

Teens Not in School and Not Working

DEFINITION

Teens not in school and not working is the percentage of teens ages 16 to 19 who are not enrolled in school, not in the Armed Forces, and not employed. Teens who are recent high school graduates and who are unemployed, and teens who have dropped out of high school and are jobless are included.

SIGNIFICANCE

School and work help teens acquire the skills, knowledge, experience, and supports they need to become productive adults.¹ Teens who drop out of school and do not become a part of the workforce are at risk of experiencing negative outcomes as they transition from adolescence to adulthood. Teens in low-income families, teens who drop out of school, teen mothers, and teens with disabilities have the highest rates of disconnection from both school and work.²

Disconnected youth are more likely to live in poverty, suffer from substance abuse and mental health problems, have low educational attainment, become teen parents, engage in violent activity, lack health insurance, experience difficulties maintaining employment, and earn low wages.^{3,4,5}

Meaningful family support, adult mentoring, out-of-school programs, job training, and school-to-career programs lessen the likelihood of teens becoming disconnected from school and work.^{6,7,8} Research shows that youth who are consistently connected to work and school have similar annual earnings regardless of whether they are Hispanic, White, or Black.⁹

Between 2010 and 2014, an estimated 3,879 (6%) youth ages 16 to 19 in Rhode Island were not in school and not working. Of the youth who were not in school and not working, 56% were males and 44% were females. Fifty-six percent of these youth were high school graduates and 44% had not graduated from high school.¹⁰

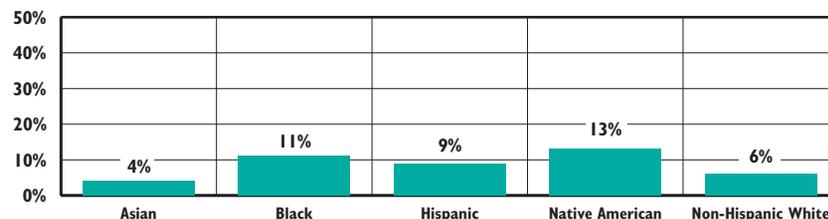
Teens Not in School and Not Working	
	2014
RI	7%
US	7%
National Rank*	20th
New England Rank**	6th

*1st is best; 49th is worst

**1st is best; 6th is worst

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org

Percentage of U.S. Youth Ages 16 to 19, Not in School and Not Working, by Race and Ethnicity, 2014



Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org

◆ **Minority youth (with the exception of Asian youth) are more likely to be disconnected from school and work than White youth.**¹¹ In 2014 among youth ages 16 to 19 in the U.S., 13% of Native American youth, 11% of Black youth, and 9% of Hispanic youth were not in school and not working, compared to 6% of White youth and 4% of Asian youth.¹²

◆ **In the Providence-Warwick metro area in 2013, 27.2% of Latino youth ages 16 to 24 were disconnected, compared with 16.3% in the U.S.; 9.2% of White youth in this age group were disconnected, compared with 11.3% in the U.S.**¹³

◆ **The economic recession had a negative impact on the job market for youth and young adults. In 2015, there were almost 10.2 million youth ages 16-29 in the U.S. who were neither working nor enrolled in school.**¹⁴

Compulsory School Attendance

◆ **In 2011, Rhode Island raised its compulsory school attendance requirement from age 16 to 18. Rhode Island students over age 16 may obtain a waiver from the attendance requirement if they have an alternative learning plan for obtaining a diploma. Plans can include independent study, private instruction, community service, or online coursework and must be developed in consultation with the student, school guidance counselor, school principal, and at least one parent or guardian. Alternative learning plans must be approved by the district superintendent.**¹⁵

◆ **As of 2015, 24 states have set compulsory attendance to age 18, 11 states required attendance to age 17, and the remaining 15 states required school attendance to age 16.**¹⁶



Connecting Youth to School and Work

- ◆ Education has a positive impact on the likelihood of finding and maintaining employment. Between 2010 and 2014, the unemployment rate for Rhode Island adults ages 25 to 64 with a bachelor's degree or higher was 4%, compared with 16% for those with less than a high school diploma.¹⁷
- ◆ Successful strategies to connect youth to work and school must be comprehensive, including attention to community engagement in schools, early identification of youth at risk of dropping out of school, targeted workforce development programs, and multiple pathways to high school graduation and employment.^{18,19}
- ◆ Programs and alternative schools that enable students to earn college credits while working towards their high school degrees can improve high school graduation rates and better prepare students for college completion and high-skill careers.²⁰



Youth Work Experience

- ◆ Work experience during the teen years increases academic performance, employability, and wages into early adulthood.²¹
- ◆ Public and private investment in summer work programs helps keep adolescents attached to constructive youth development activities and can help prevent youth violence.²²
- ◆ Expanding work experience opportunities, internships, and job shadowing programs can help more youth in Rhode Island successfully transition into the workforce. These types of programs can help to motivate students, teach them critical skills, connect them with mentors and positive adult role models, as well as help them to make informed decisions about vocational training, colleges, and careers. Many internship programs allow youth to receive school credit and/or earn money, while gaining important workplace experience.^{23,24}

References

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- ¹² The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org
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