

## **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: 21 October 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/2-1-2/>
- Definition: 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 are collected in the EU statistics on income and living conditions EU-SILC). Europe-wide harmonised and comparable indicators for the monitoring of poverty and social exclusion in the European Union are determined with the EU-SILC-survey. The basis is a consistent, for all MemberStates binding, methodological standard. 14,000 households consisting of 23,000 persons above the age of 16 are surveyed every year in Germany on a voluntary basis for EU-SILC. The survey is conducted annually since the year 2005. Since the survey year 2008 the EU-SILC-survey is realised as random sample. Thereby a quarter of the sample is annually exchanged by a new drawn random sample.

### **4. Accessibility of source data**

- 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](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/Lebensbedingungen-Armutsgefaehrung/_inhalt.html)

### **5. Metadata on source data**

- 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/leben-in-europa-2019.pdf>

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## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 12 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

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