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## ABSIRACT

To investigate and resolve some of ihe problems associated with develoying a permanent state-wide occupational information service system for planning and programing rocational education, a small scale data bank was developed for six selected countries in Alabama. Inputs were collected from 38 high schools offering vocational education, two post-secondary vocational institutes, three county emfluyment offices, one chamber of commerce, four institutions oftering non-public supported programs, and some wanpover training programs. The occupation-industry material approach was used to estimate enfloyment levels, and a cross tabulation computer program vas used to project employment. The intormation output components were: (1) demographic, (2) manpover demand, (3) manpoyer supply, and (4) resources inventories. Charts and exhibits illustrate the kinds of information avilable and its output organization from the sygter. (Author)

FINAL REPORT<br>Project No．9－D－026<br>Contract No．OEG－4－9－100026－0040－057

# A PILOT INVESTIGATION FOR DEVELOPING and operating a state occupational INFORMATION SERVICE SYSTEM FOR VOCATIUNAL－TECHNICAL EDUCATION 

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December， 1970

U．S．DEPARTMENT OF
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FINAL REPORT
Project No. 9-D-026
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# A PILOT INVESTIGATION FOR DEVELOPING AND OPERATING A STATE OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE SYSTEM FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION 

December, 1970

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## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

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Figure 1 - Data Bank Counties

The purpose of this study was to investigate and resolve some of the problems associated with developing occupational information service systems for planning and programming vocational education on a school district, county and multi-county basis. The volume and nature of the data to be handled were the major factors under study.

The study involved state and local agencies of six counties in Alabama. All activities were directed toward the development of instruments, procedures, and techniques for identifying, collecting, storing, retrieving, organizing and disseminating information.

The information output components for the snall-scale system were demographic, manpower demand, manpower supply, and resources inventories.

## INTRODUCTJON

One generally accep sed goal of public education is that appropriate vocational education programs should be made accessible to fersons of all ages in all communities. These programs must be realistic in light of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment and suited to the needs, interests, and abilities of potential enrollees.

The development of high quality programs will be dependent upon current local and state data relative to enrollment in occupational training programs; manpower demand; inventories of human and physical training resources; employment; demographic characteristics of the labor force; and the growth; stability; or decline of particular industries.

The development of a state plan and local program plans are requirements under the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 . Section 123 of the Act dealing with state plans makes it clear that states will be expected to develop a state-local planning procedure that will provide the training needs of all people as well as meet the needs of the labor market. If the legislative mandate is to be carried out states must assist local educational agencies by providing planning data.

There is little evidence of research and development activities being conducted in the development of information systems for planning and programming vocational education. The absence of such activities is probably due, first, to the necessity of establishing a system through the cooperative efforts of a number of public and private agencies, and second, the nature of information systems.

The basic concepts of information collection, storage, retrieval, and dissemination can be understood only if sone aspects of the general nature of information systems are first investigated. This has not been accomplished successfully by vocational educators even in settings where they have or could obtain complete cooperation of the various public agencies. Nany of these agencies have in their information systen, data which would be of value in planning, programing, managing and evaluating vocational education programs.

To provide high quality vocational education pregrams, a vast amount of information is required about the student population and employment opportunities within the labor market. Kot ${ }^{l}$ states that. . .
manpower demand and supply, including projections and their validity, is of great importance to vocational education the factors that nost critically affect occupational oducation include
the interests of and the choice exercised by students; the manpower demands of the nation in both the public and private sector; the existing supply of manpower and its characteristics including adaptability.

Divisions of vocational education in state departments of education and other state agencies collect occupational information cf many types, but the lack of coordination has resulted in much overlap, duplication, and repetition of effort by persons supplying information. In most instances the type of information supplied is not adequate. Kotz states. . .
> there is now agreoment between the Department of Labor and Education at the national and state levela to the effect that the former will provide essential job requirements data to the latter. At the state and local level, there is a wooful shortage of the kind of data necessary.

