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ABSTRACT

The report is the initial segment of a two-phase analysis of the distribution of Federal postsecondary occupational education funds in New York State. It examines the rationale behind New York's distribution of Federal funds as well as detailing the results of those administrative decisions. The document represents the first compilation of its kind and is intended to serve both as a model for reporting the distribution of Federal Vocational Education Act funds for postsecondary education and as a reference guide for the local administrator. Tables of data show how and where funds have been allocated over the five fiscal years of 1970-74 and provide a basis for making projections concerning trends for future allocations. Budgetary categories represented in the tables are: administrative, instructional, equipment, guidance and counseling, and staff development. Occupational clusters represented are: agriculture; distributive; health; office; trade, industrial, and service; engineering-related; and multi-occupations. (Author/AJ)

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# DISTRIBUTION AND ANALYSIS

OF POSTSECONDARY  
OCCUPATIONAL FUNDS  
IN NEW YORK STATE  
UNDER THE  
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION  
AMENDMENTS  
OF 1968

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ALBANY, NEW YORK 12234 MAY 1975



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DISTRIBUTION AND ANALYSIS OF  
POSTSECONDARY OCCUPATIONAL FUNDS  
IN NEW YORK STATE UNDER THE  
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Fiscal Years 1970-74

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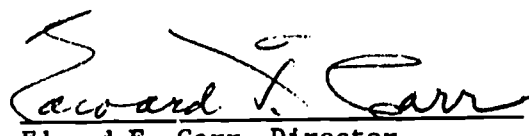
## FOREWORD

This report is the initial segment of a two-phase analysis of the distribution of Federal postsecondary occupational education funds. The first phase examines the rationale behind New York State's distribution of Federal funds as well as detailing the results of those administrative decisions. The second phase will be an indexed listing of postsecondary projects funded under the Vocational Education Act over the last 5 fiscal years.

These documents, the first compilation of its kind, may serve as a model for reporting the distribution of Federal Vocational Education Act funds for postsecondary education. The data, presented in this format, becomes a valuable reference guide for the local administrator. Not only does this document allow administrators of Federal postsecondary funds to see how and where funds have been allocated over the past 5 fiscal years, but it provides a basis for making projections concerning trends for future allocations.

The necessity for this type of analysis was recognized and acted upon through a joint effort of the Bureau of Occupational Education Research and the Bureau of Two-Year College Programs. This document was prepared by Paul Chakonas, Associate in Higher Occupational Education, and Ira Certner, Research Aide.

  
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Review

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## Historical Background

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 and the Amendments of 1968 have been major factors in the growth and improvement of postsecondary vocational education programs in New York State. The legislation's overriding challenge for postsecondary institutions, particularly 2-year colleges, to meet the urgent need for quality vocational education is perhaps best summarized in this statement of purpose in the 1968 amendments:

... It is the purpose of this title to authorize Federal grants to States to assist them to maintain, extend, and improve existing programs of vocational education, to develop new programs of vocational education and to provide part-time employment for youths who need the earnings from such employment to continue their vocational training on a full-time basis, so that persons of all ages in all communities of the State--those in high school, those who have completed or discontinued their formal education and are preparing to enter the labor market, those who have already entered the labor market but need to upgrade their skills or learn new ones, those with special educational handicaps, and those in postsecondary schools--will have ready access to vocational training or retraining which is of high quality, which is realistic in the light of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment, and which is suited to their needs, interests, and ability to benefit from such training.

Specifically, the law requires each state to develop a State Plan for vocational education, and to establish an independent state advisory council to aid the state board in the administration and evaluation of programs. The State Plan must set forth a long-range program plan for meeting the state's vocational needs, and an annual program plan indicating how the allocation of Federal and state funds will contribute to accomplishment of long-range objectives.

Under the act and plan, postsecondary institutions are given responsibility for serving the occupational education needs of persons who have

completed or left high school; employed persons who need training or re-training; and persons who have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in regular vocational programs.

