



## **Youth Unemployment - Meeting the Needs of Youth**

An Annotated Bibliography of Research  
and Related Literature (1998 - 2003)

UNEVOC

**Annotated Bibliography: №3**

**YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT – MEETING THE NEEDS OF  
YOUTH**

An Annotated Bibliography of Research and Related Literature  
(1998 –2003)

Edited and compiled by:

UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre Publications

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### List of Annotated Bibliographies published to date:

1. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for Sustainable Development
2. Women and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)
3. Youth Unemployment – Meeting the Needs of Youth
4. Exploitative Work – Child Labour
5. Occupational Health and Safety

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## FOREWORD

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One of the main functions of the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre is knowledge management and information sharing. Particular attention is given to promoting best practices and innovations in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and education for the world of work, with special reference to meeting the needs of developing countries, countries in transition and countries in a post-conflict situation. The Centre also seeks to help bridge the gap that often exists between research, policy and practice in the area of education for the world of work.

To bring this function to fruition, the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre is in the process of developing an extensive publications programme in the form of an *International Encyclopaedia of Technical and Vocational Education and Training* (TVET). The following volumes are currently under preparation:

- International Handbook on TVET
- Book Series ‘Current Developments in TVET: Issues, Concerns and Prospects’
- Handbook on TVET Research
- National Profiles of TVET Systems
- International Journal of TVET
- Annotated Bibliographies of TVET.

The Annotated Bibliographies of TVET are a series of reviews of literature related to key issues of TVET that has been published within the last six years. The review published in this volume is part of this series of annotated bibliographies being published by the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre.

The information was obtained through an extensive Internet search of online journals, conferences, databases and archives. However, it must be noted that some sources relevant to the topic may not be included due to a lack of access and subscription to various journals and databases. Therefore, these literature reviews are not proposed to be an exhaustive collection of such works, but are meant to serve as a representative sample of the type of research taking place in the field of TVET, to aid others in their research.

These annotated bibliographies are part of an ongoing project in which the topics will be revisited from time to time to include newly published work; and additional topics will be added to the series over time.

It should be noted that descriptions of the publications featured are often quoted directly from the article’s abstract or associated website, and so are not the original work of those who have compiled these bibliographies.

For more information about the *UNESCO-UNEVOC International Encyclopaedia of TVET* contact: [publications@unevoc.unesco.org](mailto:publications@unevoc.unesco.org)

Rupert Maclean  
Director

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### **Career and life planning: Career development and counselling for young people**

Leung, S.; Wong, Emily Mee Mai; Lee, Suk Yin; Lam, Kin Wing

In: *Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

#### *Description from website:*

This article emphasized that helping young people in their career development is an important task for youth workers and educators. This article examines three career development theories, and proposes a number of career intervention strategies and procedures based on these theories, to help young people plan their lives and careers. In the last section, this article also discusses a number of trends related to youth employment, as our economy becomes more global in the information age.

### **Education and employability: School leavers' attitudes to the prospect of non-standard work**

Worth, Sean

In: *Journal of Education and Work*, Vol. 15, No.2, June, 2002, p. 163-180

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?wasp=16ut607dwg7xwhac0jlq&referrer=parent&backto=searcharticlesresults.1.1>

#### *Description from website:*

The increasing importance of work-life flexibility and lifelong learning to employment requires flexible approaches to career and education choices, starting at school-leaving age. Little is known, however, about the ways in which labour market change affects the employment and education-related expectations and aspirations of young people. The lack of empirical research in this area represents a general lack of academic and political consideration about young people's attitudes towards their prospects in the modern labour market. This article presents the findings of a survey conducted into the perceptions and attitudes of final year school pupils towards participating in employment and post-16 education or training in the context of flexible employment prospects. Despite their acknowledging a growth of employment flexibility, the findings revealed the sample to hold a general commitment to a traditional ideal of standard employment, especially as a return for personal investment in human capital. Interesting distinctions emerged between groups of school leavers, which may have implications for the employability of different groups of young people in a more flexible working future. It is argued that careers education needs to more coherently address flexible employment prospects for young people and pay particular attention to groups who are shown to face employability problems when they leave school.

### **Emerging local employment opportunities for young people: Innovative employment & learning pathways**

Larcombe, Graeme

Glebe: Dusseldorp Skills Forum, 2002

<http://www.dsf.org.au/papers/88.htm>

[http://www.dsf.org.au/papers/88/EmergingJAN2002\\_1.pdf](http://www.dsf.org.au/papers/88/EmergingJAN2002_1.pdf) (full-text)

#### *Description from website:*

This report examines innovative employment and labour market initiatives that have benefited young people, particularly but not only young people at risk. Most of these are locally based initiatives that address a number of challenges confronting young people. In selecting case studies, the project identified examples of best practice. This report was specifically written for the National Youth Commitment.

#### *Table of contents:*

##### Background

- Case study 1 - Positioning unemployed people in the new economy – IT scholarships for unemployed people provided by City of Salisbury
- Case study 2 - An IT career path for skilled young people in regional Australia – Adacel Software Engineering Centre
- Case study 3 - Closing the IT Divide-InfoXchange and the Green PC
- Case study 4 - Collaborating with the corporate sector – Work Ventures and Microsoft
- Case Study 5 - Using local resources to create jobs – Salty Seas

- Case study 6 - Koori Horticulture Project – Sunraysia
- Case study 7 - An integrated approach to youth services – City of Onkaparinga
- Case study 8 - Working with kids at risk – NSW Links to Learning in Wollongong
- Case study 9 - Ballarat Group Training – Building partnerships with the community

### **Employability in a knowledge-driven economy**

Brown, Phillip; Hesketh, Anthony; Williams, Sara

*In: Journal of Education and Work*, Vol. 16, No. 2, June 2003, p. 107-126

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2003

ISSN 1363-9080 (Paper)

ISSN 1469-9435 (Online)

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?wasp=2pw78awqxm1uyncp8fvk&referrer=parent&backto=searcharticlesresults.1.1;>

#### *Description from website:*

This article examines the concept of employability. The recent policy emphasis on employability rests on the assumption that the economic welfare of individuals and the competitive advantage of nations have come to depend on the knowledge, skills and enterprise of the workforce. Those with degree-level qualifications are seen to play a particularly important role in managing the 'knowledge-driven' economy of the future. But the rhetoric that shrouds the idea of employability has been subjected to little conceptual examination. The purpose of this article is to show that the way employability is typically defined in official statements is seriously flawed because it ignores what will be called the 'duality of employability'. It also introduces 'positional conflict theory' as a way of conceptualising the changing relationship between education, employment and the labour market.

### **Employing youth: Promoting employment-intensive growth**

Report for the Interregional Symposium on Strategies to Combat Youth Unemployment and Marginalization, Geneva, 13-14 December 1999

Geneva: International Labour Organization 2000

ISBN 9 221 11924 6

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/youth/download/uk-youth.pdf>

#### *Contents:*

- Executive Summary
- Youth and the world of work: An economic and social overview
- Youth in Labour Markets
- Youth Unemployment: Causes and Effects
- Regional perspectives
- Youth Unemployment: The Policy Agenda
- Conclusions

#### *Excerpt from executive summary:*

This paper, which summarizes the work carried out under the Action Programme, describes youth joblessness in the world, assesses some experiences to deal with this problem and suggests what can be done to improve it.

### **Enterprise-based youth employment policies, strategies and programmes: Initiatives for the development of enterprise action and strategies (Skills Working Paper No. 1)**

White, Simon; Kenyon, Peter

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/youth/download/skillswp1.pdf>

#### *Contents:*

- Introduction – The role of enterprise-based youth employment policies, strategies and programmes
- Enterprise-based youth employment policies
- Programme support
- Role of key stakeholders
- Target groups
- Financing youth enterprise development

- Bibliography
- Annexes
  - I. Summary of youth enterprise promotion schemes described in the report
  - II. Definitions of youth

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

Youth unemployment has its own unique problems and the programmes and schemes designed to help young people find jobs have inherent advantages and disadvantages. The International Labour Organization seeks to heighten awareness of the problems associated with youth unemployment and the advantages and disadvantages of the various policy options affecting the design and implementation of programmes and schemes for youth employment. One approach, the so-called "enterprise-based youth employment promotion", assists young people in setting up their own businesses. This ILO study of youth enterprise promotion policies, strategies and programmes addresses the following objectives:

- To define the relationship of enterprise-based youth employment initiatives with wider youth employment programmes.
- To develop an overall conceptual framework for various categories of enterprise-based youth employment initiatives and their major components.
- To identify major lessons learned to date with regard to the design and implementation of enterprise-based youth employment policies and programmes.

### **Expert Group Meeting on Jobs for Youth: National Strategies for Employment Promotion (background paper)**

Paper prepared for the Expert Group Meeting, Division for Social Policy and Development and the International Labour Organization (organisers), *Jobs for Youth: National Strategies for Employment Promotion*, Geneva, Switzerland, 15-16 January 2003

United Nations – Department for Economic and Social Affairs, 2002, 11 p.

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_egm.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_egm.htm) (meeting website)

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_back.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_back.pdf) (full-text paper)

*Contents:*

- Background
- Introduction
- Strategies for Employment Creation
  - Employment-intensive growth
  - Role of the public sector
  - Creating jobs in growth sectors, including services and ICT
  - Informal jobs
  - Encourage entrepreneurship
- Youth Labour Market Issues
  - Long-term vs. short-term strategies
  - Special consideration paid to young women
- Concluding Remarks
  - Advance labour-intensive policies
  - Focus ODA on job creation
  - Trade policies to encourage job creation
  - Encourage social dialogue

### **Meeting the youth employment challenge: A guide for employers**

International Labour Organization

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 83 p.

ISBN 9 221 12415 0

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/youth/download/empchal.pdf>

*Contents:*

- Preface
- Executive summary
- Introduction: Why youth employment is good for business
- Creating a positive environment for job creation
- Enhancing employability
- Youth entrepreneurship

- Equality at work for young women and men
- How to proceed: An action plan for employers and their organizations
- Appendix 1. Further reading and resources

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This guide is relevant both to employers with an established commitment to stimulating youth employment, and those new to this field. It outlines both highly sophisticated, and relatively simple and accessible initiatives employers can take to ensure that a greater number of young people enter decent and productive work.

The guide is designed for use by both employers' organizations, and their members. While the term "employer" is used throughout the guide as shorthand to refer to both individual employers and employers' organizations, it is clear that many initiatives are best pursued at a collective level by employers' organizations rather than by individual enterprises. This is especially true of those outlined in Chapter 5.

