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ABSTRACT

A statewide survey of educators and lay citizens was made to uncover their perceptions as to what are the most crucial concerns, problems, and needs of vocational education in Kentucky. A modified Delphi Survey was considered to be the most appropriate survey technique. A questionnaire (Appendix A) asking for a list of six to eight major concerns, problems, or needs facing vocational education in Kentucky was sent to respondents in five groups representing several sectors of the economy, several levels of the vocational education system, and all geographic areas of the state. The resulting items were developed into a survey instrument in which the respondents were asked to indicate their perceptions of the importance of each of 62 items on a five point scale (Appendix B). All items on the survey instrument were analyzed to provide mean scores and standard deviations for the total respondents as well as for each of the five respondent groups, which were then rank ordered according to the mean score for the total respondent group (Appendix C). The 62 items were then grouped into 13 clusters based upon their commonalities (Appendix D), and this information, combined with other sources, was used to establish research, exemplary, and dissemination priorities for 1976. (Appendix E). (HD)

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## USING THE MODIFIED DELPHI TO DETERMINE RESEARCH PRIORITIES

S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
FOUCATION & NELFARE
FOUCATION INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
EDUCATION

A Tool to Assist in the Development of Research, Exemplary and Dissemination Priorities for the Resources Development Unit Bureau of Vocational Education for Fiscal Year 1976

JE 007 532

Robert M. Schneider Director, Resources Development Unit 1975



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The Kentucky Research in Vocational Education Series is a portion of the Kentucky Vocational Education Omnibus Dissemination Project. The Omnibus Dissemination Project is a funded project of the Kentucky Department of Education, Bureau of Vocational Education, for the purpose of increasing the utilization of vocational education research and development information.

#### Other documents in this series are:

- . A Guide for the Development of Proposals, Progress and Final Reports
- . Proceedings of a Series of Workshops on Writing Research and Development Proposals

This project is in agreement with Title IV of the Civil Rights Act and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.



#### **OVERVIEW**

If vocational education in the United States is to keep pace with the rapidly changing technology of a modern society, a comprehensive plan for vocational education research and development, accompanied by an aggressive dissemination plan, must be developed and maintained. However, just as other vocational education programs must be built upon a systematic foundation supported by a series of priorities, vocational education research and development must first identify the most crucial issues facing vocational education and then direct the appropriate resources toward the issues.

Recognizing this fact, the Resources Development Unit of the Kentucky Bureau of Vocational Education initiated early in 1975 a plan to develop such a list of research, exemplary and dissemination priorities.

The first step in this endeavor was to conduct a statewide survey of educators and lay citizens to uncover their perceptions as to what are the most crucial concerns, problems and needs of vocational education in Kentucky. While it was realized at the onset that additional information such as national priorities, prior commitments and the recommendations of the Kentucky State Advisory Council for Vocational Education must be given posideration in the ultimate determination of priorities, a broad sased statewide survey was deemed as an appropriate foundation upon which to build.

In conducting this survey it was considered essential to receive input from several sectors of the economy, several levels of the vocational education system, and all geographical areas of the state. This broad base would allow for representation of unique conditions or settings, but prevent these circumstances from overly influencing the study. The involvement of a large proportion of lay citizens was considered to be an important step in overcoming the relatively



common practice of educators providing guidance to educators: a practice that frequently fails to adequately bring into focus the real world setting. Through consultation of the staff of the Bureau, the following five groups were identified to serve as respondents for the survey:

- a. Advisory Committee for the Resources Development Unit — An eleven member committee representing the universities, the vocational schools, the public secondary schools, the State Advisory Council for Vocational Education, and business and industry.
- b. Vocational Education Directors The Director of Vocational Education from each of the fourteen vocational education regions in Kentucky.
- c. Three Representatives from each of the fourteen Vocational Education Regional Advisory Committees These forty-two representatives were all actively involved in the business and industrial sector of their respective regions.
- d. University Representatives from the Bureau of Vocational Education/University Coordinating Committee — An eight member group made up of one representative from each of the eight Kentucky colleges and universities that have vocational teacher preparation programs.
- e. Task Force for Research and Development A seven member task force made up of professional staff members of the Frankfort office of the Bureau of Vocational Education.