Part B, Section 122(a)2 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 is administered by the New York State Education Department through the Office of Occupational Education. As part of its overall assistance to postsecondary programs under the Amendments, the Education Department assists colleges in capitalizing on the available resources to improve, expand, or initiate occupational programs. Meetings are held in cooperation with State University of New York to acquaint 2-year college administrators and faculty with the major provisions of the Amendments, to interpret its annual guidelines and forms for submission of proposals, and to review postsecondary objectives and program activities set forth in the annual program plan section of the State Plan.



## Introduction

This report summarizes New York State's distribution of a total of \$18,502,323 allocated under Part B, Section 122(a)2 of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 to postsecondary occupational education projects during the 5 fiscal years 1970 through 1974. The allocations for these fiscal years were:

1970	\$3,109,580
1971	3,253,450
1972	3,783,315
1973	3,833,796
1974	4,522,182

The Office of Occupational Education, in administering its Federal allotment, employs the competitive grant method of funding occupational programs. In determining the allocations to local educational agencies, grant applications are evaluated according to State and Federal mandated criteria. The evaluation of these grant applications include assessing the degree to which projects will assist in meeting manpower needs and job opportunities and serve the vocational education needs of students in various population groups, particularly the handicapped and disadvantaged segments. The relative ability of local agencies to provide resources on their own and the relative costs of program services and activities among the various localities in the State are also considered in allocating available funds. While there is no sure-fire way to assess the degree to which a program of this scope and magnitude has been successful in achieving its goals, the financial data cited in this report should provide an element of objectivity in assessing the State's performance in administering Federal postsecondary occupational education funds.

## Overview

The \$18.5 million distributed under the Vocational Education Amendments (VEA) among the State's 2-year colleges in the 5-year period covered by this report provided full or partial support to 41 new 2-year associate degree programs and 108 certificate programs ranging from 6 to 12 months in duration. This VEA funding support contributed to the improvement or expansion of 316 degree and nondegree programs in a wide range of occupational fields. In addition, approximately 1,400 faculty and staff serving postsecondary occupational programs participated in a variety of inservice staff development activities which includes regular workshops and summer institutes. Most important, however, were the 92,700 students who benefited in their training from the added financial support furnished under VEA. Not only were occupational students served in their regular classroom programs, but additionally were afforded increased opportunities through improved or expanded ancillary services such as occupational guidance, counseling, and job placement as well as remedial and developmental programs.

For fiscal years 1970 through 1974, the number of students served by postsecondary projects has nearly doubled, from almost 14,000 in 1970 to over 23,000 in 1974. Yet, while there has been nearly a 45-percent increase in total allocations, the average expenditure per student has decreased by approximately 12 percent.

The year-by-year distribution of expenditures follows a fairly stable pattern, with variations explained primarily in terms of State Plan priorities and specific program characteristics of each major occupational cluster.

Postsecondary program priorities emphasized the establishment of new curricula, expansion of existing programs to accommodate increased student demand for postsecondary occupational training, development of new means of articulation between secondary and postsecondary programs, and improvement in ancillary services to serve the diverse needs of the student.

Beginning in fiscal year 1970, much of the planning associated with these activities resulted in increased allocations for the administrative and instructional functions in subsequent years. The relatively lower allocations for equipment between 1971 and 1974 reflect both this increased emphasis on operational support, and the fact that institutional needs for equipment had been largely met previously: in the years immediately preceding 1970, between 70 to 100 percent of annual allocations were expended in this single category. Subsequent to 1970, dominant consideration was given to those proposals containing equipment requests necessary to support the introduction of new programs. In addition, funding was also provided for ongoing programs based on student demands and job market trends for trained manpower. During 1971 to 1974, in providing for these priorities, a shift occurred in the types of equipment funded from the traditional laboratory and shop fixtures to new multimedia instructional technology resources. The increased requests for assistance in obtaining instructional technology equipment partially offset the decline in laboratory and shop equipment. This resulted in stabilizing overall equipment expenditures.

During 1972-73, State and local budget restraints resulted in an emphasis on strengthening and improving the quality of instruction in existing programs rather than the introduction of new programs. This accounts for the

overall reductions in VEA expenditures in the operational categories and the sharp rise in equipment expenditures in fiscal year 1974.

