

Index

Absenteeism	in German-speaking countries, 141
link to employment instability, 187	in West Germany, 21, 25, 121,
and marital status, 186	260–64
Active labor-market policy, 267	in United Kingdom, 20
Activity, work as source of, 209–10	in United States, 23
Adolescence. See also Youth; Youth	Asian-American parents, investment
employment; Youth unemploy- ment	of social capital in children, 69–70, 72
career development in, 9-10	Australia
characteristics of, 23-26	region as factor in unemployment,
definition of, 91	113
developmental transitions in, 10-11	unemployment in, 98
employment in, 23–26	youth unemployment in, 118
as step in socialization, 4	Austria
and the family, 70	macroeconomic policy in, 114-15
identity formation in, 9, 15–16	unemployment în, 98, 103
as marginal role, 3	youth unemployment in, 118, 277
social definition of, as phase in life,	Autonomous unemployed, 241
80–81	Autonomy, and work, 208
social roles of, 3–4	·
work role for, 4	Behavioral differences and unemploy-
Aetna Life and Casualty, reorganiza-	ment, 182–83
tion of, 253-54	Behavioral genetics and unemploy-
AFDC (Aid to Families with Depen-	ment distribution, 156
dent Children), costs of, 49	Belgium
After-school work, 185	unemployment in, 98, 103
Age, effect of, on employment status,	age as factor in, 105
91, 104–9, 186–87	youth unemployment in, 118, 119
Aggregate unemployment, growth of,	Belief systems
in United Kingdom, 100, 101–2	and marginalization, 17
Allocative theory of education, and	and unemployment, 123
distribution of unemployment,	Biological factors, and unemployment,
135–36	187
Anxiety and unemployment, 175	Black youth, unemployment of, 5, 6, 12
Apprenticeship, 265	Boys Club of America's youth Entre-
definition of, 57	preneurs Program, 26
in France, 21	2



314 Index

California longitudinal studies, unemployment in, 160
Canada, unemployment in, 98, 113
Career academies, 265
Career development in adolescent development, 9–10
Casual chain and interconnections, 158 indirect causal chain effects, 162–66 multifactorial determination, 158–59 person-environment interplay, 159–61 protective and risk mechanisms,

161–62
Casual questions, variety of, 156–58
Causal hypotheses, testing, 166–68
Center-versus-periphery effect, 112
Childhood, sentimentalization of, 57–58, 73

Child labor

exploitation of, 36–37 inhuman conditions of, 83

Children as investment for family in postagricultural society, 37, 39–40 as irrelevant, 40–45 solving the public-goods problem for, 47–48

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), 266

Classical economic theory of the labor market, 115

Committee for Economic Development (CED), and restructuring of property rights, 46–47

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, 22

Compulsory schooling, extension of, 265

Computers, impact on work, 252–53 Conservative ideologies, and unemployment, 193

Consumption goods, youth market for, 34

Contrat emploi-formation (CEF) in France, 20–21

Crime, as consequence of youth unemployment, 236–39

Crossnational study on unemployment, 124–25 Cults, and youth unemployment, 13 Cultural capital, 301 conversion of social capital into, 302 Cybernetic view of unemployment,

Dating, changes in, in U.S., 58
Dead-end jobs, high turnover of, 8
Delinquent behavior, 238–39
Democratic political systems, invention and spread of, and individual development, 87

200 - 1

Denmark

Demographics
changing, 6
and labor supply, 86
and unemployment, 163
and youth unemployment, 6
in Europe, 285–89

unemployment in, 98, 123 age as factor in 105 youth unemployment in, 277

Depression and unemployment, 152, 175 and youth unemployment, 15 Developed societies, developmental transitions in, 10–11

