material-deprivation-silc.html>
- Income and living conditions in Germany (only available in German):  
[https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrung/\\_inhalt.html#sprg233586](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrung/_inhalt.html#sprg233586)

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Until 2019: Quality Report - Community 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 + 12 months
- Frequency: Annual

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## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Population living in households with food insecurity} = \frac{\text{Households that cannot afford to eat a full meal every other day [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100[\%]$$