**Minimum wages and youth unemployment (Employment and Training Papers 26)**

Ghellab, Youcef

Geneva: International Labour Office Organization, 1998, 79 p.

ISBN 9 221 11292 6

ISSN 1020-5322

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/etp26.pdf>

*Contents:*

- Foreword
- Introduction
- Brief review of the predictions of the main theoretical models on the link between MW and employment in general
- Review of the main empirical studies on the link between MW and youth employment
- Minimum wage-fixing mechanisms and treatment of young workers
- Concluding remarks

*Excerpt from introduction:*

This paper has been prepared as an input to the Action Programme on Youth Unemployment implemented by EMPFORM in the current biennium. It attempts: (i) First to review the main findings of the existing economic literature, both theoretical and empirical, on the correlation between the change in Minimum Wage (MW) and youth employment movement; (ii) Secondly, to discuss the statute of youth workers with respect to MW in selected countries and the changes affecting it.

**Resolution on promoting youth employment adopted by the General Assembly at its 57<sup>th</sup> Session, 2002**

Geneva: International Labour Organization (2002) [online]

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/exrel/partners/youth/unga57res.htm>

**Skills shortages, underemployment and youth: The quiet dilemma**

Gray, Kenneth

Paper presented at the UNESCO TVET Asia Pacific Conference, Adelaide, 2001, 10 p.

[http://www.tafe.sa.edu.au/institutes/adelaide/unevoc/2001conf/downloads/Gray\\_paper.doc](http://www.tafe.sa.edu.au/institutes/adelaide/unevoc/2001conf/downloads/Gray_paper.doc)

*Excerpt from abstract:*

Worldwide, a paradox is hindering economic growth. Many nations have severe shortages of technicians concurrent with high rates of underemployed among four year college graduates. The fundamental causes are labor market/social misconceptions by policy makers, youth and parents regarding the global high skills/high wage labor market. Eight recommendations are made to improve this dilemma. All speak to the importance of technical vocational education (TVE) in creating economic growth and individual opportunity.

**United Nations initiative on youth employment**

ILO Governing Body – Committee on Employment and Social Policy ESP (GB.286/ESP/5 286th Session)

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2003, 8 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/gb/docs/gb286/pdf/esp-5.pdf>



*No abstract available:*

**Youth Business International: Bridging the gap between unemployment and self-employment for disadvantaged youth (Skills Working Paper No. 3)**

Chambers, Rachel; Lake, Anna

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001?, 32 p.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/youth/download/skillswp3.pdf>

*Contents:*

- Foreword
- Summary
- Introduction
- Who delivers the programme?
- The path to self-employment
- The distinguishing features of YBI programmes
- The young people
- Youth Business International
- Partners
- Funding
- The outcomes
- Conclusion

*Excerpt from foreword:*

This working paper presents the case of Youth Business International (YBI), a technical member of the UN/ILO/World Bank Policy Network on Youth Network. YBI organizes a wide range of innovative approaches to the promotion of youth entrepreneurship. Working in over 20 countries, YBI has assisted over 50,000 young people in starting a business through a range of outreach services, including business mentoring, provision of start-up capital and the exchange of best practice among young entrepreneurs. Promoting entrepreneurship among the young is widely recognized as a principal means to address the youth employment challenge by assisting young people in realizing their full potential as active participants in business society. The experience of YBI, we feel, can make a significant contribution to the Youth Employment Network and serve as a useful guide for those seeking to support young people in becoming successful business people.

**Youth Employment Network (YEN) Newsletter – 2003 No. 1**

International Labour Organization; United Nations; World Bank (2003) [online]

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/exrel/partners/youth/news/newsletter\\_2003\\_1.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/exrel/partners/youth/news/newsletter_2003_1.pdf)

**Youth unemployment and employment policy: A global perspective**

O'Higgins, Niall

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001, 212 p.

ISBN 9 221 11348 5

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/publ/xttextem.htm#b485>

*Description from website:*

This timely and informative book discusses in depth the youth unemployment problem and examines the various policy responses to it, including education and training, and active labour market policy. It emphasizes the need for adequate labour market information, policy monitoring and programme evaluation to help provide more and better quality jobs for young people - while also offering specific recommendations and guidelines for this age group in industrialized, transition and developing countries.

**Youth unemployment in rural areas**

Cartmel, Fred; Furlong, Andy

York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2000

ISBN 1 902 63360 1

<http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialpolicy/pdf/220.pdf>

<http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialpolicy/220.asp>

*Description from website:*

Although the experiences of young people in rural areas are somewhat different from those of their urban counterparts, much of our knowledge about youth unemployment is derived from studies of urban youth. This study by Fred Cartmel and Andy Furlong of the University of Glasgow compares the experiences of 18- to 24-year-olds in urban and rural areas who have all recently encountered a period of unemployment. The specific experiences of rural youth are further investigated by a series of in-depth interviews with young people, employers and key professionals in four contrasting rural labour markets.

## OECD Countries

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### **Giving young people a good start: The experience of OECD countries (background report)**

Bowers, Norman; Sonnet, Anne; Bardone, Laura

Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 80 p.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/30/1953937.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

This paper presents an updated diagnostic of the youth labour market in OECD countries with a particular focus on trends and policy developments since the end of the 1970s. Section I provides a background analysis of the situation of young people in initial education and explores how young people are prepared to enter the labour market. An overview of the youth labour market is then developed in Section II in terms of labour supply, demand and earnings. Section III focuses on the transition from initial education to the labour market, both in the short-term and over a longer period. Finally, Section IV discusses the different strategies for improving youth labour market prospects.

The key issues addressed are: How to ensure more coherent educational, labour market and social policies to assist more young people to get a better start in life? How to develop more effective policies to deal with the specific problems facing disadvantaged young people? How to help more young people settle into good labour market careers?

### **OECD proceedings: Preparing youth for the 21st Century: The transition from education to the labour market: Proceedings of the Washington D.C. Conference – 23-24 February 1999**

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1999

ISBN 9 264 17342 0

<http://oecdpublications.gfi-nb.com/cgi-bin/OECDBookShop.storefront/EN/product/911999031E1>

#### *Description from website:*

Young people's situation and future prospects are of vital concern to us all. Many of them face high unemployment or joblessness and serious difficulties in getting a firm foothold into the labour market. Many leave school without the requisite skills or competences needed in today's economy and society. Many are also experiencing falling relative (and sometimes real) wages and considerable uncertainty as to whether or not they will be able to settle into good careers. But at the same time, our ageing societies need, more than ever before, to harness the potential of all of our young people. This publication points the way to future initiatives to improve youth labour market and educational outcomes as identified by policy-makers and experts of OECD countries brought together at the Washington Conference "Preparing Youth for the 21st Century: The Policy Lessons from the Past Two Decades", held on 23-24 February 1999. To give the most comprehensive picture to date, it first puts today's challenges into a historical perspective by taking stock of two decades of policies for youth employment. But more substantially, this book provides insight into experiences and policy issues in the United States, as well as in Europe and Japan, with a stress on the special needs of disadvantaged youth. All of us interested in making sure we give youth a good start in education and in establishing rewarding labour market careers will find this compendium a milestone in youth employment debate.

### **Putting the young in business: Policy challenges for youth entrepreneurship**

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2001, 103 p.

ISBN 9 264 18379 5

<http://oecdpublications.gfi-nb.com/cgi-bin/OECDBookShop.storefront/EN/product/042001031P1>

#### *Description from website:*

This book sets out a potential response to two major challenges facing OECD countries: the "youth problem", or the need to ensure that young people can play a full role in society, and the need to foster entrepreneurship for job creation, innovation and economic adaptability. The "new economy" will be built on a culture of entrepreneurship and this must include youth as well as adults. In publishing this book, the OECD therefore wishes to stimulate policy debate on the factors that encourage youth entrepreneurship, the obstacles that stand in its way and the policy measures that can support it.

A picture is painted of youth entrepreneurship programmes operating at national, regional and local levels across the OECD in a wide variety of settings and with various different approaches and delivery mechanisms. The result is the first international review of "best practices" in this new and emerging area. Examples are given of programmes for education and training, help with capital, ideas and operational matters, counselling and mentoring, networking and intergenerational transfers of businesses. The range of players and activities involved are set out and suggestions are made for where gaps might be filled. The main message is that young people can indeed found new businesses and succeed, but new policies will be needed if they are to be fully encouraged.

### **Recent labour market developments and prospects (Chapter 1)**

*In: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD Employment Outlook: 2002 Edition*

Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2002, 336 p.

ISBN 9 264 19778 8

<http://oecdpublications.gfi-nb.com/cgi-bin/OECDBookShop.storefront/EN/product/812002081P1>

#### *Contents of Chapter 1:*

- Introduction
- Recent Developments and Prospects
  - Economic outlook to the year 2003
  - Employment and unemployment
  - Compensation and Labour Costs
- A Better Start for Youths?
  - Introduction
  - Trends in the youth labour market
  - Public spending on youth labour market measures
  - Developments in youth labour market policies
- Conclusion

#### *Description from OECD website:*

- A Better Start for Youths?

Favourable demographic trends, the prolonged cyclical upswing and a wave of new or expanded labour market programmes appear to have led to some improvement in prospects for young people. OECD countries differ widely in terms of how often students combine work and job search with study.