Developmental transitions and adolescent development, 10–11

Discouraged workers 189

Discouraged workers, 189
Distress and unemployment, 178,

181–82 Dose-response relationship, 167–68 Dual labor-market theory, 185

Economic capital, 301
Economic conditions, and youth unemployment, 8–9

Economic crisis, adolescence responsibility in, 89, 90

Economic cycle and youth unemployment, 59–60

Economic decline, effect of, on family, 90



> Index 315 Economic explanations of wage rigidrelationship between education ity, 121-24 and, 300-5 Economic focus on unemployment, socialization role of, 4 172 and youth unemployment, 16 Education. See also Schools Fatalistic culture of unemployment, and distribution of unemployment, 91, 135–38, 141, 174–75 Federal Republic of Germany (FGR). inadequate, 7 See West Germany relationship between family and, Financial capital 300-5 definition of, 36 and growth of human capital, 45-46 and youth unemployment, 7-8 in Europe, 275-84 as limiting factor, 42 Efficiency wage theory, 122 Finland Employer discrimination, and unemunemployment in, 98, 123 ployment, 190 region as factor in, 112, 113 youth unemployment in, 118 Employment. See also Unemployment; Youth employment; Youth unem-Flexibility, and unemployment, 190 ployment France availability of paid, 8787 contrat emploi-formation in, 20-21 consequences of, for young people, educational system in, 282 income disparity in, 280 and individual development, 87 role of, in internal markets in, 120 service as alternative to, 266-67 unemployment in, 103 in socialization of adolescents, 4 region as factor in, 112, 113 Employment shelters, and distribution sex as factor in, 110, 111 of unemployment, 131–32 youth unemployment in, 20–21, England. See United Kingdom 118, 119, 274-75 Entry-level blue-collar jobs, decline in, Free time, and youth unemployment, 175 16 - 17Europe transition to work in premodern, 81 Gemeinschaft, 79 youth unemployment in, 274-75 Gender demographic causes for, 285-89 and unemployment, 183–84, 188–89 and educational policy, 275-84 and youth unemployment, 90, 306 regional causes for, 284-85 German-speaking countries, appren-Expectancy-value theory, 218 ticeship system in, 141 Experiences, work as source of regu-Germany. See West Germany larly shared, 208 Gesellschaft, 79 Experiments of nature, 166–67 Grant, William T., Foundation Com-External control orientation, and mission on Work, Family and unemployment, 175 Citizenship, 26 Great Britain. See United Kingdom Great Depression, youth unemploy-Family changes of adolescent role in, 70 ment in, 84-85, 90 children as investments for the, Greece

36-37, 39-40

property rights in, 45-46

age as factor in unemployment in,

105



316 Index

Hard-core unemployed, 175 Headstart programs, 249 Heterogeneity, 178 Highly developed countries, tangible school resources in, 44-45 Hispanic youth, unemployment in, 5, Historical context, human development in, 77-83 Historical moderator variables of individual consequences of youth unemployment, 88-93 Homework, time consumed by, 60-61 Hotel and catering industry, turnover rates in, 132 Human capital, 35–36 costs of nondevelopment, 48-49 development of, 300-1 evidence of decline in formation of, 52 - 53interventions that improve, and unemployment, 248-49 investment in, 35-37, 45-46 resources needed for, 41-42 Human capital theory, and distribution of unemployment, 135, 172 Human development, historical context of, 77-83 Hungary, future for youth unemployment in, 289 Hypothesis of skill utilization, 15 Hysteresis, and state labor market policies, 128-31

Identity development
in adolescent development, 9
negative impact of unemployment
on, 15
Indirect causal chain effects, and
unemployment, 162–66
Individual consequences, historical
and societal moderator variables
of, for youth unemployment,
88–93
Individual development, influence of

society on, 86-88

Individual differences as precursors of youth unemployment, 172-95 Individual factors, and youth unemployment, 295-96 Industrialization, transition to work and youth unemployment in, 81 - 82Industrial nations, persistently high unemployment in, 95 Insider-outsider theory, 122, 140 Institutional theories of wage rigidity, 124 - 28International Labor Office (ILO) guidelines, on unemployment, 102 Intervention, decisions on, 168-69 Involuntary unemployment, variables in, 150 Ireland unemployment in, 98, 123 migration as factor in, 100 youth unemployment in, 118 Italy future development of youth unemployment in, 289 role of, in internal markets in, 120 unemployment in, 98 age as factor in, 105 region as factor in, 112, 113 sex as factor in, 110, 111 youth unemployment in, 118, 119,

