EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF YOUNG WORKERS**

1. Nature and Extent of the Problem


A reprint from the May, 1964 issue of the Monthly Labor Review with an explanatory note and additional detailed tables. This is the most recent in a series of surveys published annually since 1960 and reports both employment and occupational statistics for high school dropouts and high school graduates not enrolled in college.


A brief description of the problems of secondary school graduates seeking to enter the labor market, including those who have economic, social, and physical disadvantages, and of the types of training presently available to them. Concludes that, because they are "a heterogeneous group with many different problems . . . no single approach can possibly help all the youths who need assistance."


Immediate and long-range recommendations for increasing the employability and employment opportunities of young workers. This "minimum program" calls for cooperative effort on the part of management, labor, and public and private agencies concerned with the problem.


*Compiled by Hazel C. Benjamin, Librarian.
**Items from this list should be ordered directly from the publisher. Addresses are given in connection with each reference.
These reports cover private and public responsibility for developing job opportunities, vocational preparation of in-school youth, the role of labor, management, and education in training out-of-school youth, counseling and guidance programs, and laws affecting the employment of youth.


Presents an analysis of the characteristics of rejectees and proposes a program which would provide young men who fail to qualify for military service with the necessary education, training, health, and related services to enable them to become effective and self-supporting.

2. National and Community Remedial Programs and Proposals


Describes "the problems involved in the transition from school to work" and also a variety of programs "designed to aid in their solution."


Describes the administrative structure of the service on the national and local levels. The work of the local Youth Employment Officer includes vocational guidance, voluntary placement service, and follow-up. The Central Youth Employment Executive supplies guidance on policy and methods and career and vocational guidance materials. It also encourages the negotiation of national labor-management plans for recruiting and training in specific industries.


Describes programs operating in Detroit, Kalamazoo, and North Richmond, California and suggests guidelines for those interested in organizing similar local programs. In general, such programs include job preparation and guidance services, some kind of work experience, and follow-up to help with job placement.

*In September, 1964 the National Committee on Employment of Youth held a symposium in Washington on "Manpower Policies for Youth." A transcript of the proceedings of this conference will be available early in 1965 and an abstract of seven of the papers presented will be published in the November, 1964 issue of *American Child.*

Describes employment opportunities for youth in New York City, public school programs for work preparation and guidance, and both public and private agency activities concerned with out-of-school youth. Gaps and deficiencies in the available services are noted and a series of specific recommendations is made.


This title provides for the establishment of a Job Corps, work-training programs, and work-study programs.


Of special interest is the testimony of Hon. R. Sargent Shriver, Jr. which spells out the Administration viewpoint regarding the various programs provided for in the Act.


Of particular interest is the paper by James R. Wason, "Apprenticeship and youth employment in Western Europe." This study showed "a substantially greater consciousness of the need for all elements of society to work together to assist young people to find their place in the world of work."


Provides a brief description of various types of existing programs and discusses plans for improving and expanding services to young workers.

After discussing the reasons for youth employment problems and the categories of youth most involved, this booklet proceeds to outline ways and means of initiating, planning, and executing a community action program for improving youth training and employment opportunities.


These pilot surveys were undertaken "to find out how well a substantial group of young people just out of school who had completed no more, and often less, than a secondary education adjusted to the working world during the first few years after they left school." Statistical data for each of the communities surveyed cover characteristics of the school leavers when they left school and their subsequent work experience.

3. Employers and Young Workers


Emphasis in this special issue is on the employer's stake in preparing young workers to fill his future needs. Included are descriptions of a summer program for high school boys in the Airborne Instruments Laboratory and a combined work experience and education program in Santa Barbara County, California.


This firm "will hire, where jobs are available, young people on a night and Saturday schedule who have dropped out or are thinking of dropping out of high school, if they will stay in school." These students are accepted only after recommendation by the school and careful screening. If they perform satisfactorily both in school and on the job, they are offered permanent work upon graduation.


The president of one of Chicago's leading department stores describes the pilot program begun in 1961 under which the company hired high school dropouts for a cooperative work and study program. He expresses satisfaction with the results of the program and pleads that other businessmen take leadership in finding creative solutions to the problem of unemployment among school dropouts.