

Young People's Development and the Great Recession

The 2008 financial crisis and subsequent "Great Recession" particularly affected young people trying to make their way from education into the labor market at a time of economic uncertainty and upheaval. This volume examines the impact of the Great Recession on the developmental stage of young adulthood, a critical phase of the life course that has great significance in the foundations of adult identity. Using evidence from longitudinal data sets spanning three major OECD countries, the chapters examine the recession's effects on education and employment outcomes and consider the wider psychosocial consequences, including living arrangements, family relations, achievement orientations, political engagement, health and well-being. While the recession intensified the impact of preexisting trends toward a prolonged dependence on parents and, for many, the precaritization of life chances, the findings also point to manifestations of resilience, where young people countered adversity by forging positive expectations of the future.

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Young People's Development and the Great Recession

Uncertain Transitions and Precarious Futures

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www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107172975

DOI: 10.1017/9781316779507

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First published 2017

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

Names: Schoon, Ingrid, editor. | Bynner, John, editor.

Title: Young people's development and the Great Recession: uncertain transitions and precarious futures / Ingrid Schoon and John Bynner (eds.).

Description: Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, [2017]

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2017008239 | ISBN 9781107172975 (hardback)

Subjects: LCSH: Youth - Social conditions - 21st century.

Youth development. | Recessions - Social aspects.

Classification: LCC HQ796 .Y58235 2017 | DDC 305.23509/05-dc23

LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2017008239

ISBN 978-1-107-17297-5 Hardback

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Acknowledgments

This book would not have been possible without the support from different funding sources and the efforts of many committed individuals. We express our gratitude to the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), the Michigan Institute for Social Research, the Society for Research on Child Development (SRCD), the German Youth Institute, the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), and the Research Center on Inequality and Social Policy (SOCIUM) for supporting a number of international workshops, bringing together networks of researchers, and fostering the cooperation that led to the production of this book. During these workshops joint research plans were conceptualized, the potential for creating a comparative and harmonized longitudinal data source from across nationwide studies was discussed, and findings from a range of national studies were presented.

We wish to acknowledge the constructive comments and advice offered by the workshop delegates and participants (which included policy makers, representatives of government departments, and other interested parties), of which we would particularly wish to mention Leon Feinstein (HM Treasury), Richard Bartholomew (Department for Education and Skills), Michael Bright (ESRC), Jacquelynne Eccles and Fabian Pfeffer (ISR, University of Michigan), Amanda Sacker (UCL), Andy Furlong (University of Glasgow), Ros Edwards (University of South London), Erzsebet Bukodi and Martin Seeleib-Kaiser (University of Oxford). We also appreciate the suggestions made by Cambridge University Press reviewers of the book proposal for broadening its scope.

The book's authors deserve special praise for seeing the task through and for the ways they responded to the challenges posed with great flexibility and continued efforts to improve and update the chapters.

Ingrid Schoon wants to thank the Social Science Centre in Berlin (WZB) for supporting her work on this book and acknowledges funding

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xx Acknowledgments

from the UK Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) for the Centre for Learning and Life Chances in the Knowledge Economies (LLAKES, Phase II, Grant Number ES/J019135/1).

We would also like to thank Janet Leigh Foster for her pristine work in getting the chapters ready for publication.



Preface

This book was inspired by the path-breaking study of Glen Elder, Children of the Great Recession (1974/1999), which prompted the work on the current book in the aftermath of the 2008 Great Recession. Walter Heinz developed the idea – taken forward with Glen Elder, John Bynner, and Ingrid Schoon – of a comparative project to investigate the effects of the post-2008 banking collapse on young people and their families, using secondary analysis of comparable longitudinal data in Germany, the UK, and the USA. The focus was on transition experiences – especially regarding the impact of the recession on the transition from school to work and its consequences for other transitions and functioning, including achievement motivation, interactions with parents, partnership and family formation, as well as health and well-being. The choice of countries was motivated by their comparable labor markets coupled with contrasting cultural assumptions and institutional structures for managing vouth transitions. Another important factor was the existence of comparable national household panel and other longitudinal datasets supplying the evidence base on which to found the comparative analysis.

Bringing together networks of researchers to form a consortium to undertake the work and shape the research plans was achieved by a series of workshops taking place in Germany (at the Youth Institute (DJI) in Munich and at the University of Bremen), the UK (Institute of Education, University College London), and the USA (Institute for Social Research, Ann Arbor, Michigan). At these meetings research ideas were presented, which were then further developed by the individual research teams.

From a promising beginning, we had, however, to change our ambitious plans. The original intention was for a collaborative project with a strong comparative design in mind, involving experts from the three countries, and entailing the harmonization of longitudinal data from nationwide studies of socioeconomic, social-emotional, and health outcomes. We submitted a number of proposals to funding agencies across the three countries, but financial support for the large-scale comparative

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cross-country study was not forthcoming. Instead we moved on with a dedicated core group, who produced reports from independently run projects around the agreed themes as played out mainly in their own national economic contexts.

Making best use of the resources available, the collaborative approach facilitated the comparison of evidence regarding the same central questions. The unevenness in coverage of topics reflects changes in the core team or lack of funding. Yet, the chapters complement each other in different ways, bringing to the fore key aspects of the experiences of young people coming of age in different cultural contexts. The book's main contribution lies in the reporting of very rich findings and the comparative insights gained across all of them.



Abbreviations

BHPS British Household Panel Survey (UK)

BIBB Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training

(Germany)

CDS Child Development Supplement (USA)

CEE Central and Eastern European
CPS Current Population Survey (USA)

ESS European Social Survey ET education and training

EU-SILC European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

GDP gross domestic product

HBSC Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children

HE higher education

ICT information and communications technology
ISCED International Standard Classification of Education

IT Information Technology

JTPA Job Training Partnership Act (USA)

MNC multinational corporation MOOC massive open online courses

MSC Manpower Services Commission (UK)
MTF Monitoring the Future Study (USA)

NEET Not in Education, Employment, or Training (UK)
NEPS National Educational Panel Study (Germany)
NLSY National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (USA)

NRI Network of Relationships Inventory NVQs National Vocational Qualifications (UK)

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

ONS Office of National Statistics (UK)

PSID Panel Study of Income Dynamics (USA)

SAS Survey of Adult Skills SES socioeconomic status

SIPP Survey of Income Participants (USA)

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xxiv Abbreviations

SOEP Socio-Economic Panel Study (Germany)
TA Transition into Adulthood Study (USA)

TNC transnational corporation

UK-HLS UK Household Longitudinal Study/Understanding Society

VET Vocational Education and Training (Germany)

WIA Workforce Investment Act (USA)

WVS World Values Survey

YDS Youth Development Study (USA) YTS Youth Training Scheme (UK)