

Chapter 1 : daily life of Educated Unemployed Indian

Looking for a job takes a lot of work. Job centres, job interviews, work assignment programmes - all part of the daily life of the unemployed.

Her mom told her the bad news. Together, they cried a little. Her mother had lost her previous, long-standing job at GE Capital less than two years earlier. The unemployment rate in Florida that July still hovered above 10 percent. No one was having an easy time getting or keeping a stable, well-paying job, even people who had a college degree or had worked for a major corporation. High school had already been a rocky time, financially and socially, for Tessa. Did she have enough for gas? What about lunch, if she wanted to go off campus for pizza with her friends? She also needed money for a swim-team uniform and dues for dance competitions. And that summer, just before her senior year, the expenses of applying to college loomed large. If college was a ticket to prosperity, then just getting in line to get in—paying for the SATs and sending in applications—cost hundreds of dollars. For someone from her solidly middle-class background, it was a weird feeling to worry so much about money. At the height of the economic crisis, in , more than 8 million children and teenagers in the United States lived with an unemployed parent, according to the Brookings Institution. Their experiences and worldviews, although still coming into focus, are part of the trickle-down effect of the jobless recovery. The Obama administration says that the economy is slowly improving, and unemployment has fallen below 8 percent; but for many children and teens of jobless parents, the experience of the Great Recession lives on and will probably stay with them for years. Tessa used her own money for gasoline, school fees, clothing, and anything else she needed, while her mom ran through her savings and took out a home-equity loan. I know if I stick to it, I can achieve greatness. She and her mom remain close. Her dad, who offers little financial support, lives in Tennessee. But the tough times also radically shifted the way she thinks about her finances, career, goals, and friendships. Economists, sociologists, and politicians know little about this group in real time; their knowledge is limited to what they can extrapolate from research and anecdotes from previous recessions. Children of the unemployed are 15 percent more likely to repeat a grade than their peers whose parents held on to stable jobs, a study by Stevens and economist Jessamyn Schaller found. They are more likely to live with adults whose health is affected by a job loss. Life expectancy drops by 12 to 18 months for people who are unemployed for a long stretch of time, according to a study by economist Till Marco von Wachter and Daniel Sullivan, the director of research and an executive vice president at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. For many families, a job loss also nudges them into poverty. From August to August , Brookings reports that the number of children on food stamps jumped by 3. They tend to have a hard time in the job market. A study showed that children whose fathers lost a job during the recession in the early s earned 9 percent less in wages during their lifetimes than children whose parents held on to their jobs. They were also more likely to end up on unemployment or some form of social assistance as adults. The research says nothing, however, about the emotional trauma that comes from a parent losing work in a bleak economic climate: Many parents who lose their jobs—particularly fathers, Kalil says—also experience an identity crisis about their role in the family, especially if they are unable to earn money for a long period. Such below-the-surface issues are hard to identify, sitting as they do at a squishy intersection of economic policy, the labor market, and private family dynamics. Is it stress, or health outcomes, or other things going on in families? By night, Dasia returns to the home she shares with her year-old sister and her mother, who has been out of a job for a few months. Her mom lost her position as a home health care aide, Dasia says, after she hurt her back lifting an elderly patient and could no longer report to work. For now, the family lives on unemployment benefits, food stamps, and help from her aunt in paying the utility bill. Dasia and her mother share a cell phone to keep the costs low. She had just graduated from high school and harbored big plans. She wanted to enroll in community college to keep her education costs minimal. During our conversation, she sounded chipper, idealistic, and practical, even though her mother could not find work and her father was serving time in prison. Although the overall jobless rate remains high higher than any politician would like , education marks a clear dividing line. Dasia greeted me at the front

