Index

The italic letters f, n, and t following a page number indicate that the subject information of the heading is within a figure, note, or table, respectively, on that page. Double italics indicate multiple but consecutive elements.

Abortion services, 20–21n8

Adolescents
  household characteristics for, 146–53
  household structures for, 53, 57–61, 58–59, 61–62
  NLSY data on, e.g., 11–12, 13, 15

AFQT. See Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT)

African American youth
  divorce and, 6, 86–87n16
  effect of household characteristics on outcomes of, 95, 108ff–9ff
  110–114, 112–13, 146–49
  household structures for, 57–60, 58–61, 71–75, 72ff–73ff, 83–84, 86–87n16, 117n9
  family income and, 59t, 62t–68t, 71, 86n14
  marriage and, 5–6, 20n5, 35, 75, 79t, 96t–104t, 105–106, 108ff–9ff
  110–111, 135
  out-of-wedlock births and, 2, 5, 8, 18, 103t
  parent behaviors and, 11, 97t
  single-parent households and, 2, 9–11, 18, 21n12, 58, 83, 86n11–12, 135
  young men among
    crime and incarceration of, 4, 5, 18, 20n2, 24–25, 50n20, 74, 75, 78t, 83–84, 135, 137n5, 146–51
    educational outcomes of, 74, 140–41t, 150–51t
    employment outcomes for, 18, 21n1, 29, 40t, 49n18, 140t–41t, 150–51t
    home absence of fathers and, 9, 21n12
  young women among
    educational outcomes of, 86n15, 142–43t, 152–53t
    employment outcome predictors for, 44, 46t–47t, 142–43t, 152–53t
    wages and weeks worked, 28–30, 29t, 113t
    young women vs. young men among, 12, 20n2, 21n12, 113t
  special developmental needs of, 11, 18
  policy implications involving, 128, 129
  educational outcomes of, 4–5, 18, 31t, 33t, 40t–42t, 44, 74, 75, 77t, 100–102t, 115
  employment outcomes for, 1, 4, 18, 20n3, 28–30, 29t, 39, 40t–42t, 44, 50n25, 73f, 76t, 98t–99t
  risky behaviors of, 33–37, 34t, 36t, 83, 104t, 114, 140–43t
  age
    household structures of 12-year-olds, 57–61, 58t, 61t
    NLSY interviewees and, 24, 43, 50n23
    as predictor of employment and educational outcomes, 40t, 46t, 49n11
  Alcohol consumption
    by adolescents, 11, 26
    as employment outcome predictor, 26, 29n11, 41t, 140t, 142t
    by gender and race, 34t, 35
  Antisocial behaviors, NLSY data on, 14
  Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT), 49n10

