NEET or NEETH? How should we classify homemakers in the U.S.?

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Introduction

- Original UK definition of NEETs: Youth aged 15-24 not currently enrolled in school, not currently working, and not currently in a training program.
- In the U.S., NEETs are typically defined as youth aged 16-24 (for exception, see work by DeSliver at Pew) and are recognized in pejorative terms (e.g. "Disconnected Youth," "Disengaged Youth," "Idle Youth").
- I argue for a new definition: Youth aged 16-29 not in education, employment, training, OR homemaking; AKA NEETH.

Research Questions

- How should we define NEETs in the U.S.?
 - What age range?
- Should homemakers be coded as NEETs?
- 2. What is their prevalence?
- 3. What is the probability of being a NEET or a NEETH by gender controlling for covariates?

Data & Sample

- Data: IPUMS-CPS, October Education Supplement, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.
- Due to sample sizes, we exclude those of Asian decent, and racial/ethnic "other"; those we were unable to ascertain metro status or nativity status.
- Control for gender, race/ethnicity, nativity, educational attainment, metro status, Census division, relationship status, presence of parent in household, and presence of an own child in household.

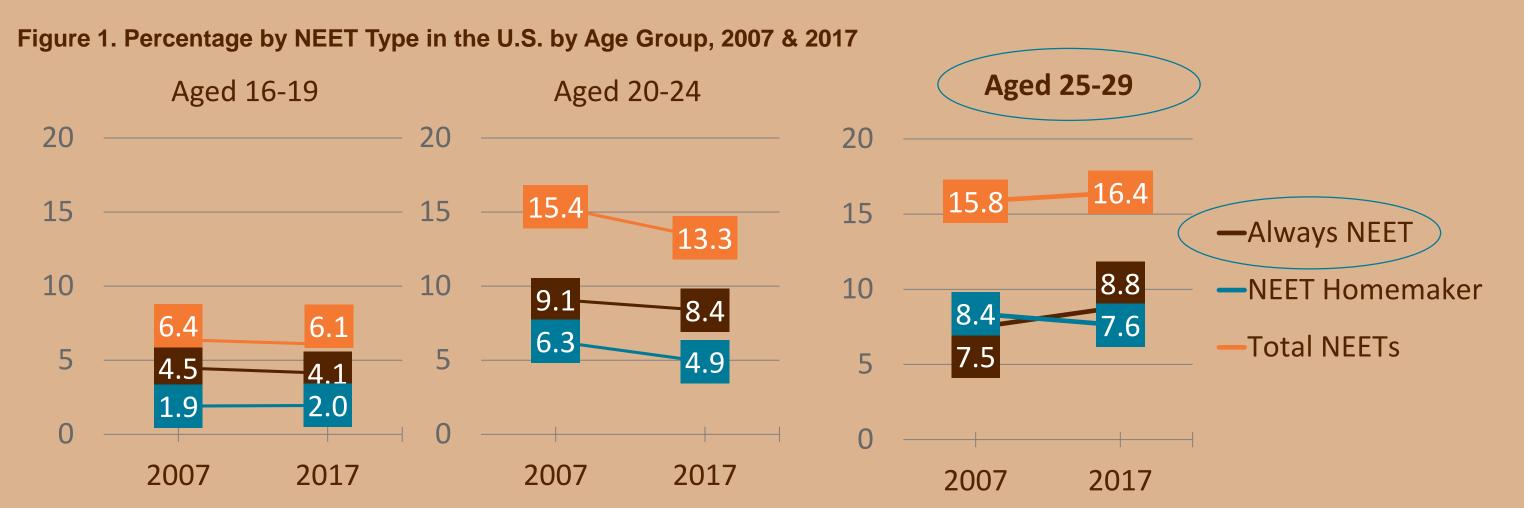
Analytic Strategy

- Descriptive statistics: Examine trends by age and NEET type.
- Multivariate: Predict NEET & NEETH and examine gender differences between the two models when controlling for covariates including relationship status, presence of a child, and homemaker status.

Main Findings

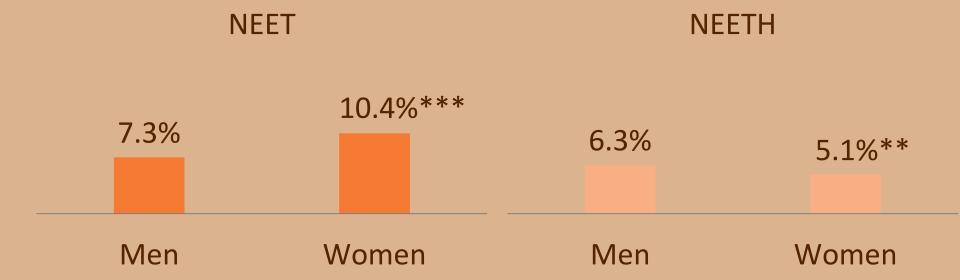
- Specifying homemakers as NEETs and limiting the age range to 24 masks the group struggling ten years post-recession.
- Specifying homemakers as non-NEETs changes the relationship of gender to the risk of being a NEET.
 - If homemakers are coded as NEET, women are significantly more likely to be a NEET.
 - If homemakers are NOT coded as NEET, women are significantly less likely to be a NEET.

