Two recent training institutes for new and inexperienced technical education administrators were designed to develop and improve the participants' understanding of the philosophy of technical education, the technical education leadership role, and how this role relates to program planning and development of continued leadership potential through inservice training. The 2-week institutes at the University of Michigan and Texas A and M University were attended by 89 technical education administrators from 37 States. Topics covered during the institute included: (1) The rationale and need for technical education, (2) administrative structures for technical education institutions, (3) staffing technical education programs, (4) facilities and equipment for technical education programming, and (5) national, State, and local resources for program support. A formal evaluation of the participants was conducted to determine the gain in knowledge acquired, the ability to plan for implementation of positive program change, and the intent to provide a continuation of leadership development activities. The results are included in this document. (JH)
FINAL REPORT
Project No. 06-0384
Grant No. OEG-0-080384-3587 (085)

NATIONAL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTES
IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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The Ohio State University - Columbus, Ohio

April 30, 1969

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is appropriate to acknowledge the efforts of many persons whose assistance, cooperation, and special efforts contributed greatly to the success of this project. Special credit and recognition are due to the co-directors and staff of the two cooperating institutions who sponsored and conducted the institutes. In addition special recognition is given to Dr. Ivan E. Valentine, Project Coordinator for coordination of project administration, materials development and evaluation, and Mr. John K. Payton, Research Associate, for his efforts in data collection, analysis and assistance with the final report.

Aaron J. Miller
Project Director
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SUMMARY

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

The phenomenal nationwide growth in technical education, prompted by the demand for greater numbers of technicians, has brought about an increasing need for leadership personnel in technical education. The critical need for leadership has been expressed in many professional meetings and publications. Sound and continuous program growth in technical education hinges upon both the quantity and quality of leaders in the field. The 1968 National Program Development Institutes were a refinement of a series of summer institutes designed to meet this demand to improve the leadership and program development in technical education.

Number of Institutes: Two

Number of Participants: 89 (40 per Michigan - 49 per Texas)

Institute Locations and Directors:

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. June 9-21, 1960

Joseph P. Arnold, Institute Co-Director
Norman C. Harris, Institute Co-Director

James Connally Technical Institute, Texas A and M University, Waco, Texas. August 5-16, 1968

Roy W. Dugger, Institute Co-Director
Charles R. Cozzens, Institute Co-Director

Purpose of Institutes: To develop and improve the understanding of the philosophy of Technical Education, the administrative leadership role in Technical Education, and how this role relates to program planning and development of Technical Education leadership potential within the states through in-service training.
Participants:

Newly appointed administrators of technician training programs, and those with state level administrative responsibility for occupational training areas which impinge upon Technical Education. This would include the following:

1. New state supervisors and assistant state supervisors of Technical Education.
2. Junior-Community college and Technical Institute senior administrators, deans and assistant deans.
4. Local Level Technical Education supervisors where large administrative units are involved.

Content

The general outline of the institute’s program content in terms of broad topic headings and the anticipated time allotments for each topic are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Topics</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Rationale and Need for Technical Education</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Structures for Technical Education Institutions</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Facilities and Equipment for Technical Education Programming</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National, State and Local Resources for Program Support</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After an orientation session at the beginning of the institutes, the order of presentation of topics were determined by the individual institutions. This flexibility was essential for maximum utilization of available speakers, consultants, resource persons, and for the scheduling of the field trip. The training program for the institutes at both campus locations operated full time for two weeks, and included the following activities:

A. Orientation session. An orientation-briefing session was scheduled for the beginning of each institute. This session also included a "kick off" presentation by a recognized authority from industry, technology, education or labor varying according to the availability of such resource persons at the individual institute.

B. Presentation-lecture. One to two hours of formal presentation by selected specialists and consultants were typically delivered on each of the scheduled on-campus days. A selected list of consultants and specialists, which includes appropriate names of the nation's foremost technical educators, technical education administrators, economists, sociologists, and technologists, were prepared for use by the institute directors in supplementing their roster of speakers, consultants and staff.

C. Discussion. Approximately two to four hours per day were spent in group discussion focusing upon an identified program planning problem. The discussion, by the institute director and/or associate director included the institute speaker or consultant that were being utilized during that respective program topic. When available, other consultants were called in to participate in the discussion with, probably, no formal presentation delivered (e.g., a curriculum materials specialist invited to strengthen the discussion on evaluation of library resources and audio-visual facilities).

A detailed program content outline for the National Development Institutes is shown in the Appendix.
A portion of the discussion time each day was devoted to discussion and planning sessions involving groups of 6 to 12 participants and the institute consultants, the director and/or the associate director. In these sessions, the participants along with institute staff outlined practical in-service training applications of the day's presentation. These plans will form the participants blueprint for action in implementing in-service leadership training upon his return to his state staff position.

D. Instructional materials and techniques. Under the direction of the coordinating institution, a variety of instructional materials (charts, transparencies, etc.) were prepared for elements of instruction during the institutes. A kit of materials was assembled for each participant. This kit included mimeographs, research reports, reprints, government publications, illustrations and other appropriate reference materials. Tele-lecture (telephone) and sound-motion picture equipment were available.

E. Field trip. A field trip to a nearby technical education institution or industrial laboratory was planned for each of the institutes. The site visited was selected on the basis of its potential for stimulating discussion and contribution to the over-all educational goals of the institute.

F. Small group work. The participants were divided into special interest groups with approximately four or five members in each group. These groups met and talked informally at meals and in afterclass conferences, made a free-time site-visit to a nearby facility of special interest, and on occasions had private meetings arranged with institute consultants and specialists.

G. Individual study. Each participant was expected to spend from two to four hours per day in library study and/or small group discussion seeking solutions to the administrative, leadership, and program development problems. Each participant was asked to submit a report of his institute activities and plans. This report encouraged the participant to summarize his experiences and to think through the implications the training had for his own educational efforts. The report also included the individual's prospectus for extending the leadership development thrust of the institute.
The participants had available for their use a specially prepared compilation of institute materials. They also had the use of the technical education departmental library in addition to the excellent libraries on or adjacent to the campus of each of the host institutions.

H. Academic credit. The National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education were not designed as a college credit program. Successful completion of an institute program might, however, entitle the participant to academic credit, depending upon, (1) the status of the participant and (2) the host institution's policy and practice in granting credit for short term courses. Participants desiring college credit were advised to request specific information concerning credit from the director of the institution they were invited to attend. The director of each institute was supplied with an appropriately inscribed certificate that was issued to each participant upon his satisfactory completion of the course.

I. Schedule. The training for each of the two institutes was scheduled over a two-week period, beginning at 9 a.m. on Monday of the first week, ending at noon on Friday of the second week. The typical daily schedule of a participant was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00 - 9:00</td>
<td>Breakfast, individual preparation, special interest group assignment activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:30</td>
<td>Lecture or formal presentation by resource person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 - 12:00</td>
<td>Group discussion with resource person from previous session present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 1:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 - 3:00</td>
<td>Group discussion and practicum led by institute director, resource person or consultant for that topic, and other appropriate outside resource personnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 - 4:30</td>
<td>Special interest group activity period - may involve group discussion, group effort on structuring a report, preparing an item of material to be added to institute resources of preparing outlines for state in-service leadership training plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30 - 5:30</td>
<td>Free time, group recreation, individual consultation with host institution staff specialists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30 - 7:00</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 - 9:00</td>
<td>Library study, small group conferences with staff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The field trip was scheduled for the entire day on the Saturday ending the first week of the institute. Scheduling the trip on a Saturday created less disruption to the institute instructional schedule as well as the daily operation of the institution or industry visited. Participants traveled by means of a chartered bus.