The situation may be that the data presently available from such sources are not being collected nor properly utiljzed. Goodwin ${ }^{2}$ in a statement indicates that. . .
the absence of up-to-date data on current job opportunities, the roster of unfilled job openings listed with the local employment offices represent the best available information on occupations for which workers are being sought within a state or local area.

There seems to be a lack of coordination between vocational education and other agencies in providing enrollment data in vocational training programs. There is also a lack of coordination betreen these apencies in detemining the availability of trained manpover and the labor tuarket demand for manpower by job classification caterorics. Tlis lack of coordination was recognized by Medvin ${ }^{3}$ in lisis stintement that. . .
a gap which is inherent in studies to date, with such exceptions as the area skill survey and to some extent the BLS model, is the absence of labor supply figures.

And by Kotz in his statement that. . .

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no stulies are :lade of total supply comine, nut
of the pirelines--proprictary, relirirus schosls,
manpowor raveloprent and trainim, ati! ro-the-inh
tranming--nor is any rocponeibility aceqcued or
rocon:uod for such summation and woiv,%inil of
Lnc:l supaly as related to demand.
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. . . The growth, stability, or decline of particular industries has direct effect on the demand and supply for manpower. Among other labor market considerations, the educator must be concerned with trends in employment by occupational categories and by job family, skill requirements, the relationship between filled jobs and job vacancies as forecast for the state or metropolitan area, and the size of the existing work force to meet that demand.

The need for an on-going occupational information service system is clearly recognized by Lecht ${ }^{4}$ in his statement that. . .
manpower projections can be useful to government, to busiress establishments, or to groups such as this because they help to reduce uncertainty. They can indicate probable limits to change in manpower needs and can also show the probable consequences of pursuing alternative policies, including doing nothing. However, projections are not the same thing as predictions. We are many years away in the social sciences from being able to make successiul quantitative pradictions for a fiveor ten-year period.

A sub-comittee of the President's Committee on Manpower expressed a need for manpowe projection. ${ }^{5}$ The committce further staces:

- . Any projection is an attempt to outline the future - thus, uncertainty is inherent. Nevertheless, the working group believes that errors in projections are only in part due to the uncertainty of future developments; ill-chosen assumptions, haphazard techniques, untrained staff, poor data, and lack of communication among government agencies may be major sources of error. Too frequently manpower projections have been developed on an ad hoc basis using ad hoc methods. Among our most important findings is that few agencies have put sufficient stress on the quality of manpower projections. Many have only limited technical capabilities and are operating with inadequate standards. Even in the Bureau of Laboi Statistics, where the responsibility for national manpower projections is freely acknowledged, the staff is hampered by inadequate resources, limited research support, and almost unlimiled demand for ad hoc specific, as well as general-purpose, projections.

The need for reliable information for planning is a problem that exists in all social agencies. The commonality of planning problems and the need for related data by all social agencies could contribute to the development of a tutal data system.

Given the realities of the economic and social setting, the problem in vocational education is then how to improve and develop an information system which utilizes existing data and transforms it into a more usable form.

## The Problem

It is becoming increasingly apparent to professional personnel in vocational education that occupational information must be systematized so that a sequence of events can be applied which starts vich the statement of questions and ends with the receipt of information for making decisions. There are few, if any, information systems on a local or state level to which questions can be addressed that have high relevance fo. plamning and pregramming in vocational education.

Amazing progress has been made in the developrient of iligh speed electronic data processing equipment. Improved data processing techniques for data analysis are now available, but vocational educators have not been able to utilize the new technology because occupational information has not been collected and stored in a fom that can be retrieved.

There is little evidence of any effort on the part of state and local agencies to develop computerized information systems which can handle an input question statement and translate the statement into usable information language for plarners.

There exists an urgent need for a computerized information processing system on a state level which addresses itselif to providing information for planning and programing vocational education ou a school district, county and multi-county basis.