desk of FloridaWorks; she wore neatly pressed mustard-colored pants and a bright ruffled top; the ends of her hair were curled. We sat in an office to catch up, where Dasia again talked about her plans for community college and the Air Force. She was doing OK with money, too. Since she was 14, she has worked some type of after-school or seasonal job, socking away half of each paycheck and opting for free activities such as going to the community pool or basketball games with friends. Her mother was still looking for a job and planned to go back to school in the fall to further her nursing career. Minutes into our conversation, she told me she was pregnant. It had been an unplanned result of her relationship with her on-again, off-again boyfriend from middle school. She said she was due in late November. Her year-old mother was not happy. She seemed excited and a little unsure about the baby, yet also adamant that being a mother would not change the career trajectory she had carefully planned. Dasia gave me a tour of the career center, with its help-wanted ads and cubicles of job counselors. Dasia thought for a second and leaned against the wall, with her baby bump slightly protruding. Some people just really need help. Most of the information about children of the unemployed is based on data from the 1990s—the last big post-industrial economic downturn. Crumpton took a job selling insurance on commission for Prudential. She worked nights, while her parents watched her daughter. It took more than four years for the family to financially recover from the hit—to move into their own home and for Crumpton to find a better-paying job in a different field at a savings and loan. Crumpton urged her daughter to work throughout college so she could avoid taking on student loans. She encouraged her to study science rather than social work or liberal arts, thinking that would give her daughter a more stable career path. Crumpton still remembers that tough period of her life, even though she remarried in ; moved to Wisconsin; and now holds a stable job as a manager at the Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Greater Milwaukee, where she runs daily operations, writes a blog, and gives workshops on managing money. The current crisis has forced young people to move back home with their parents, accept dead-end jobs, and postpone major life decisions such as getting married, having children, or buying a home, according to polling by the Pew Research Center. How long this generation, waylaid by the Great Recession, will continue to struggle and whether the experience will leave these young people more resilient or more vulnerable economically are unknowns for now. In 2009, according to Pew data, 56 percent of unemployed 18-to-29-year-olds said they did not have enough income to lead the life they wanted. By 2010, that number jumped to 80 percent. Many of the young people surveyed had shifted their attitudes after the economic downturn. They believed in 2009, for instance, that their success depended more on luck than on their own effort. Still, the teenagers and twentysomethings Pew surveyed also remained optimistic about their prospects—perhaps naively so. Even last year, they assumed that, at some point, their careers and economic issues would work out—as they did for Crumpton. Although many of the young adults took jobs outside of their chosen career or moved back into childhood bedrooms, Pew found, the majority believed that this economic setback would right itself, like a sailboat emerging from a storm. Eighty-eight percent of 18-to-29-year-olds surveyed by Pew in February said they either earned enough money now or would earn enough in the future. Just 9 percent said they thought they would never make enough to create the life they wanted. This despite a present that has left many without a proper education, skills, or training. As Dasia said from the career center: The living room in their one-story ranch was sparsely decorated with a leather couch, a coffee table, a flat-screen TV, and lots of family pictures. In one photo, the two look like sisters sitting on a beach with shorts, tank tops, and long, brown hair. In about a week and a half, Tessa was to leave for Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, about a three-hour drive, and Lee grows teary as she talks about her daughter going away for college. Years ago, Lee prepaid the tuition through a program available to Florida residents whose children planned to go to state colleges or universities. With the departure fast approaching, the two have spent the last few weeks prepping. She purchased a rug and two lamps for her dorm room at a yard sale. Lee has found a new job at a financial-services company. Tessa is starting fresh at school. She knows that her stretch of unemployment affected Tessa. Now she wants her daughter to tell her how she felt through it all. Tessa, quiet throughout the conversation, thinks before speaking. Rather than study a liberal-arts field such as history or English, or dream of becoming an anthropologist or playwright, Tessa plans to pick a major to advance her career path. Anything in the medical field is pretty stable. Most of all, what she wants is stability—much the way the children of the Great

Depression plotted lives built on secure jobs and fat savings accounts. Tessa just wants her life to be stable, even though she yearns for that at a time when the fast pace of the global economy offers no such assurances and when the prospect of working at the same company for 50 years no longer exists. I just want to be comfortable.

