SDG Goal 3	Good health and well-being
SDG Target 3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
SDG Indicator 3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
Time series	Malaria incidence

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 30 September 2021

- National data: http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/3-3-3/

- Definition: The time series "malaria incidence" is defined as the reported number of malaria cases arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 1,000 inhabitants.

- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: February 2021

- Global metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-03.pdf

- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

3. Data description

- The number of malaria cases from the Robert Koch Institute is based on the reports of laboratory-confirmed malaria cases according to § 7 (3) of the German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG). The German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG), which came into force on January 2001, regulates which diseases have to be reported in case of suspicion, illness or death. The reporting, usually by doctors and laboratories, is mandatory. However, this reporting requirement is not always followed, so that part of the diagnosed notifiable diseases is not included in the reporting system. Data on population are the results of the latest population census (currently: 2011 Census) rolled forward in a breakdown by sex, age, marital status and citizenship, using both statistics of population change (migration, births, deaths, entering into marriages or registered same-sex partnerships) and information on changes in citizenship and the dissolution of marriages or registered same-sex partnerships. Before 2011, updated census data from 1987 (Federal Republic of Germany) and the population register of October 1990 (German Democratic Republic) were used. For the years before 2011 the results for population were calculated backwards using the census 2011 and migration, birth and death statistics.

4. Accessibility of source data

- Online database SurvStat@RKI 2.0:
https://survstat.rki.de/default.aspx
- Infectious Disease Epidemiology - Annual Report:
https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/inf_dis_Germany/yearbook/Yearbook_inhalt.html

5. Metadata on source data

- Online database SurvStat@RKI 2.0:
https://survstat.rki.de/Content/Instruction/Content.aspx

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 3 weeks after data received
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Per 1,000 inhabitants
- Calculation method:

$$\textbf{Malaria incidence} = \frac{\text{Malaria cases [number]}}{\text{Population [number]}} \cdot 1{,}000$$