The two institutes were scheduled at times that were most advantageous (1) to the universities in terms of housing, staff, and facilities, and (2) to the participants in terms of work commitments.
Conclusions

The conclusions which have been developed are presented in the following statements:

1. The geographical mix of participants promoted valuable exchanges of information about technical education.

2. Selection of participants provided cross-sectional variety of service areas, institutional classifications and professional position classifications.

3. Evaluation results indicated that participants were generally well pleased with the presentations and overall operation of the institutes.

4. There was some evidence that participants planned to implement positive program change as a result of having attended the institute.

5. The consortium approach, with The Center serving as the coordinating agency, was successful in planning, developing, implementing and evaluating the institutes according to the findings of the project evaluation and post-institute evaluation by institute directors.

Recommendations

Based on the experience of the two institutes conducted in 1968 and the project evaluation, (see Method Section) the following recommendations are offered regarding the nature and need for future training projects in technical education.

1. A study should be conducted on how to attract participants from new and developing institutions.

2. Institutions sponsoring 1968 institutes should be encouraged to sponsor institutes providing for continuation of leadership development training programs.

3. The consortium approach in training projects with national advisory services, centralized coordination for program planning, instructional materials development, recruitment and selection of participants and project evaluation should be continued.
4. Leadership and program development training in technical education, supported by federal funds and national advisory services should be continued.
INTRODUCTION

Need for the Project

An abiding concern in Technical Education is the serious shortage of qualified personnel to assume positions of administrative leadership at the national, state, and local levels. This need has been most recently expressed by Technical Education administrative, supervisory, and teacher education representatives to the five 1966 and four 1967 National Leadership Development Institutes in Technical Education. At these nine institutes an overwhelming majority of these people indicated that a shortage of trained leadership personnel was probably the most critical factor impeding the development of technical education programs in their state.

The National Program Development Institutes conducted during the summer of 1968 build upon the evaluation and refinement of the institute programs conducted in 1966 and 1967. These previous efforts were found to be quite successful in motivating the participants to strengthen their total efforts in Technical Education upon returning to their respective states.

Purpose of the Project

The purpose of the project was to plan, conduct, and evaluate two regional institutes designed to accelerate the development of leadership and programming in Technical Education throughout the nation. These two institutes provided the basic theoretical and philosophical concepts and the fundamental principles of effective program development and operation for participants with present state and local administrative or supervisory responsibility for Technical Education and for those with proven leadership potential who are about to be employed in an administrative or supervisory capacity in Technical Education.

Objectives

A. To provide a vehicle for the development and improvement of present and prospective leaders who are relatively inexperienced in the field of Technical Education program planning and development by developing their philosophy and understanding of the administrative leadership role in technical education, and how this role and its related administrative tasks relate to immediate and long range program planning and development, program implementation and evaluation, and the relationships of Technical Education to other occupational training areas and disciplines.
B. To acquaint present and prospective leaders with principles and techniques related to effective communication and utilization of local, state, and national resource groups in developing programs in new and emerging technical occupations.

C. To provide a mechanism whereby existing and potential Technical Education leadership personnel at the state level relatively experienced in the field of Technical Education, will develop and improve their understanding of the administrative role related to planned development of Technical Education Leadership potential within their state through in-service training.

D. To provide an exemplary in-service leadership development and training program that will serve as a model for the development and implementation of similar programs at both the state and local levels, and thus develop the Technical Education leadership potential within the individual states.

Project Organization

The National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education was a consortium of the following institutions; The University of Michigan, The James Connally Technical Institute, and The Center for Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University.

The Center served as the coordinating agency for:

1. designing the program
2. obtaining funds
3. preparing the core of institute staff
4. recommending consultants
5. collecting, preparing, and disseminating instructional materials
6. recruiting and selecting participants
7. evaluating activities
8. preparing the final report
Each of the two cooperating institutions sponsored a two-week institute with a pre-planned leadership training program for forty participants. The University of Michigan Institute was held at Ann Arbor, Michigan from June 9 to June 21, 1968. The James Connally Institute was held at Waco, Texas from August 5 to August 16, 1968. Both of these institutes were built around the successful content of the 1966 and 1967 institutes. Comprehensive evaluation of these previous efforts provided for the refinement of the prior program content to meet the needs of the 1968 institute participants.
METHOD

Selection of Participants

The previously mentioned committees (Institute Evaluation Committee and Institutes Materials Development Review Committee) established the following broad criteria to serve as guides in recruiting, selecting and attracting top quality participants for the National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education:

1. Administrative or supervisory responsibility and/or teacher educator in Technical Education, newly appointed or with limited experience.

2. Primary responsibility of appointment involves Technical Education.

3. Presently employed or about to become employed as a supervisor or administrator of Technical Education programs at the state level or the institutional or local level where large administrative units are involved.

4. Nominated for enrollment by their local administrator and appropriate state official.

The recruitment, selection, and invitational procedure followed this pattern:

Brochures prepared by the coordinating institution containing a list and description of the institute, criteria for selection of participants and application forms were sent to State Directors of Vocational Education and State Supervisors of Technical Education. Announcements containing the aforementioned details of the institute appeared in the following:

- U. S. Office of Education Circular Letter
- American Vocational Journal
- Agricultural Education Magazine
- American Association of Junior Colleges Journal
- Technical Education News
- American Association of School Administrators Journal
- American Technical Education Association Newsletter
- Journal of Engineering Education

State directors, University Teacher Trainers, U. S. Office of Education and Regional Field Office staff members were asked to share the information and assist in distributing the announcement brochure.
Upon receipt of the announcement of the institute, interested individuals submitted their names and request for an application form to the project coordinator.

A considerably larger number of eligible persons submitted applications than could be accommodated. Forty individuals were accepted at each of the two institutes. An additional nine persons attended the Texas Institute at their own expense. The interest coupled with enrollment limitations made it doubly important that individuals were selected who demonstrated leadership qualities and who were in a position to both benefit from the institute and also to assist with similar leadership training activities in their own states.

Responsibility for screening the applicants and making final selection of participants rested with a committee consisting of the following: the project coordinator, the institute co-directors, and a representative from the Division of Vocational and Technical Education, U. S. Office of Education. This committee, with assistance of other knowledgeable technical educators as required, and using the established criteria and the information submitted on the application, screened the applicants, selected participants and alternates, and made assignments of individuals to one of the two institutes at least 60 days prior to the start of the institute.

Facilities

The two institutes were held on the campuses of the host institutions. The institute hosted at The University of Michigan was conducted on the main Ann Arbor campus. The institute hosted by Texas A and M University was conducted on the James Connally Technical Institute campus located at Waco, Texas. These host institutions were selected on the basis of their demonstrated past efforts and interest in leadership development, their technical education supportive staff, the availability of expertise in related disciplines, and their ability to provide adequate classroom, housing and teaching facilities and equipment for the institutes.