Purpose of the Study
The central purpose of this study was to investigate and resolve some of the problems associated with developing a permanent state-wide occupational information service system for planning and programming vocational education. More specific objectives were:

1. To develop instruments and procedures for collecting information relative to vocational-tecinical education students end programs from state-supported schools and private agencies.
2. To develop procedures for collecting social, economic, and - - upational data for computer processing from selected state-supported agencies, private aconcins, and selected businesses and industrics.
3. To develop dista-processing techniques for svatomatizing and integrating occuiational information.

## METHODOLOGY

## Scope

This study involved the development of a small scale data bank for six selected counties in Alabama (Figure 1). In order to resolve the problems associated with developing a state-wide information system, the small scale system was flexibly designed so that the lata input and informatior output could be expanded to include school districts within counties within vocational planning areas and stite-wide totals. Inputs into the small scale were collected from 38 high sthools offering vocational education within 10 school districts; two state supporied postsecondary vocational institutes; three county emoloyment field offices; one area chamber of commerce; four institutions providing non $\cdot p u b l i c$ supported occupational training programs; and maripower training programs under the Nanpower Training and Development Aut.

In addition to the local agencies, inputs were also included from the Alabama State Employment Service; Eureau of Business and Econonic Research, University of Alabama; Alabana lepartment of Agriculture and Industries; Alabama State Department of Education; Alabama Department of Public Health; Alabama Department of Pensions and Security; and Alabama Department of Industrial Relations.

## Data Collection

All activities were directed toward the development of instruments, procedures and techniques that could be replicated in a total state system.

The development of the smail-scale information system was conceptualized as an information flow process. The data input functions consisted of identifying, collecting, screening, coding, and sturing data from botil public and private agencics.

The volume and nature of data to be liandled and the services to be performed were the major factors under study. Considerable effort was devoted to the planning of a system to permit conversion of prosent hand-operations to computer operations. This was particularly trua fith the data gathering and tabulation functions associated with the ropoting procedures for state supported vocational education programs.

Standard twelve-row-efghty-column data processing was lised for assembling numerical data collected from state agencies, businnses and statistical publications. Data collected to supplement availnile secmdary employment data were collected from businesses by mail wrvers.


Exhibit A is an example of several instruments used in mail surveys.

Special thirty-row-eighty-column data processing cards were designed and a User's Manual (Exhibits B through E) was developed for collecting data from public and private vocational schools.

Special cards were also designed to collect follow-up information from public school vocational program graduates. The address card reflected in Exhibit $F$ was completed either by the student or instructor upun completion of the program and used to obtain computer printed mailing labels for malling a follow-up card (Exhibit G) to the student nine months later.

## Data Analysis

The occupation-industry matrix approach was used to estimate occupational employment levels. The inputs for the matrix develomment were: (1) industry employment levels involving industry subdivisions by SIC $^{6}$ for five previous years, and (2) occupational composition patterss classified by DOT six digit basis for the corresponding industry segments. Occupational pattern ratios as extracted from Department of Labor Publications were used as the basis for the occupation industry matrix. 8 The findings of mail surveys conducted in Alabama were used to compare the national occupation ratios with Alabama ratios for basic industry groups.

Given projected employment levels (Exhibit H) and occupation industry ratios, a cross tabulation computer progran was used to project employment by occupations.

Data analysis for manpower supply ans . i demographic data was accomplished through special written descriptave computer programs for data read onto magnetic tap ${ }^{\wedge}$ by a Model 1501 Republic Electronic systems optical card scanner.

The central purpose of this study was to investigate and resolve some of the problems associated with developing an occupational information system. The volume and nature of data input and information output were the major factors under study. The information output components for the system were: (1) demographic, (2) manpower demand, (3) manpower supply, and (4) resources inventovies.

