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The papers in this volume analyse the role of European tax and benefit systems in incentives to create and take up jobs. The first section provides an overview of the issues relating to the trade-off between equity and efficiency. The second section describes the burden of taxation and the generosity of the welfare system in Europe. Part three examines how to evaluate the effects of tax and welfare reforms and the final section looks at ways that tax can be used to deal with some structural problems. The papers show that European policy makers face tough choices and that reforms are costly, with complex trade-offs. In Youth Policies and Unemployment in Europe Paola Giannoni analyses the situation of the European youth regarding the changes in the job market dynamics and the strategies

implemented by the EU for the social inclusion of young people. This book offers a state-of-the-art discussion of the political issues surrounding unemployment in Europe. Its unique combination offers both a policy and institutional perspective, whilst studying the viewpoint of individual civil society members engaging in collective action on the issue of joblessness. It is the result of Marco Giugni's three year cross-national comparative research project, financed by the European Commission, united with hand picked contributions from invited experts. Throughout his study he focuses on how the EU approaches national unemployment, the main national differences in talk about unemployment and unemployment policy, and how the representatives of the unemployed produce and coordinate demands in relation to unemployment policy. This book contains a number of genuinely cross-national chapters along with sections on specific national cases, namely the UK, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Sweden. Offers insight into unemployment related issues as studied in various disciplines in a number of European regions and gives some surprising examples of the flexibility needed in thinking about these issues. Researchers in policy and social sciences from across Europe explore a number of perspectives for developing preventive labor market policies in the continent against the

background of existing experience with national strategies and the increasing influence on labor market programs by the European Union. They focus on the extent to which the conditional framework is changing and how programs and instrument must respond, what response mechanisms characterize national strategies, and what learning processes can be triggered by exchanging national experience and what role the European Union organs play in such exchanges. The 12 papers are from a workshop for which no date nor location are identified. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR The is the first major study to examine the implications of different welfare regimes for the experience of unemployment in Europe. It addresses three central questions. How far do such regimes protect unemployed people from poverty and financial hardship? Do they reduce or accentuate the tendencies for progressive marginalization from employment that may arise from motivational change, skill loss or the growth of discriminatory barriers? Finally, to what extent do they affect the social integration of unemployed people, in particular with respect to their social networks and psychological well-being? The book is based on a major cross-cultural research programme funded by the European Union. In addition to systematic comparison of national data, it uses a

new important data source - the European Community Household Panel - which provides directly comparable information for most of the EU countries. The study shows that institutional and cultural differences have vital implications for the experience of unemployment. While welfare policies affect in an important way the pervasiveness of poverty, it is above all the patterns of family structure and the culture of sociability in a society that affect vulnerability to social isolation. The book concludes by developing a new perspective for understanding the risk of social exclusion. Such action cannot be limited to employment policies - positive fiscal, monetary, exchange rate, industrial and regional policies are also needed. The emergence of open unemployment is an unavoidable consequence of postcommunist transition. Some countries-notably in the former Soviet Union-initially slowed economic contraction. But in the longer run slower reformers have generally sustained deeper and more prolonged recessions than faster reforming central European countries. Moreover, the initially low unemployment rates in the former Soviet Union are now rising, and may stabilise at higher post-transition equilibrium rates than in Central Europe. This book provides a novel approach to unemployment as a contested political field in Europe and examines the impact of welfare state

regimes, conceived as political opportunity structures specific to this field, public debates and collective mobilizations in unemployment politics. High levels of unemployment represent one of the major problems facing Europe as it approaches the 21st century. This paper presents three views on the causes of unemployment across the EU and on the effectiveness of different policy options, asking what role the EU should play in co-ordinating employment policy relative to the role of individual member states. The crisis has intensified what was previously a chronic unemployment problem in Europe; youth unemployment is now at unprecedented highs in some European countries. This paper assesses the main drivers of youth unemployment in Europe. It finds that much of the increase in youth unemployment rates during the crisis can be explained by output dynamics and the greater sensitivity of youth unemployment to economic activity than adult unemployment. Labor market institutions also play a significant role in explaining the persistently high levels of youth unemployment, especially the tax wedge, minimum wages relative to the median wage, spending on active labor market policies, the opportunity cost of working (measured by the unemployment benefits), vocational training, and labor market duality. This suggests that policies to address youth unemployment should be

