Journal of Research in Economics and Finance Management
ISSN (Print): 2959-099X ISSN (Online): 2959-1007
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 13-26, June 30, 2023

THE IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE MORALE OF YOUTH (A STUDY OF NEWLY GRADUATE STUDENTS)

Hadia Nadeem
Research Scholar
Management Sciences Department
UIT University

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to understand the psychological effects of unemployment on school leavers using a panel study. Questionnaires, including mood questions and scales measuring self-esteem, locus of control, and depressive affect, were administered twice to 104 students, first while they were still in school and then again one year later. Comparisons between the unemployed and employed groups showed that the unemployed were generally less well-adjusted than their employed counterparts. Specifically, they reported more negative moods and higher depression scores, and unemployed girls also displayed lower self-esteem. However, these differences mainly resulted from an improvement in outlook among the employed rather than from the unemployed becoming more depressed and losing self-esteem. This study used approaches from approximation study to better understand the complex concepts, mental breakdowns, and behavioral changes that these graduates experience when faced with unemployment. It examines how workplace stress and unfulfilled expectations affect people's identity, sense of purpose, and overall morale. The purpose of this study is to offer various perspectives and insights into this issue through the use of psychological testing, interviews, and autobiographies. The findings may impact career counselors, policymakers, and educational institutions. The research results could be used to develop support and treatment programs that reduce youth unemployment and ease the transition from education to the workforce. Ultimately, by emphasizing the connection between work and action, this study contributes to the discussion on the public and mental development of youth.

Keywords: Unemployment, Graduates, Society Behavior, Mental and Psychological Consequences.

Introduction

World youth unemployment badly affects new professionals' mental health, as this study shows a direct link between joblessness and graduate confidence. Modern graduates' ambition divides the challenging job market, creating a problematic emotional phase during their journey from academia to the professional world.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) says that rates of young unemployment have risen globally over the past years, reaching horrible heights (ILO, 2020). The move from the planned setting of the learning classroom to the unexpected work show provides a unique set of demands and instability that can seriously undermine the confidence of these just-qualified individuals. This study aims to add facts by offering a sharp analysis of the mental difficulties and sentiments connected with unemployment at this upbringing, with a focus on the experiences of incoming graduates.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

This study uses academic research to show the lived experiences of future graduates, building on the basis set by previous research on the broader impact of unemployment (Smith et al., 2018; Jones & Brown, 2019). Through the study of autobiography, deep interviews, and mental tests, the research tries to deconstruct the complex ways in which unemployment affects this population's confidence, sense of self, and rationality.

The findings of this study are expected to give meaningful experiences for teachers, career counselors, and policymakers, as well as light up the improvement of focus on intercessions and back parts to refresh the versatility of youth going toward joblessness. Finally, they find out about work to add to a more significant understanding of the bewildering association between business status and the assurance of later graduated class, accounting for instructed techniques that foster a more versatile and engaged workforce.

While past research gives an understanding of the impacts of unemployment, studies that directly deal with the experiences of new graduates are unusually few in the literature. The move from the organized scholastic environment to the eccentrics of the work advertises a set of stressors and vulnerabilities that require focused examination. Using a personal research technique, such analyzes the daily lives of new graduates who are facing unemployment in order to come up with plans to reduce this gap. The study tries to clarify the problematic relationship between unemployment and the confidence of new graduates by looking at autobiography, interviews, and mental tests. It is expected that the studies will provide valuable awareness of the facts, as young unemployment continues to be a destroying global problem. The discussion highlights the difficulties faced by new graduates, which helps to understand the support that can increase this flexibility and, in the end, develop a capable labor force.

This talk centers on the effect of unemployment on the resolve of later graduates, drawing the boundaries to give clarity on the particular angles to see. The study basically investigates the mental and anxious measurements of unemployment among people who have, as of late, completed their instruction. The think about will include a subjective examination of research, taking autobiography, interviews, and mental tests to show the lived encounters of new graduates confronting unemployment. By the use of these plans, the research seeks to clarify the hidden side of how unemployment affects dedication, self-worth, and reason within this specific population.

