

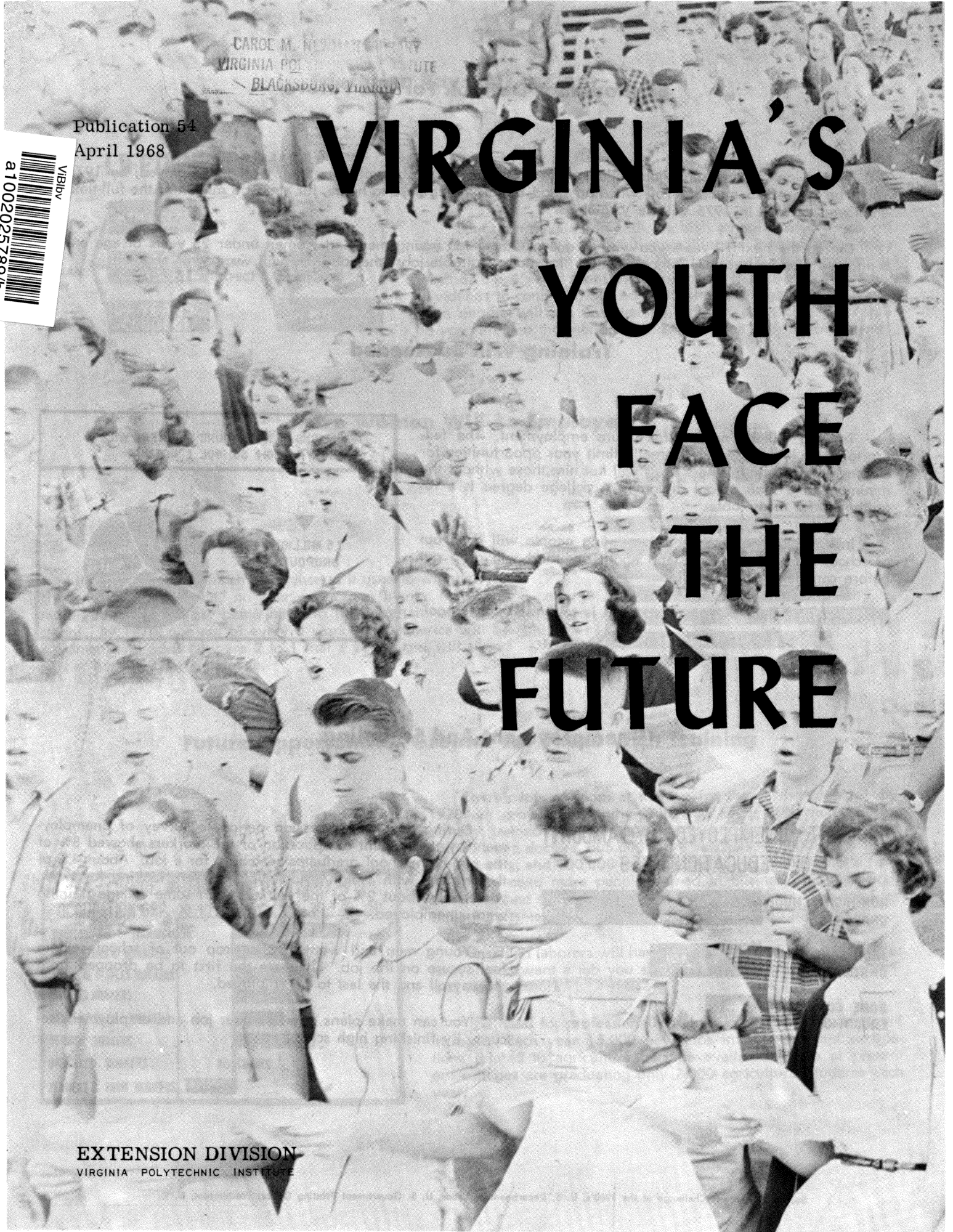
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VIRGINIA'S YOUTH FACE THE FUTURE

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EXTENSION DIVISION
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Employment Outlook For The Future

Take a look at the future job outlook. By 1970 you will be one of 87 million workers employed; by 1975 you'll be one of 95 million. You will find good opportunities close to home, for almost 3 million of the full-time employed persons in 1975 will be Virginians.

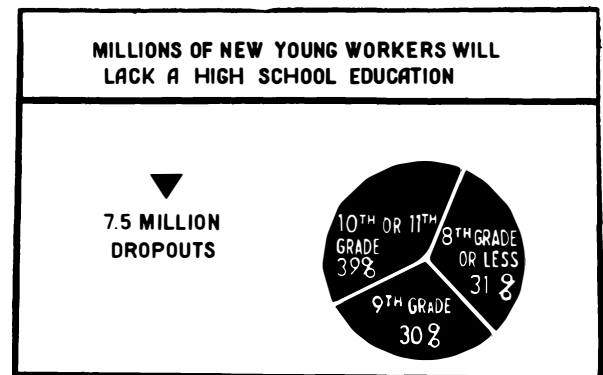
During the next 10 years you will be one of 26 million young men and women under 25 years of age entering the working world. Competition for the more desirable jobs—the jobs you will want—will be keen.