171
Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB)
gender differences in scores on, 32, 66t, 74, 77t, 102t
household characteristics and, 107, 146t–53t
household structure and, 70, 74, 75, 79t, 80, 81t, 105
NLSY data from, 14, 26, 33t, 49n10, 112t–13t
percentile as predictor of employment outcome, 41t, 46t, 75, 79t, 140t, 142t
sibling fixed effects on, 80, 81t
Associate’s degree. See College degrees
ASVAB. See Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
Attitudes, 11, 74
gender and, 9, 85
role models and, 6, 9
youth, and employment, 14, 20n2
Bachelor’s degree. See College degrees
BJS. See Bureau of Justice Statistics
Black youth. See African American youth
BLS. See Bureau of Labor Statistics
Boys and Girls Clubs of America, youth development, 133
Breast-feeding, effect on children, 8
Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), incarceration data, 24–25, 37
Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), 25, 48n6, 90, 116n1
Bush, Pres. George W., marriage promotion, 128
Careers, as disadvantage offset, 132, 136n2
Carolina Abecedarian Project, 131–132
Caucasian youth, 6
education and employment of, 146t–47t
men and, 4, 20n1
women and, 40t–42t, 76t, 77t
(see also Caucasian youth, minorities vs.)
household structures for, 57, 58t, 59–60, 61t, 72ff–73ff
family income and, 59t, 62t–68t, 69
minorities vs.
educational attainment of, 5, 18, 31t, 33t, 74, 77t, 86n15
employment of, 18, 28–30
mothers of, 60, 86n12
risky behaviors by gender, 34t, 36t, 78t
wages of, 146t–47t
gender and, 28–30, 29t, 76t
racial gap and, 4–5, 20n3, 84, 112t–13t
Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO), New York, 137n5
Child care, provision of, 28, 130, 133
Child support enforcement
labor market activity and, 4, 21n13
policy implications involving, 129, 134–135
as predictor of unwed birth, 20–21n8
Child Trends (research center), 21n16
Childhood, 8
education during, 5, 32, 131–133
household structures during, 53, 144t
Cigarette use. See Smoking
CIP. See Consumer Price Index
Cohabitation. See Nonmarried-cohabitation households
College degrees
by gender and race, 31t, 41t, 46t, 74, 77t, 101t
mothers of 12-year-olds with, 60, 61t, 80–82, 81t
predictors of, 30, 49–50n19, 75, 79t
time to earn, 30, 49–50n19
College enrollment, 132
associated characteristics with, 110, 112t–13t, 117n9–10
as educational outcome measure, 1, 25, 74, 75, 77t, 79t, 101t, 146t–53t
employment regressions and, 140t–43t
minority women and, 5, 18
school types for, 25–26, 30, 130
Comer School Development Program, 134
Consumer Price Index (CPI), bias of, 25, 49n6
Consumer Price Index Research Series Using Current Methods (CPI-U-RS), 25, 48n6
CPS. See Current Population Survey
Crime, 2, 11, 20n2, 35–37, 36t
African American males and, 5, 135 as employment outcome predictor, 26, 41t, 47t, 49n12 possible underreporting of, 25–26, 37 racial achievement gap in, 128, 135–136 unmarried parents and, 43, 50n24
Current Population Survey (CPS), as data source, 30, 58
Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures, as GDP subset, 48n6
Disadvantaged youth job training for, 130–131, 136n2 offsets for, 19, 127, 129–131 scholastic achievement by, 43, 116, 131–133 single-parent households of, 84–85 Divorce, 6–7, 8, 86–87n16 Drug use, 11, 34t, 41t, 136
Early childhood education, 131–132 Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), 28, 129–130 Educational outcomes, 11, 14, 19, 23, 30–33, 45, 48n7 attainment level as, 31t college enrollment, 1, 5, 25–26, 65t GED, 5, 20n4, 48n8, 64t high school completion, 5, 6 years completed as, 1, 7, 20n3 neighborhood quality and, 2, 115 predictors of, 40t–42t, 46t–47t, 75, 79t, 140t–43t racial achievement gap in, 32, 84, 132, 135 relatively low, in young men, 4, 20n1 test scores by gender and race, 32, 33t youth raised in single-parent households and, 8, 9, 18
EITC. See Earned Income Tax Credit Employment outcomes, 14, 23, 25, 28–30, 29t, 45 discrimination in, 4, 20n2 predictors of, 40t–42t, 43–44, 46t–47t, 75, 79t, 140t–43t racial achievement gap in, 128, 135–136, 137n6 wages as, 1, 20n1, 20n3, 29t, 44, 62t, 79t, 98t, 112t–13t weeks worked as, 1, 29t, 43–44, 50nn24–25, 63t, 73f, 75, 76t, 79t, 99t, 106, 109f, 146t–53t youth raised in single-parent households and, 6, 8, 18 Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), discrimination and, 135
Family characteristics, as disadvantage offsets, 19
Family income, 8 education and, 5 college completion of, 30, 49–50n19 effect on youth, 2, 3, 9, 10, 18, 70–71, 83, 86n13, 129 higher, as disadvantage offset, 19, 127, 129–131 marriage and, 5–6, 20n5, 136n1 teenagers and, 54, 59t, 61–75, 62t–68t, 85n2–3 Family process measures, 21n16 Female-headed households African American vs. other youth and, 5, 8, 18, 72ff–75ff characteristics of, 94–95, 96t–104t cohabitation and, 6–7, 20n6 effects on youth, 6, 9, 32, 70 family income for, with teenagers, 59t, 61–75, 62t–68t maternal educational attainment in, 16, 60, 86n12
Female-headed households, cont.  
12-year-olds in, 57–58, 58t, 59t, 60, 61t, 144t

GDP. See Gross Domestic Product
GED degree. See General Educational Development

Gender and household structure. See specifics by gender, i.e., Young men; Young women; and specifics by household structure, i.e., Single-parent households; Female-headed households; Male-headed households; Nonmarried-cohabitation households; Two-parent households

General Educational Development (GED) degree, 25, 48n8
labor market value of, 5, 20n4
mothers of 12-year-olds with, 60, 61t, 81t
predictors of, 71, 72f, 75, 79t, 106, 108f, 112t–13t
by race and gender, 31t, 46t, 76t, 100t
See also High school dropouts