## Publications Sorted by Region

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### AFRICA

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#### **Employment creation for youth in Africa: The gender dimension**

Okojie, Christiana E.E

Paper prepared for the Expert Group Meeting on *Jobs for Youth: National Strategies for Employment Promotion*, Geneva, Switzerland, 15-16 January, 2003

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_okojie.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_okojie.pdf)

#### *Contents:*

- Introduction
- Gender Issues in Employment in Africa
- Youth Employment and Unemployment in Africa
  - Causes of Youth Unemployment in Africa
  - Consequences of Youth Unemployment in Africa
- Some Successful Strategies for Employment Creation in Africa
  - a) Government Programmes
  - b) Contribution of Development Partners – UNDP
  - c) NGOs and Employment Promotion
- Issues for Consideration from a Gender Perspective

#### **Youth and employment in the ECA**

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

Paper prepared for the Youth Employment Summit, Alexandria, Egypt, September 7– 11, 2002

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_uneca2.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_uneca2.pdf)

#### *Contents:*

- Introduction
- Current Situation
  - (a) Challenges
  - (b) Socio-economic and Political Context
  - (c) Effects and Consequences in the Absence of Major Initiatives
- Good practices: What works
  - (a) Cisco Internet Networking Technology Training for African Women
  - (b) Harnessing the innovative spirit of disadvantaged, young Ghanaian women: Citi Savings and Loans Ltd.
  - (c) Good Practice in Training: Youth Enterprise Society (YES), South Africa
- Critical areas for discussion: Best opportunities for promoting youth employment in Africa
  - (a) Education Reforms and Training
  - (b) Promoting Entrepreneurship among youth
  - (c) Public Works Programme
  - (d) Sound Macroeconomic Management
- Conclusion

#### **Youth employment in Egypt (Skills Working Paper No. 2)**

Eekelen, Willem van; de Luca, Loretta; Ismail, Nagwa

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 2001

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/youth/download/skillswp2.pdf>

#### *Contents:*

- Introduction
- The Economic Setting
- [missing info]
- Youth Unemployment
- Initiatives Combating Youth Unemployment

- Conclusions

*Excerpt from executive summary:*

This paper reviews the employment situation of Egypt's youth and three different types of programmes that aim to improve their employment perspectives; respectively, through human resource development, direct job generation, and support in self-employment and enterprise-creation. As illustration, one large public-private project has been selected for each type. The lessons extracted from these projects may aid the struggle against the scourge of youth unemployment in Egypt and elsewhere.

## ASIA

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### **Assistance to quit the vicious cycle of youth unemployment**

Li, Yim Cheong

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

*Description from website:*

The Government, the private sector and the non-governmental organizations should work together by playing an active role in order to solve the youth employment problem. In discussing the careers and guidance support services provided by the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, this article portrays how a non-government organization can play its role in improving the situation by propelling the interaction among the Government, the private sector and the non-governmental agencies.

### **Causes and solutions of youth unemployment problem: Lessons for Hong Kong from overseas experience**

Wong, Hung

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_01e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_01e)

*Description from website:*

The aim of this paper is to examine the overseas experience in tackling youth unemployment problem, as to rethink policy direction of Hong Kong. According to the micro-level human capital theory, the lack of skills and knowledge for employment is the main cause of youth unemployment, so the key solution is to provide youth training schemes. However, many researches conclude that, in the long term, these training schemes cannot increase employment rate and income level of the unemployed youth. The macro-level perspective provides in-depth analysis, but cannot suggest any practical solution. The meso-level perspective, which focuses on the weakening of social capital of the youth, provides new theoretical insight and practical direction for youth employment. Hong Kong should learn that youth in poor communities have great social capital that needs to be nurtured and enhanced so as to facilitate the interaction of supply and demand of youth in the labour market.

### **Development of youth for the global economy: Dealing with youth unemployment in the Singapore context**

Tan, Ngoh Tiong

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

*Description from website:*

Youth represents a tremendous potential development of human capital which society cannot afford to neglect. The impact of globalization has been felt and demands a concrete response. This response includes strengthening the social fabric, restructuring the local economy and gearing up human resources to meet the challenges of our global world. Although unemployment has increased due to recession, many of the youths are technically not unemployed. More youths are economically inactive and enrolled in schools or vocational training. The new economy mentality requires innovation, training, reinventing education, and entrepreneurship that significantly favours youth. Largely, the response of Singapore to the economic

downturn and unemployment is rightly developmental and preventive in nature. While this provides a longer-term solution, more immediate measures are necessary to deal with the many people affected by recession. It is in empowering and integrating youths, as well as harnessing their creative potentials and resources, that lays the hope for forging new frontiers of human civilization.

### **The development of youth human resources and the employment strategies in Hong Kong**

Lee, Jane

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

*Description from website:*

Hong Kong has been undergoing a rapid economic restructuring since 1997-98. While youth are facing an unstable economy and society, their unemployment rate is particularly high. Different sectors of society are concerned about the weakening competitiveness of Hong Kong youth. The Government is also trying to tackle the problem by providing resources in this respect. Nevertheless, little effect can be noted. To improve the situation, youth should make efforts to know about the international society and to increase their understanding in conceptual and intellectual thinkings, in addition to consolidating their basic technical skills. The Government, commercial sector, youth organizations and the educational sector should also work together in propagating a suitable atmosphere for the development of youth employment.

### **Economic restructuring and youth employment training**

Lo, Wai Chung

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 3, Issue No. 1, Serial No. 5, January 2000

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2000

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys3-1-abs.html#5\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys3-1-abs.html#5_02e)

*Description from website:*

Due to the structural change in the economy, nine years' basic education is not sufficient to prepare for smooth transition of the 16- to 19-year-old school leavers to employment in many OECD countries. Nor did the various programmes in vocational training in the last two decades succeed to lower their high unemployment rates. Hong Kong is currently experiencing difficulty in youth employment due to a similar structural change. This raises the issue that simply putting forward training programmes might fail to solve the problem. Further strategic insight is required of the policymakers.

### **Employment: An opportunity for school dropouts**

Hong Kong Council of Social Service Employment Service Lung Wah House Office

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Volume 2, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 4, July 1999

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 1999

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys2-2-abs.html#4\\_06e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys2-2-abs.html#4_06e)

*Description from journal website:*

There are various reasons for youngsters to quit school before they have completed their junior secondary education. Their decision to take up employment should be regarded as a positive choice and an alternative to formal education. We see employment as a continuous learning and development process for our youngsters. However, helping them to choose their vocation or to prepare them for employment, should be the job of schools, parents, employment service agencies and youth service organizations. The support of the public and employer are of vital importance. Our youngsters need to be given opportunities to grow through employment. At present, youth unemployment is a serious problem in Hong Kong. Before it gets worse, the community should assess their role, including the youngsters themselves.

### **The employment situation in post-industrial society: The way to survive for youth**

HO Kwok Leung, Denny

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 2, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 4, July 1999

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 1999

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys2-2-abs.html#4\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys2-2-abs.html#4_02e)

*Description from website:*

This paper aims to give a brief account of the theories of post-industrial societies and then examines the social and economic situation in Hong Kong. The conclusion is that Hong Kong has entered into the post-industrial era, where knowledge becomes the means to enhance productivity and improve social relationships. Nevertheless, it is increasingly recognized that post-industrial societies might not lead to the elimination of social inequalities and unemployment. It is necessary to envisage the rise of new forms of social problems and to work out coping mechanisms for youth to deal with the new social conditions.

#### **Enhanced industrial training and information communication training scheme for unemployed youths in Brunei Darussalam**

Hendarman, R.

*In: Journal for Vocational and Technical Education and Training*, Vol. 2, 2002, p. 8-13

Brunei Darussalam: SEAMEO VOCTECH Regional Centre, 2002

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-td.pl?td=TD/TNC+73.563>

##### *Description from website:*

Due to the increasing number of unemployed youths in the country, the government of Brunei Darussalam offered a pre-employment training program in the supermarket sector. The program consists of theoretical and practical sessions as well as an on-the-job training (OJT) session. Upon completion of the 12-week training program, the trainees will gain employment at the participating supermarket companies. This small-scale study identifies the appropriateness of trainee selection procedures and the reasons for trainees to attend this program. Although the selection seems to be in place, the results indicate that the majority of the trainees are not really aware of the nature of this program. There were cases where trainees quit from the program at an early stage. Their early resignation is partly due to the job not meeting their expectations, the low salary upon recruitment, and their perception being that jobs in the private sector are not as secure as jobs in the government sector.

#### **Human resources training and employment strategies for youth in Taiwan**

Chan, Gordon Hou-sheng; Lin, Hui-fen; Chung, Lin-hui

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

##### *Description from website:*

Since 2000, Taiwan's unemployment rate has continually increased, especially among first-time job seekers (mostly youths). To evaluate the social causes of Taiwan's unemployment, this article analyzes Taiwan's labor force and the labor force participation rate as determined by industrial restructuring and the supply and demand of human capital. The article also presents Governmental and Non-Governmental strategies that successfully improve human capital development among college graduates that face unemployment.

#### **The industrial attachment scheme of the Faculty of Science and Engineering at the City University of Hong Kong**

Ng, K.T.; Chan, Y.C.; Chan, C.H.

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

##### *Description from website:*

The Faculty of Science and Engineering at City University of Hong Kong is running an Industrial Attachment Scheme in 2002 with the support of 63 industrial partners benefiting 238 students from 6 participating Departments. The majority of these Year II students will be deployed for a 9-week industrial training, this summer, to business establishments in Pearl River Delta Region. This paper presents the background, objectives, and salient features of this Industrial Attachment Scheme.

#### **Main issues for effective transition system from initial education to working life in Korea**

Hwang, Hojin

*In: The 2001 KRIVET international conference on technical and vocational education and training: national strategies for developing human resources through technical and vocational education and training*, Seoul, Korea, 2001

Seoul: Korea Research Institute for Vocational Education and Training (KRIVET), 2001, p. 27-48



<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=40961469&db=voced&patlist=Hojin%7CHwang>

*Description from website:*

This paper suggests that while issues of the effective transition from school to work have arisen from youth unemployment since the 1970s in Europe, they have only recently been raised in Korea, since Korea now faces high youth unemployment especially for recent graduates. Key ingredients for a successful transition process are reviewed and adapted to the Korean context. These key ingredients are: open and flexible pathways for students, information and guidance, collaboration between education and industry, a solid institutional framework and social commitment to the successful transition of young people from education to work. The current situation of the youth labour market in Korea is summarised and the main patterns of the transition from education to work in Korea are described. The author emphasises the importance of contextual differences between countries when trying to apply a transition system from one country to another.

### **The opportunities and challenges of Hong Kong youth when working in mainland China**

Chan, Thomas M. H.

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

*Description from website:*

Due to the worsening employment problem in Hong Kong and the speedy development of the economy of China, Hong Kong youth seems to be more likely to work in Mainland China. The major obstacle preventing them from doing so are their misunderstanding of Mainland's realities, and the alienation developed thereafter. The open-door policy of China has stepped into a totally new stage. Working on the Mainland should not be considered a second choice, but rather as an aggressive action in searching for more opportunities and upgrading standards. Should Hong Kong youth work on the Mainland, they should devote themselves to their careers, understand local social systems, and develop wider interpersonal relationships.

### **Policies and schemes for youth pre-employment training in Hong Kong**

Tan Kam Mi-wah, Pamela

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

*Description from website:*

Hong Kong has entered the "post-industrial" era. Added to the challenges brought by economic restructuring is the recent economic downturn, which aggravates youth unemployment problems. Various vocational training opportunities have long been available to help young school leavers. Nevertheless, we need to discover the missing link between the employment market and young people in order to provide the best solution. This paper reviews various schemes currently available, particularly analyzing how a new youth training scheme, the Youth Pre-employment Training Programme, founded on an enormous network comprising training courses, counseling and hands-on practices, could enhance young people's competitiveness and means of development at difficult times.