Japan

275

unemployment in, 98, 103, 191–92
age as factor in, 105
region as factor in, 111
sex as factor in, 110, 111
youth employment opportunities
in, 18–19, 24–25
youth unemployment in, 118
Job Corps, 266
dropout rates in, 13
factors responsible for success of, 22–23
Job stressors, and unemployment, 185

Job Training Partnership Act, 22



Index

Korea, parent involvement in school work in, 63

Labor market

classic economic theory of, 115 state policies and hysteresis, 128–31 structure of, and unemployment, 200

unskilled underclass detached from, 132–35

Labor-market segmentation dynamics of, in advanced industrial and service economies, 303–5 theories of, 131–32

Learned helplessness, theory of, 218 Less-developed countries

comparison of, with more-developed countries, 41–42, 44–45 human capital development in, 44

Liberal political views, and unemployment, 193

Life course theory and research, 303–4 auspices of, 56–61 social change and the, 78–83 and youth unemployment, 305–6

Life events, impact of, on lower-income youth, 18

Life-skills training definition of, 27

teaching to youths, 27-28

Limiting factor

financial capital as, 42 social capital as, 42

Local socioeconomic background, and unemployment, 174

Local unemployment rate, 211–12 Locus of control, and unemployment, 213–14

Longitudual studies

on adolescent development, 52 dropout rates as problem in, 202 inconsistencies in, 203 questions presented by scenarios,

scenarios suggested by, 203 of unemployment, 176–78

Long-term unemployment, trends in, 103

317

Lower-income youth impact of life events on, 18 unemployment in, 6

Low-unemployment countries growth of gross domestic product in, 99 identification of, 139–40

Macroeconomic policy, as cause of persistently high unemployment, 114–15

Manpower Service Commission (MSC), in United Kingdom, 20 Marginality of youth, 11–18, 34–35

causes of, 300 and intervention, 250–51 role of belief systems in, 17 in United States, 13

Marital status, and unemployment, 174, 186

Market-oriented economies, development of, and individual development, 87

Medicine, developments in, and individual development, 87

Migration

as factor in controlling unemployment, 100

and youth unemployment, 286–89 Minimum wages, and youth unemployment, 6–7

Modern societies, context for growing up in, 78–80

More-developed countries, comparison of with less-developed countries, 41–42, 44–45

Motivation

unemployment, 212–13 Multifactorial determination, and

unemployment, 158–59

National Community Service Act (1990), 266

Netherlands

future for employment in, 244



318 Index

Netherlands (continued) on wage rigidity, 116 reactions to unemployment in, on youth unemployment, 118-19 213-33 Out-of-wedlock pregnancies, and youth unemployment, 14 underclass of unemployment in, 242 - 43unemployment in, 98 Parents work ethic in, 233 involvement of, in children's Youth Employment Guarantee Plan school life, 61-65, 303 in, 230, 242-43 role of, in children's success in youth unemployment in, 118, 119, United States, 54-55 227-29 Part-time jobs and the disadvantaged, 230-31 and future employment, 185 New Zealand and youth unemployment, 306-7 unemployment in, 98 Peace Corps, dropout rates in, 13 migration as factor in, 100 Peer relations, and youth unemployyouth unemployment in, 118 ment, 16 Nondevelopment, costs of, in human Personal control orientation, and capital, 48-49 unemployment, 180-81 Nonmilitary service for youth, 266–67 Personality North America direct effect of youth unemployunemployment in, 103 ment on, 89, 305-10 youth unemployment in, 118 work as a source of, 208 Poland, future development of youth macroeconomic policy in, 114-15 unemployment in, 289 unemployment in, 98, 103 Political standpoint, unemployment youth unemployment in, 118 from, 192-93 Portugal Occupation unemployment in, 98 correlation with unemployment, age as factor in, 105-6 migration as factor in, 100 and distribution of unemployment, Postagricultural society, children as investments for family in, 37, Occupational markets, mobility of 39 - 40qualified workers in, 120 Postindustrial society, irrelevance of Older workers, unemployment of, in children in, 40–45 United Kingdom, 109 Postschool unemployment, psychoso-On-the-job training (OJT), central goal cial consequences of, 14-18 of, 25 Practical Vocational Guidance Pro-Organization for Economic Cooperagramme (PRYO), 22 tion and Development (OECD) Propensity to work, 178 on open benefit systems and unem-Property rights ployment, 123 in family, 45-46 on unemployment rate and educarestructuring of, 46-47 tional attainment, 136 vesting of, 49 unemployment research of, 95-96, Protective mechanisms, and unem-