When viewed in terms of occupational clusters, only Agriculture and Trade, Industrial, and Service experienced significant increases in the percentage of yearly funding from 1970-74. The Multi-Occupations, Health, and Engineering-Related budgetary categories showed small declines over the 5-year period, while Office occupations and Distributive programs showed more substantial decreases in the percentage of funds allocated. The greatest overall increases in support received, however, were in the postsecondary programs listed under the occupational cluster of Trade, Industrial, and Service. Included under this heading are fields in which most of the shorter term certificate programs are listed and which State Plan priorities for postsecondary program development and implementation were directed. The Trade, Industrial, and Service cluster also includes a number of new degree programs in service occupations in which initial operating and equipment costs were borne by VEA. The combination of these shorter term vocational and trade programs and the programs in service fields account for nearly 25 percent of the total postsecondary allocation. Similarly, in the Distributive and Office categories, new certificate programs were being introduced rather than expansion of ongoing degree programs.

The 25 percent allocated among the Multi-Occupational activities reflects another group of State Plan priorities established during this report period. Efforts underway during 1970 included planning for a broad range of cooperative education programs at a number of community colleges, planning associated with improving articulation of programs between secondary and postsecondary agencies, and the improvement and expansion of ancillary services in guidance, counseling, and job placement. All of these above efforts

entailed the inclusion of students in all of the six occupational clusters. These broader-based activities account for the relatively higher proportion of funds distributed under the Multi-Occupations category.

Finally, the State's planned distribution of funds for rural areas nearly achieved the 40 percent goal stipulated in the State Plan. Over the 5-year period the mean distribution of funds to projects in rural areas was 35.8 percent.

## DEFINITIONS OF BUDGET CLASSIFICATIONS

### Functional Classifications

The staff of the Bureau of Two-Year College Programs has selected the following five headings as the major functional budgetary categories to be used as a basis for allocating Federal postsecondary funds and expenditures.

Administrative - includes expenses incurred for the project director, project coordinator, fiscal and clerical costs, project evaluation, travel expenditures for administrative-related activities, and consultant services.

Instructional - includes all costs for instructor salaries, paraprofessional services for instruction, secretarial assistance, contracted services for instruction, travel related to instruction, and instructional materials such as A-V software, consumable supplies, textbooks, and library reference materials.

Equipment - includes nonexpendable items used for instructional purposes in laboratories, shops, and classrooms such as tools; testing and measuring instruments; repair equipment; A-V instructional technology equipment; lab, classroom, and shop furniture; and modular laboratory or classroom units. Costs related to equipment acquisition such as delivery costs and installation and maintenance are also included under this classification of expense.

Guidance and Counseling - includes salaries for administration of guidance, counseling, and job placement services as well as the specific job categories of counselor placement director, or paraprofessional assistants assigned to student personnel activities. Other costs funded under this functional category include contract services for guidance and counseling,

travel, testing services, clerical, and guidance materials including testing supplies.

Staff Development - includes administrative salaries related to staff and instructor training, trainee stipends, travel, contracted services for staff development, instructional costs related to staff training, clerical and secretarial costs, and supplies.

### Occupational Classifications

Most of the occupational clusters listed in the tables consist of specific occupational titles listed in appendix C. Two exceptions, however, are made in the breakdowns contained in these tables:

1. Curricula under the U.S. Office of Education designated cluster, Home Economics Education, are shown in the tables under the category of Trade, Industrial, and Service. Postsecondary programs funded under this latter heading include curricula in food service, child care, human services, nursery education, prevocational, and housekeeping and management services.

2. The category, "Multi-Occupations," is not included under any Office of Education occupational cluster. It is used by the Bureau of Two-Year College Programs to designate funded projects serving students in more than one occupational cluster or in staff development projects which represent several occupational disciplines. Some examples are developmental skills programs, cooperative education planning and multi-program implementation, curricula development, occupational program planning, occupational guidance, counseling and job placement, and inservice staff development seminars, workshops, and summer institutes.