GPA. See Grade point average
Grade point average (GPA) as educational outcome measure, 26, 49n10
as employment outcome predictor, 41t, 46t, 140t, 142t
high school, by gender and race, 30, 33t

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures subset in, 48n6

Head Start programs, youth and parental development through, 133–34
Healthy Marriage Initiative, Bush administration and, 128

High school dropouts, 132
associated characteristics of, 69, 71, 72f, 75, 79t, 106, 108f, 112t–13t, 117n10, 140t–43t, 146t–53t
low-income neighborhoods and, 5, 116
mothers of 12-year-olds as, 60, 61t, 80–82, 81t
by race and gender, 30–32, 31t, 40t–42t, 46t–47t, 76t, 101t
risky behaviors and, 18, 30, 32, 43–44, 45, 110
See also General Educational Development (GED) degree

High schools, 30, 33t, 48n3, 132
diplomas from, 5, 6, 40t, 49n9, 61t
employment outcome predictors in, 41t, 46t, 140t, 142t

Hispanic youth, 20n2, 78t, 146t–53t
gaps in education and employment of, 4–5, 20n1
gender differences among educational outcomes and, 30–32, 31t, 33t, 40t–41t, 77t
employment outcomes and, 28–29, 29t, 40t–42t, 76t
risky behaviors and, 34t, 36t
household structures for, 57–60, 58t, 59t, 61–75, 61t, 72ff–73ff
family income and, 59t, 62t–68t, 69
immigrants among, 5, 29, 49n17
mothers of, 60, 86n12
See also Puerto Rican youth

Home environments
enrichment materials in, as a household characteristic, 16, 17, 89–91, 94, 96t–104t, 105, 106–107, 108ff–9ff
housekeeping in, 95, 97t, 110, 147t, 149t, 151t, 153
improvement of, 132–133
in joint significance on youth outcomes, 107, 110–114, 112t–13t, 117n11, 146t, 148t, 150t, 152t
single-parent households and, 3, 9, 18, 21n12, 116
stability in, 9–10, 20n6, 133

Household characteristics. See Home environments; Neighborhood quality; Parenting styles
Household structure. See Female-headed households; Nonmarried-cohabitation households; Single-parent households; Two-parent households

Human capital enrichment. See under Home environments, enrichment materials

Illegal activity. See Crime

Illegal drugs. See Marijuana smoking

Immigrants, 5, 20nn1–2, 49n17

Incarceration, 74, 78t, 81t, 82

African American males and, 5–6, 18, 24–25, 37, 44, 50n20, 75, 79t, 135

effect on labor market activity of, 4, 134, 135, 137n5

employment discrimination after, 4, 5, 20n2, 135

as employment outcome predictor, 26, 42t, 47t, 49n12, 141t, 143t

household characteristics and, 104t, 106, 109f, 110, 112r–13r, 117n9, 146r–53t

household structures and, 1, 18, 43–44, 50nn24–25, 68t, 70, 73f, 75, 79t

possible underreporting of, 25–26, 37

racial gap in, 128, 135–36

Individuals, fixed effects of, 56, 81t, 85–86n8

Infant Health and Development Program, youth and parental development through, 134

Inflation, 25, 48n2

Job placement services, 130–131

Kennedy, Justice Anthony, 136n3

Labor force, 19

job training for, 130–131, 136n2

weeks worked by gender and race in, 1, 29t, 40t–42t, 50n25, 63t, 69, 73f, 76t

Labor markets

changes in, 4, 20n1, 24, 84

educational achievement and, 44, 75, 111, 116

GED value in, 5, 20n4

third-party intermediaries in, 130–131, 137n5

Louisville, Kentucky, school desegregation in, 136n3

Male-headed households

characteristics of, 94–95, 96t–104t

family income for, with teenagers, 59t, 61–75, 62r–68t

12-year-olds in, 57–59, 58t, 59t, 61f, 144t

Marijuana smoking

as employment outcome predictor, 41t, 47t, 49n11, 141t, 143t

as risky behavior by gender and race, 26, 34r, 44

Marriage, 14, 136n1

healthy, as disadvantage offset, 19, 128

minority vs. white youth and, 5–6, 20n5, 35

mothers and, or not, 71–74, 72ff–73ff, 75, 79t, 82, 94–106, 96r–104t

policy implications involving, 127, 128–129

See also Out-of-wedlock births

Measurement issues (statistics)