### **The right to employment of Hong Kong youngsters and social responsibilities**

Lam, Shuk Yee

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

*Description from website:*

The youth unemployment problem is getting more serious and has become one of the main problems that our Government needs to resolve. Employment not only provides youth with finance, but it is also a sign of social recognition. Being employed is a basic right of the youth, so our society should take responsibility to protect their work opportunities. In this paper, we will look into the relationship between youth's right to be employed and the role our society should play in protecting this right. We will also discuss suggestions that have been made with regard to the improvement of the existing measures in order to tackle the problem. Such suggestions refer to developing community economy, or introducing Colleges of higher education geared on subjects focusing on skills and knowledge that facilitate employment. We believe that the youth unemployment problem can be alleviated successfully through a strategic execution of such measures.

**Unemployment among youth in India: Level, nature and policy implications (Employment and Training Papers # 36)**

Visaria, Pravin

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1998

ISBN 9 221 11417 1

ISSN 1020-5322

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/etp36.pdf>

*Contents:*

- Preface
- Introduction
- The youth labour market in India: An overview
- Policies for promoting youth employment in India
- Unemployment among Indian youth: An overview

*Excerpt from preface:*

...to help formulate a comprehensive approach to the problems of youth and to evolve the necessary measures to mitigate youth unemployment, a careful review of the available database and the policy initiatives taken so far is essential. The present study attempts the requisite review, particularly of the statistical database available through the various surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey.

**Youth employment and attitudes towards work**

Wong, Rosanna

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 2, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 4, July 1999

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 1999

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys2-2-abs.html#4\\_01e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys2-2-abs.html#4_01e)

*Description from website:*

Youth in Hong Kong have been greatly affected by the economic restructuring brought about by the Asian Financial Crisis. It is an urgent task to increase the adaptability and competitiveness of low level educated youth who lack both work experience and work skills. In the long run, it is advisable for the government to consider the following: (1) to address the issues of youth unemployment using the most recent data analysis as a guide in developing appropriate strategies; (2) to encourage life long education so that young people are able to develop new knowledge and skills, including that of information technology; (3) to enhance the creativity and competitiveness of youth by both formal and informal education; (4) to strengthen youth counselling and supporting services for those who are unemployed or are in adverse economic environments; and (5) to help youth establish positive attitudes and values towards work.

**Youth employment in the Asia-Pacific region: Prospects and challenges**

Ghee, Lim Teck

Paper prepared for the Youth Employment Summit, Alexandria, Egypt, September 7– 11, 2002

United Nations, 2002, 7 p.

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_unescap.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_unescap.pdf)

*Contents:*

- Context and Issues
- Good Practices in the Region
- Critical Areas that Need Attention

**Youth employment in the ESCWA region**

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Paper prepared for the Youth Employment Summit, Alexandria, Egypt, September 7– 11, 2002

United Nations, 2002, 7 p.

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_unescwa.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_unescwa.pdf)

*Contents:*

- Challenges Facing Youth Employment

- Current Situation of Youth Unemployment
- Consequences of Youth Unemployment - if no Major Actions are Taken
- Critical Areas Requiring Attention
- Good Practices in the ESCWA Region

### **Youth human resource development and employment policies in Macao**

Lameiras, Noemia

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 5, Issue No. 2, Serial No. 10, July 2002

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

[http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10\\_02e](http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yrchinese/yr-jys5-2-abs.html#10_02e)

*Description from website:*

It is a persistent strategy that the Government of Macao Special Administrative Region undertakes efforts for developing youth human resources that aim at building long-term foundation for Macanese society. The development of youth should concentrate on education and assistance by vocational training. In concert with a good social environment, youth will be able to exercise their strengths, talents and skills. The government has also set up policies in tackling youth employment problems by providing allowances to companies that employ young people with no previous work experience.

## **AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**

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### **The Australian labour market 2001**

Biddle, Doug; Burgess, John; Mitchell, William; O'Brien, Martin

*In: Journal of Industrial Relations*, Vol. 44, No. 2, June 2002, p. 171-197

Carlton South, Vic.: Blackwell Publishing Asia, 2002

ISSN 0022-1856

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=40976485&db=voced&patlist=youth%7Cunemployment>

*Description from website:*

In this review, the authors discuss developments in the Australian labour market over the year 2001, the persistence of the unemployment problem and the implications of the continued rise in part-time employment. Four special policy issues are then highlighted: (a) the youth labour market; (b) the position of older males in the Australian labour market and the interface with pension availability; (c) the incidence and implications of long service leave entitlements; and (d) the dominant Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) supply-side policy framework that is currently driving labour market policy in Australia. The authors conclude that, overall, the jobs market continues to be unresponsive, full-time jobs are difficult to find, and official unemployment rates mask the true extent of labour under-utilisation in Australia.

### **Australia's young adults: The deepening divide**

Various Authors

Glebe: Dusseldorp Skills Forum, 1999

<http://www.dsf.org.au/papers/103.htm> (full-text of papers)

<http://www.dsf.org.au/>

*Description from website:*

The collection of papers in this report addresses the learning and work situation of young Australians (in particular those 20 to 24 years old). Together with the Reality and Risk report, they represent a uniquely informed and challenging portrait of Australian "youth".

*Papers included in the publication:*

- **A crucial point in life: Learning, work, and young adults**  
Spierings, John
- **Comparing learning and work for young adults in Australia and Canada**  
McLaughlin, MaryAnn
- **Expenditure on education, employment and training services of young adults**  
Burke, Gerald
- **Experiences of young adult workers**  
Buchanan, John; Bretherton, Tanya

- **Incomes of young adults**  
Beer, Gillian; Johnson, Peter
- **Participation in and outcomes from vocational education and training**  
Ball, Katrina
- **Rapporteur's observations**  
Edwards, Meredith
- **The influence of school factors on young adult life**  
Ainley, John; McKenzie, Phillip
- **The labour market for young adults**  
VandenHeuvel, Adriana; Wooden, Mark
- **Young adults and labour market disadvantage? The situation of young adults not in education or full-time employment**  
McClelland, Alison; Macdonald, Fiona
- **Young adults in higher education**  
Marginson, Simon
- **Young women: Roles of experience in work and parenting**  
Probert, Belinda; Macdonald, Fiona
- **Policy Implications and Reflections**  
Bob Gregory
- **Policy Implications and Reflections**  
Don Aitkin
- **Policy Implications and Reflections**  
Ann Drummond

#### **Australia's Youth: Reality and Risk (Full Report)**

Various Authors

Glebe: Dusseldorp Skills Forum, 1998

ISBN 0 958 29302

<http://www.dsf.org.au/papers/103.htm> (full-text of papers)

<http://www.dsf.org.au/>

#### *Description from website:*

The Reality and Risk publication is a collection of papers that provides a national perspective on developments that have affected 15 to 19 year olds during the 1990s. Its scope is broad, encompassing schools, income support, public expenditure, vocational education, the labour market and higher education. It aims to put credible and comprehensive information before policy makers as a basis for debate and decision making.

#### *Papers included in the publication:*

- **Executive summary - Australia's youth: Reality and risk**  
Sweet, Richard
- **Expenditure on education and training: estimates by sector and course**  
Burke, Gerald
- **School participation, retention and outcomes**  
Ainley, John
- **The labour market for young Australians**  
Wooden, Mark
- **Young people and labour market disadvantage: The situation of young people not in education or full-time work**  
McClelland, Alison; Macdonald, Fiona; MacDonald, Helen
- **Young peoples' participation in and outcomes from vocational education and training**  
Ball, Katrina; Robinson, Chris
- **Young peoples' participation in higher education**  
Marginson, Simon
- **Youth incomes**  
Landt, John; Scott, Phillip
- **Youth: The rhetoric and the reality of the 1990s**  
Sweet, Richard

**Building a future for young people: Youth training providing real opportunities for participation in the real world (discussion papers)**

Skill New Zealand

Wellington: Skill New Zealand, 2000, 36 p.

ISBN 0 478 08708 X

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=33791821&db=voced&patlist=youth%7Cfuture%7Cpeople%7CBuilding>

*Description from website:*

Youth Training is an education and training intervention for young people aged between 16 and 17 years who leave school with no or low qualifications. The program is designed to help these young people gain the skills and learning required to move into employment, further education or training. The program is fully funded by the New Zealand Government and participation for eligible school leavers is free of charge. Skill New Zealand establishes contracts with training providers including private training organisations, polytechnics and wananga (Maori operated tertiary educational institutions) to supply Youth Training to eligible young people. The report begins with an overview of education, employment and unemployment data and its implications for young people making the transitions from school to employment, further education and training. It then documents the experiences of Youth Training providers and Skill New Zealand staff during 1999, the program's first year of operation. The report also describes the program as it exists now and a vision of how it might develop up until 2003 and beyond.

**Honouring our commitment: A policy paper about realising Australia's commitment to young people: Scope, benefits, cost, evaluation & implementation**

Dusseldorp Skills Forum

Sydney: Dusseldorp Skills Forum, 2002, 15 p.

ISBN 0 957 76918 0

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=42789971&db=voced&patlist=youth%7Cunemployment>

*Description from website:*

Although a number of initiatives have been introduced by the Australian governments to meet the needs of young people in their transition from school to work, youth unemployment is high and each year, one in every three teenagers leaves school without completing a Year 12 equivalent education and one in five young Australians never complete this level of education. This paper reviews the recent history of commitments by Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments. It looks at: what Australia's learning and work commitment to young people is; how to successfully raise the educational participation of young people and improve their employment prospects; and what is needed to make Australia's learning and work commitment to youth a reality.

**The Impact of intergenerational effects and geography on youth employment outcomes: A study of the Perth Metropolitan region (CLMR Discussion Paper Series 99/5)**

Kelly, Ross; Lewis, Philip

Paper presented at the Conference of Economists, La Trobe University, Melbourne, 26-30 September 1999

Murdoch: The Centre for Labour Market Research, 1999

ISSN 1329-2676

[http://www.clmr.ecel.uwa.edu.au/wp/99\\_5.pdf](http://www.clmr.ecel.uwa.edu.au/wp/99_5.pdf)

*Excerpt from abstract:*

High youth unemployment in Australia is one of the major labour market issues confronting policy makers. Average youth unemployment rates in the Perth metropolitan region were over 15 per cent at the time of the 1996 Census, substantially higher than those recorded two decades ago. However, the burden of unemployment has not been borne equally by neighbourhoods within the metropolitan region. This paper shows that there are significant intergenerational rigidities in youth employment outcomes in the Perth region. It appears that the demographic characteristics of neighbourhoods are a significant causal factor in the employment outcomes of youths. The implication for policy is that the targeting of individuals at risk of unemployment may not be appropriate unless the relationship between youth unemployment, region and demography is taken into account.