Table I

Table I provides an overview of the dollar distribution by occupational cluster during the 5-year period covered in this report.

The allocations for functional category expenses within these clusters vary greatly. For example, while the expenditures for equipment amount to 63 percent of the total allocated to Office occupations, equipment expenditures amounted to slightly less than 5 percent of total Multi-Occupations expenditures. Among Trade, Industrial, and Service curricula receiving support, instructional costs accounted for 42 percent of total expenditures while among Engineering-Related programs, allocations for instruction amounted to only 14 percent. Generally, longer established programs required greater support toward equipment and resources to improve the quality of instruction offered, and required relatively less support for operations.



Table I

Allocation of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
by Function and Occupational Cluster  
Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance and Counseling</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture	\$ 16,027	\$ 19,843	\$ 103,521	\$ 7,588	\$ --	\$ 146,979
Distributive	103,595	162,552	127,057	10,056	3,444	406,704
Health	475,950	1,056,146	1,833,863	18,905	13,974	3,398,838
Office	265,298	751,180	1,913,857	18,646	81,101	3,030,082
Trade, Industrial, and Service	976,966	1,933,688	1,490,412	132,470	79,867	4,613,403
Engineering-Related	239,046	315,943	1,546,804	24,008	159,750	2,285,551
Multi-Occupations	<u>1,246,771</u>	<u>692,949</u>	<u>216,866</u>	<u>1,541,675</u>	<u>922,505</u>	<u>4,620,766</u>
TOTAL	3,323,653	\$4,932,301	\$7,232,380	\$1,753,348	\$1,260,641	\$18,502,323

## Table II

Figures in this table reflect the total numbers of students served by the projects funded in each of the fiscal years covered in this report. The numbers shown here are those students served during the year in which the projects were originally funded. Table II does not reflect the greater numbers of students who benefited in subsequent years when program funding was assumed by local institutions or those students who benefited from later training through use of instructional equipment purchased by VEA funds in prior years.

From 1970 to 1974, the number of students served by the projects increased from nearly 14,000 to just over 23,000, while allocations increased from \$3,109,580 to \$4,522,182 in the same period. In these 5 years, the numbers of handicapped and disadvantaged students served by the projects increased dramatically from approximately 1,500 in 1970 to over 7,000 in 1974. Yet, while total allocations, number of students served, and number of projects funded all increased, the average yearly expenditure per student declined steadily. In 1970, the average amount spent per student was \$222 and in 1974 was \$195, a decrease of over 12 percent.

The General, Disadvantaged, and Handicapped categories refer to students enrolled in full-time degree or certificate programs receiving VEA support. Adult categories include part-time students only, whether enrolled in degree or certificate programs. The majority of students in these categories pursued courses of study designed as short-term certificate programs leading to immediate employment or programs for upgrading skills of persons already employed.

Table II

Classification of Occupational Students Served  
Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
General	8,811	5,385	12,937	12,091	14,210
Disadvantaged	1,074	4,851	2,887	4,341	5,980
Handicapped	20	48	279	360	132
Adult	3,666	2,332	1,839	1,234	1,449
Adult Disadvantaged	424	1,004	2,361	3,668	1,290
Adult Handicapped	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>91</u>
TOTAL	13,995	13,620	20,303	21,818	23,152
Number of Projects	141	129	153	152	189
Postsecondary Allocation	\$3,109,580	\$3,253,450	\$3,783,315	\$3,832,796	\$4,522,182
Amount Per Student	\$222	\$239	\$186	\$176	\$195

### Table III

The percentage distribution among the functional budgetary classifications reflect two distinct phases in program priorities: 1) in fiscal years 1970-73, emphasis was placed on operational support for new instructional programs, and 2) in 1973-74, operational support was re-directed toward the improvement and consolidation of existing programs.

The increasing percentages allocated to administration and instruction during 1970-73 provided support for the development, implementation, and expansion of a wide range of certificate and degree programs. Program development costs, allocated frequently under the category of administration, are accompanied in the succeeding year by an increase in expenditures for instruction.