## Demographic

Une of the primary purposes of vocational education is to serve non-college-bound students needing occupational skills. Therefore, the vocatiorial planner and nther decision makers need a description of the student population. Exhibits I through L reflect the kinds of information available and its output organization from the systfm.

## Manpower Demand

Once the vocational planner has the enrollment projections and other demographic information he is then ready to relate this information to annual openings which is an indicator of the demand for manpower with various types of education and training. Exhibit M reflects the kinds of information available and its output organization from the system. The number of annual openings does not reflect the movement of workers from one occupation to another, but the openings created by normal growth and replacement needs due to death or retirement.

Manpower Supply
In order to get occupational program objectives sensitive to the labor market and the educational needs and interests of the population, the vocational planner must have an estimate of the number of graduates or terminees per year, and also an estimate of previous graduates actually accepting fobs in occupations related to their training. Exhlbits $N$ and $O$ refleet the kinds of information avallable and its output organization from the system.

## Resources Inventories

Decisions to adfust vocational prograps depend not only on what is happening in the labor market and needs of students, but also is dependent upon the availability of vocational personnel and vocational instructional facilities. Exhibits $P$ through $T$ reflect the infor:ation available and its output oxfsization from the systen.

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Include in the answers below only those persons employed at this location.

1. What is the county number on the automobile tag for the county in which this business is located? $\qquad$
2. Which of the following categories most appropriately describes the function of this business? (check only one)
A. Retail
B. Wholesale Trade
C. Service
3. Which of the following categories most appropriately describes the activity of this business? (check only one)

Advertising Services
Apparel and Acressories
Food Distribution
Food Services
Hotel and Lodging
Recreation and Tourism
Home Furnishings
Hardware, Building Materials, Farm \& Garden Supplies \& Equipment Floristry
General Merchandising
Automotive
Petroleum
Finance \& Credit
Insurance
Real Estate
Transportation, Utilities
Personal Services
Retail Trade, Other
Wholesale Trade, 0 ther
Services, Other
None of the above
4. Record the largest number of employees working for you at any one time during the years indicated.

|  | 1957 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Number full-tirae | - | - | - | - |
| Number fart-time | - | - | - | - |

5. Give the number of omployees you inired during the last twelve montins.

Number full-time Number part-time $\qquad$
6. Give the number of employees needed to fill present vacancles.

Number full-time ......... Number part-time
7. Do you plan to reduce the number of employees now in this business?

Number full-time ........... Number part-time.
8. Estimat? the muber of employees you plan to add in this business in each of the following years. $1971 \quad 1973 \quad 1975$

9. Indicate the number of employees who left your employment during the past twalve authas for tho following reasons.

Nunber
a. Ier: to accept a similar job in another busintess.
b. fuetis number wio luft (include biose hove and others who left).
10. Do you zurrently huve employees enrolled in an arganized training program? (iot on-tho-job nur public school trainirg) If so, how many? inuber
11. Of the fotal maber of surker: presently enployed by inis business, how many are empoyd:


| AS--------------------------------AT THE LEVEL OF: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beginning Employees (One year or less of total experience) | Experienced Employees (Over one year of total experience) | Managerial \& Supervisory Employees |
| Baggers |  |  |  |
| Produce Clerks |  |  |  |
| Waiters and Waitresses |  |  |  |
| $\underline{10 s t e s s e s}$ |  |  |  |
| Food Service Counterworkers |  |  |  |
| Hotel Clerks |  |  |  |
| Stewards \& Stewardesses |  |  |  |
| Ticket Clerks, fransuortation |  |  |  |
| Layout \& Copy Workers |  |  |  |
| Buyers |  |  |  |
| All Other Employees |  |  |  |

## EXHIRIT B



## EXHIBIT C




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OCCUPATIONAL } \\
& \text { INFORMATION } \\
& \text { SERVICE } \\
& \text { SYSTEM }
\end{aligned}
$$

USER'S MANUAL

## INTRODUCTION

This publication is a product of a pilot investigation being conducted by the Occuptional Research Coordinating Unit at Auburn University in cooperation with the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, and under contract with the Burear of Research, U. S. Office of Education.