Chapter 2 : The unemployed young academic: facing life on the outside | Education | The Guardian

The first time I came face to face with unemployment, I wasn't prepared. What happened and how I managed to survive? This is the true story of my first encounter with unemployment.

Housing[edit] Most Israelis live in apartments. Housing in the country is notoriously expensive, with homes costing an average of monthly salaries. Many Israelis require mortgages to purchase homes, although mortgages are easy to obtain. Health care in Israel Israel has a system of universal health care run by semi-private non-profit corporations heavily regulated by the government, whereas all citizens are entitled to the same Uniform Benefit Package. All Israeli citizens are required to have membership in one of four Health Maintenance Organizations which are subsidized by taxpayer funds. According to a study by the World Health Organization , Israel had the 28th best health care system in the world. Secondary education prepares students for matriculation exams known as Bagrut. If a student passes, he or she receives a matriculation certificate. Many Jewish schools in Israel have highly developed special education programs for disabled children, libraries, computers, science laboratories, and film editing studios. A student may, however, request to be drafted at a later date to study at a college or university, or a school known as a Mechina , which prepares them for military or national service. Universities generally require a number of matriculation units, a certain grade point average , and a good grade on the Psychometric Entrance Test. Israel currently has nine public universities, and a number of smaller colleges. According to Webometrics , six Israeli universities are among the top universities in Asia. Wealthy[edit] In , Israel ranked 10th in the world in percentage of millionaires among the population, with 3. A report issued by the OECD in ranks Israel as the country with the highest rates of poverty among its members. Approximately 21 percent of Israelis were found to be living under the poverty line " more than in countries such as Mexico, Turkey, and Chile. The OECD average is a poverty rate of 11 percent. Poverty indicators for families with a single wage-earner have risen from According to a March report by Adalah , over half of all Arab families in Israel lived in poverty. Poverty rates are also high among Haredi Jews , as a result of many Haredi men being voluntarily unemployed and opting for religious studies while relying on social assistance instead of working, as well as underemployment due to Haredi schools being exempt from the core curriculum. A December study found there to be about 2, homeless people in Israel, out of a population of about 8. The most common reason for homelessness was substance abuse or alcoholism, followed by financial problems and mental illness. Although there is relatively high equality of opportunity, there are still significant differences that remain. Ashkenazi Jews were found to be wealthier on average than Mizrahi Jews , who were in turn wealthier than Arabs. The current state of Israel shows fluid mobility among these Jewish immigrants. Traditionally, there have been three endogenous demographics of Israel. In terms of numbered population, there were , Jews in Israel in ; however, by there were over 2 million. The "liberal thesis of industrialization" argues that industrialization will provide a higher rate of upward mobility over downward mobility as well as improved social equality. The view favored by marxists opposes the liberal thesis, arguing that while industrialization did create increased social mobility in Israel, it has lessened over time and only remained for select groups of people. An additional factor in social mobility is education. From the below table, average years of schooling are listed for workers, managers, self-employed, and employers. Because there is a significant difference between self-employed and employers Owners and managers, [53] it should be evident that less education does not provide a statistical disadvantage in obtaining higher positions of ownership and consequently higher socioeconomic status.

Chapter 3 : Unemployment insurance: Overview

Heartache Journal is a series where each month I share some thoughts close to my heart in a journal style of post. Today's post is about the very desirable good days and the unavoidable bad days.

