

<b>SDG Goal 8</b>	<b>Decent work and economic growth</b>
<b>SDG Target 8.6</b>	<b>By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 8.6.1</b>	<b>Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Young people (15 to under 25 years) neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET rates)</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 04 May 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/8-6-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the percentage of persons aged 15-25 years, and is not employed and not involved in further education or training (youth NEET rate).
- Disaggregation: sex

### 2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: January 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-06-01.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The data is derived from the European labour force survey (EU-LFS) conducted by the Federal Statistical Office. The statistics is integrated in the microcensus and is harmonised in all EU member states.

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.

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. Accessibility of source data

- Young people neither in employment nor in education and training - Eurostat table [yth\_empl\_150]: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/yth\\_empl\\_150/default/table?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/yth_empl_150/default/table?lang=en)

## 5. Metadata on source data

- Eurostat metadata on educational attainment level and transition from education to work (based on EU-LFS):

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/edat1\\_esms.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/edat1_esms.htm)

## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 4 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation method:

Complex calculation method.