

<b>SDG Goal 3</b>	<b>Good health and well-being</b>
<b>SDG Target 3.3</b>	<b>By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 3.3.4</b>	<b>Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Hepatitis B incidence</b>

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 02 September 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/3-3-4/>
- Definition: The time series “hepatitis B incidence” is defined as the reported number of hepatitis B cases arising in a given year, expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Disaggregation: Not available.

## 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: April 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-04.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

## 3. Data description

- 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 parts of the diagnosed notifiable diseases are not included in the reporting system. The number of hepatitis B cases reported by the Robert Koch Institute is based on the reports according to § 6 (1) No 1 letter e of the German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG). The definition for HBV cases comprised until 2015 diagnosed acute HBV cases with presence of clinical symptoms and lab markers. In 2015 the definition was changed and clinical symptoms-cases are no longer included in the definition. 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\\_in\\_halt.html](https://www.rki.de/EN/Content/infections/epidemiology/inf_dis_Germany/yearbook/Yearbook_in_halt.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:

$$\text{Hepatitis B incidence} = \frac{\text{Hepatitis B cases}[\text{number}]}{\text{Population}[\text{number}]} \cdot 100,000$$