

<b>SDG Goal 4</b>	<b>Quality education</b>
<b>SDG Target 4.1</b>	<b>By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 4.1.2</b>	<b>Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Completion rate</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 16 September 2024
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/4-1-2/>
- Definition: The time series measures the share of people aged 18 to under 21 who have completed lower secondary education and the share of people aged 21 to under 24 who have completed upper secondary education.  
The age groups thus each form a corridor between 3 and 5 years above the intended entry age for the last grade of the respective educational level.  
Shown are persons who have at least achieved a completion at the respecting ISCED level.
- Disaggregation: educational level; sex

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2022
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-02.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata. At primary level (ISCED 1), no formal qualification is acquired with promotion to the 5th grade. A measurement by participation in lower secondary education is not practical due to the compulsory school attendance in Germany. The completion rate of primary education is therefore not monitored.

### 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 with a sample of 1 % on the population, labor market, housing situation, education, health and various topics related to the economic and social situation of households.

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:

$$\text{Completion rate}_i = \frac{\text{Persons of age } j_i \text{ who have completed } i \text{ [number]}}{\text{Persons of age } j_i \text{ [number]}} \cdot 100[\%]$$

with  $i = \{\text{Lower secondary education; Upper secondary education}\};$   
 $j_{\text{Lower secondary}} = 18 \text{ to under } 21 \text{ years};$   
 $j_{\text{Upper secondary}} = 21 \text{ to under } 24 \text{ years}$