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

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 20 May 2022
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/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. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: March 2022
- 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. Access to data source

- Dark field research / Victimization Surveys (only available in German): https://www.bka.de/DE/AktuelleInformationen/StatistikenLagebilder/ViktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung/viktimisierungssurveyDunkelfeldforschung_node.html
- The 2017 German Victimisation Survey – final report: https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/2019ersteErgebnisseDVS2017EN.pdf
- Security and crime in Germany – SKiD 2020 (only available in German): https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/SKiD2020_Ergebnisse_V1.2.pdf

5. Metadata on source data

- The 2017 German Victimisation Survey – final report:
  https://www.bka.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Publikationen/Publikationsreihen/Forschungsergebnisse/2019ersteErgebnisseDVS2017EN.pdf
- Security and crime in Germany (only available in German):
  https://www.bka.de/DE/UnsereAufgaben/Forschung/ForschungsprojekteUndErgebnisse/Dunkelfeldforschung/SKiD/skid_node.html

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 23 months
- Frequency: Irregular

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage

- Calculation:

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

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

SDG Goal 16	**Peace, justice and strong institutions**
SDG Target 16.1	**Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**
SDG Indicator 16.1.4	**Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live after dark**
Time series	**Population not living in an area with crime, violence or vandalism**

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 27 April 2023
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/16-1-4/
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of the population that has no problems with crime, violence and vandalism in their living environment.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: March 2022
- 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

- Before 2020: 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 EU-SILC-survey determines EU-wide harmonised and comparable indicators for the monitoring of poverty and social exclusion in the European Union. 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.

  From 2020: 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.

  Due to the increasing demands on EU-SILC-data in terms of timeliness and provision of in-depth regional data, EU-SILC was integrated into the microcensus in the survey year 2020 with far-reaching methodological changes. With the change to a survey requiring information and an increase in the sample by more than double, the sample structure has changed considerably, which depicts the population more representatively than in the previously independently conducted survey with the national designation "Living in Europe". As a result, the data from 2020 onwards are not comparable with those of previous survey years. This is reinforced by the consequences of the Corona pandemic.

  The microcensus is an inquiry directed to households, designed to obtain information with a sample of 1% on the population, labor market, housing situation, education, health and various topics related to the economic and social situation of households.
  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.

4. Access to data source

- EU-SILC survey: Crime, violence or vandalism in the area – Eurostat table [ilc_mddw03]:
  https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ilc_mddw03/default/table?lang=en

5. Metadata on source data

- 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

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 10 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

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