

education to form a *community education service. *See also* *Albermarle report.

Youth Training Scheme (YTS). The latest initiative of the *Manpower Services Commission (MSC) for the under-18s, replacing the *Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP). It consists of a one-year programme of work experience and off-the-job training. It provides a programme of foundation training, out of school, for 16 and 17 year olds, not just unemployed school leavers. Trainees receive £25 a week while on the YTS.

The idea is for most training to be run and organized by employers but special courses will be run by *further education colleges. The employer is paid £1,850 per trainee per year (1983), of which £1,250 goes directly to the trainee - the rest goes to pay for off-the-job training.

Managing agents who organize schemes for ten or more young people receive an extra £100 per trainee per year. Employers can include young workers they would have employed in any case. The MSC calls this 'additionality'. It encourages employers to take on at least two out of every five trainees at the end of the scheme.

The YTS has developed from a number of antecedents, the largest being YOP which it replaces. It also incorporates *Unified Vocational Preparation. This was a scheme for young employees who would not be eligible for apprenticeships but whose need for wider industrial knowledge was recognized. YTS is also replacing the first year of some *apprenticeships to become a

foundation year - the ultimate aim being to replace time serving with 'skill standards'.

youth worker. Many people work as volunteers or part-time paid workers in youth clubs and organizations. Formal qualifications are not needed for this and many organizations or *local education authorities (LEAs) organize their own training for part-time staff. In addition though, full-time youth and community workers are employed by LEAs and *voluntary youth organizations. These posts are almost entirely filled by trained teachers or qualified youth workers. Full-time training courses for youth and community workers, lasting one or two years, are run in 18 colleges in the UK.

Youth workers have a broader role than that of simply organizing educational and recreational facilities and in many respects aspects of their work (such as counselling) resemble those of social work as much as of education.

Although most full-time workers are based in clubs or centres, there are also youth tutors in school-based premises and *detached workers operating independently.

YWCA. *See* Young Womens Christian Association.

Z

zone. *Catchment area for a school determined by the *local education authority.