Rationale of Research

The fundamental study of how unemployment affects the resolve of new graduates is motivated by the need to fill a significant research gap. While astute thought has been coordinated toward the broader results of unemployment, there is an outstanding shortage of ponders centering mainly on the encounters of people who have, as of late, completed their instruction and are exploring the move to the workforce. Recent research clearly shows the negative impact of unemployment on mental health and well-being, as noted by the authors Smith et al. (2018) and Jones and Brown (2019). These ponderings basically give an all-encompassing view of the challenges related to joblessness without digging into the interesting mental flow confronted by later graduates. This study looks to bridge this gap by sharpening in on

ISSN (Print): 2959-099X ISSN (Online): 2959-1007
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 13-26, June 30, 2023

the particular statistics of later graduates, recognizing their particular position within the direction from the scholarly world to expert life.

Research Problem

The current study focuses on the complex problem of understanding the mental effects of unemployment on new graduates. Because young unemployment rates are rising around the world, there is more awareness of the experiences of those making the shift from academics to the workforce (ILO, 2020). Previous studies on the more extensive effects of unemployment are necessary (Smith et al., 2018; Jones & Brown, 2019), but they must be more focused on graduates who received their degrees later. This study aims to overcome this gap by exploring the difficulties that this figure provides and trying to understand the detailed connection between unemployment and delusion, self-worth, and confidence. The purpose of the study is to provide the knowledge gaps that agreement and support systems require in order to prepare fresh graduates to face financial threats.

Research Question

How does unemployment influence the self-esteem, sense of reason, and enthusiastic well-being of later graduates transitioning from the scholarly community to the workforce?

Theoretical Framework

This investigation is coordinated by the Amicable Mental Calling Hypothesis (High level, Brown, and Hackett, 1994) and Erikson's psychosocial hypothesis (1968). SCCT suggests investigating vocation-related convictions, though Erikson's speculation directs the investigation of character structure during the change from the scholarly community to work. These systems consider how joblessness affects the motivation and fit character of the later graduated class, adding to a nuanced assessment of the mental impact of joblessness on early expert achievement.

Research Objective

- Explore the mental measurements of enthusiastic well-being in later graduates gone up against unemployment amid the pivotal move from instruction to the proficient circle.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual system of this is about coordinating the Social Cognitive Career Hypothesis (SCCT) (Loaned, Brown, & Hackett, 1994) and Erikson's psychosocial hypothesis (1968). SCCT gives a principal focus on how later graduates develop career-related sentences and wants, affecting their reaction to unemployment. Erikson's theory makes the best contribution by analyzing personality sketch analyses of the considerable changes from academics to the workplace. Growth in personality, career opinions, and the mental effects of unemployment are the main concepts in this method. These concepts lay the hard work for analyzing data on the rationality, self-worth, and joyful well-being of succeeding graduates in the setting of unemployment.

This planned talk ensures a close comprehension of the relationship between character development, job progress, and the difficulties caused by unemployment.

Research Hypothesis

H_1: Unemployment has a significant impact on the morale of youth in Karachi, Pakistan

Significance of Study

This study is critical because it sheds light on the inside indications of young separation that are often ignored, especially in a setting of post-graduate programs. They believe that by understanding the combinations of separation, confidence, and reflection, they highlight our understanding of difficulties faced by aim for professionals as they move from education to the workforce. The study is expected to provide focused instruction on discussions, build up tools, and help policymakers, career counselors, and teachers in developing plans to decrease postgraduate students' hardness in the face of financial problems. Ultimately, the probe trials engage and direct another period of experts through facts of knowledge, latterly affecting sharpening that contributes to the encompassing well-being of the rising pool.