The second funding phase, concentrating on consolidation and improvement, began in 1973 and resulted partly from state budgetary constraints. Thus, in a reverse trend, it may be expected that there will be a continued percentage decline in the administration and instructional categories during fiscal year 1975 as is evidenced in 1974 figures. Similarly, an expected rise in equipment expenditures resulting from the need to update existing programs can be anticipated for 1975.

Guidance, counseling, and job placement projects are in large part field initiated in contrast with staff development projects. The latter often involve activities suggested by the Bureau in response to expressed needs on the part of college administrators. Staff development programs are usually contracted to 4-year colleges with the number of statewide programs ranging between three to five for any given year.

Table III

Percentage Distribution of Postsecondary  
Allocations by Function

Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1970-74</u>
Administration	9.22	17.10	24.02	19.23	18.46	17.96
Instruction	7.71	25.47	31.54	35.81	28.70	26.66
Equipment	66.31	45.37	26.83	25.54	37.59	39.09
Guidance	7.22	4.59	7.99	15.07	11.05	9.48
Staff Development	9.54	7.48	9.62	4.35	4.20	6.81

# POSTSECONDARY VEA EXPENDITURES FISCAL YEAR 1970 TO 1974

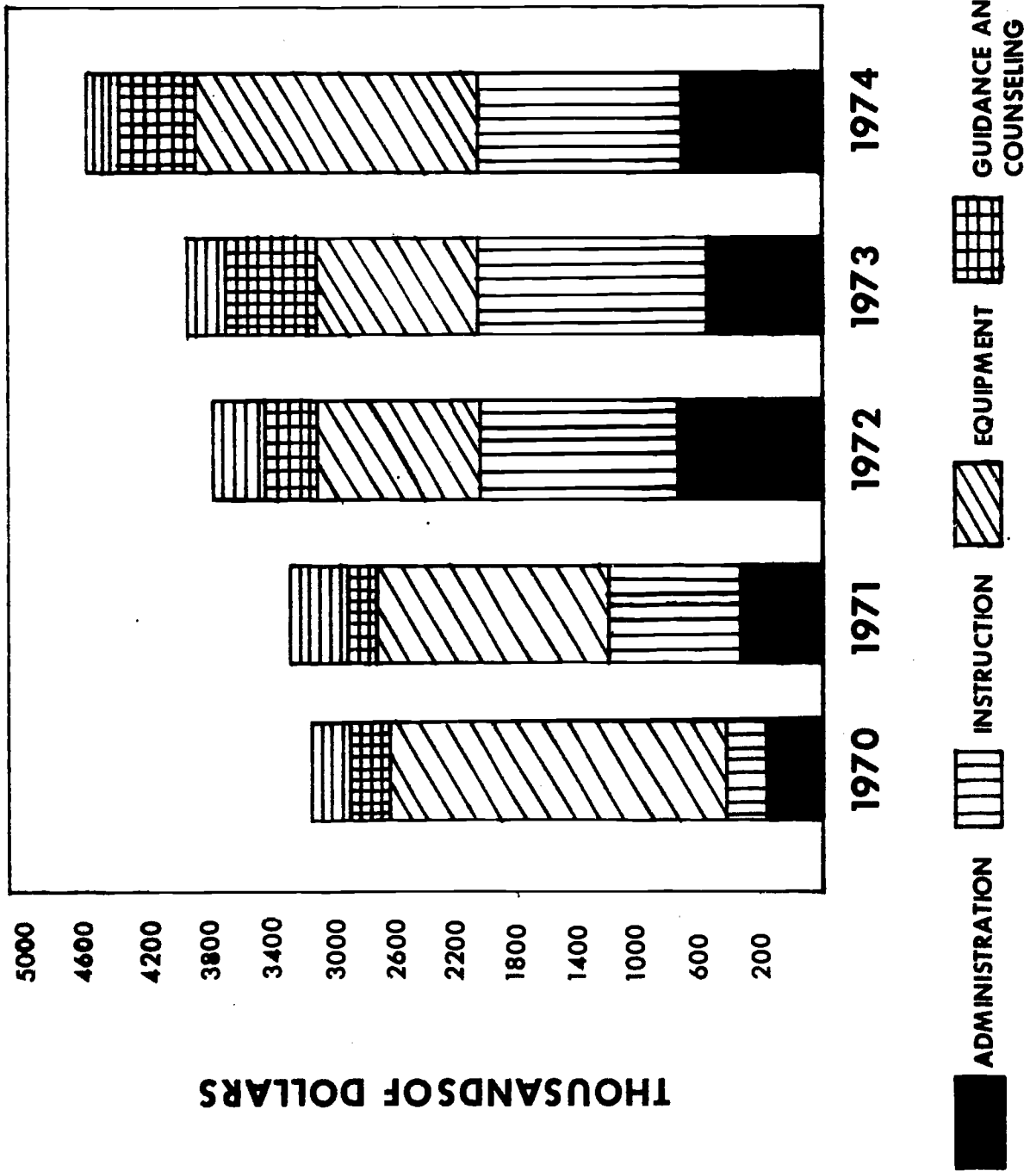


Table IV

Three occupational clusters, Trade, Industrial, and Service; Engineering-Related; and Health, show a higher percentage of VEA funds allocated compared to the percentage of full-time degree enrollments. The allocations for these three clusters account for \$10,297,792 of the \$18.5 million distributed from 1970 to 1974. The emphasis on these clusters is related directly to State Plan objectives to implement, expand, and improve training programs in these fields to meet growing manpower needs.

**Table IV**

**Percentage Comparisons of Full-Time Degree  
Enrollments and Distribution of Postsecondary VEA  
Funds by Occupational Cluster**

	<b><u>Percent Degree Enrollments</u></b>	<b><u>Percent VEA Funds</u></b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Distributive</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Office</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>
<b>Trade, Industrial, and Service</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>
<b>Engineering -Related</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>