Specifying homemakers as NEET and capping age at 24 masks the group struggling post-recession.



Specifying homemakers as non-NEET changes the relationship between gender and the risk of being a NEET.





ot in Education **Employment or Praining or HOMEMAKING**



Table 1. NEET Type, Weighted Parcontages 2017

	Always A NEET	Homemaker	Never a NEET
	(n=1,361)	NEET (n=972)	(n=17,265)
Total	7.4%	5.1%	87.6%
Gender			
Men	8.6%	1.4%	90.0%
Women	6.1%	8.9%	85.1%
Age			
16-19	4.1%	2.0%	93.9%
20-24	8.4%	4.9%	86.8%
25-29	8.8%	7.6%	83.6%
Race/Ethnicity			
Whites	5.9%	4.1%	89.9%
Blacks	12.1%	5.0%	82.9%
Hispanics	7.8%	7.6%	84.6%
Nativity			
Native born	7.4%	4.5%	88.2%
1-Gen native born	6.9%	4.6%	88.5%
Foreign born	8.1%	10.1%	81.8%
Educational Attainment			
<h.s.< td=""><td>6.1%</td><td>4.6%</td><td>89.3%</td></h.s.<>	6.1%	4.6%	89.3%
H.S./GED	13.8%	8.9%	77.3%
Some college	4.8%	4.1%	91.2%
Bachelor's+	4.5%	2.3%	93.1%
Metro Status			
Metro	7.2%	4.9%	87.9%
Non-metro	8.6%	6.3%	85.0%
Census Division			
New England	6.5%	3.8%	89.8%
Middle Atlantic	8.5%	4.7%	86.9%
East North Central	7.6%	4.3%	88.1%
West North Central	4.3%	3.8%	92.0%
South Atlantic	7.3%	5.2%	87.5%
East South Central	8.4%	5.9%	85.8%
West South Central	7.4%	7.0%	85.5%
Mountain	6.6%	5.0%	88.4%
Pacific	8.0%	5.2%	86.9%
Relationship Status			
Currently married	5.4%	15.1%	79.5%
Currently cohabiting	5.9%	6.4%	87.7%
Previously married	17.3%	5.2%	77.5%
Never married	7.8%	2.6%	89.7%
Presence of Parent	7.070	2.070	33.770
Parent not present	6.7%	7.9%	85.4%
Parent is present	7.9%	2.7%	89.4%
Presence of Child	7.570	2.770	55.470
Biological child not present	7.4%	2.5%	90.2%
Biological child is present	7.4%	18.9%	73.8%

Figure 3. NEETs Aged 16-24 in the U.S., 2007-2017

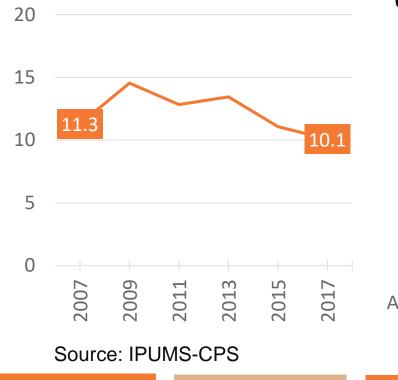


Table 2. Predicting NEET & **NEETH, Logistic Reg., 2017**

Research

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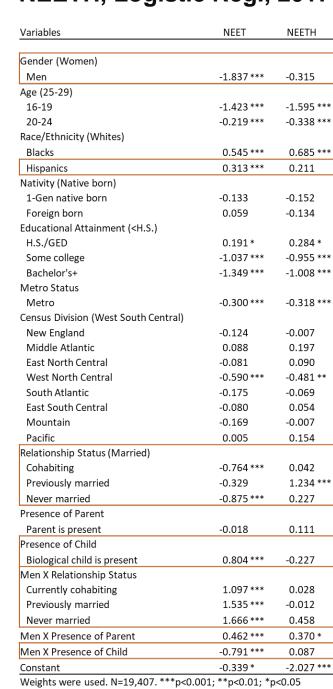


Figure 4. NEET Type by Gender **Among Those Aged 16-29 in the** U.S., 2017