**Labour market experiences of Australian youth**

Australian Council for Educational Research (ACER)

Camberwell, Vic.: Australian Council for Education Research, 2000, 6 p.  
<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=30049012&db=voced&patlist=youth%7Cexperiences%7CAustralian%7Cmarket%7CLabour>

*Description from website:*

This Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth (LSAY) briefing draws on research which investigates the long term outcomes of four groups of young people (those born in 1961, 1965, 1970 and 1975) as well as another sample of young people aged 19 years in 1994 and 1995 to look at labour market experiences, including employment and earning patterns, of Australia's young people. The briefing highlights that: (i) school achievement in literacy and numeracy improves employment and earnings; (ii) the gender gap in earnings is declining; (iii) apprenticeships bring initial advantages which decline over time; (iv) increases in the national unemployment rate relate to decreases in hourly earnings; (v) having a degree is one of the main positive influences on earnings; and (vi) year 12 completion decreases the chances of unemployment.

**Neighbourhoods, families and youth employment outcomes: A study of metropolitan Melbourne (CLMR Discussion Paper Series; 00/4)**

Kelly, Ross; Lewis, Philip E. T.

Paper prepared for the 7th Australian Institute of Family Studies Conference, Sydney, July 2000

Murdoch, W.A.: Centre for Labour Market Research, Murdoch University, 2000, 16 p.

ISSN 1329-2676

[http://www.clmr.ecel.uwa.edu.au/wp/00\\_4.pdf](http://www.clmr.ecel.uwa.edu.au/wp/00_4.pdf)

*Description from website:*

Youth unemployment in Australia is considered to be a significant problem, however, the burden of unemployment is not borne equally by neighbourhoods within metropolitan regions. The following study utilises data from the 1991 and 1996 Censuses of Population and Housing to determine the impact of family and neighbourhood on youth employment outcomes in the Melbourne metropolitan region.

The evidence shows that demographic characteristics of neighbourhoods are a significant casual factor in the employment outcomes of youths. It is also apparent that the economic recovery that has taken place since 1991 has not benefited teenagers living in areas with a low socioeconomic status. The implication for policy is that the targeting of individuals or groups at risk of unemployment may not be appropriate unless the relationship between youth unemployment, region and demography are taken into account.

**Risk and nostalgia: The problem of education and youth unemployment in Australia – a case study**

Bessant, Judith

*In: Journal of Education and Work*, Vol. 15, No. 1/March 1, 2002, p. 31-51

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

ISSN 1363-9080 (Print)

ISSN 1469-9435 (Online)

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&issn=1363-9080&volume=15&issue=1&spage=31>

*Description from website:*

In this article I establish a coincidence between Beck's notion of risk and policies relating to education, social security and the labour market in Australia. A critical analysis is offered of the three dominant explanations for persistent unemployment and the unequal distribution of paid work since the 1970s: (1) deficits within 'the unemployed' arguments; (2) claims that high levels of joblessness were structurally necessary; and (3) accounts offering a political-economic analysis of who has the effective power of decision-making. I argue that while much of the rhetoric about the contemporary role of education talks about embracing change, what we witness involves a resistance to change. As so often happens in 'hard times', rather than looking toward the future we tend to hark back to outmoded 'solutions' for the new issues we confront. This is poignantly evident in requirements that education becomes a front line response to unemployment in a context of recent restructuring and a shift toward a 'post-industrial society'. The category of 'youth at risk of unemployment' is an attempt to force a relatively new development (ie, a restructured labour market) into an old paradigm which takes industrial culture as a 'given'. Thus we observe a 'discovery' of the 'causes' and 'indicators' of 'youth at risk' (of unemployment) without considering the possibility that a new set of theoretical, philosophical, ethical and practical paradigms are required. In the final section of the paper I suggest it is more productive to ask alternative questions to those currently posed and conclude by outlining what these questions are.

**Student level factors that influence the employability of 1999 South Australian TAFE graduates: A partial least squares path analysis**

Afrassa, Tilahun Mengesha (2001) [online]

Paper prepared for the UNESCO TVET Asia Pacific Conference, Adelaide, 2001

[http://www.tafe.sa.edu.au/institutes/adelaide/unevoc/2001conf/downloads/tilahun\\_revised.doc](http://www.tafe.sa.edu.au/institutes/adelaide/unevoc/2001conf/downloads/tilahun_revised.doc)

*Excerpt from abstract:*

Australian Vocational Education and Training (VET) qualifications are designed to provide the skills needed by industry and increase the employability of students. While many students are unemployed before commencing their study the nature of TAFE is such that most students are employed and/or seek employment during their period of study. Nevertheless, after graduation from TAFE some will be in jobs while others will not and some will have moved to better jobs. In 2000, NCS Australasia collected Student Outcomes Survey (SOS) data from 2819 South Australian 1999 TAFE graduates on behalf of the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) who manage a program of satisfaction and destination surveys. Among these completing students some were employed (part time or full time) whereas, others were unemployed. Some of the students were employed before starting the course while others were unemployed. The main purpose of this study is to identify student level factors that influence the employability of VET students after graduation. The data employed for the study is the 2000 South Australian Student Outcomes Survey (SOS) data mentioned above. In this paper partial least square path analysis methods are employed to examine student level factors that influence employability of students after graduation from TAFE using the PLS PATH 3.01 (Sellin, 1990) computer program. Conclusions are drawn about the student level factors that influence the employability level of students.

**Taking care of business: An overview of youth enterprise programs in Australia**

White, Simon

*In: Youth Studies Australia*, Vol.19 No.2, June 2000, p.11-16

Sandy Bay: Australian Clearinghouse for Youth Studies, University of Tasmania, 2000

<http://www.acys.utas.edu.au/ncys/ysa/contents/volume19-2.htm>

*Description from website:*

Are youth enterprise programs at least part of the answer to high youth unemployment? Simon White describes existing policies, programs and initiatives designed to promote youth entrepreneurship and identifies common characteristics found among these. He also identifies the major target groups and gaps in the provision of these services and discusses some of the issues affecting best practice in youth enterprise promotion.

**Youth and unemployment: Educational pathways or tracks that lead nowhere**

Williamson, John; Marsh, Angie

*In: Ian Falk (ed.), Learning to manage change: developing regional communities for a local-global millennium*, 2001, p. 53-60

Adelaide: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2001

ISBN 0 873 97752 1

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=39105077&db=voced&patlist=Williamson%7CJohn>

*Description from website:*

The world of work has changed over the last decade, continues to change and as a consequence education and training must also change. The authors suggest that one of the major aspects of the current labour market is the high level of youth unemployment and that government policies and strategies to counteract youth unemployment have had a major effect on the development and transition to adulthood and employment of an increasing number of young people now deemed to be at risk. This chapter focuses on the implications arising from these strategies for young people reaching school leaving age (Year 10), particularly those in regional Australia. The consequences of these implications are discussed from the perspective of a study of young people in regional Tasmania who are eligible to seek employment and enter the workforce and who do not choose to continue with a further two years of school.

**Youth employment, unemployment and school participation**

Lewis, Philip; Koshy, Paul

Murdoch: The Centre for Labour Market Research, 1998

<http://www.coss.net.au/library/9176.html>

No abstract available:

### **Youth pathways: Comparing Australia and Germany**

Sweet, Richard

In: Burke, Gerald; Reuling, Jochen (eds.), *Vocational training and lifelong learning in Australia and Germany*, 2002, p. 220-228

Adelaide: National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2002

ISBN 1 740 96012 2 (Print)

ISBN 1 740 96013 0 (Online)

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=41877459&db=voced&patlist=Sweet%7CRichard>

<http://www.ncver.edu.au/research/proj2/mk101.pdf> (full-text)

#### *Description from website:*

In this concluding paper the author reviews the way Germany's dual system of apprenticeship has played a central role in comparative research on the transition from school to work using youth unemployment as a yardstick. While it is suggested that there may be some technical problems in the way that youth unemployment is measured, the author contends that the principal problem in judging the efficacy of national transition arrangements on the basis of single youth unemployment measures is that any single transition outcome indicator, no matter how carefully defined and measured, presents too simplistic a picture of the complexities of the transition process and its outcomes for youth. Australia and Germany are compared from the perspective of labour market outcomes and education outcomes.

## **EUROPE**

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### **Arbeitsmarktprobleme Jugendlicher: Eine empirische Untersuchung ihres Weges in der Beschäftigung [Labour market problems facing youths: An empirical study of the transition from school to work]**

Volker Zimmermann

Baden-Baden: Nomos Verlags-Gesellschaft, 2000, 238 p.

ISBN 3 789 06826 8

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=33888079&db=voced&patlist=Volker%7CZimmermann>

#### *Description from website:*

The study provides a broad overview of the labour market for young people. The author describes the factors that determine the situation on the labour market, the transition from school to vocational training, developments in participation in the dual system of vocational training, trends in training supply, employment success among youths that have completed training, training levels among youths and the problem areas in integrating youths into the labour market. An additional focus is youth unemployment in Germany, that is, the dynamics of youth unemployment, factors that determine the length of periods of unemployment as well as models for explaining them, the willingness among German enterprises to provide training and the transition to work. In closing the author makes recommendations aimed at decision-makers in economic and training policy.

This is a German language document; English abstract supplied by Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung (BIBB), the Federal Institute for Vocational Training, Germany.

### **Coping and mental well-being among unemployed youth – A Northern European perspective**

Julkunen, Ilse

In: *Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 3, September 1, 2001, p. 261-278

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2001

ISSN 1367-6261 (Print)

ISSN 1469-9680 (Online)

[http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&eissn=1469-](http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&eissn=1469-9680&volume=4&issue=3&page=261)

[9680&volume=4&issue=3&page=261](http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&eissn=1469-9680&volume=4&issue=3&page=261)

#### *Description from website:*

In unemployment research, coping is frequently confounded with outcome, implying that certain strategies are better than others, and that coping is more or less a problem-solving strategy. Emphasizing coping as merely problem solving devalues, however, its other functions that concern well-being. In unemployment research, the activities of the young can be understood through a broader conceptualisation of the ways in which they



attempt to master societal conditions through individual action. This article focuses on the different coping patterns among unemployed youth in six Northern European countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland and Sweden, and on the relationship between different individual coping strategies, resources and constraints and mental well-being. The findings show how coping with unemployment is generated and shaped by different societal contexts.