#### The Survey Process

As this procedure does not require a large number of respondents, but does call for these respondents to react more than one time in the process, a modified Delphi Survey was considered to be the most appropriate survey technique.

The first mailing for this survey consisted of a letter to the respondents asking them to list six to eight major concerns, problems, or needs facing vocational education in Kentucky (Appendix A). This mailing resulted in the receipt of approximately 50 items. Through staff consultation, duplicate items were removed and certain items were combined to reduce this number to 62 items. These items were developed into a survey instrument in which the respondents were asked to indicate their perception of the apportance of each item on a five point scale (Appendix B). A high mority item would receive five points while a low priority item would receive one point.

This second survey instrument was mailed to the 84 respondents with 72 usable forms being returned for an overall return rate of 86 percent.

All items on the survey instrument were analyzed to provide mean scores and standard deviations for the total respondents as well as for each of the five respondent groups. The items were then rank ordered according to the mean score for the total respondent group in Table I (Appendix C).

Through consultation with the research staff of the Bureau, the 62 items were then grouped into 13 clusters based upon their commonalities. These 13 clusters were then analyzed by determining the composite mean score and standard deviation for the items within each cluster. These clusters were then rank ordered based upon these mean scores as shown in Table II (Appendix D).



#### Bly called for additional efforts.

The cluster which received the second highest ranking terned increasing the involvement of the public in the opment of vocational education in Kentucky. While there has a significant expansion of this practice in Kentucky over the few years, it appeared that the respondents believe there should newed efforts in this endeavor. The increased use of advisory nittees and task forces at all levels of vocational education ared to be mandated in this study.

The third ranked cluster concerned the broad topic of guidance, nent and follow-up of vocational education students. While efforts have been exerted towards a system of guidance, nent and follow-up, it did not appear to have been as great as espondents believe it should be and additional efforts were d.

4

7





While the balance of the clusters could have been examined in much the same light, it appeared unwise to examine the responses by clusters only. Some of the clusters that ranked quite low contained individual items that ranked high and justly demanded research, exemplary or dissemination efforts. An example of this is contained in Cluster XIII, the lowest ranked cluster. This cluster, relating to vocational education facilities and equipment, contained two items that ranked 18 and 19. While the item ranked 18 tended to be money oriented, it was related to the 19th ranked item, facility utilization. It may be possible, with limited expenditure of resources, to design a study to more completely determine the degree of utilization of facilities and equipment and identify methods and techniques to improve their utilization.

#### Incorporation of Survey Findings

As noted earlier, it is important to bear in mind that this survey was designed to serve as a tool to assist in the development of research, exemplary and dissemination priorities for FY 1976, but was not the sole source of input for these priorities. This information, combined with other sources of information, was used by the Bureau to establish research, exemplary and dissemination priorities for FY 1976 (Appendix E).

Following the adoption of these priorities, coordination activities were conducted with other bureaus of the Kentucky State Department of Education, and other state agencies, to develop a comprehensive plan for research, exemplary, and dissemination activities. Program budgets were developed based upon available funds. Requests for proposals were developed and forwarded to all school superintendents, colleges and universities, vocational education regional directors and other appropriate agencies. These, in turn, led to the funding of selected research, exemplary, and dissemination projects. These projects, combined with very selective dissemination activities by the research staff, led to a more comprehensive and systematic program or research, exemplary, and



dissemination activities for the Bureau of Vocational Education of Kentucky.

