| SDG Goal 2 | Zero hunger |
|---|---|
| SDG Target 2.1 | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| SDG Indicator 2.1.1 | Prevalence of undernourishment |
| Time series | Energy intake |

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 7 June 2023
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/2-1-1/
- Definition: The World Health Organization (WHO) defines the prevalence of undernourishment as proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain a normal active and healthy life. The time series measures the distribution of total dietary energy intake (kcal/day). Energy intake from foods was calculated using a nutrient database.
- Disaggregation: sex; percentile

## 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2024
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.pdf
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata. It has not been calculated according to the formula for the prevalence of undernourishment given by the WHO and covers only the range of 14 and 80 years of age. In the present data, only energy intake is shown.

## 3. Data description

- The data is derived from the representative German National Nutrition Survey II (NVS II) which provides representative data on food consumption, energy and nutrient intake as well as further aspects of nutritional behaviour of the German population. The NVS II was conducted by the Max Rubner-Institut (MRI) with a modular design by applying three dietary assessment methods. Data presented here are based on food consumption of the past 4 weeks from 15,371 study participants (n=7,093 men and 8,278 women) aged 14-80 years which was assessed face-to-face by a diet history interview in 2005/2006 using the dietary assessment programme DISHES (Diet Interview Software for Health Examination Studies, RKI). The calculation of energy intakes from foods is based on the German Nutrient Database (BLS) II.4.

## 4. Access to data source

- Results on food consumption and nutrient intake from the NVS II (only available in German): https://www.mri.bund.de/de/institute/ernaehrungsverhalten/forschungsprojekte/nvsii/erg-verzehr-naehrstoffe/

### 5. Metadata on source data

- German National Nutrition Survey II – second report (only available in German): Ergebnisbericht der Nationalen Verzehrsstudie II – Teil 2, MRI Karlsruhe, 2008, 175 S:
  https://www.mri.bund.de/fileadmin/MRI/Institute/EV/NVSII_Abschlussbericht_Teil_2.pdf
- German National Nutrition Survey II – first report (only available in German): Ergebnisbericht der Nationalen Verzehrsstudie II – Teil 1, MRI Karlsruhe, 2008, 144 S:
  https://www.mri.bund.de/fileadmin/MRI/Institute/EV/NVS_II_Abschlussbericht_Teil_1_mit_Ergaenzungsbericht.pdf
- Food consumption of adults in Germany: results of the German National Nutrition Survey II based on diet history interviews:
  https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/aop-cambridge-core/content/view/612A0BEE39D584F5326C20440D918662/S0007114515000744a.pdf/food_consumption_of_adults_in_germany_results_of_the_german_national_nutrition_survey_ii_based_on_diet_history_interviews.pdf

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 16 months
- Frequency: Irregular

### 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Kilocalories per day
- Calculation:

**Not applicable.**