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: 27 September 2023
- 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 after dark.
- Disaggregation: age group; sex; feelings of insecurity

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2024
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- Before 2020: The data come from the German Victimisation Surveys (DVS), which were conducted in the form of computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) in 2012 (n=35,503) and 2017 (n=31,192) on behalf of the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA). In order to be able to demonstrate changes with the DVS 2017 compared to the survey in 2012, the 2017 survey largely followed the same procedure as the 2012 survey. The survey is based on a random sample of the population living in private households, aged 16 or older and reachable by telephone. As people with relatively high levels of education are overrepresented in the sample and young adults (18 to 34 years) are underrepresented compared to the total population, responses were weighted to account for the unequal likelihood of participation in the survey for these groups of people. Participants answered in the survey how safe they feel (very safe, safe, unsafe, very unsafe) when walking alone in their residential neighbourhood after dark.

  From 2020: The data comes from the study "Security and Crime in Germany" (SKiD), which was conducted for the first time in 2020 (n=45,351) in cooperation between the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) and the police forces of the Länder. The results are representative of the population aged 16 and over living in private households in Germany. The data collection was set up as a simultaneous mixed-mode design, in which the selected persons could choose to participate in the survey either in writing-postally (paper-and-pencil interview, PAPI) or online (computer-assisted web interview, CAWI). In terms of content, the survey covered three major topics in particular: 1) victim experiences and reporting behaviour, 2) feelings of safety and fear of crime, and 3) experiences with and opinions about the police.

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_V1.4.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:

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

With i = 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: 4 May 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 UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2024
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf
- The time series is not compliant with the UN 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:

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

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 (during the day)**

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 30 October 2023
- 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 during the day.
- Disaggregation: age group; sex; feelings of insecurity

2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2024
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

3. Data description

- The data comes from the study "Security and Crime in Germany" (SKiD), which was conducted for the first time in 2020 (n=45,351) in cooperation between the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) and the police forces of the Länder. The results are representative of the population aged 16 and over living in private households in Germany. The data collection was set up as a simultaneous mixed-mode design, in which the selected persons could choose to participate in the survey either in writing-postally (paper-and-pencil interview, PAPI) or online (computer-assisted web interview, CAWI). In terms of content, the survey covered three major topics in particular: 1) victim experiences and reporting behaviour, 2) feelings of safety and fear of crime, and 3) experiences with and opinions about the police. Participants answered in the survey how safe they feel (very safe, safe, unsafe, very unsafe) when walking alone in their residential neighbourhood after dark.

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_V1.4.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:

$$\textbf{Feeling of (in)security of the population in its neighbourhood (during the day)} = \frac{\sum_i \text{Respose}_i \text{[number]}}{\text{Total survey respondents [number]}} \cdot 100 \text{ [\%]}$$

With i = very safe; safe; unsafe; very unsafe