#### **Future Plans**

While the survey technique was considered very beneficial in the development of research, exemplary and dissemination priorities for FY 1976, it is anticipated that such a survey may not be needed yearly. Several of the priority items are of such magnitude that it may take several years to fully accomplish the necessary tasks for their completion. Therefore, many items on the 1976 priority list may continue to appear for several years. While no set schedule has been developed, it is anticipated that it would be beneficial to conduct a similar survey every second or third year.





#### **APPENDICES**





### MAJOR PROBLEMS, CONCERNS, AND NEEDS IN VOCATIONAL FOUCATION 18 KENTUCKY

Please list the eight most critical problems concerns or needs in vocational education in Kentucky and return this list to:

Dr. Robert M. Schneider, Director Resources Development Unit Bureau of Vocational Education 2038 Capital Plaza Tower Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

 1.

 2.

 3.

 4.

 5.

7.

8.

## MAJOR FROBLEMS, CONCERNS AND NEEDS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY

The following list represents the combined factors that have been suggested as being the most critical for the advancement of vecational education in kertaeku. Please rate each factor as to the important you perceive it by encircling the appropriate number, ranging from the most important (5) to the least important (1).

aj	optopsiate number, tanging from the most impostant	theceve ct t (5) to t	by c hr Ed	neite as t-i	stog mætt	the ant (1).							
	Please check the respondent group you represent:												
	RDU Advisory Committee Bureau Regional Director Univer Regional Advisory Committee Resear												
Ελ	AMPLE:	V—2542		2 t		-2.5: -2.2:							
		Encircle	the	<u> </u>	ગુમદા	te numbe							
1.	Use student follow-up to evaluate teachers.	High Priori: 3	4	3	P.	Low							
2.	Public relations and publicity.	(3)	đ	3	2	1							
1.	Research and/or exemplary project on the use of educational TV in the teaching of adult vocational programs.	5	4	3	2	i							
2.	Procedure to provide learning center services to secondary students when needed.	5	4	3	2	1							
3.	Determining dropout causes at the secondary and postsecondary levels.	٩.	4	3	2	1							
4.	Study the reason and provide for corrective measurements, where vocational facilities are under-utilized while other schools are sorely in need of additional facilities.	5	4	3	2	1 .							
5.	Training should be geared to the geographical area in which the students resides.	5	4	3	2	1							
6.	Resident housing for highly technical programs.	5	4	3	2	1							
7.	Determine feasibility of insurance coverage versus frequency of loss of facilities and equipment through fire and theft.	5	4	3	2	1							



		High Priori			<u>P1</u>	Low clority	
8.	Uses and effectiveness of instructional materials produced and distributed to teachers.	5	4	3	2	1	
9.	Realistically utilize business and industrial leaders in the design and structure of vocational curriculum in area schools.	5	4	3	2	1	
10.	Task analysis of vocational teachers and administrators for the purpose of improving their preparation.	5	4	3	2	1	
11.	A fellew-up study of individuals who have received vocational education while serving in a correctional institution.	5	4	3	<b>2</b>	1	
12.	An impact study of arch and development activities in Kent	5	4	3	2	1	
13.	Student orientation of job opportunities and requirements.	. 5	4	3	2	1	
14.	Establishment of a Comprehensive Vocational Professional Development Program to serve as a statewide model.	5	4	3	2	1	
15.	An effective system of placement and follow- up.	5	4	3	2	1	
16.	Personnel exchange programs between Bureau of Vocational Education, Regional Staffs, and Universities.	5	4	3	2	1	
17.	Teacher recruitment and retention.	5	4	3	2	1	
18.	Provide an edequate salary structure in comparison to industry and other educational agencies.	5	4	3	2	1	
19.	Expand the cooperative education programs.	5	4	3	2	1	
20.	Follow-up studies to ascertain the effectiveness of cooperative programs.	5	4	3	2	1	
21.	Research to attempt to determine better and tore effective ways of providing vocational education for the disadvantaged and bandleapped.	5	4	3	2	1	
22.	Excitation and review of industrial and technical teacher education programs in Kentucky.	5	4	3	2	1	

