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 Indicator

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

1. Name of data series
Gender Parity Index of SDG indicator 4.2.2
Compliant with SDG metadata: yes   **SDG Metadata**

2. Definition of indicator
The indicator measures the general level of disparity between two sub-populations of interest with regard to a given indicator. The further from 1 the parity index lies, the greater the disparity between the two groups of interest. The parity index compares the female children in child day care at the age of 5 to the male children in child day care at the age of 5.
3. Comparison with SDG indicator (as of 10/11/2016)
Equivalent to SDG indicator

4. Data description
Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other.
The data on children at the age of five in day care prior to or afternoon care during their first school year is taken from the questionnaire "Survey on children in day care" collected by the Statistical Offices of the Länder. The survey was methodologically updated in 2012. Therefore, data before and after this year cannot be compared. The data on day care refers to the 1st of March of the reference year.
The data on population for the years 2014 and after was calculated by the Federal Statistical Office based on the Census in 2011 and has, since then, continuously been updated by 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.
Data on population are the results of the latest population census (currently: 2011 Census) rolled forward in a breakdown by sex, age, marital status and citizenship, using both statistics of population change (migration, births, deaths, entering into marriages or registered same-sex partnerships) and information on changes in citizenship and the dissolution of marriages or registered same-sex partnerships. Before 2011, updated census data from 1987 (Federal Republic of Germany) and the population register of October 1990 (German Democratic Republic) were used. For the

years before 2011 the results for population were calculated backwards using the census 2011 and migration, birth and death statistics.	
5. Calculation method	
Gender Parity Index = $\dfrac{\text{female children in child day care at the age of 5}}{\text{male children in child day care at the age of 5}}$	
6. Unit of measure	Index

7. Timeliness	8. Frequency
Day care: t + 1 year	Annual
9. Last regular revision	10. Revised period
Not applicable	Not applicable

11. Accessibility of source data
Special analysis
12. Metadata on source data
Day care (only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Soziales/einfuehrung.html
13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)
4.5.1 Gender parity index of indicator 4.3.1 adults 4.5.1 Gender parity index of indicator 4.3.1 youth

For more information please contact:
https://www.destatis.de/EN/Service/Contact/Contact.html

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 Indicator

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

1. Name of data series	
Gender Parity Index of SDG indicator 4.3.1 (adults)	
Compliant with SDG metadata: yes	**SDG Metadata**

2. Definition of indicator
The indicator measures the general level of disparity between two sub-populations of interest with regard to a given indicator. The further from 1 the parity index lies, the greater the disparity between the two groups of interest. The parity index compares the participation rate of female adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months to the participation rate of male adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months.
3. Comparison with SDG indicator (as of 10/11/2016)
Sub-indicator

4. Data description
Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other.
The data is taken from the of the Microcensus (education section and total population). 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 sample and extrapolation of the sample data are based on the data of the 2011 Census.
5. Calculation method
$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{participation rate of female adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months}}{\text{participation rate of male adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months}}$$

6. Unit of measure	Index

7. Timeliness	8. Frequency
t + 7 months	Annual
9. Last regular revision	10. Revised period
Not applicable	Not applicable

11. Accessibility of source data
Education & Population: source data is calculated in special analysis, not publicly available
12. Metadata on source data
Education & Population – Microcensus 2016 (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Bevoelkerung/einfuehrung.html
13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)
4.5.1 Gender parity index of indicator 4.2.2   4.5.1 Gender parity index of indicator 4.3.1 youth

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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 Indicator

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

1. Name of data series	
Gender Parity Index of SDG indicator 4.3.1 (youth)	
Compliant with SDG metadata: yes	**SDG Metadata**

2. Definition of indicator
The indicator measures the general level of disparity between two sub-populations of interest with regard to a given indicator. The further from 1 the parity index lies, the greater the disparity between the two groups of interest. The parity index compares the participation rate of 15 to under 25 years old female persons in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months to the participation rate of the male 15 to under 25 years old persons in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months
3. Comparison with SDG indicator (as of 10/11/2016)
Sub-indicator

4. Data description
Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other.
The data is taken from the of the Microcensus (education section and total population). 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 sample and extrapolation of the sample data are based on the data of the 2011 Census.
5. Calculation method

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\begin{array}{c}\text{participation rate of 15 to under 25 years old} \\ \text{female} \\ \text{persons in formal and non-formal education and} \\ \text{training in the previous 12 months}\end{array}}{\begin{array}{c}\text{participation rate of 15 to under 25 years old} \\ \text{male} \\ \text{persons in formal and non-formal education and} \\ \text{training in the previous 12 months}\end{array}}$$

6. Unit of measure	Index

7. Timeliness	8. Frequency
t + 7 months	Annual
9. Last regular revision	10. Revised period
Not applicable	Not applicable

11. Accessibility of source data
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13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)
4.5.1 Gender parity index of indicator 4.2.2 4.5.1 Gender parity index of indicator 4.3.1 adults

For more information please contact:
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