

ECONOMIC & MATERIAL WELL-BEING

INDICATOR #44 Youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training

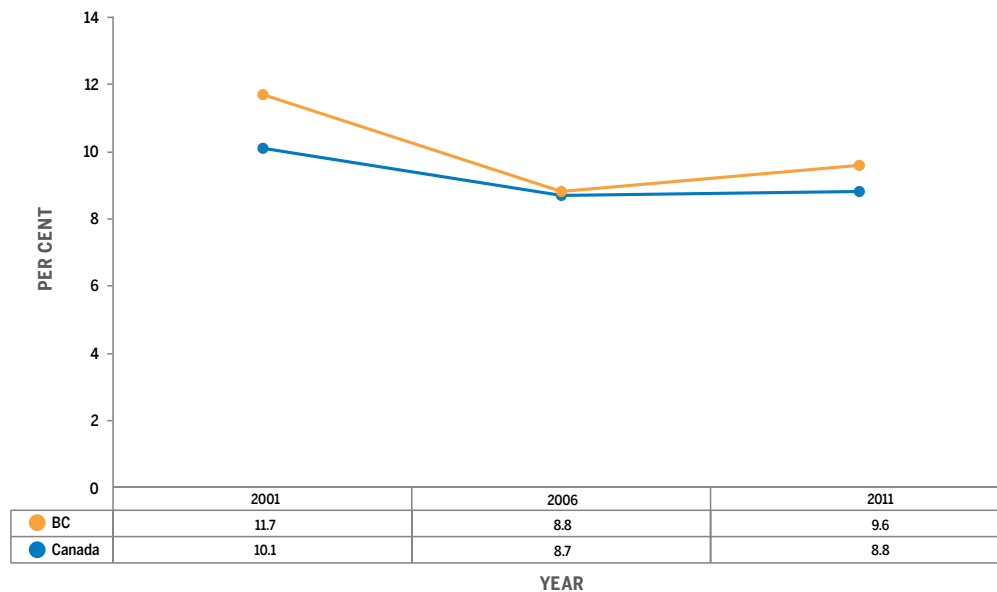
DEFINITION

INDICATOR #44 — Percentage of BC youth age 15–19 who are not attending school or training, and are not employed.

KEY MESSAGES

- ▶ For the purposes of this report, “**youth unemployment**” is defined as youth not in school, training, or employment (NEET).¹ International research shows that unemployment among youth and young adults is associated with psychological problems, health problems,² and smoking, as well as unstable patterns of employment in later adulthood.³ US evidence shows that among young adults 18–24 years of age, unemployment is associated with all-cause and homicide mortality.⁴
- ▶ Figure 44.2 demonstrates that the 2011 rate for BC (9.6 per cent) was in the mid-range among Canadian provinces, and was consistently higher than the overall national percentage (8.8 per cent).
- ▶ Figures 44.3 and 44.4 show that there was substantial geographic variation for this indicator. The highest percentage among the health authorities was in Northern Health (12.3 per cent) while the lowest was in Vancouver Coastal Health (8.5 per cent) (see Figure 44.3).

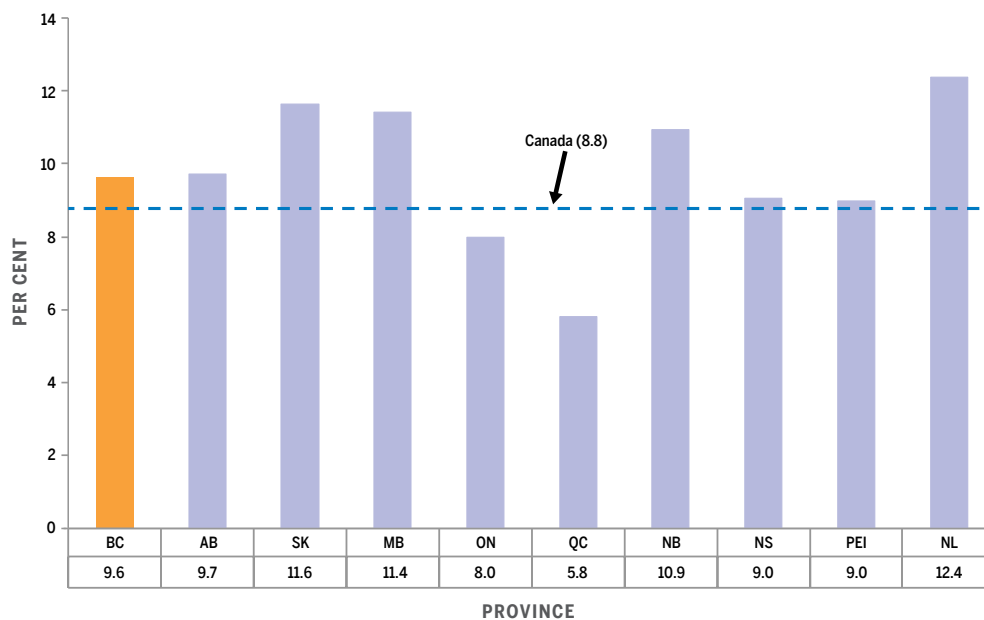
FIG 44.1 Percentage of Youth Age 15-19 Who Are Not Attending School or Training and Are Not Employed, BC and Canada, 2001, 2006, and 2011



Notes: See Appendix B for more information about this data source.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 282-0211, Labour Force Survey Estimates, by Family Type and Family Age Composition, CANSIM database. Prepared by the Surveillance and Epidemiology Team, BC Office of the Provincial Health Officer, 2016.