The Occupational Information Service System is intended to provide the State Director i,f Vocational Education and his Staff, the State Superintendent and the State Board of Education, and City and County Superintendents with valuable information for planning and programming vocational-technical education on a county, multi-county, and state basis. This investigation will also be of value to vocational education in other states for either the developmeat or refinement of similar information systems.

The primary objective is to investigate and resolve sone of the problems associated with develoning ard operating a permanent state occupational information system and providing information services for planning and progeamming vocational-technical education.

During the course of this investigation, a small-scale occupational information systein is being established by involving six selected Alabama counties (Autauga, Elmore, Lee, Macon, Montgomery and Russell). These data sources for the system consist of both public and private agencies and busin€eses operating in the six counties.

This manual provides information and instructicns for assisting local school personiel with the procedures involved in data reporting activities.

The master data card provides general program identification data. One completed master card ( ) will accompany each set of completed Program Enrollment Data Cards, Student Follow-Up Data Cards, and the Student Information Data Cards.

## Master Card Design

Optical scanner card column numbers are located on the extreme left side of the card. These numbers are for item identification. Do not mark in this column.

Key punch card column numbers are located to the immediate right side of each item. Do not mark in this column.

The numbers ranging from zero to nine are for optical scanner card reporting. Use a number two pencil to darken or blot the appropriate numbers.

The spaces provided on the extreme right side of the card are for recording the numbers reported.

EXAMPLE:
The yocational division code is reported (Vo-Ag 01) by darkening the apprcpriate number in the zero to nine column and by recording this number in the extreme right column.


Where:
$A:$ Optical scanner card column number
$B:$ Item
$C=$ Key punch card column number
$D=$ Code number reported for optical scanner reading
$E=$ Space for rerording the code reported.

Identifying Codes

## Card

Column
Item
Code Numbers
$\begin{array}{llll}1 & \text { Vocational } & 01 \text { - Vocational Agric. } 04 \text { - Distributive Ed. } \\ \text { Division } & 07 \text { - Heajth Occup. } & 03 \text { - Consumer Home Ec. } \\ & 14 \text { - Bus. \& Office Ed. } 99 \text { - Oncup. Home Ec. } \\ & 17 \text {-T\&I Education } & 16 \text { - Technical Ed. }\end{array}$

25

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cand } \\ & \text { Coluna } \end{aligned}$ | Item | Code Numbers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Occupational <br> Identification <br> OE Code <br> Number | Report the $O \mathbb{C}$ onde number for the occupatinn that you teach by recordin? the first four numbers to the right of the decinal. |  |  |
|  |  | Example: |  |  |
|  |  | Consumer llomemaking is recorded 0100. |  |  |
|  |  | Occupational Home Economics-Food Management, Production, and Service as 0203 |  |  |
|  |  | 01 Acriculture |  |  |
|  |  | Agriculture Productinn | 01.01 | 00 |
|  |  | Agriculture Surt lios | 01.02 | 00 |
|  |  | gricultural Mechanics | 01.03 | 00 |
|  |  | cultural Products | 01.04 | 00 |
|  |  | al Horticulture | 01.05 | 100 |
|  |  | Resources | 01.06 | 00 |
|  |  |  | $01.07$ | 00 |
|  |  |  | 01.99 | 00 |
|  |  |  | 04.01 | 01 |
|  |  |  | 4.01 | 02 |
|  |  |  | 1 | 03 |
|  |  |  |  | 4 |


| 3 | Instructional Program | 1 - Preparatory <br> 2 - Cooperative <br> 3 - Supplementary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | Program Classification | 0 - Junior Migh <br> 1 - Comprehensive nigh <br> 2 - Area Voc. lligh <br> 3 - Residential School <br> 4 - Adult Program <br> 5- Apprenticcship <br> 6 - State Voc-Tech. <br> 7 - Junior College | 5 - immatigular <br> 9 - Irivate Vocational School or business college <br> 10 •• Phab. Facility <br> 11 - SDMA-Contract <br> 12-013 |