98, 102-3

ployment, 161-62



Index

Protestant work ethic and unemployment, 211

Psychiatric disorders, and youth unemployment, 15

Psychological disorders, prevention of, 147

Psychological focus on unemployment, 172

Psychological orientations and unemployment, 179–80

Psychological variables and unemployment, 189–91

Psychosocial consequences

of youth unemployment, 199–220 causes of, 199–205 consequences of, 199–205 correlates of, 199–205 distinguishing characteristics of

youth in, 205–7 effect of employment on, 207–18

Psychosocial differences, link to unemployment, 183–86

Psychosocial dimensions, of youth unemployment and social structure, 295–310

Psychosocial distress, and unemployment, 200

Psychosocial factors, as precursors of unemployment, 178–83

Psychoticism Scale on the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire scores on, and unemployment, 181

Public-goods problem, solving, for children, 47–48

Public policy perspective on unemployment, 192

Region, distribution of unemployment by, 111–13

Regional causes of youth unemployment in Europe, 284–85

Religion, role of organized, on youth, 61

Remedial programs for unemployed youth, 283

Reservation wage, 178

level of, and unemployment, 179–80, 184

Risk mechanisms and unemployment, 161–62

319

Runaways, and youth unemployment, 14

SAT test scores, decline in, 69

Scandinavia, youth employment opportunities in, 21–22

School dropouts, and unemployment, 229–30

Schools. See also Education

influence of social capital on performance in, 51–74

and prevention of youth unemployment, 264–65

Self-concept, and unemployment, 178, 206–7

Self-efficacy, and unemployment, 189 Self-esteem, and unemployment, 175,

190 Self-perceptions, and unemployment,

180–81 Sense of purpose, and work, 208

Sentimentalization of childhood, 57–58, 73

Service as alternative to employment and training, 266–67

Sex, distribution of unemployment by, 109–11

Social capital, 301

as analogue to financial capital, 73 conversion into cultural capital, 302 definition of, 36, 72

family's investments of, 36–37 and growth of human capital, 45–46 influence of, on school perfor-

mance, 51–74

as limiting factor, 42 measurement of, 72

Social change, and the life course,

Social Change and Economic Life Initiative (SCELI), 134



320 Index

Social class, and unemployment, 138-39, 216-18, 235 Social control theory, of deviant behavior, 236 Socialization of youth responsibility for, 3-4 and unemployment, 183 Social policies, against youth unemployment in historical perspective, 83-85 Social security, analysis of, in relation to unemployment, 129-30 Social structure, and the psychosocial dimensions of youth unemployment, 295-310 Social supports, effect of, on youth unemployment, 15-16 Societal consequences of youth unemployment, 227-44 Societal context as factor in youth unemployment, 85-86 influence of, on individual development, 86-88 Societal moderator variables of individual consequences of youth unemployment, 88-93 Society, youth relationship to, 35–49 Socioeconomic position, relationship between, 238-39 Sociological focus on employment, 172 South Korean children, education of, Spain unemployment in, 98 age as factor in, 105 sex as factor in, 110, 111 youth unemployment in, 118 Stage approach to unemployment, 204 State benefits and wage rigidity, 122 State labor market policies and hysteresis, 128-31