		High Priori			<u>F</u>	Low riority
23.	. Follow-up research on adult vocational students.	5	4	3	2	1
24.	Upgrade vocational counselor preparation programs.	5	4	3	2	1
25.	Effect of competency based teacher education on certification requirements.	5	4	3	2	1
26.	Effectiveness of alternative career exploration programs in the development of vocational knowledge.	5	4	3	2	1
27.	Additional facilities to accommodate more students.	5	4	3	2	1
28.	Up-grading and continuing vocational programs.	5	4	3	2	1
29.	Curriculum Development.	5	4	3 7	. 2	. 1
30.	Management information system for vocational education.	5	4	3	2	1
32.	Curriculum for open entry - open exit programs.	5	4	3	2	1
32.	A follow-up study of home economics teachers who have completed courses in gainful employment programs.	5	4	3	2	1
33.	More vocational classes in high schools which are not served by vocational schools.	5	4	3	2	1
34.	Identification and validation of competencies needed in various occupational areas.	5	4	3	2	1
35.	Better and more feasible postsecondary vocational education.	5	4	3	2	1
36.	Determine most economical design of facility for energy conservation.	5	4	3	2	1
37.	The relationship between academic subjects necessary for entry level into vocational programs, and	5	4	3	2	1
38.	How to use advisory councils and craft committees more effectively.	5	4	3	2	1
39.	The immediate and long-range effect of middle and juntor high career exploration programs on the academic achievement of students.	5	4	3	2	1

		High Priority			<u>P 1</u>	Low ciority
40.	Follow-up of past funded career education projects to ascertain what has happened or is happening since funding stopped.	5	4	3	2	1
41.	Competency based curriculum development.	5	4	3	.5	1
42.	Special vecational needs of the middle grade students and the extent to which these needs are met in various grade alignment patterns.	. 5	4	3	2	1
43.	Articulation between vocational programs in the state vocational technical schools and the colleges and universities of Kentucky.	5	4	3	2	1
44.	Wedding of adult vocational education and adult basic education.	5	4	3	2	1
45.	Compare the effectiveness of live work versus simulated work.	5	4	3	2	1
46.	Relationship between teacher preparation and student outcomes.	5	4	3	2	1
47.	Evaluation of vocational education programs.	5	4	3	2	1
48.	Make sure training objectives conform to the practical conditions anticipated in each vocational field.	5	4	3	2	1
49.	Improve the image of vocational education.	5	4	3	2	1
50.	Development of a system for statewide dissemination of vocational education research information.	5	4	3	2	1
51.	Inservice needs of vocational teachers.	5	4	3	2	1
52.	Money for new and updated equipment for our students to work with.	5	4	3	2	1
53.	Information dissemination system for instate events, activities and opportunities in postsecondary technical and occupational education.	5	4	3	2	1
54.	Provide preservice and inservice education to teachers, counselors and administrators on implementing career education.	5	4	3	2	1
55.	Practical Arts emphasis needed on junior high level.	5	4	3	2	1



		High Priori	Low Priorit			
56.	Better administrative procedures for all levels of vocational education.	5	4	3	2	1
57.	Orientation program for new teachers.	5	4	3	2	1
58.	Management training - vocational administrators.	5	4	3	2	1
9.	Adequate counseling prior to enrolling in vocational education programs.	5	4	3	2	1
io.	More comprehensive training in mine occupations.	5	4	3	2	1
51.	Effectiveness of different teaching methods to include competency based instruction.	5	4	3	2	1
2.	Preparation of vocational-technical education instructors to utilize competency-based instructional materials in an Andividualized instruction program.	5	4	3	2	1
	14 we have somehow missed a factor that you cons					riie
						rile
1.	14 we have somehow missed a factor that you cons	: Asiderin	g the	fact	or:	
1.	If we have somehow missed a factor that you constacted below, its ranking, and your reasons for c	: Asiderin	g the	fact	or:	