26

Identifying Codes (Cont'd.)
Card
Column Item Code Numbers
5
School
Nutauga County
0010 - Autauga County High
0020 - Billingsley
0040 - Jones
0050 - Marbury
0060 - Pine Level
0070 - Prattville Jr. High
1010 - Autauga County Training

- New Salem
hland High

| Card | Card | Card |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Column | Columr | Column |

Name of Systen
6
8

School System County County Cluster

| 001 | 34 | 09 | Autauga County |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 002 | 05 | 14 | Baldwin County |

## VOCATIONAL-TECLANICAL PROGRAY ENRUIIMENC DATA CARI

One card must be completed in October and June to report ench Office of Educatiot. Code Number. If more than one code nurber is reported, use separate cards for each number.

Card

1 Student of Code Number
Report the first four digits to tile right of the decinal. Use four dists.

Example: 17.15 og 00 on ia recorded 1599.

2 Total Enrolltient
Report the total number of students wh)
are enyesed in the same cocupatisual area
of study as indicated by the of come in
iten numbre one lise tro digits.
Fxample: Tiree students are reprted by
darkening the ard in the
first row and the thre in the
secrand row.

## STUDENT OLLOW-LIP BY TEACHER, COORDINATOR, OR INSTRUCTOR

One card must be completed for reporting eacin Dffice of Education Code Number. If more than ore code number is reported, use separate cards for each number.

Card
Column Item
1 Student Occupational
oE Code Number

## Answer Code ant/or Instructions

Report the first four digits to the right of the decimal of the code number for the occupation for which the students received training. Use four digits.

Example: 01.01 $0300 \quad 00$ is recorded 0103.

1 number of boys who con.. rements during the nducted.

## STUDENT FOLLON-UP DATA CARD

Each student will complete a Student Follow-l'p lata Card prior to program exjt. This includes program graduates, transfers, and iropouts. In the event a student should exit from the progran before completing a data card, the teacher, coordinator, or instructor will conplete a card for him.

The data cards will be handled on a cumulative basis by each teaciner, coordinator, and instructor. The accumulated cards will be mailed to the Information Service System at the end of each school year or upon program completion.

## DATA CAPD DESIGN

The Student Follow-Up Data Card provides for collection of nine items of information. Each information item section is identified by a shaded block number located within the respective iten soction. The section numbers and information items are:

CART) FAONT

Section Number
1

Information 160
The Stulent's Name

## INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES DATA CARD

The term facility, as used here, refers to a classroon, shop, or laboratory used for instructional purposes.

Use card Columns 12 ihrough 22 to report data pertaining to the facility utilized for the instructional program identified in card Columns 1 through 10. If two facilities are used for this same instructional program (for instance, a classroom and a laboratory or two laboratories) report data jertaining to the second facility in Jard Columns 23 through 33. Use additional cards, as required, to report utilization of more than two facilities by this teacher for this instructional progran.

A separate card musi be ised for each different instructional program (as identified in Card Columns 1 through 10) conducted by this teacher.

Card
Column Item
Answer Code and/or Information
1-10 Refer to the Master Data Card section of the User's Manual for directions for completing Card Columns 1 through 10.