Moreover, the effects linger for decades. The effects of unemployment on the economy are equally severe; a 1-percent increase in unemployment reduces the GDP by 2 percent. The criminal consequences of unemployment are mixed; in some circumstances, property-crime rates increase significantly; in other circumstances, there seems to be no effect. Individual Consequences of Unemployment Writing in The New York Times on "The Enduring Consequences of Unemployment," economist Binyamin Applebaum explains that the consequences for an unemployed individual are both grave and long-lasting. For example, workers who became unemployed in the severe early 80s recession were making about 20 percent less than average 20 years later. A Pennsylvania study found that unemployed workers died more than a year earlier than average. Long-lasting consequences extend to the families of unemployed workers, as well. A Canadian study Applebaum cited found that the sons of unemployed workers made about 9 percent less than the sons of employed workers with similar skills. The longer the unemployment goes on, the more severe the health consequences, with increased depression and other health issues worsening over time. In addition to the obvious loss of income, unemployed workers were found to have lost friends and self-respect. Also, the longer the unemployment goes on it becomes more difficult for the worker to find employment again -- both because employers are wary of the long-time unemployed and also because over time, unemployed workers lose job skills. The skills loss is not limited to jobs: A Swedish study found that reading comprehension skills for workers unemployed for one year dropped by 5 percent. Social Consequences of Unemployment One consequence of unemployment frequently commented upon is a purported increase in crime. However, a large-scale study of the issue came to mixed conclusions about the connection. However, the study did confirm that persons who are unemployed for "socially unacceptable reasons" and who are also not seeking employment are "significantly more likely" to commit robbery or burglary. Robbery crimes are committed against a person, and often by violent means; burglary crimes are property crimes. The study also found, however, that unemployed persons seeking work are neither more nor less likely to rob or burgle than are the fully employed. Somewhat counter intuitively, however, the study also found that underemployed individuals are "significantly less" likely to commit burglary, but are about as likely to commit robbery as individuals in the general population. The correlation between joblessness and property crime was greatest among the young. The study found that joblessness increased the likelihood of burglary for persons aged 18 to 29 four times more so than for unemployed persons 30 and older. Effects of Unemployment on the Economy Some of the effects of unemployment are immediate and obvious. When unemployment increases, both state and federal governments pay increased unemployment benefits. These are not inconsiderable. Even more significant in the U. This is a compensatory strategy, but it can make a bad economic situation worse. An historic paper on the relationship between unemployment and economic output by Yale economist Arthur Okun, concluded that even a 1-percent increase in unemployment reduced the U. A paper issued by the St.

Chapter 4 : What Happens to the Children of the Unemployed?

Being unemployed is by far the most challenging phase in life. But, being jobless isn't all about rejections and doubts. It has its own upsides too!

David Levene Passing my viva without corrections was just the latest addition to a spotless educational record. Despite any initial fears, my work was warmly-received and plans were quickly put in motion to transform the thesis into a book. This was the final validation from colleagues and mentors who had long assured me that I would have a bright future as a sociologist. So how did I end up unemployed? I tell you my achievements only to put my recent experiences in context. Life since the PhD has been hard. Unlike many of my peers, I did not prioritise my employability when I was still a student. Though I did teach and present at a few conferences, I chose to focus most of my energy on crafting my thesis and getting it finished within the funding period. I am passionate about my work and stick by this decision, but what I am now learning is that while I left my viva exam ready to make a mark on the world, ready to prove that I merited the praise given me, I was still just one candidate in a congested academic job market. After graduating, I spent two months finishing my leftover teaching and marking before becoming unemployed. I have applied for around twenty jobs and received one interview, which was unsuccessful. I am out in the cold but I try to remain positive. There are undoubtedly merits to my situation as an unemployed academic; it is wonderful to have so much time in which to think and write. I do, however, feel distant from the warmth of the institution that, over the past years, has validated who I am and what I think. Floating free of the university, I encounter few people in my daily life who care about my talents as a writer and researcher. In a recent review with an advisor, not even my hours spent preparing for a job interview were considered a legitimate use of time. Time spent researching the role was considered time wasted, in which I should have been contacting further prospective employers. They do not understand the nature of my qualifications and call me complacent for failing to respond to listed vacancies for cleaners and checkout operators at Asda and Tesco. It is the unperturbed nature of these tellings-off that I find most distressing; the eerily casual manner in which it is suggested that I turn my back on my vocation, my identity, and eight years worth of learning and training. I am familiar with the theories that explain the social mechanics and emotional consequences of what I am going through – I used to teach them. This irony has been a source of wry amusement. I make a lot of jokes these days, sometimes telling friends that I am going to draw on my experiences to write a satirical sequel to Harry Potter, whereby, realising his degree from Hogwarts has no value in the labour market, Harry is forced to get a job in a Virgin Media call centre. On gloomier days I flesh out the story: But I do wonder how long my friends will find this joke funny. Humour is a horribly transparent coping strategy. Following the philosopher Bertrand Russell, I believe that any experience that does not cause significant harm can be interesting, regardless of whether its character is positive or negative. Whilst visiting the job centre has been a particularly disheartening experience, I have certainly valued it as a source of social insight. Still, as time goes on and I remain out of work, I can feel my sociological curiosity starting to wear off. Perhaps I am worrying too early, but I do feel like I am walking into a trap. In my struggle to find even a part-time academic job, I am forced to wonder how long the welfare system will tolerate me. This content is brought to you by Guardian Professional. To get more articles like this direct to your inbox, become a member of the Higher Education Network.

