

## SDG Goal 4 Quality education

**SDG Target 4.5** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

**SDG Indicator 4.5.1** Parity indices (female/ male, rural/ urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

**Time series** Gender Parity Index

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 17 December 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/4-5-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the general level of disparity between two sub-populations of interest for all SDG 4 indicators. The gender parity indices provide information about gender inequality. The further the parity index is from 1, the greater the disparity between the two groups of interest.
- Disaggregation: indicator

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: July 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata. At present, only the gender parity index is provided and only for the SDG indicators 4.2.2 and 4.3.1.

### 3. Data description

- The data is derived from the microcensus conducted by the Federal Statistical Office.

The microcensus is an inquiry directed to households, designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues through a series of personal interviews 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.

The microcensus was re-designed in 2020. In addition to the already integrated European labour force survey (EU-LFS), the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) have also been integrated in the survey since 2020. This entails several changes. These changes concern adjustments in survey design, the order of questions as well as the introduction of an online questionnaire as an additional mode of data collection. Furthermore, the corresponding IT infrastructure was entirely changed, which lead to further issues during the implementation of the survey. This situation was exacerbated due to the pandemic in 2020 and the social restrictions going along. During the Corona crisis computer-assisted personal interviews, which thus far constituted the main way of collecting data in the microcensus, became almost impossible. Moreover, dunning letters were widely suspended. Overall, these factors lead to considerably lower response rates. These issues have been addressed by statistical model calculations. As a consequence, the comparability with previous years is limited and the usual level of detail for further analyses or detailed data processing is restricted.

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#### 4. Accessibility of source data

- Children in day care centres: age groups – GENESIS online 22541-0001:  
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=22541-0001&bypass=true&language=en>
- Population: reference date, age – GENESIS online 12411-0005:  
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=12411-0005&bypass=true&language=en>

#### 5. Metadata on source data

- Please see the corresponding SDG indicators.

#### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: Please see the corresponding SDG indicators.
- Frequency: Annual

#### 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: No unit
- Calculation method:

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Female persons [number]}}{\text{Male persons [number]}}$$