Training Will Be Needed

Training will be needed for future employment. The failure to finish high school will greatly limit your opportunities for employment. Many business firms will not hire those without the minimum of a high school diploma. A college degree is a requirement for many jobs.

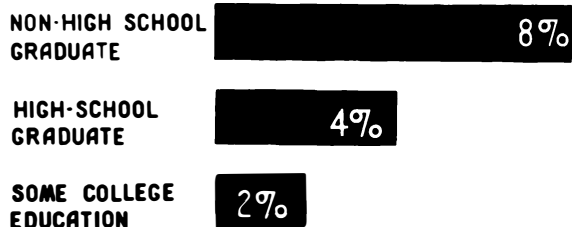
In the 1960's over 7.5 million young people will drop out of school before graduation, and about one-third will drop out before completing the 8th grade.

Your first step toward a good job is to finish high school.



Unemployment And Schooling

PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY AMOUNT OF EDUCATION 1959



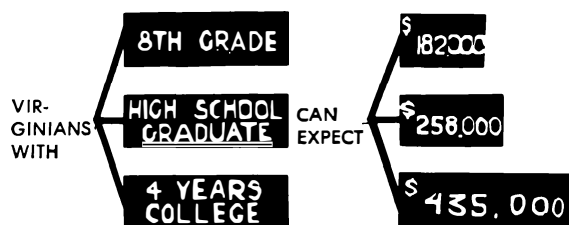
During the 1959 recession period, a survey of unemployment by the amount of education of the workers showed 8% of the non-high school graduates searching for a job. About 4% of the workers with a high school diploma were looking for work, while only about 2% of the workers with some college training were unemployed.

Young men and women who drop out of school seldom feel secure on the job. They are the first to be dropped from the payroll and the last to be employed.

You can make plans now for your job and employment security by finishing high school.

Education Pays Off In Cash

LIFETIME INCOMES

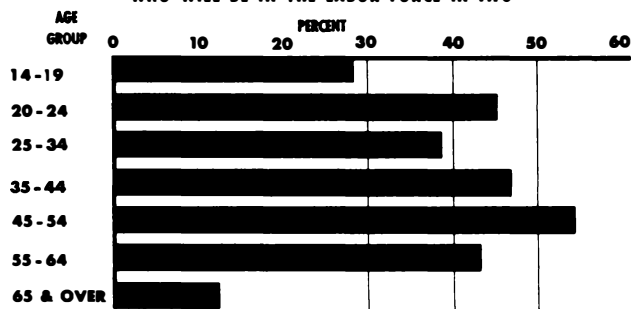


Education pays off in cash. A high school graduate will, on the average, receive \$76,000 more lifetime income than those who drop out before finishing. That is \$19,000 more income for each of the 4 years spent in high school. It also pays additional dividends to continue your education beyond high school. A college degree will, on the average, add an additional \$177,000 to your lifetime income, or over \$44,000 for each of the 4 years spent in college.

More Women Will Be Employed

It doesn't make as much difference as it used to whether you check "male" or "female" on your application blank. More and more young women are being hired to fill important career positions. By 1970, one out of every 3 workers in America will be a woman; and odds now are 2 to 1 that a young girl will spend part of her life as an employee.

PERCENT OF WOMEN IN EACH AGE GROUP WHO WILL BE IN THE LABOR FORCE IN 1970

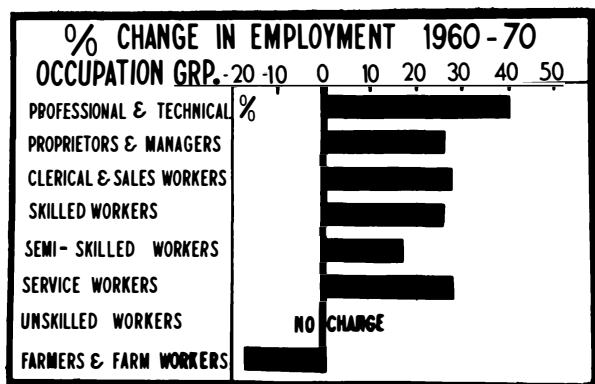


Future Opportunities Greater For Those With Training

There's lots of room at the top for those who prepare! By 1970 our growing economy will need about 40% more professionally trained people than at present. By 1965, we'll need 45,000 more doctors, 605,000 more teachers, 80,000 more natural scientists, and 100,000 more engineers—to mention just a few. We'll also need more people trained in business, more clerical, secretarial and sales workers, more service workers. The need for skilled craftsmen in manual occupations will also increase.

Unskilled laborers will have a hard time finding a job. Therefore, if you want a job you should get training in some specialized field of work.

The need for professionally trained agricultural workers will increase. Each year 15,000 new jobs in 500 different occupations related to agriculture become available, while at present our colleges are graduating only 7,000 agricultural students each year.



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