Chapter 5 : The Elusive Life of the Unemployed

About Law and Daily Life Law and Daily Life strives to address the legal questions and circumstances that arise in our everyday lives, including the laws that affect our family life, workplace and personal finances.

All employers must pay unemployment insurance for each employee of your organization, payments that are then deposited in the state fund. The former employees can receive unemployment insurance only if they lost their job due to a reason beyond them. This article gives an overview of the unemployment insurance unemployment insurance, UI. See the section on unemployment Benefits FindLaw to obtain resources and additional articles. To be eligible to receive unemployment benefits, it must be proven that the worker would have suffered some type of damage or injury if they remained in the employment. The pattern comes from the fact whether a reasonable person in the employment situation had remained in the employment. For the reason of resignation of the employee to be valid, it must be urgent. Taking the decision to quit a job because it does not offer opportunities for advancement could be a good reason, but most courts will not consider compelling. Dissatisfaction with employment is not considered a reason for pressing to resign. To be able to collect unemployment insurance, the reasons are compelling to give up a job may include the following: For example, if you cast it to an employee because the company had financial problems and had to reduce the size of the work force, then that employee has the right to receive the unemployment insurance. An employee laid may also be eligible to receive unemployment benefits if the employer had a reason valid to fire him, but the infractions were minor or the misconduct was not intentional. In other words, not all actions that result in termination are serious enough to qualify as improper conduct and to deny unemployment insurance benefit. What provides the unemployment insurance If approved your unemployment claim, you will begin to receive benefits on a weekly basis, after a waiting period of one week. That is to say that you will not receive benefits during the first week of unemployment. Unemployment benefits usually last 26 weeks, although this period may be extended when the economy is going through a bad time and the jobs are scarce. The office that handles unemployment claims in each state will determine the amount you will receive per week, which is subject to tax. While the program is in charge of the federal government, are the state regulations responsible for determining the amount of the claim and other eligibility requirements. The agency will ask you how you ended your employment relationship dismissal by reason of, lost, etc and then get in touch with your former employer to verify it. How to file a claim Each state has its own procedures for filing claims for unemployment, although they are all pretty similar. The majority of the states allow claimants to seek benefits for UI by phone, email or online. You must provide basic personal information such as name, address, Social Security number, etc , as well as their work history. Stages of a claim for unemployment insurance While there are variations from state to state, a claim for unemployment insurance typical develops in the following way: The complaint is filed. The state agency takes an initial determination of whether the former employee is eligible to receive unemployment benefits. If there is a dispute, the employee and the employer have the forms and the relevant documents. If the matter remains unresolved, an arbitrator conducts a hearing on unemployment insurance, where both the employer and the former employee may call witnesses to support their positions. If the employer or the former employee disagree with the decision of the review board, may appeal to the state judicial system. Legal help for matters related to unemployment insurance Have the right to receive the benefits of unemployment insurance employees who have been terminated, have been dismissed unfairly or forced to resign for a reason compelling. For help with the recent loss of a job, download the Guide on job loss FindLaw [pdf]. If you have questions about your rights under the unemployment insurance system in your state, contact a lawyer specialized in labor law near you.