Strain theory of deviant behavior, 236

Subsistence household, exploitation of

Structuralist-determinist position on

children's labor in, 36-37

unemployment, 200

Summer work, 185 Summer Youth Employment Program, 22 Sweden macroeconomic policy in, 114–15 unemployment benefits in, 130 unemployment in, 98, 103, 123 age as factor in, 105 sex as factor in, 110, 111 vocational programs in, 265 youth centers in, 257–60, 310 youth unemployment in, 118, 308 Switzerland decline of labor force in, 99 macroeconomic policy in, 114–15 unemployment in, 98 youth unemployment in, 277 Systems, and intervention into unemployment, 249-50

Target problem, 148–50 application to unemployment, 150-56 definition of, 148-50 and scholastic achievement, 155 and social class and infantile mortality rates, 154 Taste for leisure, 178 Taste for vacation, 178 Tastes for employment, 178 Teenage pregnancy, costs of, 49 Tennessee Self-Concept Scale, 206-7 Time structure, and employment, 207 Traditional societies, context for growing up in, 78-80 Training. See Education Transition to Working Life (TWL), 255 - 57

Underclass

and unemployment, 132–35 and youth unemployment, 239–43 Unemployable youth, 175 Unemployment age as factor in, 186–87 aggregate rate of, 102–4 average duration of, 103, 175



Index 321

biological factors in, 187	testing causal hypotheses in, 166-68
causal chain and interconnections	typology of reactions to, 210–13
in, 158–66	and underclass, 132–35
causes of persistently high, 95-141	variety of causal questions in,
changes in the official definition of,	156–58
100	and wage rigidity, 115–18, 140–41
cognitive consequences and attribu-	worker aspirations in, 126–27
tions about, 213–18	and the young personality, 305–10
decisions on intervention, 168-69	Unemployment disappointment, 179,
definition of, 188, 295–96	180
and definition of target problem in,	Unions
148–56	importance of, in creating wage
directions for future research on,	pressures, 96, 140
187–94	and work-force reduction, 127-28
distribution of, 104	United Kingdom
by age, 104–9	age as factor in unemployment in,
by region, 111–13	105, 106–7, 136–37
by sex, 109–11	benefit system in, 129–30
dynamics of, 102–4	data on unemployment flows in,
economic focus on, 172	103–4
historical development of, 96–100	educational system in, 139, 279-80
individual differences as correlates	employment in, 123
of, 173–75	geographical differences in unem-
longitudinal designs in studying,	ployment levels, 154
176–78	growth of underclass in, 133–35
macroeconomic policy as cause of,	macroeconomic policy in, 114-15
114–15	marginality of youth in, 12
marriage as factor in, 186	occupation correlation with, 113
motivation in, 212–13	region as factor in unemployment
natural rate of, 128–29	in, 112, 113
occupation correlation with, 113	Restart Programme in, 130
psychological focus on, 172–73, 178	scholastic achievement in, 155
psychosocial differences linked to, 183	social class as educational factor in, 138–39
relationships between work orienta-	social policy responsibilities for
tion and, 231-33	unemployment, 84
research on the psychosocial effects	Transition to Working Life (TWL)
of, 92	in, 255–57
significance of distribution of,	unemployment in, 98, 100-2, 103
131–39	wage leadership in, 128
education and training, 135	wage rigidity in, 115–16, 125–28
employment shelters, 131-32	youth unemployment in, 118, 307–8
social class perspective, 138-39	Youth Training Scheme in, 232, 310
underclass în, 132–35	United States
social networks in, 134	accomplishments of school chil-
sociological focus on, 172	dren in, 52–53
stigma attached to, 206	apprenticeship in, 23



322 Index

United States (continued) changes in adolescent role in, 70 growth of underclass in, 133 human capital formation in, 52 life course control in children in, 58 marginality of youth in, 12, 13 parent involvement in children's school life, 61-65 role of parents in children's success, 54-55 schools as arena in, 53-56 unemployment in, 98 region as factor in, 111, 112, 113 sex as factor in, 111 vocational programs in, 265 youth employment opportunities in, 22-23 youth unemployment in, 4, 83-84, 307-8