Chow tests, 21n18, 44, 50n26, 86n14

estimated equations, 54–57, 93, 95, 105

potential biases of, 8, 25, 26, 27–28, 49n13, 57, 86n9

regression analysis models

effect of race on outcomes, 74, 76r–78t

employment and educational outcomes, 24, 38–44, 40t–42t, 46r–47t, 50nn21–22, 140t–43t, 146r–53t

fixed effect, for siblings vs. individuals, 80–82, 81t, 83, 125–126
Measurement issues (statistics), cont. regression analysis models, cont. household structure in, 61–75, 62t–68t, 95–106, 98t–104t standard errors in, 49n15 See also Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) analysis Milwaukee, Wisconsin, child support program in, 134–135 Minimum wage vs. wage supplements, 131 Minority youth, 5, 136 gaps in education and employment compared to whites, 1, 84 home environment and, 9, 21n12, 132–133 marriage and, vs. whites, 5–6, 20n5 See also African American youth; Hispanic youth Moving to Opportunity experiments, 132 NAIRU. See Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data use, 2–3, 7, 11–12, 13–15, 23–25, 51–54, 90–92 limitations on, 24, 48n5–6, 49n10, 49n12, 117n8 interviews conducted for, 24–25, 43, 48n1, 48n3, 50n23 Neighborhood quality, 5 audible gunshots in, 92, 94, 95, 96t, 110, 116n5, 117n10 as household characteristic, 16, 17, 89–90, 92, 94, 96t–104t, 106, 108f–9ff improvement of, 127, 132–133 in joint significance on youth outcomes, 107, 110–114, 112t–13t, 117n11, 146t, 148t, 150t, 152t security in or lack of, 19, 115, 116, 131 single-parent households and, 2, 3, 19, 85, 95 New Hope program, 134–135 New York (state), 130, 137n5 NLSY. See National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Non-Accelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU), 48n2 Noncustodial fatherhood, 19 See also under Parent behavior, fathers and, noncustodial Nonmarried-cohabitation households, 6, 7, 20n6, 53, 85n1 Oklahoma, universal kindergarten in, 131 OLS analysis. See Ordinary least squares Ordinary least squares (OLS) analysis, 8, 39 causal effects of household structure and, 7, 54, 56, 85–86n8 Out-of-wedlock births, 2, 5, 8 adolescents born as, 57–60, 58t, 59t, 61t, 67t, 69, 103t, 144t, 146t–53t associated characteristics of, 71–74, 72ff–73ff, 117n9 as employment outcome predictor, 43–44, 47t, 49n11, 50n24, 140t, 142t households with teens born as characteristics of, 94–95, 96t–104t, 106, 108f, 115 family income for, 59t, 61–75, 62t–68t predictors of, 20–21n8, 112t–13t race and, 74, 77t risky behavior as, 26, 34t, 35, 37 See also under Teenagers, pregnancy and childbearing by Parent behaviors, 14–15, 85, 116 fathers and African American males as, 11, 135 home absence of, 9, 21n12, 134 noncustodial, 19, 21n13, 129, 130, 134–135, 136n4 mothers and, 21n12, 97t educational attainment of, 60, 61t, 80–82, 81t, 84, 86n12 employment of, 55, 85n5
Parent behaviors, cont.
mothers and, cont.
unweddedness of, 8, 18, 81, 85
as role models, 9, 21
Parental income. See Family income
Parenting styles
as household characteristic, 16,
21, 89–90, 91–92, 94–95, 97,
98t–104t, 106, 108ff–9ff
improvements in, 127, 133–135
in joint significance on youth
outcomes, 107, 110–114, 112t–13t,
115, 117n1, 147t, 149t, 151t, 153t
single-parent households and, 10–11,
19, 115, 116, 133
strict, 6, 17, 95, 97t
supportive, 2, 17, 97t, 111, 115, 116
Parents’ Fair Share program, 134
Pell grants, access to higher education
with, 132
Personal characteristics, as disadvantage
offsets, 19
Preschools, 131–132
Project Opening Doors, access to higher
education through, 132
Public policy, 19, 28
implications for young adults, 127–
136, 136n1–4, 137n5–6
Puerto Rican youth, out-of-wedlock
births and, 5
Race and household structure. See
specifics by race, i.e., African
American youth; Caucasian
youth; Hispanic youth; and
specifics by household structure,
I.e., Single-parent households;
Female-headed households; Male-
headed households; Nonmarried-
cohabitation households; Two-
person households
Regression analysis models. See under
Measurement issues (statistics)
Risky behaviors, 23, 26, 33–37, 114
as employment outcome predictors,
41t–42t, 47t
high school dropouts and, 18, 44, 110,
117n10
NLSY data on, 14, 21n15, 26, 34t,
36t, 49n11
single-parent households and, 83, 116
See also Alcohol consumption; Drug
use; Out-of-wedlock births;
Smoking
School desegregation, legality of, 132,
136n3
Schools. See under College enrollment,
school types for; High Schools;
Preschools
Seattle, Washington, school
desegregation in, 136n3
Siblings, 55, 56, 80–82, 81t, 85n4
Single-parent households, 13
black families as, 75, 83, 86–87
characteristics of, 94–95, 96t–104t,
115, 116, 133
family income for, 58–59, 83
higher, as disadvantage offset, 19,
127, 129–131
teenagers and, 59t, 61–75, 62t–68t
negative impacts of, 7, 10, 12, 18, 83,
129
policy implications involving, 127,
128–129
youth raised in, 2, 3, 18–19, 58–59,
70, 74, 84–85, 86n11, 117n10,
144t–45t
See also Female-headed households;
Male-headed households
Smoking, 8
as employment outcome predictor,
47t, 49n11, 141t, 143t
as risky behavior, 26, 33–35, 34t, 44
Stability
duration and, in nonmarried-
cohabitation households, 7, 20n6,
53, 85n1
home environments and, 9–10, 20n6,
133
household structure, for youth, 144t–
45t
Stress, in female-headed households, 9