**Ergebnisse der Begleitforschung zur Umsetzung der Artikel 7 und 9 des Sofortprogramms der Bundesregierung zum Abbau der Jugendarbeitslosigkeit 1999: Abschlussbericht**  
**[Results of a companion study of the implementation of sections 7 and 9 of the German government's 1999 emergency programme to reduce youth unemployment: Final report]**

Marchi, Gabriele

Bonn: Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung, 2000, 46 p.

ISBN 3 885 55688 X

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=32263735&db=voced&patlist=youth%7Cunemployment>

*Description from website:*

The final report summarises the findings and conclusions of the qualitative companion study of the implementation of sections 7 (subsequent and additional training) and 9 (training - job creation measures) of the German government's 1999 emergency program to reduce youth unemployment. The range of activities of 60 labour offices was evaluated stage by stage in the implementation of the program guidelines. The focus was on regional parameters, special emphases in labour market and training policy objectives, training programs offered as well as the influence of the most important participants in regional implementation (labour offices, partners, training providers and networks).

This is a German language document; English abstract supplied by Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung (BIBB), the Federal Institute for Vocational Training, Germany.

**Flexible labour? The growth of student employment in the UK**

Canny, Angela

*In: Journal of Education and Work*, Vol. 15, No. 3, September 01, 2002, p. 277-301

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2002

ISSN 1363-9080 (Print)

ISSN 1469-9435 (Online)

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&issn=1363-9080&volume=15&issue=3&spage=277>

*Abstract from website:*

The transition from school to work in the UK has undergone dramatic change since the 1970s and the labour market that young people are entering is now significantly different to that faced by previous generations. While securing employment has always proven difficult for unqualified youth, they are particularly disadvantaged in today's labour market. In place of full-time employment, young people are being confronted with different forms of flexible employment. However, the growth in the demand for flexible labour has benefited young people engaged in full-time education who have over the 1990s increasingly combined study and work. Interviews with senior management in the retail grocery sector suggest that the availability of student labour has enabled them to maintain a high-quality labour force while pursuing flexible work practices. This illustrates the heterogeneous nature of the youth labour market and the need to make clear distinctions between those young people who are just in the labour market and those who are combining education and employment. Importantly, the growth in student employment emphasises the need to consider students as a significant segment of both the youth and general labour market.

**French youth unemployment: An overview (Employment and Training Papers 23)**

Bruno, Catherine; Cazes, Sandrine

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1998

ISBN 9 221 11142 3

ISSN 1020-5322

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/etp23.pdf>

*Contents:*

- Introduction
- The specificity of youth unemployment: A dynamic approach
- The determinants of youth labour market situation

- Some econometric elements: The estimation of the rate of youth unemployment
- Conclusion

*Excerpt from foreword:*

Over the last twenty years, youth unemployment has become a major issue of the French labour market situation. This explains the increasing public intervention in the labour market targeted to young people. This paper tries to shed some light on two main aspects of the youth labour market situation: the impact of the minimum wage on the youth unemployment and the adequacy of qualifications acquired at school to the needs of firms. It compares also the unemployment situation among young people and adults, so as to identify the specific features of the former. An econometric analysis is conducted using annual stock and flows data from the Employment Survey on youth unemployment by sex and educational qualification.

**Jugendarbeitslosigkeit: Ausbildungs- und Beschäftigungsprogramme in Europa  
[Youth unemployment: Training and employment programmes in Europe]**

Richter, Ingo; Sardei-Biermann, Sabine

Opladen: Leske und Budrich, 2000, 245 p.

ISBN 3 810 02484 8

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=33877751&db=voced&patlist=Richter%7CIngo>

*Description from website:*

The authors describe and compare training and employment programs for youths in France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland and Austria and in transnational (European Union) EU perspective. The objective is to formulate recommendations for improving the integration of youths into the labour market in Germany. The national reports address: the structure and development of youth unemployment, state programs to combat youth unemployment, the development of the labour market as a whole, new skills demands, vocational training systems and opportunities for continuing vocational training and retraining.

This is a German language document; English abstract supplied by Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung (BIBB), the Federal Institute for Vocational Training, Germany.

**The new East European model of education, training and youth employment**

Roberts, K.

*In: Journal of Education and Work*, Vol. 14, No. 3, October 1, 2001, p. 315-328

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2001

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/contribution.asp?wasp=2724fr9ewg1uxpad7e86&referrer=parent&backto=searcharticlesresults,1,1;>

*Description from website:*

This paper outlines, in ideal typical terms, a new model of education, training and youth employment which has become visible, albeit to varying extents and always alongside other features, in the ex-Communist countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The new model has three definitive characteristics: (i) The size and shape of vocational education are determined by labour demand, and, in turn, determine the size and shape of the rest of education; (ii) academic/general education is deemed suitable for all ability levels; and (iii) the privatisation of responsibility, and a greatly enlarged role for private finance within education. The model is most likely to prove specific to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It is path dependent, having developed from the Communist system of education, but it is equally a product of: rapid and radical economic and political reconstruction; the delegitimisation of all aspects of the old system; sudden exposure to turn-of-millennium global market and cultural conditions; sharp increases in demand for full secondary and continuing education; enforced cutbacks in state funding. The new model offers businesses some definite competitive advantages: well-educated supplies of youth labour, and vocational courses customised to employers' requirements, combined with low taxes on corporate and executive earnings. Needless to say, these advantages conferred by education may be insufficient to outweigh all the obstacles to economic development in the relevant countries.

**Thematic review of the transition from initial education to working life: Austria – Country note**

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1999, 49 p.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/35/36/1908324.pdf>

*Table of Contents:*

- Introduction
- Main Features of the Education System
- Main features of the Austrian Education System
- Changing Labour Market Entry Conditions
- Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors
- Key Issues and Concerns
- Suggestions

### **The transition from school to work: An Irish and English comparison**

Canny, Angela

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2, June 1, 2001, p. 133-154

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2001

ISSN 1367-6261 (Print)

ISSN 1469-9680 (Online)

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&eissn=1469-9680&volume=4&issue=2&spage=133>

#### *Description from website:*

This paper compares the transition from school to work in the Republic of Ireland and England in the context of different national labour market structures. It draws upon comparable analysis of Irish and English Labour Force Data from 1988 onwards. There are both significant differences and points of comparisons in the transition experiences of Irish and English young people. The lack of employment opportunities for young Irish people meant that traditionally the youth labour market was never as strong compared to England. The majority of young Irish people tended to stay on in post-compulsory education. While young English people are now remaining in education in much greater numbers than in the past, they are still deeply attached to the idea of getting a job. This is particularly evident in the growth of student employment. While the transition from school to work in Ireland and England encapsulates greater diversity with now no clear distinction between education and employment, it illustrates the way in which young people have adapted to labour market flexibility. However, this has benefited qualified rather than unqualified young people, the latter now facing increased risk of social exclusion and marginalization in both labour markets where the bond between educational attainment and labour market success has tightened.

### **Welfare-to-work and the New Deal**

Layard, Richard

London: Centre for Economic Performance, 2001, 12 p.

ISBN 0 753 01444 0

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=39563466&db=voced&patlist=youth%7Cunemployment>

#### *Description from website:*

In this paper, the author explores two questions. The first is whether welfare-to-work can expand employment? The second question is whether Britain's New Deal for young people has achieved this and have its benefits justified the cost? The British New Deal for Young People is a policy designed to prevent young people from entering long-term unemployment. Cross-sectional and time-series evidence is presented that suggests that offering unemployment benefits of long duration leads to more unemployment as employment depends on the effective supply of labour. A forward-looking social cost-benefit analysis is performed that reveals that the policy is effective in terms of social benefit.

### **Young people, education and work: Trends and changes in Finland in the 1990s**

Järvinen, Tero; Vanttaja, Markku

*In: Journal of Youth Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2, June 1, 2001, p. 195-207

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2001

ISSN 1367-6261 (Print)

ISSN 1469-9680 (Online)

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&eissn=1469-9680&volume=4&issue=2&spage=195>

#### *Abstract from website:*

The main purpose of the paper is to produce information about how the educational and labour market situation of Finnish young people has changed during the last decade. The empirical findings are based

mainly on information gathered from official statistics and different registers based on census data and also from annual labour force studies made in the years 1990-99. It is argued that there are now more risks and insecurities connected with young people's labour market status in Finland than before. Simultaneously, the connection between education and employment has become more apparent. Although even those with the highest educational qualifications cannot be sure about their forthcoming success in their working life, those with the minimum of education have great difficulties in getting jobs. In the worst situation, it means that those with the fewest resources will drop out of the competition during their first school years, while the others suffer from constant pressure to 'make it' in education and work in order to succeed in life.

### **Youth entrepreneurship policies and programmes in the UNECE Member States**

Kapitsa, Larissa

Paper prepared for the Youth Employment Summit, Alexandria, Egypt, September 7–11, 2002, 15 p.

Geneva: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), 2002

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_unece.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_unece.pdf)

#### *Contents:*

- Perceptions about Youth Entrepreneurship
- Policies and Programmes
- Learning Entrepreneurial Skills at School
- Integrating Marginalized and Disadvantaged Youth
- Partnerships in Promoting Youth Entrepreneurship

### **Youth unemployment and social exclusion in Europe: A comparative study**

Hammer, Torild (ed.)

TBC 2003, 256 p.

ISBN 1 861 34368 X (Paperback)

ISBN 1 861 34369 8 (Hardback)

<http://www.isaf.no/nova/fou/Hammer/BookFlyer.pdf>

#### *Description from website:*

Throughout the European Union, rates of unemployment among young people tend to be higher than among the general population and there is a serious risk of marginalisation and exclusion. This important new book presents the findings of the first comparative study of unemployed youth in Europe using a large and original data set. It addresses some of the key questions around the issue including:

- How do young people cope with unemployment?
- Does unemployment lead to social exclusion of young people, implying a withdrawal from society, financial deprivation and social isolation?

Drawing on a research sample of over 17000 young unemployed people in ten European countries, the book examines how different welfare strategies and fiscal structures in different countries influence the risk of social exclusion among unemployed youth.

