

Abstracts

Gilroy, Curtis L.

Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants: Traits and Trends.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL), Washington, D.C., 24pp. 1973 MF \$.65 HC \$3.29

It is a common misconception that the unemployed segment of the population is made up solely of persons who have lost their jobs. In fact, such persons constitute less than half the jobless total (43 percent in 1972). Job leavers, reentrants, and new entrants are also important components of the unemployed. Job losers account for the greatest percentage of unemployed adult men, but reentrants make up the largest portion of unemployed adult women, while new entrants and reentrants account for the bulk of teenage unemployment. (Contains numerous tables and graphs.)

Karman, Felice J.

Women: Personal and Environmental Factors in Role Identification and Career Choices.

California University, Los Angeles, Center for the Study of Evaluation. 60pp. August 1973 MF \$.65 HC \$3.29

The study identifies characteristics of young women who, in their occupational choices, do not conform to the traditionally expected female role. Differences are examined in home and family background, personality characteristics, values and attitudes, educational achievement and aptitude and educational experiences between those women who elect to pursue stereotypic feminine careers and those who plan to choose stereotypic masculine careers. The investigation utilizes questionnaires gathered in the *College Student Survey* by the Center for the Study of Evaluation in 1968-69. It consists of upperclassman women in 38 schools who are divided into two groups – the smallest (101 respondents) called “nontraditionalists” because of their intended careers and the larger group of 1,537 – reduced by random selection to 321 – called “traditionalists.” Stepwise multiple regression analysis identified predictor variables descriptive of nontraditionalists. However, only approximately 29 percent of the variance was accounted for. Implications of these indicators in terms of role conflict and role congruence are discussed with emphasis on their import to the counselor. It is concluded that sex status appears to be a salient factor in woman’s career choice.

Compiled by
David V. Tiedman
Suzanne Coffman
ERIC Clearinghouse in
Career Education
204 Gurler
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, Illinois 60115