Development of Evaluation Procedures and Instruments

The process of developing evaluation procedures and instruments was guided primarily by the first two objectives stated in the contract:
1. To provide a vehicle for the development and improvement of present and prospective leaders, relatively inexperienced in the field of Technical Education, by developing their understanding of the administrative leadership role in Technical Education, and how this role relates to long range program planning and development, program implementation and evaluation, philosophy, projections, innovations, and the relationships of Technical Education to other disciplines.

2. To provide a mechanism whereby existing and potential Technical Education leadership personnel at the state level relatively experienced in the field of Technical Education, will develop and improve their understanding of the administrative role of state supervisory staff and how this role specifically relates to program planning and evaluation, and the planned development of Technical Education leadership potential within their state through in-service training.

Proposed instruments and procedures for evaluation were prepared by Center staff members and were reviewed by the institute directors, associate directors, and consultants. The final forms were then printed and distributed to the institutes.

Description of the Evaluation Instruments

Instruments were developed in keeping with the first two objectives of the institutes previously mentioned and were designed to determine the participant's:

1. Gain in knowledge acquired from the institute.

2. Plans to utilize knowledge gained to affect positive program change.

3. Satisfaction with the content, presentation and operation of the institute.

In addition to the evaluation instruments, considerable personal data were obtained from the application forms including the name, age, address, present position, present duties and responsibilities of the applicant; professional and non-educational employment record; educational background; and long range goals of the applicant. These data provided an overview of the leadership potential in technical education, provided guidance for the institute directors on areas of content needing greatest stress, and provided guidelines for use in planning and evaluating future leadership training institutes.
The three instruments developed and used in the institutes are described below:

**Participant's Self-Appraisal** - The participant self-appraisal form was developed to be used as pre-test and post-test evaluation instrument. This scale requested participants to assess their knowledge of selected topics at the beginning of the institutes and again at the end of the institutes. Each participant was asked to appraise his knowledge by using a five-point scale in which a rating of one meant that he did not feel knowledgeable concerning the topic and a rating of five meant that he felt highly knowledgeable concerning the topic. This instrument was developed to assess the gain in knowledge acquired by the participant from the institute.

**Evaluation of Presentations** - This instrument was developed to assess the participant's evaluation of institute presentations on two occasions - on Friday of the first week and on Thursday of the second week. The participants were requested to evaluate six aspects of the presentation on a five-point scale (1 = poor, and 5 = excellent). The six aspects were quality of presentations, content of presentations, new concepts gained, quality of instructional materials, discussion opportunities, and variety of topics covered.

**Participant's Professional Objectives** - This instrument asked the participants to respond to a number of stated professional objectives by indicating whether they felt the objectives were either immediate (within the next two years) or long range objectives. Scores on this instrument were analyzed and interpreted as indicators of the success of the institutes. However, the data obtained will be used, primarily, in the follow-up of the participants to determine the extent to which they have reached their professional objectives.

**Project Evaluation**

The project evaluation was both objective and subjective in nature and was designed primarily to determine the participant's:

1. **Gain in knowledge acquired from the institute.**

2. **Plans to utilize knowledge gained to affect positive program change.**

3. **Satisfaction with the content, presentation and operation of the institute.**
Data used in evaluating the institutes were collected from the two participating institutes and were derived from the instruments below:

1. The application for participants.
2. The participant's self-appraisal form institutes as a pre-test and post-test.
3. Evaluation of presentations form.
4. The participant's professional objectives form.

Electronic data processing equipment was used in the data reduction. The programs selected to process the data were determined by analyzing the previously stated objectives for the project evaluation. A description of electronic data processing programs and the procedures are presented in the following paragraphs.

Description of Participants - The biographical data, which were collected on participants through the application form were analyzed to obtain a description of participants in terms of:

1. Age grouping
2. Present position classification
3. State representation
4. Institutional classification
5. Length of service in present position
6. Professional education work experience (years)
7. Non-education work experience classification
8. Non-education work experience (years)
9. Highest degree earned
10. Degree major area
11. Type of institute applied for
12. Sex grouping
Participant's Gain in Knowledge - To obtain a measure of the participant's gain in knowledge, for each classification group in the Participant's Self-Appraisal (pre-test and post-test), a frequency count and a percentage response for each response level for each question was requested. A comparison of the responses of participants between the two test administrations (pre-test and post-test) to the same question was also obtained. The Ohio State Questionnaire Analysis was used and included a comparison for each item on the questionnaire, the mean answer of both groups, and the difference of the means.

The following kinds of scores were obtained by processing data from the participant's self-appraisal instrument:

1. Summary of the average pre-test scores for the institutes.
2. Summary of the average post-test scores for the institutes.
3. Participant's average gain score from pre-test to post-test.
4. Average percentage of gain by participants from pre-test to post-test.
5. Average percentage of gain by participants from pre-test to post-test by present position classification.
6. Average percentage of gain by participants from pre-test to post-test by participants' highest degree earned.
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the project evaluation and analysis of data are presented in the following tables. Each table is preceded by some interpretation.

Description of Participants

Table 1 shows the distribution of participants in age groups; the fewer numbers being at either end and the concentrations in the middle. The three age groupings within the total age range of 35 to 49 have 63.14 percent of the participants. The highest number of participants in any group was 26 participants in the 40-44 years of age category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.85</td>
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<td>40 - 44</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>45 - 49</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>89.*</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This total number of 89 participants used in all of the tables includes 9 persons who attended the Texas Institute at their own expense.
Participant Present Position Classification

Table 2 shows that the position categories of local Administration, Teacher Education, and Department Head had the highest frequencies - 27, 19, 13 respectively. These three accounted for a total of 66.30 percent of the participants. The remaining 33.70 percent are distributed among the other seven groupings.

**TABLE 2**

**FREQUENCY COUNT AND PERCENT OF PARTICIPANTS BY PRESENT POSITION TITLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Administration</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Administration</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Supervision</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Supervision</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher Education</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department Head</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19
Sex Classification

Table 3 indicates the predominance of male participants at the institute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>97.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Representation by Participants

Table 4 indicates the distribution of participants by states. A total of 37 states were represented at both institutes. The highest concentration of institute participants was from the states of Texas, Connecticut, and Michigan. These states had 28.09 percent of the participants.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arizona, Canada, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, 1 each or 1.12 each or 19 total 20.28 total

TOTALS 89 100.00
Institute Classification

Table 5 lists six possible categories of institutions in which the participants were employed. The first three, University or College (4 year), Community or Junior College (2 year), and Technical Institute are all post-secondary schools, and have 80.90 percent of the participants. The remaining 19.10 percent are in secondary school or other groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Classification</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University or College (4 year)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>31.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community or Junior College (2 year)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Institute</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Vocational-Technical School</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School - Comprehensive</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (State Department included)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participant Length of Service in Present Position