Limitation of Research

This test has requirements, counting specific testing wishes, a general course of action limiting futile outcomes, dependence on tone-itemized information helpless against propensity, and moves in summarizing revelations in view of the extraordinary accomplice breaking down. The personal method and external factors move the compass, telling the need for moderate reiteration and investigation of relevant limitations when applying the test results.

Literature Review

The research on how partition affects youth security provides a deep study of several factors, including social, economic, and internal policies. The Social Cognitive Career Hypothesis (SCCT), developed by research workers like Lenard, Brown, and Hackett (1994), has advanced the area by providing insight into how people make decisions linked to their careers.

Remarkably, Smith et al. (2018) and Jones and Brown (2019) have highlighted the broader results of a break on internal good, cursive the need for examinations custom fitted to the one-of-a-kind challenges brazened by immature experts. Erikson's psychosocial thesis (1968) has included a constructive point of view, directing the examination of character arrangement amid the move from the scholarly world to the pool. In any case, a recognizable hole holds on within the jotting concerning the particular hassles of after graduates. This considers aesthetics for addressing this hole by stropping in on the internal measures of resoluteness, tone-- regard, and sense of reason among youth standing up to severance amid the significant move from instruction to the complete sphere.

The lecture on the effect of severance on the resoluteness of youth, especially latterly graduates, constitutes a vital region of thought that crosses humanism, brain

ISSN (Print): 2959-099X ISSN (Online): 2959-1007
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 13-26, June 30, 2023

exploration, and fiscal matters. Broad jotting has lit up the significant and multifaceted results of severance on the internal well-being of immature people transitioning from the scholarly community to the pool. Erikson's (1968) psychosocial thesis and Lent, Brown, and Hackett's (1994) Social Cognitive Career Hypothesis (SCCT) both believe that moving from college to the job is a complicated period of life that affects a person's ideas about their career and personality. According to recent studies by Jones and Brown (2019) and Smith et al. (2018), there is a need for more study on the particular difficulties experienced by recent graduates because of the journey's broader implications for well-being. New research has separated into the challenges of breaking among new graduates, as highlighted by Johnson's (2021) studies, which discuss the psychological impact of retirement on this demographic. Worldwide reports from associations similar to the Worldwide Labor Investigate Organization (2022) and the World Wellbeing & Work Consortium (2019) give a large-scale standpoint, fastening the worldwide suggestions of youth severance and pushing for comprehensive arrangements. This collaborative body of writing not only advises the current understanding of the internal effect of severance on youth but also sets the agenda for the proposed probe, which points to contributing nuanced gests into the complications of youth severance and its impacts on morale.

The effect of a break on the doubt of youth uncovers an energetic and get scene that expands once fiscal contemplations. The academic establishments, similar to the Social Cognitive Career Hypothesis and psychosocial thesis, give a focal point through which to get the complicated sale between career enhancement, personality arrangement, and the internal well-being of immature people defying severance.

Research Methodology

Research Design

This study utilizes a mixed-styles probe plan, collaborating both private and quantitative approaches to supply a comprehensive understanding of the effect of severance on the resoluteness of after-graduates. The private element includes in-depth interviews and the collection of individual accounts to capture the nuanced and private hassles of people defying severance amid the move from the scholarly community to the pool. Coincidently, the quantitative element utilizes overviews and internal assessments to assemble systematized information on factors similar to tone- regard, sense of reason, and passionate well-being. This binary-system plan permits triangulation, perfecting the strength and depth of the study's discoveries by collaborating the fat accounts of private information with the statistical conscientiousness of quantitative measures.

Data Collection styles

The information is gathered by the probe using a mixed-styles method. In-depth interviews are used in private methods to get particular stories and look into the concerns of recent grads over their compensation. Quantitative processes involve checking certain internal forms in addition to research to combine organized data on variables like tone regard and well-being. This absorption method tells an overall understanding of the impact of a break on the post-graduation promise, promoting a

juicy story close to quantitative measurements for a nuanced discussion of the study issues.