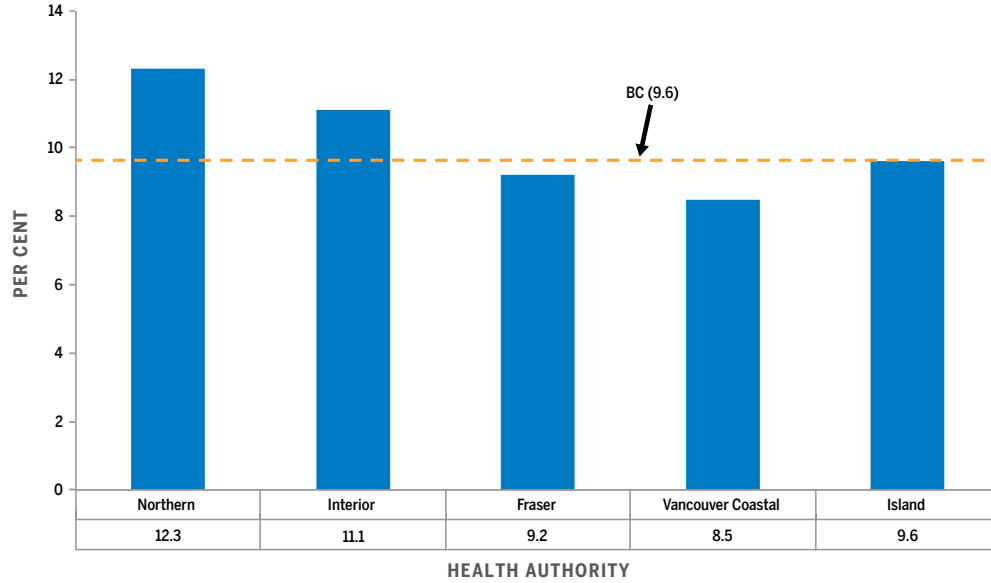
FIG 44.2 Percentage of Youth Age 15-19 Who Are Not Attending School or Training and Are Not Employed, by Province, Canada, 2011



Note: See Appendix B for more information about this data source.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 282-0211, Labour Force Survey Estimates, by Family Type and Family Age Composition, CANSIM database. Prepared by the Surveillance and Epidemiology Team, BC Office of the Provincial Health Officer, 2016.

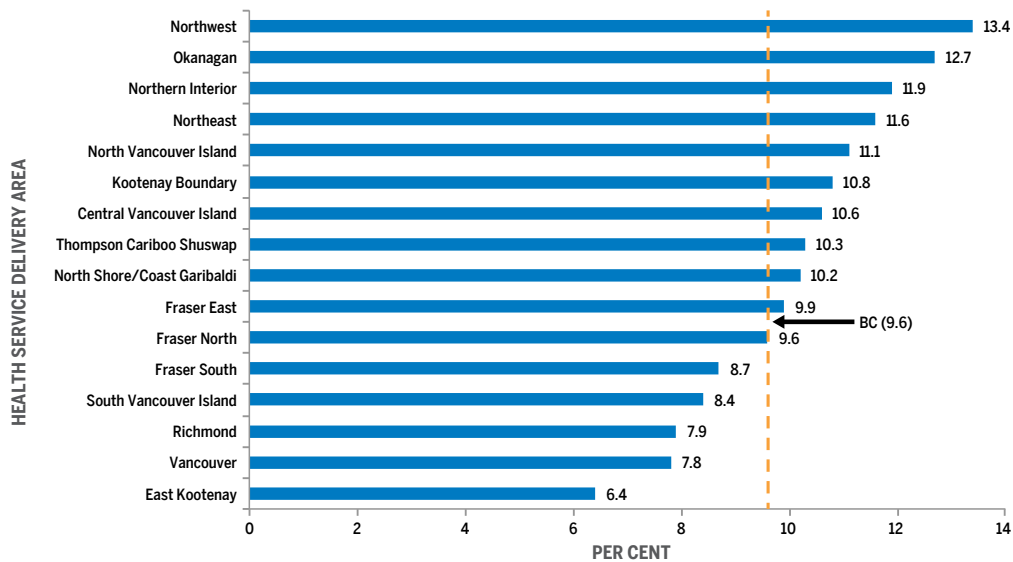
FIG 44.3 Percentage of Youth Age 15-19 Who Are Not Attending School or Training and Are Not Employed, by Health Authority, BC, 2011



Notes: Health authority is based on the residence of the respondent. See Appendix B for more information about this data source.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 282-0211, Labour Force Survey Estimates, by Family Type and Family Age Composition, CANSIM database. Prepared by the Surveillance and Epidemiology Team, BC Office of the Provincial Health Officer, 2016.

FIG 44.4 Percentage of Youth Age 15-19 Who Are Not Attending School or Training and Are Not Employed, by Health Service Delivery Area, BC, 2011



Notes: Health service delivery area is based on the residence of the respondent. See Appendix B for more information about this data source.

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 282-0211, Labour Force Survey Estimates, by Family Type and Family Age Composition, CANSIM database. Prepared by the Surveillance and Epidemiology Team, BC Office of the Provincial Health Officer, 2016.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Marshall, K. Youth neither enrolled nor employed. Perspectives on Labour and Income. 2012 Summer;24(2). Available from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75-001-x/2012002/article/11675-eng.pdf>.
- ² Scanlan JN, Bundy AC. Is the health of young unemployed Australians worse in times of low unemployment? Aust N Z J Public Health. 2009 Feb;33(1):79-82.
- ³ Hammarstrom A, Janlert U. Early unemployment can contribute to adult health problems: results from a longitudinal study of school leavers. J Epidemiol Community Health. 2002 Aug;56(8):624-30.
- ⁴ Davila EP, Christ SL, Caban-Martinez AJ, Lee DJ, Arheart KL, LeBlanc WG. Young adults, mortality, and employment. J Occup Environ Med. 2010 May;52(5):501-4.