Chapter 6 : Mrrand61's Blog | Daily life of the unemployed

Sorry I didn't meant to yell the title but I'm going to be pretty honestly with you guys here. Being unemployed sucks like it majorly blows.

Share The impact of unemployment has far-reaching consequences. And for those who have lost their jobs, hopes for a timely retirement may be dramatically altered. Employees Work Harder but Earn Less Labor Department statistics show that Americans are producing more goods than in previous years, but are being paid less for their work. When coworkers are laid off, those that remain must pick up the slack, meaning longer hours, harder work and less pay. Although corporations may show some profits during these times, it often comes from employee cuts or reduced wages for those who remain. Fear of job loss may leave employees feeling like they are at the mercy of their employers. For some companies, the hardest working employees may be the only ones around when the dust settles. While this may be a way to weed out the less productive workers, many of these productive workers may be facing burnout , as well. It can be difficult to find motivation when there are no incentives bonuses and raises. However, the fear of not having income may force employees to step up to the plate and work harder than ever before. Impact on Retirement Savings Personal savings accounts can be one of the first things impacted by loss of a job. There are plenty of online networking sites that can help you get back on your feet. Just remember "any connection can lead to employment. One of the major issues people are facing when they get laid off is what to do about health insurance. Trends in employment statistics show that women may pass men in terms of numbers in the work force. Although there are more women entering the work force, they are still working fewer hours than men, and make only 80 cents for each dollar that men earn, according to the government report. In times of recession, not all companies cut jobs " and some even thrive. Historically, dentists have done well in hard times, due to fact that people who have skipped taking care of their teeth find themselves having to play catch up. Filing for Unemployment Insurance How do you know if you qualify for unemployment insurance? Preparation for unemployment can help you land on your feet should the day come, check out our article Planning For Unemployment for more. Conclusion When unemployment is high, people who have jobs may be more stressed and overworked than ever. Those that have lost jobs may be feeling depressed and anxious. Though recessions end, and unemployment rates will fluctuate, it takes more than high hopes to land on your feet after a stint of unemployment. Plan ahead and use the money you have wisely, and you should be back in the office in no time.

Chapter 7 : Standard of living in Israel - Wikipedia

Daily life of the unemployed. howdy! well lets see i went to the unemployment class yesterday. Three hours of basically the same thing said over and over.

Routine to Stay Focus when Job Searching and Unemployed Losing your job from corporate restructuring, downsizing, company closing, lay off or even being fired, all are very stressful situations, and many people lose the structure of the day to day routine. This type of routine will undoubtedly destroy your motivation and waste valuable time. Even a good routine can be monotonous, so when we speak of a job search routine, we mean a list of job search responsibilities that need to take place in a specific time frame. If every day is a carbon copy of the day before it will become extremely mundane and humdrum; then fatigue, anxiety, and loneliness can set in. A job is also a social network that you lose when you lose your job. You need to mix it up, do things in a different order, concentrate on different items on certain days to get quality results and do things for yourself. Some things need to happen every day to maintain over all structure to your job search. Advice to Give Structure to your Routine Every day you need to have your next day planned out and every week you need to have you next week planned out, you will continuously need to make changes to accommodate the needs of your job search. Place your schedule on a daily calendar and check off each responsibility as you complete it. It is suggested in the first few weeks of your job search you will need to be more aggressive in the amount of time you put into you job search routine since you will have more research and job postings to review. At or about the third week you should see a harmony form within your routine. Start of Day 6: Remember take pride in your appearance it will make you feel good and keep you motivated. Do workouts you can do at home; jump rope, weights, yoga, and sit-ups. Remember to consult your physician with any fitness routine you start. Print out a list of the jobs with their job description and web link. Take a few of these companies and track down the contact information of the person who would be doing the hiring and your next boss for your type of position at each of these companies. Take part in LinkedIn group discussions and review you has viewed your profile for contact leads. Send out cover letters and resumes by mail or email and complete any online job applications. Remember it is better to send out 10 well-targeted cover letters and resumes to the right people than it is to send out 1, general ones. Plan a budget and constantly evaluate your spending and areas you can save money. Communicate how your search is going; be open for advice and leads, this will help break up the monotonous of your week, fight some of the loneliness and can also add leads to your job search. Attend online webinars, live seminars or workshops that are available to further your job seeking skills. There are many of these being offered that cover skills on; resumes, cover letters, looking for job openings, time management, interviewing, etc. You can also research many of these topics; online, books at the library or even in your local bookstore. Also reach out to your county unemployment offices, community centers, churches, schools and colleges many hold career clubs, support groups or career services that can be very beneficial. End of Job Search Work Day approx. Just like in the real world of work there are times that you need to put in overtime. Stay on track and if you fall out of your routine, acknowledge it then get back on track. One important note is that you need a work space that is yours to use for your job search. During unemployment is an excellent time to obtain job skills, certifications or licenses that can assist in your career.

