

<b>SDG Goal 4</b>	<b>Quality education</b>
<b>SDG Target 4.3</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 4.3.1</b>	<b>Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 12 October 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/4-3-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months.  
Formal education or training includes education provided by the system of schools, colleges, universities and other formal educational institutions whereas informal education or training covers any organized and sustained learning activities that do not belong to formal education.
- Disaggregation: age group; sex

### 2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: March 2022
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-03-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The data is based on a special evaluation from the microcensus conducted by the Federal Statistical Office.

Before 2020: 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 2020: 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.

### 4. Access to data source

- Not available.

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report - Microcensus (only available in German):  
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html>

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness:  $t + 7$  months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training}_i = \frac{\text{Persons in age group } i \text{ in education and training [number]}}{\text{Persons in age group } i \text{ [number]}} \cdot 100[\%]$$

$i \in \{15 \text{ to under } 25 \text{ years; } 25 \text{ to under } 65 \text{ years}\}$