With contributions from leading experts in the field, *Youth unemployment and social exclusion in Europe* is essential reading for students and academics involved in labour market research and the study of social policy.

#### *Contents:*

Introduction *Torild Hammer*; Method and research design *Jan Carle and Torild Hammer*; Processes of marginalisation at work: Integration of young people in the labour market through temporary employment *Ivan Harsløf*; Recurrence of youth unemployment: a longitudinal comparative approach *Isabelle Recotillet and Patrick Werquin*; Youth unemployment and active labour market policy in Europe *Hans Dietrich*; Training policy for youth unemployed in a sample of European countries *Floro Ernesto Caroleo and Francesco Pastore*; Unemployment, integration and marginalisation: a comparative perspective on 18-24-year-olds in Finland, Sweden, Scotland and Spain *Andy Furlong and Fred Cartmel*; *Economic hardship, employment status and psychological well-being of young people in Europe* *Alicia Garrido and Jose Luis Alvaro*; *Buffers and predictors of mental health problems among unemployed young women in countries with different breadwinner models* *Ilse Julkunen and Ira Malmberg-Heimonen*; *Surviving unemployment - A question of money or families?* *Torild Hammer and Ilse Julkunen*; *Welfare regimes and political activity among unemployed young people* *Jan Carle*; *Concluding remarks* *Torild Hammer*.

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- Caroleo, F.E. & F. Pastore (2001). *How Fine Targeted is Active Labour Market Policy to the Long Term Unemployed Youth in Italy?* CELPE DP, University of Salerno, n. 62, Settembre  
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Sigurdardóttir, Thordis (1998): *Atvinnuleysi ungs fólks: Áhrif formlegra og óformlegra aðila á liðan og stöðu ungs menna á vinnumarkni*. (Unemployment among youth, how formal and informal support is related to youth Position on labour market). Unpublished MA thesis. University of Iceland.

Stavik, Trine (1999): *Nomadisk arbeidsløshet i et segmentert arbeidsmarked.?* (Youth unemployment in a segmented labour market?) Hovedoppgave i sosiologi. Institutt for sosiologi og samfunnsgeografi. Universitetet i Oslo. University of Oslo. MA thesis.

#### *Conferences organised by the research group:*

Conference 14-15 May 1998, Helsinki

The Nordic research team arranged a conference in Helsinki in order to present the results from our Nordic report to practitioners and politicians in the Nordic countries. The Nordic Council of Ministers financed the conference.

Conference 2-5 September, 1999, Oslo. "Transition in Youth" The co-ordinator is chair of a European conference Called "Transitions and mobility in the Youth Labour Market". The conference include 40 researchers in this field in Europe. Our project was presented by three different papers in this conference.

Conference Helsinki 20-25 April 2001. We have received grants from European Science Foundation (the Euresco programme) to an international research conference: Labour Market Change, Unemployment and Citizenship in Europe. The coordinator is chair of the conference. Academic organising committee:

Duncan Gallie, Knut Halvorsen, Serge Paugham, Ilse Julkunen, Torild Hammer. The project will here be presented by several speakers in the research group.

The coordinator is in the academic organising committee of the COST conference, 2-4 November, 2001, Aalborg: Marginalisation, social policy and citizenship: <http://www.socsci.auc.dk/cost/>. The project will be represented by a key note speech and three papers from the research group.

The coordinator is member of the academic organising committee of the conference "Transition in Youth" in Sintra, Chair: Patrick Werquin, Portugal, 6-8 September, 2001. <http://193.137.98.84/tiy/index.html>.

The project will be represented by three different papers.

#### *Research Networks:*

The project is part of the UWWCLUS network, Unemployment, Work and Welfare Cluster, funded by the European Commission. Chair: Duncan Gallie, <http://www.nuff.ox.ac.uk/projects/uwwclus/>

The project is part of the COST A 13 network, Research on youth Employment/Unemployment, Chair: Per Jensen, <http://www.socsci.auc.dk/cost/>

### **Youth unemployment and youth employment policies in Italy (Employment and Training Papers 42)**

Caroleo, Floro Ernesto; Mazzotta, Fernanda  
Employment and Training Department

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1999  
ISBN 9 221 11762 6  
ISSN 1020-5322  
<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/etp42.pdf>

*Contents:*

- Foreword
- Introduction
- Part A: Youth unemployment in Italy
  - 1 The labour market in Italy
  - 2 North South dualism
  - 3 The labour market by age group
- Part B: Youth unemployment policies
  - 1 Introduction
  - 2 The labour policy strategy
  - 3 How to evaluate the labour policy strategy
- Conclusions

*Excerpt from foreword:*

The paper deals with some of the issues concerned with young people setting up their own businesses. In particular, it sets out: to define the relationship of enterprise-based youth employment initiatives with wider youth employment programmes; to develop an overall conceptual framework for various categories of enterprise-based youth employment initiatives and their major components; and, to identify the major lessons to be learned to date with regard to the design and implementation of enterprise-based youth employment policies and programmes.

The paper finds that the promotion of youth enterprise comprise two main steps. Firstly, it must create awareness and understanding of what enterprise is and what it takes to own and manage a business. Secondly, it must provide practical support services such as training, advice, access to finance and to work spaces. Effective youth enterprise programmes require adequate funding, well trained and properly supported staff. Both the government and the private sector have important roles to play in programmes and policies promoting youth enterprise above-all through advice, support and programme sponsorship. A number of different ways of financing programmes and business start-ups are also considered although there is no consistent theme. Programmes can rely on international donors, governments and/or the private sector in providing the necessary financial and technical support.

**Youth unemployment and youth labour market policies in Germany and Canada\***

Gross, Dominique M. (1998)

\*For full description, please see *North America*

## **NORTH AMERICA**

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**The Alberta youth employment strategy: Progress report June 2000/02**

Alberta Human Resources and Employment; Alberta Learning

Edmonton: Alberta Learning, 2001, 13 p.

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=41049827&db=voced&patlist=youth%7CEmployment%7Cstrategy%7CALberta>  
[http://www3.gov.ab.ca/hre/yes/pdf/ayes\\_progress.pdf](http://www3.gov.ab.ca/hre/yes/pdf/ayes_progress.pdf) (full-text)

*Description from VOCED website:*

The Alberta Youth Employment Strategy (AYES) lays out the principles, goals and actions for responding to the employment challenges facing the youth of Alberta. It focuses on helping young people aged between 15 and 24 years to successfully participate in the economy and society. This report outlines the progress made towards achieving the goals of the Strategy by measuring six expected outcomes: an increase in the percentage of youth who obtain skills and knowledge beyond high school; an increase in the satisfaction levels among employers, parents, learners and the public that education and training have prepared youth for work and further learning; an increase in work opportunities for youth; a fall in youth unemployment; an



increase in youth awareness and use of labour market learning opportunities and career planning information; and an increase in the skills, knowledge and labour market success of 'at risk' youth. The report concludes that progress has been made towards achieving these goals.

### **Improving career outcomes for youth: Lessons from the U.S. and OECD experience**

Lerman, Robert I.

Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, 2000, 67 p.

<http://www.urban.org/pdfs/oecd.pdf> (full-text)

#### *Excerpt from abstract:*

High youth unemployment and weak systems of career preparation are ongoing issues for modern societies. During the past two decades, the policy focus in the United States of America (USA) has been on the quality of education and training, and youth unemployment has not been a high priority. Other members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are continuing to emphasise the problem of youth joblessness even among workers in their early 20s. Using an international perspective on youth trends and policies, this paper reviews the lessons from the USA and OECD countries about the diagnosis of youth unemployment problems and successful policies for helping young people to find work and enter productive careers. Drawing on research findings and analyses of youth policies and programs, including several studies presented at a 1999 OECD Conference on Preparing Youth for the Future (indexed at TD/INT 59.352), the paper discusses the implications for USA youth policies and new initiatives that could be tested in the context of the USA labour market and training system.

### **Initiatives that assist and barriers that hinder the successful transition of minority youth into the workplace in the USA**

Wentling, Rose Mary; Waight, Consuelo Luisa

*In: Journal of Education and Work*, Vol. 14, No 1, February 1, 2001, p. 71-89

London: Taylor and Francis Group/Carfax Publishing, 2001

ISSN 1363-9080 (Print)

ISSN 1469-9435 (Online)

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/openurl.asp?genre=article&issn=1363-9080&volume=14&issue=1&page=71>

#### *Description from website:*

This article reports the results of a study on the initiatives that assist and barriers that hinder the successful transition of minority youth into the workplace. The major method of this research study was in-depth, open-ended telephone interviews with a panel of 21 school-to-work partnership directors located throughout the United States of America. The study revealed that poverty, school personnel resistance to change, a lack of understanding concerning different cultures, lack of integrated/relevant curriculum, and lack of communication between businesses and schools are the barriers that are most likely to affect the school-to-work transition of minority youth. Also revealed are that work-based learning, an integrated and relevant curriculum, mentoring, career exploration and guidance, and organizational policies that mandate fairness and equity for all employees are the initiatives that are most likely to assist and support the successful transition of minority youth into the workplace. Also disclosed are goals that should be advocated for minority youth and the criteria for determining sensitive work-based learning sites and/or companies that assist in the successful transition of minority youth into the workplace. A discussion related to the results is also presented.

### **Labour market policies and programmes affecting youth in Canada**

Marquardt, Richard

This paper was commissioned by the OECD Secretariat to provide background for the Transition Thematic Review, April 30, 1998 (revised in September 1999)

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/40/36/1925633.pdf>

#### *Excerpt from introduction:*

Canadian youth who are making the transition from initial education to full-time participation in the labour market encounter a number of barriers. Their rate of unemployment has been over 160 percent of the national rate for most of the 1990s, and those with jobs have been more likely than older adults to find only part-time or temporary work with low rates of pay and undesirable working conditions.

This paper examines trends in the labour market policies and programmes of governments as they affect youth in Canada. It is intended to be complementary to other work which focuses on education and schoolwork

transitions, which are not discussed here. Since it is not always possible to maintain this distinction in practice when speaking of young workers, the paper will cross the line in places, but its focus will be primarily on labour market programmes and policies. The following section presents a brief sketch of current changes in responsibility for labour market programmes and policies in Canada. The paper then examines four key trends in the evolution of labour market policy and practice affecting youth. The next section discusses several particular issues arising around labour market policy as it affects youth: the effectiveness of labour market training, workplace and employer-sponsored training, minimum wage policy, the use of tax incentives and wage subsidies, proposals for the redistribution of working time, and the accessibility of labour market information and career counseling. The paper concludes with a brief discussion of research needs.