Rank	Cluster	Heading	n	Total	RDU Adv. Comm.	Reg. Dir.	Reg. Adv. Comm. 32	Univ. Coord. Com. 8	R & D Tagk Force
IV	Vocational teacher rect and retention.	uitment, education,	R sd		3.609	4.029	3.918 1.147	3.500 1.213	3.414 1.206
	Question / Ran	<u>x</u> <u>x</u>					 		
4	18 2 62 5 24 12 57 13 51 15 17 21 22 29 25 35 14 40 54 43 46 49 32 62	4.361 4.228 4.069 4.058 4.042 3.972 3.814 3.714 3.666 3.577 3.419 2.591							
V i	Management of vocational services, and activities	education programs,	şd.	3.790 1.010	3.653 .967	3.757	3.859 1.046	3.825	3.657
	Question # Rank	Ÿ.						7.000	1.161
	56 17 58 25 10 27 30 30 16 46	4.014 3.877 3.833 3.802 3.436						,	



Rank	Cluster Reading	n	Total 72	RDU Adv. Comm.	Reg. Dir. 14	Reg. Adv. Comm. 32	Coord. Comm. 8	R & D Task Force 7
VI	Vocational education techniques cooperative education, competency based educatin, simulation, and TV instruction.	₹ £d		3.690	4.000 1.078	3.866 1.026	3.281 1.22,4	3.428 1.168
	Question ∅     Rank     X       19     6     4.194       20     32 √ 3.763       61     34     3.742       45     53     3.323						-	
VII	Selection, development and articulation of vocational education programs.	7. b.i	3.716 1.198	3.633 1.396	3.752 1.031	3.895 1.109	3.464 1.220	3.183 1.252
	Question ℓ     Rank     Rank       43     9     4.098       28     14     4.057       45     23     3.929       37     33     3.746       33     41     3.633       60     52     3.333       5     56     3.178							
VIII	Vocational education information dissemination.  Question # Rank %	Х b);	3.612 1.127	3.343 1.153	3.761 .790	3.715 1.181	3.333 1.307	3.571 1.164
	49 31 3.791 50 39 3.666 53 50 3.371							



Rank	Cluster Heading	n	Total	RDU Adv. Comm.	Reg. Dir.	Reg. Adv. Comm.	Univ Coord. Comm.	R & D Task Force
IX	Career education, practical arts education or pre-vocational education for the middle	Z bid		3.865	3.556	3.797	3.025	3.647
	school students.		1.071	1.066	1.114	.850	1.270	1.124
	Question # Rank X					i 		
	39 36 3.708				1			
	26 37 3.695							}
	42 42 3.628			1				
	55 44 3.555							İ
	40 48 3.422			1			-	i
x	Vocational education for disadvantaged and	2	3.538	3.300	2 525	2 004		
	handicapped students.	иď	1.124	1.080	3.535 1.035	3.826 1.118	3.194 1.141	3.142 .949
	Question # Rank X				1			
1	21 26 3.861	I			ĺ			
-	2 54 3.214	ĺ			i			
XI	Adult and continuing education.	_			ł			
- 1	and concernating education.	⊼ ad	3.435 1.159	3.209	3.375	3.523	3.437	3.571
		.,u	1.139	1.059	1.019	1.250	1.189	1.330
Ì	Question # Rank x	-		İ	1		1	
1	35 11 4.097				!	[	!	
į	44 45 3.460	]	İ	- 1			i	
İ	23 51 3.352	1		1	İ			
- 1	1 58 2.833			1		1		