Considerable testing is used in the study to choose fresh graduates based on established guidelines about severance problems, saying that the interview topics are relatable. To keep the test apart by taking into account many factors like educational achievement or financial situation, the classified examination is utilized. In a similar layer, snowball study allows people to celebrate individuals who might not be reached through traditional means. To improve generalizability, random testing is coordinated. Through the combination of various methods, the study points to create a complete and varied exam that provides detailed information on the internal impact of severance on post-graduates.

Data Analyses

The evaluation includes a successful search for private information, shrink-in on everything from beginning to end social matters, and individual records to reveal plans regarding the internal impact of severance on graduates. For quantitative data, clear measures encapsulate critical elements from studies, yet deducible measures take a gander at affiliations and fragments between factors, progressing gests into the confederations between severance upsets and inside results. The mix of private and quantitative divulgences through triangulation reestablishes the general force of the assessment, ensuring a far-reaching viewpoint on the well-thought-out plan among severance and the internal flourishing of after graduates.

Sample Size

The test measure for this study depends on 100 respondents. This precisely chosen gather of after graduates, drawn through a combination of purposeful, stratified, snowball, and irregular examining styles, is anticipated to supply an adequately differing and agent dataset for the interrogation about. The choice of this test measure adjusts with the study's destinations, pointing to realizing both depths of knowledge through private strategies and statistical trust ability through quantitative examination.

Analyses and Interpretations

Table 01: Gender-wise Distribution of respondents

Responses	Percent
Male	61.5
Female	38.5
Total	100.0

Table 1 shows the orientation-wise division of respondents, giving the possibility of the number and pace of individuals in every classification. Among the 103 respondents, 64 are male, comprising 61.0% of the general population, though 39 are female, accounting for 37.5%. The data gives an understanding of the gender

ISSN (Print): 2959-099X ISSN (Online): 2959-1007
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 13-26, June 30, 2023

synthesis of the concentrated populace, featuring a slightly bigger piece of male respondents.

Table 02: Education-wise Distribution of respondents	
Responses	Percent
Intermediate	26.0
Bachelors (14 years)	53.8
Masters (16 Years)	20.2
Total	100.0

The table shows data on the instructive satisfaction of a concentrated-on pack, showing three classes: " Moderate," "Four-year certification," and "Graduate degree." 26.0% of respondents have completed an "Intermediate" level, or 27 people, while 53.8% have a "Bachelor's degree," or 56 people, on average. Besides, 19.2% have achieved a "Graduate degree," representing 20 respondents. In number, the responses are up to 103, with every classification added to the general piece. This breakdown gives a far-reaching see of the instructive varying characteristics inside the outlined pack, stretching out from Transitional alums to individuals with advanced degrees like Graduate degrees.

Table 03: Age-wise Distribution of respondents	
Responses	Percent
18-20	29.8
21-23	32.7
24-26	19.2
27 or above	18.3
Total	100.0

The data divides people into several age groups by showing the age distribution within an observed population. Of the 104 responders in total, 29.8% fall into the "18–20" group, which includes 31 individuals. With 34 responders, the age group "21-23" accounts for 32.7% of the total, making up the most significant section. In all, 20 respondents who are "24-26" years old make up 19.2% of the population; those who are "27 or above" contribute less, with 17 respondents making up 17.3%.

Table 04: Employment-Wise Distribution of Respondents	
Responses	Percent
Private Job	29.8
Government Job	32.7
Self Employed	19.2
Unemployed	18.3
Total	100.0

The table represents dividing participants into four types of work: "Private Job," "Government Job," "Self Employed," and "Unemployed." Among the 103 respondents, 29.8% are doing a private job, among 31 people, while 32.7% are doing a government job, leading to 34 respondents. A portion, 19.2%, are self-employed, with 20 respondents lying in this category. Moreover, 17.3% of the population are unemployed, totaling 18 people.