MAKE NO MARKS IN THIS COILMN
lity
1 - Classroom
2 - Laboratory or Shop
3 - Classroom - Laboratory combination
(both in same room)
the number by which the
's (or director's) ofiice
is facility. Use ample: Room No.
the statethe

EXHLBIT F


EXHIBIT G


## EXHIBIT H

## LEAST SQ ARES AIGHDOLOGY FOR STRAIGHT LINE

## TIME SERIES PROJECTION

$Y_{1}, Y_{C_{2}}, Y_{l_{1}} \ldots Y_{C_{n}}$ which are points on a least squares line can be determined by the equation:

$$
Y_{C}=a+b X
$$

Where the constants $a$ and $b$ are deterinined by solving simultaneously the equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { I. } & \varepsilon Y=a N+b \varepsilon X \\
\text { II. } & \varepsilon X Y=a \varepsilon X+b \varepsilon X^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
a=\frac{(\varepsilon Y)\left(\varepsilon X^{2}\right)-(\varepsilon X)(\varepsilon X Y)}{N \varepsilon X^{2}-(\varepsilon X)^{2}}
$$

and

$$
b=\frac{N \varepsilon X Y-(\varepsilon X)(\varepsilon Y)}{N \varepsilon X^{2}-(\varepsilon X)^{2}} .
$$

In the formula $Y=a+b X, \quad X_{\text {is a function of tic }}$ number of wits of in e from the central time unit of the base data for which a Y'C. value is desired.
Age Groups Intervale

| Number |  |  | \% Charge |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current | 1-year | 5-years | 5-years |
| $\therefore$ 二. 564 | 14.851 | 16,147 | +10.9 |
| :4.235 | 14.721 | 29,065 | +2.3 |
| 7, 54, | 7-4.42 | \%, 39 | + i. |

Exhibit J
estimated current and projecte) school dopulation crades one throuch twelve by characteristics

EXHIbIT k
ESTIMATED CURRENT AND PROJECTED SECONDARY SCHOOL POPULATION

exhibit l
estimated current and projected potential secondary school vocational enrolment

EXaibit m


ESMTH:T M (coseratis)

exhibit m (continued)



Exheisit 0

EXHIBIT $P$
vocational personnel


EXHIBIT P (Continued)

| Secondary | Post-Secondary | Adult |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State Voc. Plamming | State boc planing | State Voc. Planning |