Values, and unemployment, 178 Vocational schooling, 265 Vocational socialization, and unemployment, 184

Wage efficiency theory, 140
Wage leadership in United Kingdom, 128
Wage rigidity
as cause of persistently high unemployment, 115–18
economic explanations of, 121–24
institutional theories of, 124–28
and unemployment, 140–41
Welfare state, youth unemployment
and the, 243–44

Western Europe. See also specific countries

future of welfare state in, 244 youth employment opportunities in, 19–21

West Germany apprenticeships in, 121, 260–64, 310 company training system in, 280–81 dual education system in, 21, 276–78, 301

educational reform in, 276, 278–79 future developments for youth unemployment in, 289-92 income disparity in, 280 marginality of youth in, 13 migrant unemployment in, 287-89 occupation correlation with, 113 relationship between youth unemployment and crime in, 237 role of internal markets in, 120 skilled worker status in, 279-80 status of unemployment, 296 three-tier educational system for, unemployment in, 98, 123, 191-92 age as factor in, 105, 106 region as factor in, 113, 284-85 sex as factor in, 111 United States as model of education system for, 276, 279 youth employment opportunities in, 24-25 youth unemployment in, 83, 118, 119, 121, 274, 277, 308 work ethic in, 233 Work. See also Employment historical context of, transition to, and youth unemployment, 77–93 importance of, and unemployment, part-time, 185, 306-7 as source of activity, 209-10 summer and after-school, 185 Worker aspiration, in unemployment, 126-27 Worker power, importance of, in creating wage pressures, 140 Work ethic, and unemployment, 233-36 Work Experience Programme, in United Kingdom, 20 Workforce, raising qualifications of, 254-55

Working life in the future, 251–55

between unemployment and,

Work orientation, relationships

231-33



Index

Workplace Industrial Relations Surveys, 104 Work values and unemployment, 179 World economic order, and unemployment, 139 Youth. See also Adolescence influence of organized religion on, life-skills training for, 27–28 marginalization of, 11-18, 34-35, 250-51, 300 modifying work experiences for, 23-26 relationship to society, 35-49 Youth employment creating meaningful alternatives to, in Germany, 24-25 individual differences as precursors of, 172-95 in Japan, 18-19, 24-25 in private sector, 59-60 programs and policies to enhance opportunities in industrialized regions, 18-28 in Scandinavia, 21-22 in United Kingdom, 20 in United States, 22-23 in Western Europe, 19-21 Youth employment Demonstration Project Act, 22 Youth employment Guarantee Plan (YEGP) in Netherlands, 230, 232, 242 - 43Youth training scheme in United Kingdom, 20, 108, 232 Youth unemployment causes of, 6-9 crime as consequence of, 236–39 cross-sectional structure on, 201 current trends in, 4-5, 6

regional causes for, 284-85 research on, 273-93 explanations of, 118-21 and family relationships, 16 historical and societal moderator variables of the individual consequences of, 88-93 and historical context of transition to work, 77-93 inadequate, 7-8 interventions in, 248-67 criteria for assessing, 248-51 longitudinal studies on, 201-5 marginalization of, 250-51 and migration, 286-89 and peer relations, 16 prevention of, 250 and psychiatric disorders, 15 psychosocial consequences of, 199-205 causes, 199-205 consequences, 199-205 correlates, 199-205 distinguishing characteristics of youth in, 205-7 effects of employment, 207-18 post-school, 14-18 remedial programs for, 283 social policies against in historical perspective, 83-85 social structure and psychosocial dimensions of, 295-310 societal consequences of, 227-44 societal context factors as causes of, 85-86 and transition into adulthood, 82-83 in the twentieth century, 82–83 and the underclass, 239-43 in United States, 4, 5 and the welfare state, 243-44 in West Germany, 121, 289-92

323

Zivildienst, 266

and demographics, 6 and depression, 15

in Europe, 274-75

and economic cycle, 59-60

demographic causes for, 285–89 and educational policy, 275–84