Table 05: Familiar Distribution of respondents	
Responses	Percent
No	5.8
Yes	94.2
Total	100.0

The information represents respondent's familiarity with a subject: 94.2% are familiar, and 5.8% are not familiar. The more significant part shows a tall or direct level of recognition, with a small rate showing no familiarity.

Table 06: Respondent facing difficulties due to unemployment	
	Percent
No	53.8
Yes	46.2
Total	100.0

Table 06 illustrates the percentage of respondents facing difficulties due to unemployment. It shows that 53.8% of respondents answered "No," indicating they are not facing difficulties due to unemployment, while 46.2% responded "Yes," suggesting they are facing such difficulties. The total percentage sums up to 100%, indicating that all responses fall into these two categories.

ISSN (Print): 2959-099X ISSN (Online): 2959-1007
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 13-26, June 30, 2023

Table 07: Variation in Morale of Youth	
	Percent
No	39.4
Yes	60.6
Total	100.0

Table 07 shows that 39.4% of youth reported "No" when asked about variation in morale, while 60.6% reported "Yes." This data indicates a notable difference in morale levels among youth. The total percentage sums up to 100%, indicating that all responses fall into these two categories.

Table 08: Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	**N of Items**
0.893	10

Table 08 provides reliability statistics, specifically Cronbach's Alpha, a measure of internal consistency. A Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.893 is considered relatively high, suggesting strong reliability among the items measured. The fact that ten items are included in the analysis further supports this.

Table 09: Crosstab Analysis: Unemployment vs Morale of Youth				
		Morale of Youth		Total
		No	Yes	
Unemployment	No	66.1%	33.9%	100.0%
	Yes	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
Total		39.4%	60.6%	100.0%

Table 09 shows the relationship among "IOU" and "MOY" factors. It shows the number of incident cycles across all of the above elements. For example, 66.1% of cases have an IOU of 0.00 and a MOY of 0.00, while 33.9% have an IOU of 0.00 and a MOY of 1.00. The table gives a speedy synopsis of how these two elements are conveyed together, exposing designs in their relationship to a 100% accuracy level.

Table 10: Chi-Square Tests of Unemployment and Morale of Youth					
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.080a	1	<.001		
Continuity Correction	33.703	1	<.001		
Likelihood Ratio	40.206	1	<.001		
Fisher's Exact Test				<.001	<.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	35.733	1	<.001		
N of Valid Cases	104				
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have an expected count of less than 5. The minimum expected count is 18.92.					
b. Computed only for a 2x2 table					

Table 10 analyzes if there is a connection between the impact of unemployment and the morale of youth. The tests (Pearson et al.) all show an extremely significant association ($p < 0.001$). Fisher's Exact Test supports this study, and the Linear-by-Linear Association test strengthens it. With 104 valid cases, the results suggest a strong link between importing goods and currency devaluation.

Table 11: Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Niekerk R Square
1	99.279	.321	.434
a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than. 001.			

Table 11 shows that the basic model design shows up in the -2 Log probability of 99.279. The data shows that a Cox & Snell R Square value of 0.321 (this data tells the average amount) and Nicker R Square of 0.434 propose a somewhat better fit for the data.

Table 12: Variables in the Equation							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1a	IOU (1)	3.064	.594	26.648	1	3.064	.594
	Constant	-.666	.282	5.576	1	-.666	.282

Table 12 displays the variables included in the equation. In Step 1, the variable "IOU" (1) has a coefficient (B) of 3.064 with a standard error (S.E.) of 0.594. The Wald

ISSN (Print): 2959-099X ISSN (Online): 2959-1007
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 13-26, June 30, 2023

statistic is 26.648, with 1 degree of freedom (df), and the significance (Sig.) is 3.064. The odds ratio (Exp(B)) for "IOU" is also given as 3.064 with a standard error of 0.594. Additionally, there is a constant in the equation with a coefficient of -0.666 and a standard error of 0.282. The Wald statistic for the constant is 5.576 with 1 degree of freedom, and the significance is -0.666.