Rank	Cluster Heading	ņ	<b>T</b> ot <b>al</b> 72	RDU Adv. Comm. 11	Reg. Dir. 14	Reg. Adv. Comm. 32	Univ. Coord. Comm. 8	R & D Tauk Force 7
XII	Evaluation of vocational education programs, services, and activities.	₹ • d	3.368 1.320	3.037 1.372	3.892 1.749	3.453 1.379	3.250 1.290	3.066 1.579
	Question 8 Rank X							
	47 24 3.902 12 59 2.833							
XIII	Vocational education facilities and equipment.	£d.	3.350 1.319	3.213 1.367	3.559 1.122	3.468 1.306	2.937 1.435	2.952 1.378
	Question # Rank X						'	
	52 18 4.014	[						
	4 19 4.013				! !			
	36 47 3.430				ļ			
Ì	27 55 3.214	- 1						
- 1	7 60 2.760 6 61 2.625	i						
	6 61 2.625							



#### APPENDIX E

# Research, Exemplary and Dissemination Priorities Fiscal Year 1976\*

- Conduct an impact evaluation study of the past R & D activities of the Resources Development Unit.
- Expand the program for disseminating research results, demonstration efforts and technical information relating to innovative methods, procedures, and practices for improving vocational education.
- Identify and demonstrate techniques to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the utilization of facilities and equipment in the State Vocational Technical Schools and Area Extension Centers.
- 4. Conduct supportive research, exemplary and dissemination activities for the development and implementation of competency based education.
- 5. Conduct predictive and projective research to be used in determining the future needs of vocational education.
- Support the development of a comprehensive plan of guidance, placement and follow-up of vocational education students that will extend from grades 7, 8, or 9 through postsecondary and adult education.
- 7. Expand the operation of a statewide program of dissemination to support existing programs in vocational education through publications and all media channels.



<sup>\*</sup>These 12 topics are not listed in any hierarchical order as all topics are to receive attention.

- 8. Identify and demonstrate techniques to produce additional vocational education experience for students in the real work world setting.
- 9. Develop a model vocational education needs assessment program that will be applicable to a school district, a vocational education region or the State as a total.
- 10. Conduct a study to determine the vocational education needs of the disadvantaged and handicapped students in Kentucky.
- 11. Identify and demonstrate techniques to improve postsecondary, adult and continuing education in Kentucky.
- 12. Identify and demonstrate techniques to expand the concept of educational laddering or educational articulation as it relates to vocational education.

## Research, Exemplary and Dissemination Priorities With Supporting Statements — Fiscal Year 1976

1. Conduct an impact study of the past Research and Development activities of the Resources Development Unit.

Accountability has become more necessary in our present society than it has ever been. This is due in large part to the adverse present economic conditions. While the age of accountability has been with us for some time, elected officials are requesting more impact information than before due to the large amount of federal dollars being provided for vocational education. This is evidenced by the recent General Accounting Office Report and the widely publicized National Institute of Education study on the effectiveness of vocational education.

Whereas, vocational education Research and Development has been funded in large by federal funds and due to the high



priority placed on the demand for impact information by the United States Office of Education as well as the National and State Advisory Committees, it behooves this unit to make this a research priority for FY76. The continuation and expansion of research efforts in vocational education may well depend on being able to provide emperical data on the impact this function has had across the state and nation.

garage and seems

 Expand the program for disseminating research results, demonstration efforts and technical information relating to innovative methods, procedures, and practices for improving vocational education.

One of the major problems for the organization involved in the area of research and development is putting the research findings to work. The shelves in many libraries are full of unused research documents, while in the schools there are many serious problems that need to be solved. How does one improve the percentage of uptake? How does the researcher know if his finding will actually perform in the school? Where does he receive feedback? How does he know if he needs to redirect or realign his areas of investigation? We believe that the Resources Development Unit would be remiss in its duties if it does not attempt to answer these questions and develop new programs which will increase the utilization of research and exemplary program findings.

To this extent there appears to be merit in expanding our technical publications and continuing our investigations into "grass-roots" approaches to Research and Development dissemination problems. There also appears to be a need to design programs which develop change agents on the individual school level, bring them face-to-face with the innovation via a demonstration school network, instruct them in the importance of the innovation through a continuation of the "mini-conference," and then develop informational procedures and programs which will allow them to spread the innovation in the field.