Tax credits
EITC as, 28, 129–130
policy implications of, 130, 131, 136nn1–2

Taxes, 134

Teenagers
family income of, 54, 59t, 61–75, 62t–68t, 85nn2–3
household structure stability for, 53, 145t
pregnancy and childbearing by, 7, 8, 20–21n8, 21n11
(see also Out-of-wedlock births)
pregnancy avoidance by, 6, 127, 129

21st Century Community and Learning Centers, youth development, 133

Two-parent households
black families as, 75, 86–87n16, 117n9
characteristics of, 94–95, 96t–104t
family income for, with teenagers, 59t, 61–75, 62t–68t
12-year-olds in, 57–59, 58t, 59t, 61t, 144t
types of, and effect on youth, 6, 7

Unemployment, inflation and, 48n2
Unionism, wage policy implications and, 131

Universal kindergarten, 131

Unmarried parents. See Nonmarried-cohabitation households; Out-of-wedlock births

U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, demonstration projects, 128

U.S. Dept. of Labor, opportunity and, 133, 135

U.S. statistical agencies, 24–25, 37

U.S. Supreme Court, school
desegregation and, 136n3

Wages, 134
education and, 5, 20n1, 39–43
by gender and race, 28–30, 29t, 40t–42t, 44, 76t
limited use of NLSY data on, 25, 27, 48nn5–6
regression models and, 39–43, 62t, 69, 76t, 98t, 112t–13t, 146t–53t
supplements for, vs. raising minimum wage, 129–131

Welfare reform, minority working parents and, 28
White youth. See Caucasian youth

Work ethic, perceptions of, 20n2

Young adults
current findings review and implications for, 3, 17–19, 119–137
empirical findings summary, 121–125
further research implications, 125–127
policy implications, 127–136, 136nn1–4, 137nn5–6
data and methods in study of, 2–3, 13–16, 119–121
educational and employment outcomes for, 1, 16, 18, 23–50, 83, 121–122
(see also Educational outcomes; Employment outcomes)
household characteristics correlated with, 17, 18–19, 89–117, 123–124, 126, 146t–153t
(see also Home environments; Neighborhood quality; Parenting styles)
household structure effect on, 16–17, 105, 116, 122–123, 126–127
(see also Female-headed households; Male-headed households; Nonmarried-cohabitation households; Single-parent households; Two-parent households)
prior research on outcome gaps among, 4–12
Young adults, cont.
  race and gender differences in outcomes for, 1–3, 16–17, 21n18, 44, 50n26, 51–87, 74
  (see also Caucasian youth; Minority youth; Young men; Young women)
  research questions about, 12–13
Young men
  educational attainment by race of, 31t, 33t, 74
  employment of, vs. young women, 1, 4, 28–30, 29t, 49n16
  perceived unproductive behavior of, 5–6, 20n5
Young women, 132
  college enrollment and, minorities, 5, 18
  educational attainment by race of, 31t, 33t, 86n15
  employment of, vs. young men, 1, 4, 28–30, 29t, 49n16
  home absence of mothers and, 21n12
  marriage and education level of, 5–6, 20n5
Youth Service and Conservation Corps, 136
Youth services, improvement of, 133, 135
YouthBuild programs, 136