### **Profile of Canadian youth in the labour market: Second annual report to the Forum of Labour Market Ministers**

Human Resources Development Canada

Ottawa: Government of Canada, 2000, 64 p.

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=35031098&db=voced&patlist=Canada%7CHuman%7CDevelopment%7CResources>

#### *Description from website:*

This profile reports to the Forum of Labour Market Ministers on recent developments of youth in the Canadian labour market in relation to the challenges faced by youth during their transition from school to work and what can be done to improve this transition. The profile communicates its findings in terms of eight outcomes established by the Ministers: work opportunities available to youth; the number of youth who are unemployed; successful entrepreneurial activity by youth; real earnings of youth; the percentage of secondary and postsecondary graduates among the youth population; the number of youth who indicate that their training has been relevant to the jobs they have obtained; the percentage of youth training in trades, technologies and apprenticeable occupations; and access to locally relevant, timely labour market and career planning information by youth. The profile provides three perspectives on the progress made by youth in their transition from school and work. The first, 'Youth and the labour market', reports on recent events in the labour market for youth and includes a report on the outcomes set out by the Ministers. The second perspective, 'Youth at risk', examines the situation of youth facing barriers that could exclude them from participating fully in school and work. 'Transition between school and work' discusses three current issues relating to school-work discussion: the prevalence of the 'brain drain' as it relates to youth; the effectiveness of trade and vocational programs in preparing Canadian youth for the workforce; and whether postsecondary graduates are overloaded with debt. The conclusion presents the key issues that emerge from the report. The report includes a summary table of the eight outcomes highlighting recent developments and challenges for each one.

### **Youth employment situation in Canada: Explanations and future outlook (Applied Research Branch of Strategic Policy research paper series; R-98-10E)**

Lavoie, Claude; Bejaoui, Ali; Human Resources Development Canada (Strategic Policy. Applied Research Branch)

Ottawa: Government of Canada, 1999, 26 p.

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=28447158&db=voced&patlist=youth%7Cunemployment>

#### *Description from website:*

Because of their lack of experience in the labour market, young people are often the last workers hired and the first ones laid off. This last hired/first laid off rule explains why the unemployment rate for young people has constantly been higher and more sensitive to fluctuations in the economic cycle than the unemployment rate for adults. Since recovery from the economic recession of the early 1990s is not yet over, this rule explains in part the fact that the employment rate for young people between the ages of 15 and 24, compared with the employment rate for adults, is still well below the level of the early 1990s. With stronger economic growth, the demand for young workers should begin to increase over the next few years. The decrease in the relative demand for young people is therefore partly temporary. However, the demand for young people has also been affected permanently by technological changes which have changed the skills sought by the labour market. These changes have increased the importance of human capital - education and experience - to success on the labour market. Awareness of this reality has resulted in a large-scale return to school, partly explaining the decrease in the employment rate for young people during the 1990s. The increased emphasis on experience, however, has resulted in a noticeable decrease in the real earnings of young people since 1980. Consequently, these considerations call for two types of interventions on the part of political decision-makers. First, structural policies are required to encourage young people with less education to go to school. Secondly,

programs that provide young people with labour market experience, such as a more universal cooperative program, are needed.

### **Youth unemployment and youth labour market policies in Germany and Canada (Employment and Training Papers 37)\***

Gross, Dominique M.

Geneva: International Labour Organization, 1998

ISBN 9 221 11436 8

ISSN 1020-5322

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/download/etp37.pdf>

#### *Contents:*

- Foreword
- Acknowledgements
- Introduction
- The aggregate labour market
- The youth labour market
- Education systems and the transition from school to work
- Wage setting and the youth labour market
- Youth labour market policies
- Conclusion

#### *Excerpt from foreword:*

This paper is a comparative analysis of the youth labour markets in Canada and Germany. The experience of young Germans with the labour market has shown to be much more favourable than the experience of young Canadians. Since the late 1970s, youth unemployment in Germany has been systematically below the adult rate while in Canada it has been about twice the adult rate. In fact, the relative labour market performance of young Germans compared with that of their Canadian counterparts has been far better in times when unemployment has been persistently high in both countries.

This paper is an attempt to identify some of the reasons for this evolution by addressing the role of institutional factors, such as the education system, training policies, minimum wage provisions, on the transition from school to work. It appears that the highly structured and targeted education environment in Germany eases the transition from school to work for teenagers and young adults. The Canadian approach, based on a more general system of education with an important market mechanism component, leads to an overall less skilled young labour force and one with frequent and sometimes long spells of unemployment.

\*Also found under *Europe*

## **SOUTH AMERICA**

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### **Training unemployed youth in Latin America: Same old sad story?**

Castro, Claudio de Moura; Verdisco, Aimee

*In: Atchoarena, David (ed.), The transition of youth from school to work: issues and policies, UNESCO, International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), 2000, p. 37-86*

Paris: International Institute for Educational Planning, 2000

ISBN 9 280 31196 4

<http://www.voced.edu.au/cgi-bin/get-iso8.pl?off=31522520&db=voced&patlist=Aimee%7CVerdisco>

#### *Description from website:*

This chapter explores training programs targeted to disadvantaged youth in Latin America. Examples are drawn from Chile Joven, Proyecto Joven (Argentina) and the National Plan of Professional Education (PLANFOR) in Brazil. The chapter presents a larger theoretical context within which these projects can be located, and compares the projects in terms of the quality of training provided and the targeting mechanisms, the findings suggesting that each of the systems could learn from the other.

### **Youth and employment in Latin America and the Caribbean: Problems, prospects and options**

Hopenhagen, Martin

Paper prepared for the Youth Employment Summit, Alexandria, Egypt, September 7– 11, 2002  
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 10 p.  
[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_uneclac.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_uneclac.pdf)

*Contents:*

- The employment situation of young people in Latin America and the Caribbean is *critical, dynamic and segmented*
- The uncertain outlook for the coming decade
  - The political and socio-economic prospects of Latin American and Caribbean society
  - The impact of youth unemployment on society
- Tackling the problem of youth unemployment
- Best practices
  - One clear model of best practices is the "Chile Joven" vocational training programme
  - Another prime example of a State-led initiative is the PROJOVEN Programme in Uruguay
  - An interesting initiative by a local-government agency is the Primer Oficio ("First Job") Programme developed by the Municipal Youth Secretariat of the municipal government of Curitiba, Brazil
  - Non-governmental organizations

**Youth employment in the Southern Cone (Summary)**

Tokman, Victor

Paper prepared for the Expert Group Meeting *Jobs for Youth: National Strategies for Employment Promotion*, Geneva, Switzerland, 15-16 January 2003

United Nations

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_tokman.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_tokman.pdf)

*Excerpt from publication:*

This paper will analyse the basic facts surrounding the problem of youth unemployment in the Southern Cone countries in the 1990s, as well as its causes, consequences and solutions.

The current situation is characterized by four basic facts. First, youth unemployment is high, universal and asymmetrical. It is high in that it is double-digit in all the countries analysed (nearly 40 per cent in Argentina and 32 per cent in Uruguay). Average youth unemployment rates are 2.3 times higher than average national unemployment rates. This phenomenon is not unique, however, as it occurs even in the developed countries. In the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the difference is nearly twofold. It is asymmetrical because the rate rapidly increases during an economic recession but is slow to decline during a recovery. Young people are the first to suffer the effects and the last to recover from them.

The second basic fact is that some young people are more affected by unemployment than others. Unemployment has a greater impact on the very young, the least educated and young women. Those under 19 years of age are four times more likely to be unemployed than adults; for women in that age bracket, the probability of unemployment is between 30 and 50 per cent higher than it is for men.

The third basic fact is that when young people do find work, it tends to consist mainly of low-level jobs in the informal or tertiary sectors, or jobs with no security. They generally afford no protection, are unstable and do not offer training or career advancement opportunities. They are entry-level jobs which hold very little promise for the future. Between 60 and 70 per cent of those under 19 years of age enjoy no protection; only in Uruguay, which provides universal social security coverage, is this percentage minimal.

Lastly, given their difficulties in obtaining employment and their low level of employment, the income of young people is also lower than that of adults. Income earned by persons under 19 years of age is 70 per cent lower than that earned by adults, and persons between 20 and 24 years of age earn half as much as adults.

## **Appendix: Research Sources**

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### **Conference Papers, Working Papers, and Other Publications:**

Dusseldorp Skills Forum

<http://www.dsf.org.au/>

Expert Group Meeting on Jobs for Youth: National Strategies for Employment Promotion.  
15-16 January 2003, Geneva, Switzerland

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_egm.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_egm.htm)

Jobs for Youth: National Strategies for Employment Promotion

[http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth\\_egm.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/poverty/youth_egm.htm)

UNESCO TVET Asia Pacific Conference. 2001, Adelaide, Australia

<http://www.tafe.sa.edu.au/institutes/adelaide/unevoc/unevoc.htm>

### **Databases:**

VOCED

<http://www.voced.edu.au>

### **Journals:**

Journal of Education and Work

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com>

Journal of Youth Studies

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/journal.asp?wasp=92xd8tgqpxpevqkdgxj7w&referrer=backto&backto=linkingpublicationresults,1,1;>

Journal of Youth Studies (Hong Kong Publication)

<http://www.hkfyg.org.hk/yr/english/yr-jys-e.html>

Taylor and Francis Journals

<http://taylorandfrancis.metapress.com/app/home/main.asp?wasp=92xd8tgb7pdyynfc1wul>

### **Organisations:**

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

<http://www.oecd.org/home/>

TAFE

<http://www.tafe.sa.gov.au/default.asp>

World Bank Group

<http://www.worldbank.org/>

### **Websites:**

Australia Clearinghouse for Youth Studies

<http://www.acys.utas.edu.au/>

The Centre for Labour Market Research  
(Publications)

<http://www.clmr.ecel.uwa.edu.au>

International Labour Organization (ILO)

<http://www.ilo.org>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/skills/youth>

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat>

Joseph Rowntree Foundation

<http://www.jrf.org.uk>

NOVA – Norwegian Social Research

<http://www.isaf.no/nova/english/english.htm>

## UNESCO-UNEVOC Annotated Bibliographies of Research and Related Literature on Technical and Vocational Education and Training

A publication of the  
UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre

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Internet: [www.unevoc.unesco.org](http://www.unevoc.unesco.org)

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- >> Inter-agency collaboration and partnerships; and
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