Table 6 shows that 68 or 76.40 percent of the institutes’ participants were in their present position from one to three years. Another 13 or 14.61 percent were in their position for four to seven years. These two groups – combining service from one to seven years – represent 81 or 91.01 percent have been in their present positions for eight or more years.
TABLE 6
FREQUENCY COUNT AND PERCENT OF PARTICIPANTS
LENGTH OF SERVICE IN PRESENT POSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of Service</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3 years</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>76.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 7 years</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 - 11 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 15 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 and over</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Professional Education Work Experience

Table 7 has five categories of total years' professional education work experience of participants. The model category is 11 to 15 years. In it 25 or 28.09 percent of the participants are found. The remaining groups have substantial numbers in each with the lowest being 10 or 11. 24 percent in the 21 years and over.
TABLE 7
FREQUENCY COUNT AND PERCENT OF PARTICIPANT PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION WORK EXPERIENCE IN TOTAL YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Years</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 and over</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participant Non-Educational Work Experience

Table 8 shows the highest frequency of participants - 26 or 29.21 percent being in the Technical non-educational work experience category. Two other areas, Industry and Business, have 15 (16.85%) and 12 (13.48%) participants. These three groups account for 53 or 59.54 percent of the total people.
TABLE 8
FREQUENCY COUNT AND PERCENT OF PARTICIPANT
NON-EDUCATIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE CLASSIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributive</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and Science</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td>89</td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Participant Non-Educational Work Experience

Table 9 groups total years' non-educational work experience of the institutes participants into five categories. The first three contain 74 or 83.14 percent of participants. The highest single frequency occurs in the group 4 to 7 years - 30 or 33.71 percent. More than half of the participants have seven years or less non-educational work experience while less than half have eight years or more.
TABLE 9

FREQUENCY COUNT AND PERCENT OF PARTICIPANT
NON-EDUCATIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE IN TOTAL YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Years</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>33.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 - 11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 and over</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highest Degree Earned

Table 10 lists four categories of educational attainment in terms of degrees earned. The predominant degree held is the Masters with 55 or 61.80 percent of the participants possessing this degree. Considerably more than half, 76 or 85.39 percent, of the participants have earned a Masters degree or higher.
TABLE 10
FREQUENCY COUNT AND PERCENT OF PARTICIPANT HIGHEST DEGREE EARNED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ph.D. or Ed.D.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>61.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.S. or B.A.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Specialist</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Degree Work and Major Field Concentration

Table 11 shows the four earned degrees as headings and the major field concentration areas listed beside them. Highest frequencies are in the Masters group. Trade and Industrial major has 19 (21.35%); Administration has 9 (10.11%); Vocational has 8 (8.99%); and Math - Science has 6 (6.74%). The remaining 47 or 52.81 percent of the participants are scattered throughout the remaining categories.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree and Major</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B.S. or B.A.:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math - Science</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Arts</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and Industrial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math - Science</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and Industrial</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ph.D. or Ed.D.:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math - Science</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and Industrial</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Specialist</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Applications to Type of Institute

Table 12 shows that over 95 percent of the participants wanted to attend a particular institute location. Only 4 applicants indicated that their assignment to either institute would be acceptable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application To</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTALS</strong></td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 12
PARTICIPANT INSTITUTE APPLICATIONS
PARTICIPANT PERFORMANCE ON EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS

Evaluation of Presentations

Table 13 shows participant mean scores, by institute, and total for each week and for an average of both weeks. A scoring code range is given at the bottom of the table. Texas participants had a higher mean score in each column - 4.02, 4.05, and 4.035, respectively. They also made only a slight increase in rating presentations - 4.02 to 4.05 from the first to second weeks. The ratings of both institute participants was much closer - 3.98 and 4.05 - for the second week.

TABLE 13

EVALUATION OF PRESENTATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>First Week</th>
<th>Second Week</th>
<th>First and Second Weeks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>3.98</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>4.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>3.66</td>
<td>4.015</td>
<td>3.837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scoring Code Range: 1 = Poor 5 = Excellent
Participant Self-Appraisal

Table 14 shows percent gain between pre-test and post-test scores by participants. These percent gains are further separated by the participants' present position classifications. Considerable gain is shown in each category except Michigan "Department Head" (0.35%) and "Other" (-36.46%). There were no participants in the Michigan institute classified as "Local Supervisor" which resulted in the 0.0% gain. It appears as if "Teachers" (29.61%) and "Local Directors" (25.78%) as a group of participants made the greatest gains. Participants classified as other were from research coordinating units, full-time research positions and other categories outside of technical education. The negative gain may be attributed to the fact that participants over rated their understanding on the pre-test (Participants' Self-Appraisal), but were more realistic in their personal assessment on the post-test.

### TABLE 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Department Head</th>
<th>Teacher Educator</th>
<th>Local Director</th>
<th>Local Supervisor</th>
<th>State Supervisor</th>
<th>Administrator</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>19.32%</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>12.31%</td>
<td>21.91%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
<td>27.98%</td>
<td>-36.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>35.79</td>
<td>26.81</td>
<td>28.64</td>
<td>27.22</td>
<td>36.75</td>
<td>25.40</td>
<td>20.24</td>
<td>31.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>29.61</td>
<td>19.76</td>
<td>20.47</td>
<td>25.78</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>17.43</td>
<td>25.17</td>
<td>-28.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 15 shows percent gain between pre-test and post-test, separated by participants' highest degree earned. All gains are clear except for Michigan "Education Specialist." This is because there were no participants classified as such. The degree group with the highest average gain (25.07%) were the "Masters." The Texas institute participants made consistent gains (27.10, 28.66, 21.87, and 19.10%) and were at the same time higher in each category than the Michigan participants.

### TABLE 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Ph.D. or Ed.D.</th>
<th>Masters</th>
<th>BA or BS</th>
<th>Education Specialist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Participants</td>
<td>12.66%</td>
<td>17.76%</td>
<td>10.67%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Participants</td>
<td>27.10</td>
<td>28.66</td>
<td>21.87</td>
<td>19.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Participants</td>
<td>19.40</td>
<td>25.07</td>
<td>17.56</td>
<td>9.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POST-INSTITUTE EVALUATION

The directors met with the project coordinator after the institutes to evaluate outcomes of the program and to identify program innovations and curriculum development projects which might have grown out of institute participation. Individual institute summaries were prepared and combined into one composite final project report.

Tentative plans were made for a Center sponsored follow-up and evaluation effort to be conducted at some future date. This future follow-up study would attempt to assess:

1. The effectiveness of the institutes in stimulating technical education interests and activities.

2. The effectiveness of the institute in accelerating the development of leadership via the "ripple effect" where the trainees go out from the training program and carry out additional programs in the states.

3. The effectiveness of The Center for Vocational and Technical Education in its role as consortium coordinator.

A future follow-up study might include the following:

1. A survey of the trainees assessing:
   a. Their involvement in leadership training activities stimulated by the institute,
   b. The extent of their involvement in research and development activities, and
   c. The extent of other leadership development activity completed or underway including presentations, articles written, special reports, materials developed, etc.

2. A follow-up of the technical education divisions at the host institutions to assess the number and extent of new offerings, materials, development, training programs, research, etc., stimulated by the institutes.
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The conclusions which have been developed are presented in following statements:

1. The geographical mix of participants promoted valuable exchanges of information about technical education.

2. Selection of participants provided cross-sectional variety of service areas, institutional classifications and professional position classifications.

