

<b>SDG Goal 11</b>	<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>
<b>SDG Target 11.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 11.1.1</b>	<b>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Overcrowding rate</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 10 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series presents the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum of rooms equal to:
  - one room for the household;
  - one room by couple in the household;
  - one room for each single person aged 18 and more;
  - one room by pair of single people of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age;
  - one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
  - one room by pair of children under 12 years of age.
- Disaggregation: degree of urbanisation

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2021
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

### 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 on the labour market and related issues with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

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: Overcrowding rate – Eurostat table [tessi174]:  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi174/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:

$$\text{Overcrowding rate} = \frac{\text{Persons living in a household that does not have at least the rooms shown in the list below [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

- one room for the household;
- one room by couple in the household;
- one room for each single person aged 18 and more;
- one room by pair of single people of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age;
- one room by pair of single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category;
- one room by pair of children under 12 years of age.

<b>SDG Goal 11</b>	<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>
<b>SDG Target 11.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 11.1.1</b>	<b>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Housing cost overburden rate</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 10 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series presents the percentage of the population living in a household where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).
- Disaggregation: degree of urbanisation

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2021
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

### 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 on the labour market and related issues with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

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: Housing cost overburden rate – Eurostat table [tessi165]:  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi165/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:

$$\text{Housing cost overburden rate} = \frac{\text{Persons living in a household where the total housing cost (net of housing allowance) represent more than 40\% of the total disposal income (net of housing allowances) [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

<b>SDG Goal 11</b>	<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>
<b>SDG Target 11.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 11.1.1</b>	<b>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 10 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series presents the percentage of the total population living in a dwelling with either a leaking roof, or damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.
- Disaggregation: sex

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2021
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

### 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 on the labour market and related issues with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

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: Share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor – Eurostat table [tessi292]:  
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi292/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:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Population living in a dwelling with a leaking} \\
 &\text{roof, damp walls, floors or foundations} \\
 &\text{or rot in window frames or floor} = \frac{\text{Persons living in a dwelling with a leaking} \\
 &\text{roof, damp walls, floors or foundations or} \\
 &\text{rot in window frames or floor [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]
 \end{aligned}$$

<b>SDG Goal 11</b>	<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>
<b>SDG Target 11.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 11.1.1</b>	<b>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 31 March 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series presents the percentage of the total population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling.
- Disaggregation: sex

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2021
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

### 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 on the labour market and related issues with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

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.

From 2021: With the entry into force of the IESS Regulation of the European Union (EU) 2019/17001700 of 10 October 2019 (IESS: Integrated European Social Surveys), the characteristic of this time series is no longer included in the list of target variables of the EU. In Germany, these target variables may therefore no longer be collected since 2021, so that the time series ends with the reporting year 2020.

#### 4. Access to data source

- EU-SILC survey: Share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling – Eurostat table [tessi293]:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi293/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:

$$\text{Population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling} = \frac{\text{Persons having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$



<b>SDG Goal 11</b>	<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>
<b>SDG Target 11.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 11.1.1</b>	<b>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 31 March 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series presents the percentage of the total population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household.
- Disaggregation: sex

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2021
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

### 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 on the labour market and related issues with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

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.

From 2021: With the entry into force of the IESS Regulation of the European Union (EU) 2019/17001700 of 10 October 2019 (IESS: Integrated European Social Surveys), the characteristic of this time series is no longer included in the list of target variables of the EU. In Germany, these target variables may therefore no longer be collected since 2021, so that the time series ends with the reporting year 2020.

#### 4. Access to data source

- EU-SILC survey: Share of total population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household – Eurostat table [tessi294]:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi294/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:

$$\text{Population not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household} = \frac{\text{Persons not having indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of their household [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated total persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

<b>SDG Goal 11</b>	<b>Sustainable cities and communities</b>
<b>SDG Target 11.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 11.1.1</b>	<b>Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Population considering their dwelling as too dark</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 10 January 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/11-1-1/>
- Definition: The time series presents the percentage of the total population considering their dwelling as too dark and not having enough light.
- Disaggregation: sex

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2021
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

### 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 on the labour market and related issues with a sample of 1%. The microcensus is designed as a multi-topic survey, integrating many different subject fields.

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: Share of total population considering their dwelling as too dark – Eurostat table [tessi295]:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tessi295/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:

$$\text{Population considering their dwelling as too dark} = \frac{\text{Persons considering their dwelling as too dark [number]}}{\text{Extrapolated persons in households [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$