

SDG Goal 4 Quality education

SDG Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

SDG Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

Time series Participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 21 October 2021
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/4-3-1/>
- Definition: The time series is defined as 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. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: July 2021
- 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 are taken from the Microcensus. 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 European Labour Force Survey (LFS) is integrated into the Microcensus and is harmonised in all EU member states. The Microcensus was re-designed in 2020. In addition to the already integrated European Labour Force Survey (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. Until the 2019 reporting year, the data were based on the 1% sample of the microcensus. From 2020, the results are based on the LFS subsample. 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 for Microcensus 2020.

4. Accessibility of source data

The data is based on a special evaluation and is therefore not publicly available.

5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report - Microcensus 2020 (only available in German):
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/mikrozensus-2020.pdf>

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 7 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

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

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