3. Evaluation results indicated that participants were generally well pleased with the presentations and overall operation of the institutes.

4. There was some evidence that participants planned to implement positive program change as a result of having attended the institute.

5. The consortium approach, with The Center serving as the coordinating agency, was successful in planning, developing, implementing and evaluating the institutes according to the findings of the project evaluation and post-institute evaluation by institute directors.

Recommendations

Based on the experience of the two institutes conducted in 1968 and the project evaluation, (see Method Section) the following recommendations are offered regarding the nature and need for future training projects in technical education.

1. A study should be conducted on how to attract participants from new and developing institutions.

2. Institutions sponsoring 1968 institutes should be encouraged to sponsor institutes providing for continuation of leadership development training programs.

3. The consortium approach in training projects with national advisory services, centralized coordination for program planning, instructional materials development, recruitment and selection of participants and project evaluation should be continued.

4. Leadership and program development training in technical education, supported by federal funds and national advisory services should be continued.
APPENDIX I

Topical Outline - National Program Development
    Institutes in Technical Education

1. The Rationale and Need for Technical Education
   A. Labor market trends: state, regional and national
   B. Population growth trends
   C. Rate of change in technology
      1. Changes in occupations and employment needs
      2. Changes in resources of techniques
   D. Changing emphasis in occupational education
      1. Economic needs of individuals
      2. Programs to meet needs of various groups
      3. Criteria for student selection
      4. Sources of students

2. Administrative Structures for Technical Education Institutions
   A. Public institutional structures
   B. Private institutional structures
   C. Administrative tasks and functions within the structure
      1. Program planning and curriculum development
      2. Budget considerations
      3. Inter-departmental communications
      4. Long-range program planning
      5. Accreditation considerations
      6. Inter and intra-institutional liaison and coordination
      7. Extra curricular activities and related facility considerations.
3. Staffing Technical Education Programs
   A. Qualifications and characteristics of an effective staff
   B. Instructional staff
      1. Qualifications
      2. Recruitment and sources
      3. Selection
   C. In-service staff development programs
   D. Long-range staff development
      1. Full-time staff
      2. Part-time staff
   E. Coordination and planning with technical teacher education staffs and institutions

4. Facilities and Equipment for Technical Education Programming
   A. Site considerations
   B. Buildings and structures
      1. Types of construction
      2. Operation and maintenance considerations
   C. Laboratory and equipment planning
   D. Learning center - library considerations
   E. Student and staff support facilities

5. National, State and Local Resources for Program Support
   A. Communication for public understanding and support
      1. Advisory committees
      2. Professional organizations
3. Industry and labor support
4. Legislative and political support
5. Public and private agencies concerned with occupational training

B. Current legislative considerations with implications for occupational education
APPENDIX II

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

List of Instructional Materials

Printed Materials

1. Center for Vocational and Technical Education. *Compilation of Technical Education Materials*. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1966. (Out of print)

2. **Compilation of Technical Education Materials, Supplement I*. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1967.

3. **Compilation of Technical Education Materials, Supplement II*. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1967.


** Author same as for preceding citation.


20. The Youth We Haven't Served. GPO, 1966.

Audio-Visual Aids


APPENDIX III

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

Application

1. Name of Applicant: Mr. Mrs.

2. Age: __________ Miss ____(Last) ________ (First) ________ (Middle)

3. Home Address:
   Street __________________ City __________________
   State ________________ Zip Code ________ Telephone ________

4. Name of Institution or Agency Where You are Presently Employed:
   _____________________________________________________________

5. Institution Classification: (Check)
   ( ) University or College (4 year)
   ( ) Community or Junior College (2 year)
   ( ) Technical Institute
   ( ) Area Vocational-Technical School
   ( ) Technical High School
   ( ) High School - Comprehensive
   ( ) Other (State Department of Education, etc.) Please specify:
     _____________________________________________________________

6. Business Address:
   Street __________________ City __________________
   State ________________ Zip Code ________ Telephone ________

7. Present Position Title: _________________________________

8. Present Position Classification:
   ( ) State Administration ( ) Department Head
   ( ) Local Administration ( ) Instruction
   ( ) State Supervision ( ) Curriculum
   ( ) Area Vocational-Technical School ( ) Research
   ( ) Technical High School ( ) Other
   ( ) High School - Comprehensive
   ( ) Teacher Education
9. Present Position Duties: ______________________________________________________

10. Professional Education Employment Record. List experience in the field of education. (List most recent experience first and give the last four positions only).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Non-educational Employment Record. List experience in business, industry, government, Military Service, etc. (List most recent experience first).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>No. of Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Formal Education. Include Ph.D., Masters, Bachelors, and Associate degrees. (List most recent degree first).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Year Received</th>
<th>Major Field</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42
13. For which institute are you applying?

( ) University of Michigan
( ) James Connally Technical Institute, Texas A and M University

14. If selected, are you willing to attend the institute at either location?

( ) Yes  ( ) No - If no, please explain: ____________________________

15. List below the name(s) and address(es) of the person(s) whom you have asked to send recommendation sheets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local chief administrative officer when applicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(State official)

16. Date ____________________________

Applicant's Signature ____________________________

Send application to: Admissions Committee
National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education
The Center for Vocational and Technical Education
The Ohio State University
1900 Kenny Road
Columbus, Ohio 43210
APPENDIX IV

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

Participant's Self-Appraisal
(Pre-Test and Post-Test)

DIRECTIONS: Please appraise what you feel is your present knowledge of the technical education topics listed below. Circle the number which indicates your degree of present knowledge.

Rationale and Need for Technical Education

1. Present and future demand for technicians
   - Very Little Knowledge
   - Little Knowledge
   - Some Knowledge
   - Much Knowledge
   - Very Highly Knowledgeable

2. Technician placement patterns
   - Very Little Knowledge
   - Little Knowledge
   - Some Knowledge
   - Much Knowledge
   - Very Highly Knowledgeable

3. New and emerging areas of technician employment
   - Very Little Knowledge
   - Little Knowledge
   - Some Knowledge
   - Much Knowledge
   - Very Highly Knowledgeable

4. Size of current technical school enrollments
   - Very Little Knowledge
   - Little Knowledge
   - Some Knowledge
   - Much Knowledge
   - Very Highly Knowledgeable

5. Economic and social needs for technician education
   - Very Little Knowledge
   - Little Knowledge
   - Some Knowledge
   - Much Knowledge
   - Very Highly Knowledgeable