comprehensive and country-specific, focused on reviving growth and advancing labor market reforms. High unemployment is widely regarded as the most important challenge facing European policymakers today. At unemployment rates of between 8% and 25% across the countries of the Union, Europe's performance compares particularly unfavourably with that of the United States. But does this result from an inability to understand the fundamental causes of the problem and a failure to find the economic policies that will solve it? Or is there simply a lack of political will? CEPR's fifth annual Monitoring European Integration report brings together a distinguished team of European economists to analyse unemployment and review the many policy choices that have been proposed. This book is a contribution to the European Cultural Foundation's (ECF) policy of promoting scientific studies and exchanges in areas of common interest to all European countries. It is because questions related to employment, unemployment, and the role of work in society undoubtedly belong to these areas that the ECF, together with the Queen Juliana Foundation, has now established, in Maastricht, the European Centre for Work and Society, whose programme will focus on such topics and whose development received its initial stimulus from the proceedings of the Hague Conference set forth in this book.

Providing original insights into the factors causing early job insecurity in European countries, this book examines its short- and long-term consequences. It assesses public policies seeking to diminish the risks to young people facing prolonged job insecurity and reduce the severity of these impacts. Based on the findings of a major study across nine European countries, this book examines the diverse strategies that countries across the continent use to help young people overcome employment barriers. The third stage of European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) was implemented in January 1999 against the specter of persistently high unemployment in many of the participating countries. While the high European unemployment has received considerable attention, this new IMF staff study analyzes an equally important issue: the extent of regional unemployment disparities in certain countries. The paper focuses on large and persistent differences in regional unemployment rates within several European countries. The paper includes detailed case studies of two euro area countries where regional disparities in unemployment are striking- Italy and Spain. The studies emphasize that wages are unresponsive to local labor market conditions. Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject Economics - Job market economics, grade: 1,7, Heriot-Watt University Edinburgh (School of Management

and Languages), language: English, abstract: Considering the ILO reporting 6.00% unemployment rate for the world in 2012 (ILO Report 2013), it is obvious that unemployment is a commonly observed phenomenon. Chart 1 displays the development of the unemployment rate for 20 OECD countries² from 1955 until 2011. The average of all these countries in 2011 was 7.67%; of the EU 15 alone was 8.41%. In order to explain why unemployment occurs, the first part of this essay will deal with the different general theories of unemployment. Following this, the specific issue of European unemployment will be treated in the second part. This essay will conclude then with the author's estimation which theory explains European unemployment best. This authoritative book uses in-depth, comparative and interdisciplinary analysis of employment, welfare and citizenship to compare several European countries, including the UK, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Slovenia and Switzerland. It provides:

- an updated overview of employment and unemployment in Europe;
- a comprehensive critique of the idea of globalisation as a challenge to European welfare states;
- detailed country chapters with new and previously inaccessible information about employment and unemployment policies written by national experts. By an international forum of

contributors, this is the result of a conference organized by the Department of Economics of the University of Limburg and the European Production Study Group. All aspects of labour market research were discussed relating them to the unemployment situation in Europe. This fascinating book presents an in-depth study of the particular combination of unemployment insurance, employment protection and active labour market policies prevalent in seven European countries. Currently, European governments are being challenged to find an optimal social policy strategy that fosters 'flexicurity', whereby a flexible, well-functioning labour market is achieved, while protection for workers is maintained. The contributors explore the formal laws and regulations, as well as the administration and implementation of social policy, paying special attention to the role of the social partners. A detailed country comparison shows that the combination of social policy instruments is important to labour market performance, but that multiple optimal mixes already appear to exist. The Labour Market Triangle will prove invaluable to academics in the field of policy research, including economists, sociologists and political scientists. Policy advisers and practitioners in the field of social policy, as well as representatives of trade unions, employers associations and political parties will