0

Responsibility

Exhibit $Q$

foun mentm student folleg-lo

| emplgrec state |  |  |  |  |  | vocaticnal planning area |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMPLET | ions | RELATEO | chrec | NCN-RtL | ATED | CCMPLETICAS mlmber percent |  | RELATED numper percent |  | non-related number percent |  |
| number | PERCENT | number | percent | number | percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | 8.02 | 23 | 32.8 A | 13 | 1H. 57 | 54 | 11.18 | 15 | 27.78 | 12 | 22.22 |
| * | . 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 89 | 11.34 | 26 | 26.26 | 1 | 1.01 | 1 | -21 |  |  | 1 | 100.00 |
| 1 | . 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 2.73 | 3 | 12.50 | 2 | 8.33 | 5 | 1.04 | 1 | 20.00 | 2 | 40.00 |
| 1 | . 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 | 1.10 | 21 | 93.87 | 1 | 4.84 | 1 | . 21 |  |  |  |  |
| + | -40 | 1 | 24.60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | -23 |  |  |  |  | 2 | . 41 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | -23 |  |  |  |  | 2 | . 41 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | . 51 | , | 46.60 |  |  | 5 | 1.04 | 2 | 40.00 |  |  |
| , | -34 | ? | co.tr |  |  | 2 | . 41 | 1 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 1 | - 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | -34 | z | 0.67 |  |  | , | .07 | 2 | 66.67 |  |  |
| 1 | - 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | . 23 |  |  |  |  | ; | . 41 |  |  |  |  |
| A | -69 | , | 36.06 |  |  | " | 1.24 | 3 | 50.00 |  |  |
| ¢ | -6t | , | moce |  |  | * | . ${ }^{3}$ | 3 | 75.00 |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | 1 | . GG | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | . 00 |
| 1 | . 11 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | $\therefore 1$ | $!$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.00 \\ & .00 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| * | .4r | 4 | icc.ecio |  |  | 4 | . 3 | 4 | 100.00 |  |  |
| 2 | . 23 | 1 | sc.co |  |  | 2 | . 41 | 1 | bc.00 |  |  |
| 3 | -34 | \% | M.6T |  |  | 3 | -nd | $z$ | te.b7 |  |  |
| * | . 92 | 0 | P9.6s |  |  | " | I. Se | $\bigcirc$ | 15.00 |  |  |
| 1 | - 11 |  |  |  |  | . | . 11 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | .11 | , | 2ctioct |  |  | ! | . $\cdot 1$ | ? | 200.00 |  |  |
| 4 | - 6 | * | Sc.er |  |  | 4 | - 3 | 2 | 5 c .0 c |  |  |
| 1 | -11 | 1 | 16, ecr |  |  | 1 | $\cdot 71$ | : | 100.0c |  |  |
| 1 | . 11 |  |  |  |  | 1 | . ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | -6 | $\because$ | LCicoc |  |  | 4 | . 03 | * | 100.06 |  |  |
| 1 | -hc | $\cdots$ | 11.4. |  |  | , | 1.45 | 5 | 71.43 |  |  |
| 1 | . 11 | : | 16.16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 1.4. | 11 | '!.' |  |  | 34 | 1.64 | 33 | 97.06 |  |  |
| 1 | $\because 3$ | i | '\%. |  |  | , | . 41 | 1 | 50.00 |  |  |
| 1 | -11 |  |  | 1 | 1,0.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * | - 9 | , | r.er. |  |  | $\because$ | . 41 | 3 | 15c.00 |  |  |
| , | . 34 | , | !1.4. |  |  | , | $\cdot{ }^{2}$ | 3 | 100.00 |  |  |
| $\stackrel{ }{4}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | , | , . $\downarrow$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 1.6 | " | $\cdots$ |  |  | ; | :.06 | ${ }^{8}$ | 4t. 89 |  |  |
| , | - 1 | ‘ | "... |  |  | , | . 4 | 2 | 100.00 |  |  |

[^0]|  |  | N $\sim$ | $\xrightarrow[\stackrel{*}{\otimes}]{\sim}$ | $\cdots$ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | $\because$ | N $\stackrel{\sim}{+}$ $\sim$ | $\xrightarrow[\sim]{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{+}}$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
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|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { z } \\ \underset{\sim}{*} \\ \text { ¢ }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 3 0 0 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{3}{8} \\ & \stackrel{y}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & Y \\ & \vdots \\ & ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{U} \\ & \dot{y} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathscr{O} \\ & \dot{8} \end{aligned}$ | U | \％ |
|  | $\stackrel{\dot{8}}{2}$ | －＋－ | ＊ | － | $\sim$ | n | $\rightarrow$ | $\sim$ | $*$ | － | － |
|  |  | $\pm \frac{9}{3}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | $\stackrel{¢}{¢}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\because$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{3} \\ & 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | ¢ |
|  | 䂞 | － | ， | － | －－ | $\cdots$ | － | $\sim$ | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | － | － |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \frac{2}{3} & \stackrel{y}{3} \\ \stackrel{y}{3} & \stackrel{3}{3} \\ \stackrel{2}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{array}$ | 名 | 2 | 灾 | $\stackrel{\text { x }}{\sim}$ | 范 | 2 | \％ | $\frac{3}{2}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | $\frac{5}{2}$ |
|  | $\stackrel{\substack{x \\ \sim \\ \sim}}{ }$ |  |  | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & E 8 \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$ | ご ご号 | U | U |  | U | 3 |
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|  | $\frac{\underline{a}}{\frac{a}{2}} \underset{\sim}{\underline{z}}$ |  |  | $\overline{2}$ | Ex | 9 | $\frac{7}{7}$ | E | － | $\vec{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  | بِّ |  | －2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{3}$ | د |
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[^0]:    