Participant Number

44
Role of Technicians

6. Various levels of technical training
   1 2 3 4 5

7. Fields of the "Work world" in which technicians are employed
   1 2 3 4 5

8. The place of the technician in the occupational spectrum
   1 2 3 4 5

9. Difference between the "professional" and the technician
   1 2 3 4 5

10. The difference between the technician and the skilled employee
    1 2 3 4 5

Administrative Structure of Technical Education

Institutions

11. The development and operation of statewide plans for technical education
    1 2 3 4 5

12. The relations of individual institutions to state master plans
    1 2 3 4 5

13. The federal, state, and local relationships for technical education
    1 2 3 4 5

14. Different organizational structures of local programs of technical education
    1 2 3 4 5

15. Accreditation procedures for technical education
    1 2 3 4 5
### Description of the Technical Education Student

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Some Knowledge</th>
<th>Much Knowledge</th>
<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Program variations necessary with different student age levels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Selection criteria for technical education students</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Sources of students for technical education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Means of determining the number of potential</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Desirable recruiting practices</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Program Patterns and Curriculum Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Some Knowledge</th>
<th>Much Knowledge</th>
<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Interrelationships of laboratory and shop courses with science and mathematics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>The use of advisory committees in planning technical programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>The cluster approach in curriculum development</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Curricula for the various offerings in technical education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Steps in curriculum development through occupational analysis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>
### Facilities and Equipment for Technical Education

**Programs**

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Some Knowledge</th>
<th>Much Knowledge</th>
<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26. Educational specifications</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Building sites for technical education programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Equipment requirements for various technical education programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Modern media used in instructional programs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Role of school staff in planning facilities and equipment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Financing Technical Education Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Some Knowledge</th>
<th>Much Knowledge</th>
<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. Capital outlay for site, buildings, and equipment</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Cost per student per year</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Financing patterns</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Annual operating costs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Personnel costs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

### Staffing Technical Education Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Little Knowledge</th>
<th>Some Knowledge</th>
<th>Much Knowledge</th>
<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. Necessary qualifications of instructional staff</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Necessary qualifications of supervisory personnel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very Little Knowledge</td>
<td>Little Knowledge</td>
<td>Some Knowledge</td>
<td>Much Knowledge</td>
<td>Very Highly Knowledgeable</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Various sources of personnel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Teacher recruitment procedures</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Teacher selection criteria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

**Technical Education Supervision and Teacher Education**

<table>
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<th>Much Knowledge</th>
<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Curriculum improvement</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Certification of technical education teachers and supervisors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Programs for developing teaching skills</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Programs for upgrading technical competence of instructors</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

**Programs for Groups with Special Needs**

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<th>Some Knowledge</th>
<th>Much Knowledge</th>
<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Special requirements for teachers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Characteristics of socio-economically handicapped</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Ancillary services and community resources available for programs for the disadvantaged</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>

**Research**

<table>
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<th>Very Highly Knowledgeable</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Current research activities in technical education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Administration of research activities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX V

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

Evaluation of Presentations

First Week

DIRECTIONS: Indicate on the five point scale below your opinion of the following aspects of the institute. Circling 1 indicates a rating of "poor," and circling 5 indicates a rating of "excellent."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Quality of presentations</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Content of presentations</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New concepts gained</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quality of instructional materials</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Discussion opportunities</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Variety of topics covered</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

49
## APPENDIX VI

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

### Evaluation of Presentations

#### Second Week

**DIRECTIONS:** Indicate on the five point scale below your opinion of the following aspects of the institute. Circling 1 indicates a rating of "poor," and circling 5 indicates a rating of "excellent."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Quality of presentations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Content of presentations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New concepts gained</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Quality of instructional materials</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Discussion opportunities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Variety of topics covered</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
APPENDIX VII

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

Participant's Professional Objectives

My present position is that of (check one):

____ Teacher
____ Department Head or Chairman
____ Teacher Educator
____ Researcher
____ Local Director
____ Local Supervisor
____ State Supervisory Position
____ Administrator in Post-High School Position
____ Other (please indicate) _____________________________

DIRECTIONS: Please indicate your immediate and long-range professional objectives below by circling the responses only where they are applicable.

Professional Objectives:

1. To continue to do my best in my present position

2. To become an outstanding teacher
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Immediate Objectives</th>
<th>Long-Range Objectives</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>To work on an advanced degree</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>To finish my present assignment and move to a more challenging position</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>To improve technical education programs in my present position</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>To plan and develop new technical education programs</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>To move to a larger and more responsible position</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>To become a department head or chairman</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>To develop technical education cooperative programs with industry</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>To become a local supervisor</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>To become an administrator in a technical division of a technical institute or community college</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>To become a state supervisor</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>To become a teacher educator at a college or university</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>To work in a research position</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>To develop in-service training programs for state or local staff</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>To move into a top-level state administrative position</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>To develop new or improved technical education facilities</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. To work actively toward legislative change in my state that will allow better technical education

19. To become the top administrator in a technical institute or a collegiate institution

20. To help develop and advance technical education in foreign countries

21. Other (please describe):

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________
APPENDIX VIII

National Program Development Institutes in Technical Education

Recorder-Evaluator Instructions

Duties of the Recorder

1. Keep a record of participant attendance.

2. Collect two copies of any teaching aids (papers, charts, booklets, etc.) distributed to participants. One copy of the collected materials should be sent to The Center, and one copy should be retained as institute copy.

3. Keep a record of items that come up in discussion which should be treated at some time during the institute. Discuss these items with the institute director.

4. Arrange to have pictures made of participants and staff at the institute.

5. It is the responsibility of the recorder-evaluator to submit a summary of each presentation as prepared or approved by the presenter. In addition, the recorder-evaluator should include a copy of the complete presentation when one is available. The following information should be included in the summary:

   a. Title of presentation.
   b. Presenter's full name, title, and address.
   c. Date of presentation.

   If any important work or document is cited in the original paper, it is necessary to indicate in the summary of the presentation, the complete title of document, source, and author.

6. Prepare the final report for the institute according to the established format and send it to The Center in duplicate by September 1, 1968.
Duties of the Evaluator

1. Distribute and collect all evaluation instruments.

2. Give the participants instructions on how to complete each evaluation instrument.

3. Tabulate results of the participants' Evaluations of Presentations (Form 03-white copy) for use by institute director.

Schedule and Procedures for the Evaluator

1. Obtain a roster of participants and assign a code number for each participant. Prepare a 3 x 5 card with the participant's name on one side and his personal code number on the reverse side. The following code numbers are assigned to the various institutes:

   - University of Michigan 100
   - Texas A & M - James Connally Technical Institute 200

   A roster of participants with the proper code numbers must accompany the materials sent to The Center.

2. Introduction. During the first morning of the institute, the institute director should introduce the idea of evaluation, comment on the need for it, and clarify its purpose.

3. Give each participant the card with his name and personal code number. Request that he keep the card and record his number on each evaluation form completed during the institute.

4. Pre-Test (Participant's Self-Appraisal). Form 01-G should be administered and collected Monday morning of the first week. This procedure should be followed:

   a. Distribute instruments and IBM answer cards.

   b. Request each participant to write his code number in the space for "student number" on the front of the IBM answer card. The number "1" should be written in the space for "sequence number."
c. Read the directions to participants and clarify any questions. Participants will not write on the Self-Appraisal form. Their answers should be placed on the IBM answer cards.

d. Administer test.

e. Collect the completed cards and test forms. Check that each card has a participant code number and that there are no omissions or duplications of numbers recorded in the code range assigned.