Another component in this program appears to be a series of activities which would increase the understanding of research, exemplary and dissemination programs held by people in the field. This program would utilize:

- -- A dissemination mini-grant program,
- -- Service area dissemination notebooks, and
- -- The Bureau of Vocational Education Research in Vocational Education Series.

The last component of the program would be activities which provide an input into Bureau programs from outside, as well as within, Kentucky. Such a program would include:

- -- INNOVATE,
- -- TEMPO, and
- Presentations on Kentucky activities at out-of-state seminars, conferences and workshops.
- 3. Identify and demonstrate techniques to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the utilization of facilities and equipment in the State Vocational Technical Schools and Area Extension Centers.

The Opupational Information Unit of the Bureau of Vocational aducation has gathered data that indicates the enrollment for various programs in the State Vocational Technical Schools and Area Vocational Education Centers across the State. This gives a good indication on the degrees of utilization of these facilities and equipment by programs and schools. However, it does not indicate why certain programs have low levels of utilization or offer suggestive steps to increase their utilization.

There appears to be merit in exploring in greater depth the cause for low utilization, i.e. dropout, low student interest, quality of programs, lock of equipment, etc. Following this,



steps could be taken to suggest, and ultimately demonstrate, corrective measures, i.e. accept more postsecondary students, shift equipment from school to school, improve system of purging old student waiting lists, and develop or expand an open-entry program to fill vacant work stations as soon as they develop. Another possible method to increase the efficiency of the use of certain equipment and justify the purchase of very expensive equipment is to purchase one of the items for an entire region or possible more than one region and then rotate this item from school to school.

Another component of this study could be a detailed cost element analysis of selected programs, schools or regions to determine the relative costs of offering various programs and identifying what portion of these costs are attributable to the teacher's salary, consumable supplies, utilities, amortized building costs, amortized equipment cost, etc. This information would assist in evaluating the efficiency of the programs and assist in budgeting and programming procedures.

4. Conduct supportive research, exemplary and dissemination activities for the development and implementation of competency based education.

The staff of the Resources Development Unit supports the concept of Competency Based Vocational Education and will provide assistance for the development and expansion of this program. This may be in the form of technical assistance, funding of projects, or the development and execution of dissemination activities. The "master plan" for the development and implementation of competency based vocational education more specifically spells out the role of the Resources Development Unit in this endeavor.

5. Conduct predictive and projective research to be used in determining the future needs of vocational education.



While the majority of educators view operational research as an attempt to find solutions to rather immediate problems facing management, this alone cannot suffice. In our rapidly changing society, where occupations are becoming obsolete at a rather rapid pace and new occupations are emerging at an equally rapid rate, operational research cannot neglect the aspect of predictive or projective research. Change in education, historically, is a slow process. However, many times this process could have been speeded up by having some foresight into societal demands and technological changes.

This unit would be remiss not to attempt to provide research statistics of a forecasting nature to vocational education decision-makers in Kentucky.

 Support the development of a comprehensive plan of guidance, placement and follow-up of vocational education students that will extend from grades 7, 8, or 9 through postsecondary and adult education.

The Resources Development Unit has identified the need to support the development and demonstration of a comprehensive vocational guidar and placement/follow-up system. This developmental effort should identify the processes which would first, provide a 100% accountability of vocational students; second, a coordinated effort to maintain the system; and third, a collaboration effort to improve the processes and products.

In the developmental effort, the program should identify the various functions and processes to include: surveys of manpower supply and demand; provisions for an advisory committee; developing or obtaining job descriptions; publicizing and advertising the program; a follow-up system utilizing local and state resources; a unified reporting and recordkeeping system, and a student assessment component for identifying interests, abilities, aptitudes, and temperaments.