### Table V

The distribution of allocations by occupational cluster shown by the percentage breakdowns in this table reflects State programmatic priorities over the 5 years covered by this report. The percent distribution of funds in both Agriculture and in Trade, Industrial, and Service categories was nearly tripled in 1974 in comparison to the 1970 figures while the Distributive and Office categories showed significant decreases over the 5-year period. However, the increase for the Agriculture cluster in actual dollars amounts to approximately \$40,000 while the increase in the Trade, Industrial, and Service category represents nearly \$1 million in VEA funds. Similarly, the decrease in expenditures in the Office occupations totals approximately \$50,000 while the decline in dollars expended in the Distributive category is over \$100,000. The Health, Engineering-Related, and Multi-Occupations categories showed minor percentage declines over the report period.

The amounts allocated to Trade, Industrial, and Service; Engineering-Related; and Health clusters, in the aggregate, commanded a higher percentage of the total funds allocated to the six clusters, excluding Multi-Occupations, than enrollments in these fields represented as a percentage of total enrollments.

Table V

Percent Distribution of Postsecondary  
Allocations by Occupational Cluster  
1970 to 1974

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1970-74</u>
Agriculture	.38	.16	1.17	.91	1.12	.79
Distributive	5.35	.77	1.91	.75	2.50	2.20
Health	21.91	21.71	17.29	14.20	18.00	18.37
Office	24.21	16.63	10.43	16.74	14.98	16.38
Trade, Industrial, and Service	11.97	19.46	30.66	29.12	30.41	24.93
Engineering-Related	15.91	10.55	11.29	9.00	14.39	12.35
Multi-Occupations	20.28	30.73	27.25	29.28	19.49	24.97

Table VI

A comparison of expenditures allocated to rural and urban colleges reveals a larger percentage utilized by rural institutions for equipment acquisitions with relatively less reliance upon VEA grant funds for the support of administration and instruction activities. Rural institutions displayed a greater tendency than urban institutions to rely on local funds to support staffing and other operational costs. Urban institutions required more support for program operations and less for equipment acquisition. In addition, they had greater need for support funds to strengthen and improve their counseling services subsequent to the adoption of full opportunity and open admissions policies beginning in September 1970. Urban institutions were especially affected by these new enrollment programs which attracted high proportions of disadvantaged students in City University of New York 2-year colleges and urban centers located in each of the state's six largest cities.

