

## **SDG Goal 6      Clean water and sanitation**

**SDG Target 6.2**      **By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**

**SDG Indicator 6.2.1**      **Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water**

**Time series**      **Population using safely managed sanitation services**

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

- Date of national metadata: 01 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/6-2-1/>
- Definition: The time series depicts the share of the population that has access to a toilet in their household.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

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

- Date of global metadata: September 2017
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with global metadata for sub-indicator a).

### **3. Data description**

- The data is based on a special evaluation of the European Union 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 Member States 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. In the survey, a question is included whether there exist a toilet in the household (question 25). This question was used for the calculation of the indicator. Since the survey only covers a sample the results are extrapolated to the total population.

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

- Not available.

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

- Quality report of “Leben in Europa” survey for EU-SILC (only available in German):  
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Einkommen-Konsum-Lebensbedingungen/einfuehrung.html>

### **6. Timeliness and frequency**

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

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## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: %
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Access to adequate sanitation} = \frac{\text{Persons answering to have a toilet in their household [number]}}{\text{Persons answering the survey [number]}} \cdot 100[\%]$$

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**SDG Indicator 6.2.1**      **Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water**

**Time series**      **Population with a bathtub or a shower**

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

- Date of national metadata: 01 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/6-2-1/>
- Definition: The time series depicts the share of the population that has access to a bathtub or a shower in their household.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

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

- Date of global metadata: September 2017
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata. It does not indicate explicitly if households have access to a hand-washing facility. But for households having access to a bathtub or shower it can be assumed that they are able to wash their hands with soap and water in their household.

### **3. Data description**

- The data is based on a special evaluation of the European Union 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 Member States 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. In the survey, a question is included whether there exist a toilet in the household (question 25). This question was used for the calculation of the indicator. Since the survey only covers a sample the results are extrapolated to the total population.

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

- Not available.

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

- Quality report of “Leben in Europa” survey for EU-SILC (only available in German):  
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### **6. Timeliness and frequency**

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: %
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Access to adequate sanitation} = \frac{\text{Persons answering to have a bathtub or a shower in their household [number]}}{\text{Persons answering the survey [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$