find this multidisciplinary book of great interest. The author considers the evolution of the rate of unemployment. Stockhammer provides a framework that compares the features and implications of the New Keynesian NAIRU model with those of the closely related post Keynesian theory of conflict inflation. This book examines the everyday-life patterns of young adults under circumstances of vulnerability and precariousness. Its main focus is on the web of social relations that structure the everyday life of young people, for instance by providing resources and tools of solving problems, exerting pressures and voicing expectations, and shaping the person's self-conception, identity, and well-being. Based on more than 120 in-depth interviews with young long-term unemployed in six European countries, this book puts social support and the young jobless' webs of social relations at center stage. It expands knowledge by raising awareness of the multidimensionality and complexity of the social conditions of young jobless, drawing, on the one hand, a more differentiated picture of unemployment, vulnerability and social exclusion amongst young people and, on the other hand, taking a close look at the social reality of young adults' unemployment in different European cities. This book, edited by S.G.B. Henry and Dennis J. Snower, examines the high unemployment that has plagued five European

countries- France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom- for more than a decade. Its methodology focuses on the mechanisms that prevent employers and employees from adjusting promptly to changing market opportunities. Chief among these mechanisms are outdated economic structures, the power of labor unions, rising nonwage labor costs, and the disparity between unemployed workers and available jobs. Although cross-country differences indicate that there is no common cause for joblessness in Europe, the book discusses a unique characteristic of the European labor market- that unemployment not only rises during recessions, but does not fall when economic weaknesses are overcome. While unemployment rates in Europe declined after the global financial crisis until 2018/19, the incidence of long-term unemployment, the share of people who have been unemployed for more than one year to the total unemployed, remained high. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic could aggravate the long-term unemployment. This paper explores factors associated with long-term unemployment in European countries, using panel of 25 European countries over the period 2000-18. We find that skill mismatches, labor market matching efficiency, and labor market policies are associated with the incidence of long-term unemployment. Among different types of active

labor market policies, training and start-up incentives are found to be effective in reducing long-term unemployment. 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 labour market policies in different countries influence the risk of social exclusion among unemployed youth. The effects that the economic crisis triggered by COVID-19 is having on unemployment could hardly differ more than in the United States and Europe. This divergence also applies to the political reactions to it. Whereas the 27 member states of the European Union (EU-27) managed to keep unemployment in check largely through heavy reliance on short-time work or similar measures, the United States has been experiencing mass unemployment reminiscent of the Great Depression of 1929/1930. Instead of short-time work, the United States has resorted partly to massive

social transfers for certain groups of the unemployed, which may temporarily even raise some incomes to levels above those offered by employment. However, the social problems and the limits of economic policy associated with short-time work in the EU-27 are becoming increasingly apparent and unemployment is rising steadily, in particular among vulnerable groups. It is not yet clear which of these two economic and social systems will cope better in the long term with the industrial transformation that the crisis is accelerating. This essay argues that the European approach promises a more humane and effective solution to the crisis, but only if the European Union and its member states find a way to combine short-time work with more forward-looking labor market and social policies. It suggests that they could learn from some of the strengths of the U.S. system to improve the interaction between the federal government and the states. Including contributions from some of the world's most respected economists, this volume examines the performance of the European labour market compared to the US market and the countries in Europe that might represent a best and worst practice, and offers an economists' manifesto for employment. Unemployment is the most serious economic and social problem in Europe today. Although the extent varies from region to region, it is

generally most extreme in large cities. This volume asks why European unemployment is so high and examines the policies adopted at local, national and European level to tackle the problems. It also includes five case

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