7. Expand the operation of a statewide program of dissemination to support existing programs in vocational education through publications and all media channels.

Dissemination of information to the general public on vocational education programs, services, and activities was recognized as a priority item in the Delphi survey. A new responsibility for this unit, it is mainly handled by in-house communications activities.

In the past, material has been disseminated over radio and TV, and on a limited basis to the newspapers of the state, in addition to publication of brochures and pamphlets on various programs. Neither a clearly delineated Bureau policy specifying personnel responsibilities for these activities, nor a plan for these efforts to set priorities, procedures, or guidelines exists presently. Gaps and duplications in the information we present to the public are likely to exist.

A system that will pull together the various media components and distribution systems now in use is clearly called for. Added to this is a lack of knowledge on the part of many staff members of what media are available, what are appropriate news programming releases, what supporting services are available.

Formulation of a policy statement, development of a plan for these efforts, inservice programs for staff, and clarification of relationship with support departments and divisions are all necessary steps to furniling this objective.

It is expected that policy, guidelines, and a plan will be drafted by the proposed Communications Task Force for presentation to the Vocational Education Cabinet. For FY '76 dissemination activities are expected to be carried out as in-house activities, or by support departments and divisions.



8. Identify and demonstrate techniques to produce additional vocational education experience for students in the real work world setting.

With the present vocational facilities and programs in the state, there remains a need to develop alternative preparatory programs which will identify and demonstate techniques to provide vocational education experiences for students in the real work world setting. Examples to identify new or supplement existing programs include co-op education, apprenticeship education, work experience, and other related work experiences.

9. Develop a model vocational education needs assessment program that will be applicable to a school district, a vocational education region or the State as a total.

Planning for vocational education programs, services, and activities at the local or regional level is a very complex exercise. However, it is believed that this process can be simplified considerably by the development of a model that will pinpoint the specific inputs that are essential for the development of a comprehensive plan. The purpose of this model is not the generation of new data but the identification of data already available and the procedures for incorporating it in the model. This activ is not one that can be handled by the Resources Development Unit alone but will require the assistance and cooperation of the entire Bureau as well as other divisions of the State Department of Education.

10. Conduct a study to determine the vocational education needs of the disadvantaged and handicapped students in Kentucky.

This area of endeavor is one of the major concerns of the United States Office of Education and an area in which the recent G.A.O. report indicated Kentucky was weak. It would appear to be extremely important here to coordinate research



and development endeavors funded with the Commissioner's Discretionary Funds and any research and development endeavors undertaken through this office in attempt to avoid duplication of efforts. It would appear also that a close working relationship should be developed between other Units in the Bureau and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Due to the importance of the coordinated effort mentioned above, the first step would appear to be a needs assessment in this area.

11. Identify and demonstrate techniques to improve postsecondary, adult and continuing education in Kentucky.

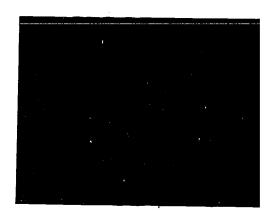
With the mean age of the population of this country increasing each year and the half-life of education decreasing at a rapid rate, this priority becomes even more significant, not only in Kentucky but nationwide. This priority would seem to complement priorities 3 and 5. The 1970 Census revealed that the decade of the 60's showed a greater decrease in elementary age children than the depression years of the 30's. This combined with several other facts such as low utilization of facilities and equipment, occupations becoming obsolete and the lowest mean education of adults 25 years and over would tend to make this priority a prime candidate for predictive research.

12. Identify and demonstrate techniques to expand the concept of educational laddering or educational articulation as it relates to vocational education.

There is a need to provide for the articulation of vocational education programs on an internal and external basis. The intent of this effort is to develop a model process to provide the plan and operational structure for achieving the laddering concept and to develop a model program to demonstrate the processes and products for vocational program articulation with identified competencies throughout.

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