5. Participant's Present Program Activities. Form 02 should also be administered and collected Monday morning of the first week. This procedure should be followed:

a. Distribute the instruments and IBM answer cards.

b. Request each participant to write his code number in the space for "student number" on the front of the IBM answer card. The number "1" should also be written in the space for "sequence number."

c. Read the directions to participants and clarify any questions. Participants will not write on the Present Program Activities form. Answers should be placed on IBM answer cards.

d. Administer Form 02.

e. Collect the completed cards and test forms. Check each card for code number and for omissions and duplications.

6. Evaluation of Presentations. Administer and collect Evaluation of Presentations (Form 03) on Friday of the first week and Thursday of the second week. This procedure should be followed:

a. Distribute instruments to participants and institute staff. (White copy for participants, yellow copy for staff).

b. Request that participants put their code numbers in the upper right hand corner of the page and indicate first or second week in the upper left hand corner.
c. Read the directions to participants, suggest that participants make comments in the space provided and clarify any questions about the form.

d. Administer Form 03.

e. Collect completed instruments. Check to see that each has a code number and that the week is identified.

7. **Participant's Planned Program Activities.** Administer and collect Participant's Planned Program Activities (Form 04) on Thursday of the last week. This is the procedure to follow:

a. Distribute the instruments and IBM cards.

b. Ask participants to write code number in the space for "student number" on the front of the IBM answer card. The number "2" should be written in the space for "sequence number."

c. Read the directions to the participants and clarify any questions. Participants will not write on the form. The answers should be placed on the IBM answer cards.

d. Administer Form 04.

e. Collect the completed cards and test forms. Check for code numbers, omissions, and duplications.

8. **Participant's Professional Objectives.** Administer and collect Participant's Professional Objectives (Form 05) on Thursday of the last week. The procedure to be followed is:

a. Distribute the instruments.

b. Ask the participants to put their code number in the upper right hand corner. Also ask them to indicate their present position title in the space provided.

c. Read the directions to the participants and clarify any questions.

d. Administer Form 05.
e. Collect completed instruments and check for code numbers.

9. Post-Test (Participant's Self-Appraisal). Form OL-G should be administered and collected on Thursday of the last week. Use the following procedure:

a. Distribute instruments and IBM answer cards.

b. Request each participant to write his code number on the space for "student number" on the front of the IBM answer card. The number "2" should be written in the space for "sequence number."

c. Read the directions to participants and clarify any questions. Participants should not write on the Self-Appraisal form. Their answers should be placed on the IBM answer cards.

d. Administer test.

e. Collect the completed cards and test forms. Check that each card has a participant code number and that there are no omissions or duplications of numbers recorded in the code range assigned.

10. All evaluation instruments and cards should be sent to The Center at the close of the institutes. The IBM cards should be assembled in individual packets according to the instrument to which they apply. The individual packets should then be labeled as "Pre-Test," "Post-Test," "Participant's Present Program Activities," and "Participant's Planned Program Activities." The evaluation instruments should be packaged sequentially (Participant number) by each instrument.
APPENDIX IX

National Program Development Institute in Technical Education
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
June 10-21, 1968

List of Participants

Dr. James J. Albracht
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College of Education
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas

Dr. Loren J. Aldrich, Dean
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Yuma, Arizona 85364

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Columbia, South Carolina 29205

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Mr. Justice M. Cheney, Assoc. Prof.
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MDTA Program Development  
State Department of Education  
Trenton, New Jersey

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APPENDIX X

National Program Development Institute in Technical Education
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
June 10-21, 1968

Speakers and Consultants

Mr. Axford Beagle, Chairman  
Pretechnical Program  
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Binghamton, New York 13902

Dr. Walter Brooking, Technical Education Specialist  
Division of Voc-Tech Education  
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Mr. Paul W. Davis, Director  
Community Service Occupations  
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James Connally Technical Inst.  
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Waco, Texas 76705

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Department of Public Instruction  
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Dr. Michael Radock, Vice President  
University Relations  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

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Educational Relations Operation  
General Electric Corporation  
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Mr. Harold J. Schantz, State Supr.  
State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education  
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

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Leadership Development Program for Vocational & Technical Education  
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Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
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Department Chairman  
Dept. of Vocational Education  
and Practical Arts  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan  48104

Dr. Paul Hunt, Dean  
Occupational Studies  
Washtenaw Community College  
Ann Arbor, Michigan  48107

Professor George Whitney  
Chairman  
Engineering Technology Division  
State Univ. of New York  
Agricultural and Technical College  
Alfred, New York  14802
APPENDIX XI

National Program Development Institute in Technical Education
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
June 10-21, 1968

Agenda

All meetings are to be held in Room G103, South Quadrangle, unless otherwise specified.

Sunday, June 9

Registration (South Quadrangle Lobby) 3:00-7:00

Monday, June 10

Coffee and Introductions 8:30-9:30
Welcome to The University of Michigan M. Radock 9:30-9:45
Institute Overview J. Arnold 9:45-11:15
Evaluation Procedures Staff 11:15-12:00
Lunch 12:00

Rationale for Technical Education

Technological Changes and Manpower Needs D. Fellows 1:30-3:00
Functions of the Technician in Industry W. Rhodes 3:30-4:30

Tuesday, June 11

Institute Procedures and Assignments Staff 8:30-9:00
Administrative Structures for Technical Education R. Wenrich 9:00-10:45
G. McNelly
Panel of Project Staff and Consultants 11:15-12:00

Luncheon and Speaker (Dining Room 4, S. Quad.) 12:00

64
Technical Level Occupations in the Cement and Allied Industries  R. Chase  12:00

Participant Groups Review and Prepare for Reaction Panel  1:30-3:00

Panel  Participants  3:30-4:30

Wednesday, June 12

Program Planning  P. Hunt  8:30-11:15

Panel of Project Staff and Consultants  11:15-12:00

Lunch  12:00

Participant Groups Review and Prepare for Reaction Panel  1:30-3:00

Panel  3:30-4:30

Special Programs and Preparation  7:00-8:30

Thursday, June 13

Staff Qualifications and Development  J. Arnold  8:30-11:15

Panel of Project Staff and Consultants  11:15-12:00

Lunch  12:00

Participant Groups Review and Prepare for Reaction Panel  1:30-3:00

Panel  3:00-4:30

Evaluation (for first week)  3:30-4:30

Field Trip:
   Monroe Community College
   Monroe, Michigan  6:30-9:00

Friday, June 14

Field Trip and Luncheon:
   Ford Motor Company (Rouge Plant) and
   Henry Ford Museum - Dearborn, Michigan  8:30-4:30
Monday, June 17

Accreditation Organizations and Considerations
N. Harris 8:30-11:15
Panel of Project Staff and Consultants 11:15-12:00
Lunch 12:00
Participant Groups Review and Prepare for Reaction Panel 1:30-3:00
Panel 3:30-4:30
Field Trip:
Department of Industrial Education
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, Michigan 7:00-8:30

Tuesday, June 18

Student Recruitment and Pretechnical Programs
Student Recruitment and Prerequisites G. Whitney 8:30-11:15
A Pretechnical Program in Operation A. Beagle
Panel of Project Staff and Consultants 11:15-12:00
Lunch 12:00
Participant Groups Review and Prepare for Reaction Panel 1:30-3:00
Panel 3:30-4:30
Community Service and Technical Education H. Ellis
P. Davis 7:00-9:00