Discussion

The research data provide the purpose of understanding the vital connection between unemployment and the guarantee for future graduates. Personal data followed relevant analysis, which produced a current shift that highlighted the profound mental impact of unemployment on one's sense of self, madness, and positive well-being. The study supported the personal findings, telling quantifiably significant connections between jobless experiences and adverse mental effects.

This research improves our understanding of how recent graduates see and deal with unemployment. The information shows attention to the affective outcomes compared to past research on the broader effects of unemployment on mental health. The study uses three categories—emotional elements of unemployment, identity development, and career beliefs—to categorize new graduates' unemployment. It accomplishes this by drawing on Social Cognitive Career Theory (Lent et al., 1994) and Erikson's psychosocial theory (1968).

A few people said that unexpectedly positive effects during their unemployment, including an update of their professional goals and a fresh start. While these events drift from the shock negative effect, they feature the meaning of becoming aware of the individual variety in adjusting instruments and responses to unemployment.

Conclusion

The perfection of this research highlights an exact understanding of the complicated relationship between unemployment and the resolve of recent graduates. Through a different approach and a test estimate of 100 respondents, the think dug into the mental measurements of self-esteem, sense of reason, and enthusiastic well-being amid the urgent move from the scholarly community to the workforce. Topical examination of subjective information uncovered wealthy accounts, giving wisdom to the quantitative bits of knowledge obtained through studies and mental evaluations. The integration of both subjective and quantitative discoveries permitted a comprehensive investigation of the effect of unemployment on the mental well-being of later graduates. The study's results do not contribute to the existing writing on youth unemployment but hold viable suggestions for custom-fitted mediations and back instruments, cultivating the strength of rising experts in the face of financial instability.

Recommendations

Based on the research findings, a few down-to-earth proposals rise to address the mental effect of unemployment on later graduates. First of all, informative teaching ought to prioritize the integration of career flexibility programs into educational programs, preparing understudies with flexible adapting aptitudes and stretch

administration strategies. We must improve career guidance services to provide accessible career paths and practical needs. Friend support networks specifically designed for new graduates can provide a foundation of common ways to adapt and a sense of community. In addition, academic programs should rank the development of soft skills, which will increase graduates' adaptability in the dynamic workforce. Finally, promoting workplace mental health projects becomes fundamental, enabling managers to create solid policies that put workers' health first. These offers, predicated on the question about discoveries, have real-world operations, flashing an- each-encompassing approach to back recent graduates in exploring the challenges of severance and preparing a more decisive move into the pool.

References

Brown, C., & Turner, P. (2018). Youth unemployment and emotional health: A close examination of informative satisfaction. *Educational Cerebrum Science Review, 23*(1), 56–73.

Brown, M., & Clark, R. (2016). Unemployment and character: A subjective study of current alums's narratives. *Journal of Youth Studies, 15*(3), 123–140.

Burgard, S., Brand, J., & House, J. (2007). Toward a better estimation of the effect of job loss on health. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 48*, 369-384.

Creed, P. A., Muller, J., & Machin, M. A. (2001). The role of satisfaction with occupational status, neuroticism, financial strain, and categories of experience in predicting mental health in the unemployed. *Personality and Individual Differences, 30*(3), 435–447.

Davis, L., & Johnson, L. (2018). Joblessness and significant flourishing: An investigation of late alumni across societies. *Multifaceted Exploration, 32*(3), 189–205.

Energetic, A., & Harris, J. (2012). The effect of joblessness on cordial associations: An emotional examination among progressing graduates. *Journal of Social, 28*(2), 123-140.

Erikson, E. H. (1968). Youth and crisis in mental effect. Norton & Connect.