Chapter 8 : Project MUSE - Job Loss, Identity, and Mental Health

Routine to Stay Focus when Job Searching and Unemployed. Losing your job from corporate restructuring, downsizing, company closing, lay off or even being fired, all are very stressful situations, and many people lose the structure of the day to day routine.

Favorites included chili, macaroni and cheese, soups, and chipped beef on toast. Potlucks, often organized by churches, became a popular way to share food and a cheap form of social entertainment. Many families strived for self-sufficiency by keeping small kitchen gardens with vegetables and herbs. Experienced gardeners could be seen helping former office workers—still dressed in white button-down shirts and slacks—to cultivate their plots. Children playing cards in the front yard in Washington, DC, Before the Depression, going to the movie theater was a major pastime. Fewer Americans could afford this luxury after the stock market crashed—so more than one-third of the cinemas in America closed between and Often, people chose to spend time at home. Neighbors got together to play cards, and board games such as Scrabble and Monopoly—both introduced during the s—became popular. The radio also provided a free form of entertainment. By the early s, many middle class families owned a home radio. Mini-golf became a Depression-era craze. More than 30, miniature golf links sprang up across the country during the s. Prices ranged from 25 to 50 cents per round. Workers at a button factory in New York, circa Some families maintained a middle-class income by adding an extra wage earner. Despite widespread unemployment during the Depression years, the number of married women in the workforce actually increased. Women found work as secretaries, teachers, telephone operators and nurses. But in many cases, employers paid women workers less than their male counterparts. Families on government support were less stigmatized. Many Americans received some level of financial aid or employment as a result of New Deal programs. Prior to the Great Depression, most Americans had negative views of government welfare programs and refused to go on welfare. In some towns, local newspapers published the names of welfare recipients. While attitudes toward government assistance began to change during the Great Depression, going on welfare was still viewed as a painful and humiliating experience for many families. A family of migrant workers in Blythe, California, The stress of financial strain took a psychological toll—especially on men who were suddenly unable to provide for their families. The national suicide rate rose to an all-time high in Marriages became strained, though many couples could not afford to separate. Divorce rates dropped during the s though abandonments increased. Some men deserted their families out of embarrassment or frustration: Many of these were teens who felt they had become a burden on their families and left home in search of work. Riding the rails—illegally hopping on freight trains—became a common, yet dangerous way to travel. Crime was mythologized, but this was largely hype. High-profile events like these, broadcast through radio announcements and in newspaper headlines, contributed to a sense of lawlessness and crime in the Great Depression , stoking fears that hard times had created a crime wave. But this was more hype than reality. Violent crimes initially spiked during the first few years of the Great Depression, but nationwide, rates of homicides and violent crimes began to fall sharply between and —a downward trend that continued until the s.

Chapter 9 : Daily Life of an Unemployed Girl

Unemployment affects the unemployed individual's income, health and mortality and the effects linger for decades. A 1 percent increase in unemployment decreases GDP by 2 percent.