



## INDICATOR

Percent of young adults 16 to 24 who are employed.

Numerator	Number of employed youth	
Denominator	Civilian, non-institutional population of individuals aged 16 to 24 years old	
DESCRIPTION		

#### This metric is the number of youth who are employed, either full or part time. It is provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on estimates from the Current Population Survey.

# **POSITIVE OUTCOMES**

# **Employment Rate** (Young Adults)

YEAR:	20	2016		
wi	US	Best	Worst	
63.3%*	49.4%	76.6% ND	39.9% MS	
PAST YE	AR: 20'	15		
wi	US			
61.4%*	48.6%			

\* Indicates a statistically significant difference from the US value at p<0.05.

### IMPORTANCE

Employed youth have more, positive outcomes, such as lower juvenile arrest rates (Allan, 1989). Youth employment also starts youth on a path to self-sufficiency, supporting their development of career readiness skills and self-esteem. Youth who are employed while enrolled in high school are less likely to drop out, and, if coupled with school-to-career programs, are more likely to enroll in college after graduation (Child Trends Databank, 2015).

### LIMITATIONS

Type and duration of employment is not included here but can have a significant effect on the beneficial impact of employment; youth who are either under employed or over employed (working more, longer hours) may see negative consequences such as low job satisfaction, or, for those who are dually occupied with school and employment, poor scholastic outcomes (Allan, 1989).

### ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

Wisconsin Analyses		National Analyses		
Race/Ethnicity	% Employed	Race/Ethnicity	% Employed	
Asian, non-Hispanic	31%	Asian, non-Hispanic	36%	
Black, non-Hispanic	41%	Black, non-Hispanic	39%	
Hispanic	61%	Hispanic	46%	
White	61%	White	51%	

#### SOURCE

Allan, E. A., & Steffensmeier, D. J. (1989). Youth, underemployment, and property crime: Differential effects of job availability and job quality on juvenile and young adult arrest rates. American Sociological Review, 107-123.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2016). Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Wisconsin. Retrieved from http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm#ex14. Child Trends Databank. (2015). Youth employment. Retrieved from http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=youth-employment.

Current Population Survey. (2016). CPS Table Creator by Hispanic Origin and Race [Data table]. CPS, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2016. Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablecreator.html