Wednesday, June 19

National, State and Local Sources for Support R. Dugger 8:30-11:15
Panel of Project Staff and Consultants 11:15-12:00
Lunch 12:00

66
Participant Groups Review and Prepare for Reaction Panel 1:30-3:00
Panel 3:30-4:30

Thursday, June 20
Facilities and Equipment Planning H. Schantz 8:30-11:15
Panel of Project Staff and Consultants 11:15-12:00
Lunch 12:00
Participant Groups Review and Prepare for Reaction Panel 1:30-3:00
Panel 3:30-4:30
Banquet (dining room 4, S. Quad.)
Management by Objectives G. O'diorne 6:00-8:00

Friday, June 21
Group Reports and Summaries 8:30-10:00
Staff and Consultant Reviews
Evaluation 10:30-12:00
Dismissal 12:00
APPENDIX XII

National Program Development Institute in Technical Education
James Connally Technical Institute
Texas A and M University, Waco
August 5-16, 1968

List of Participants

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Mr. James E. Newton, Head
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Mr. John D. Norris, Head
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National Program Development Institute in Technical Education
James Connally Technical Institute
Texas A and M University, Waco
August 5-16, 1968

Institute Staff

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Dr. Roy Dugger, Vice President of Texas A & M University
Chairman of the James Connally Technical Institute
Waco, Texas

Co-Director
Dr. Charles R. Cozzens, Head
Department of Drafting and Design Technology
James Connally Technical Institute
Waco, Texas

Reporter-Evaluator
Mr. Bobby Dennison, Assistant Professor
Department of Industrial Education
East Central State College
Ada, Oklahoma

Secretary
Mrs. Pat Moody
813 Dickens Drive
Waco, Texas
APPENDIX XIII

National Program Development Institute in Technical Education
James Connally Technical Institute,
Texas A and M University, Waco
August 5-16, 1968

Speakers and Consultants

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Washington, D. C.

Dr. Joe Arnold, Specialist
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Dr. Cleveland Dennard, President
Washington Technical Institute
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Mr. Jerry Dobrovolny
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Mr. Preston Hays
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Central Texas Economic Development District
Waco, Texas

Mr. Jim Miller, Director
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Mr. Harry Provence, Member
State Coordinating Board for the
Texas College and Univ. System
Waco, Texas

Mr. Morris S. Webb, Dean
James Connally Technical Institute
Waco, Texas
APPENDIX XIV

National Program Development Institute in Technical Education
James Connally Technical Institute
Texas A and M University, Waco
August 5-16, 1968

Agenda

**Monday, August 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:30</td>
<td>Coffee and Introductions</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30-9:45</td>
<td>Welcoming Address</td>
<td>M. S. Webb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45-11:15</td>
<td>Orientation and Objectives of the Institute</td>
<td>C. R. Cozzens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:00</td>
<td>Reporting and Evaluation Procedures</td>
<td>Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-1:30</td>
<td>Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30-4:45</td>
<td>Presentation: Role, Scope, and Function of Technical Education Beyond High School</td>
<td>H. Provence</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:45-5:00</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>D. Bigham</td>
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**Tuesday, August 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30-9:00</td>
<td>Orientation to Institute Procedures</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>9:00-12:00</td>
<td>Presentation: Administrative Structures for Technical Education</td>
<td>J. Dobrovolny</td>
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<td>12:00-1:30</td>
<td>Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall)</td>
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<td>1:30-3:00</td>
<td>Participant Groups' Review Period</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>3:30-4:30</td>
<td>Panel Reaction</td>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>4:30-5:00</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
<td>W. Biggam</td>
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<td>6:00-8:30</td>
<td>Barbecue</td>
<td>Club House</td>
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Wednesday, August 7

Film: Technical Education Program Planning Challenge Accepted  
Tour: General Dynamics Facility and James Connally Technical Institute  
Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall)  
Presentation: Program Planning  
Discussion with Participants  
Evaluation

Thursday, August 8

Presentation: Staff Qualifications and Programs for Effective Staff Development  
Discussion with Participants  
Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall)  
Participant Groups’ Review Period  
Panel Reaction  
Evaluation

Friday, August 9

Field Trip to Aerospace Medical Technology Center at San Antonio, Texas  
Evaluation

To be Announced
Monday, August 12

Presentation: Accreditation Organization and Considerations  
N. Harris  
8:30-11:15

Discussion with Participants  
N. Harris and Staff  
11:15-12:00

Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall)  
12:00-1:30

Presentation: Technological Changes and New and Emerging Manpower Needs  
P. Hamburger  
1:30-3:00

Discussion with Participants  
N. Harris and Staff  
3:30-4:30

Evaluation  
Staff  
4:30-5:00

Tuesday, August 13

Presentation: Student Recruitment and Technical Development Programs  
M. S. Webb  
8:30-11:15

Discussion with Participants  
M. S. Webb and Staff  
11:15-12:00

Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall)  
12:00-1:30

Presentation: Curriculum Development in Industrial Arts and Vocational-Technical Education  
E. Glazener  
1:30-3:00

Participant Group's Review Period  
Staff  
3:30-4:30

Evaluation  
Staff  
4:30-5:00

Presentation: Model City Program in Relationship to Occupational Training  
J. Miller  
7:00-8:30

Wednesday, August 14

Presentation: National, State, and Local Sources for Program Support  
M. Allen  
8:30-11:15

Discussion with Participants  
M. Allen  
11:15-12:00

Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall)  
12:00-1:30

Participant Group's Review Period  
Staff  
1:30-3:00
Panel Reaction M. Allen and Staff 3:30-4:30
Evaluation Staff 4:30-5:00
Presentation: Economic Development Administration Role in Technical Education P. Hays 7:00-8:30

Thursday, August 15

Presentation: Facilities and Equipment Planning C. Dennard 8:30-11:15
Discussion with Participants C. Dennard and Staff 11:15-12:00
Lunch (JCTI Dining Hall) 12:00-1:30
Participant Groups’ Review Period Staff 1:30-3:00
Panel Reaction C. Dennard and Staff 3:30-4:30
Evaluation Staff 4:30-5:00
Banquet (JCTI Dining Hall) 7:30-9:00

Friday, August 16

Staff and Consultant Reviews and Summaries Staff 8:30-9:30
Submission of Written Reports by Groups Staff 10:00-10:30
Evaluation Staff 11:00-12:00
Adjournment 12:00
APPENDIX XV

National Program Development Institutes
in Technical Education

AVA Meeting
Dallas, Texas

Sheraton Hotel
December 12, 1968

Agenda

Review of financial arrangements with sponsoring institutes

Institute Directors reports on individual institutes

Review of institute program and instructional materials

Review of institute evaluation procedures

Participant recruitment and selection

Exploration of data analysis

New instructional materials to be developed by The Center 1968 Institute Participants

Conference Summary

Dr. A. J. Miller
Dr. R. Dugger
Dr. J. Arnold
Mr. Ivan E. Valentine
Mr. Ivan E. Valentine
Staff
Mr. Ivan E. Valentine
Mr. Ivan E. Valentine