

Mr. Coles

A revised version of this note, giving the figures as a % of the normal adult wage, is being prepared by the Dept. of Employment.

D.H. 18/3.

QS/03213

MR HANCOCK

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE : UK/GERMANY

There are currently two schemes in operation in the United Kingdom

1. Young Workers Scheme

This provides grants to employers employing school leavers in their first year of employment at less than the prescribed level of wages. At present employers paying less than £40 per week receive £15 for each employee: employers paying less than £45 a week receive £7.50.

2. Youth Opportunities Programme

Grants are paid to unemployed young people undertaking short courses geared to work preparation. Most courses are of 13 weeks but can be up to a year. Trainees are paid £25 a week.

From September of this year YOP will be replaced by the Youth Training Scheme (YTS). The scheme will cover 16 year old school-leavers who are employed or unemployed and some 17 year old school-leavers. The aim is to provide 460,000 places in 1983/4. Organisations which offer schemes will receive a grant of £1850 per trainee from the MSC and the trainees will be paid an allowance similar to that paid to YOP trainees (£25 a week).

Arrangements in Germany are very different, since around 80 per cent of German young people normally pass through apprenticeship schemes. Trainees are paid an average of around £150 a month: there is no direct government contribution.

How by?



A small-scale training scheme, run by the Federal Employment Institute, exists for young people who are unable to gain a place on a normal apprenticeship scheme. The government's payment to the students is 275 DM a month (around £78). This grant is means-tested.

*J C Mackenney*

J C MACKENNEY .

17 March 1983