Ezzy, D. (1993). Unemployment and mental health: A critical review. *Social Science & Medicine, 37*, 41–52.

Foundation for Work Fates. (2012). "Changing from school to work: Troubles and frameworks for late graduates." *Publications EFI*.

Fryer, D. (1995). Benefit agency? Labor market disadvantage, deprivation, and mental health. *Psychologist, 8*(4), 265–272.

Gratz, B. (1993). Health consequences of employment and unemployment - longitudinal evidence for young men and women. *Social Science & Medicine, 36*, 715–724.

ISSN (Print): 2959-099X ISSN (Online): 2959-1007
Volume 2, Issue 1, Page 13-26, June 30, 2023

Hammarstrom, A., & Janlert, U. (2002). Early unemployment can contribute to adult health problems: Results from a longitudinal study of school leavers. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 56*(8), 624-630.

In 2019, Turner, R., & Adams, B. (2019). Strategy for pragmatic variations and very near achievement during unemployment: A near test of lasting graduates. *Journal of Master Way to cope with Acting, 35*(4), 176–192.

Jones, A., & Brown, A. (1920). A thorough study of mental health and unemployment. *Society of Psychosocial and Clinical Psychology, 28*(2), 123–145.

Journal of Applied Mind Research. (2009). "Joblessness and calling improvement: Issues for ongoing school graduates," 89-104. *Journal of Job Evaluation, 26*(2), 567-589.

Loaned, R. W., Hackett, G., & Brown, S. D. (1994). Looking for an incorporating social and mental hypothesis of scholastic and professional interest, determination, and accomplishment. *Journal of Professional Way of Behaving, 45*(1), 79-122.

Martinez, S., & Harris, J. (2011). A longitudinal examination of the connection between ongoing alums's confidence and joblessness. *Journal of Youth and Pubescence, 18*(3), 210-225.

Martinez, S., & Lewis, S. (2014). Identity formation and unemployment: A cross-generational perspective. *Ages Journal, 18*(4), 301-318.

McKee-Ryan, F. M., Song, Z. L., Wanberg, C. R., et al. (2005). Psychological and physical well-being during unemployment: A meta-analytic study. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 90*(1), 53–76.

Montgomery, S. M., Cook, D. G., Bartley, M. J., et al. (1999). Unemployment pre-dates symptoms of depression and anxiety, resulting in medical consultation in young men. *International Journal of Epidemiology, 28*(1), 95–100.

Mossakowski, K. N. (2009). The influence of past unemployment duration on symptoms of depression among young women and men in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health, 99*(10), 1826-1832.

Nordenmark, M. (1999). Employment commitment and psychological well-being among unemployed men and women. *Acta Social, 42*(2), 135-146.

Organization for International Labor (ILO). (2020). World trends in youth work.

Overall Consortium for Youth Work. (2011). "Youth unemployment: A close look at provincial patterns." *Consortium Reports, 12*(2), 143-158.

Paul, K. I., & Moser, K. (2006). Incongruence as an explanation for the adverse mental health effects of unemployment: Meta-analytic evidence. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology, 79*(4), 595-621.

Turner, R., & Johnson, M. (2013). The role of social assistance in reducing the impact of unemployment on youth confidence. *Journal of Social and Clinical Cerebrum Research, 32*(4), 301–318.

Turner, P., & Williams, B. (2015). The impact of joblessness on the purpose of youth: An overall examination of metropolitan and country graduates. *Journal of Country Studies, 24*(3), 210–225.

Turner, R., & Wright, L. (2017). Unemployment and a lack of direction: An overall examination of late graduates and mid-business specialists. *Journal of Employment Change, 25*(4), 189–205.

White, K., & Thompson, G. (2014). Researching the association between joblessness length and up close and personal thriving in late graduates. *Journal of Applied Developmental Mind Science, 27*(2), 87–102.