Table VI

Percentage Comparisons of Rural and Urban  
Expenditures by Function<sup>1</sup>  
1970 to 1974

<u>Function</u>	<u>Rural</u>		<u>Urban</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Administrative	\$ 910,555	14.77	\$ 2,188,368	19.78
Instruction	1,570,202	25.47	3,355,428	30.32
Equipment	3,195,976	51.84	4,036,405	36.48
Guidance and Counseling	415,345	6.74	1,306,614	11.81
Staff Development	<u>72,969</u>	1.18	<u>178,550</u>	1.61
TOTAL	\$6,165,047		\$11,065,365	

(1) Amounts shown do not include \$1,271,911 expended during the period 1970 to 1974 on projects having statewide application such as summer inservice institutes, staff development activities conducted through 4-year college and university centers, and special studies.

Table VII

When comparing institutions located in rural and urban areas, the proportion of allocations to the different occupational clusters show little differences. This can be accounted for by the statewide nature of annual program priorities. While priorities might indicate, for example, that funding support is to be provided to expand programs and supportive services to disadvantaged youth and adults, no distinctive differences are mandated or suggested affecting the nature of the programs or services on a rural or urban basis. The stipulation is made in the State Plan, however, that the distribution of funds among program activities will be approximately 40 percent for rural programs and 60 percent for projects in urban areas. The actual distribution of expenditures closely approximated this goal in each of the 5 fiscal years, and averaged 35.78 percent rural, 64.22 percent urban for the period.

Table VII

Percentage Comparisons of Rural and Urban  
Expenditures by Occupational Cluster<sup>1</sup>  
1970 to 1974

<u>Cluster</u>	<u>Rural</u>		<u>Urban</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agriculture	\$ 146,979	2.38	\$ --	--
Distributive	116,615	1.89	290,089	2.62
Health	1,150,999	18.67	2,218,899	20.05
Office	1,273,647	20.66	1,706,835	15.43
Trade, Industrial, and Service	1,673,754	27.15	2,935,613	26.53
Engineering-Related	708,164	11.49	1,429,170	12.92
Multi-Occupations	<u>1,094,889</u>	17.76	<u>2,484,759</u>	22.46
TOTAL	\$6,165,047		\$11,065,365	

<sup>1</sup>See footnote Table VI.

### Table VIII

The availability and use of equipment is an important factor in the quality of occupational education at all levels. The need among the different occupational fields, however, varies widely as shown in this breakdown of funded programs.

While generally the amount of expenditures for equipment for each of these occupational clusters parallels closely the size of enrollments in each, there are unique characteristics associated with each field which result in the allocations made. Office occupations, for example, which include programs in secretarial, data processing, and accounting requires a high degree of skills training with reliance placed on fully equipped study stations. Thus, insofar as equipment requirements for sustaining these as well as most postsecondary occupational programs, there is little opportunity for "economics of scale."

As shown in table VIII, four of the discrete occupational clusters listed accounted for most of the funds expended for equipment. As indicated in earlier sections of this report, Trade, Industrial, and Service experienced rapid growth during the fiscal period 1970-74 requiring new equipment for many of the vocational certificate programs which were started. Engineering-Related and Health curricula, while not experiencing as rapid a growth rate as Trade, Industrial, and Service, accounted for 47 percent of the allocation for equipment. The training needed for enrollment in health and technical fields required the acquisition of advanced, highly complex, and sophisticated equipment which lead to the higher expenditures shown here.

Although postsecondary occupational expenditures for equipment under VEA during the 1970-74 fiscal period generally continued a downward trend, these expenditures are expected to begin to rise again as the development of new programs slackens. In addition, much of the earlier equipment purchased under VEA will have served a useful life and, combined with the pace of technological developments which will be reflected in postsecondary occupational education, new equipment will be needed to sustain programs at their current high level of effectiveness.

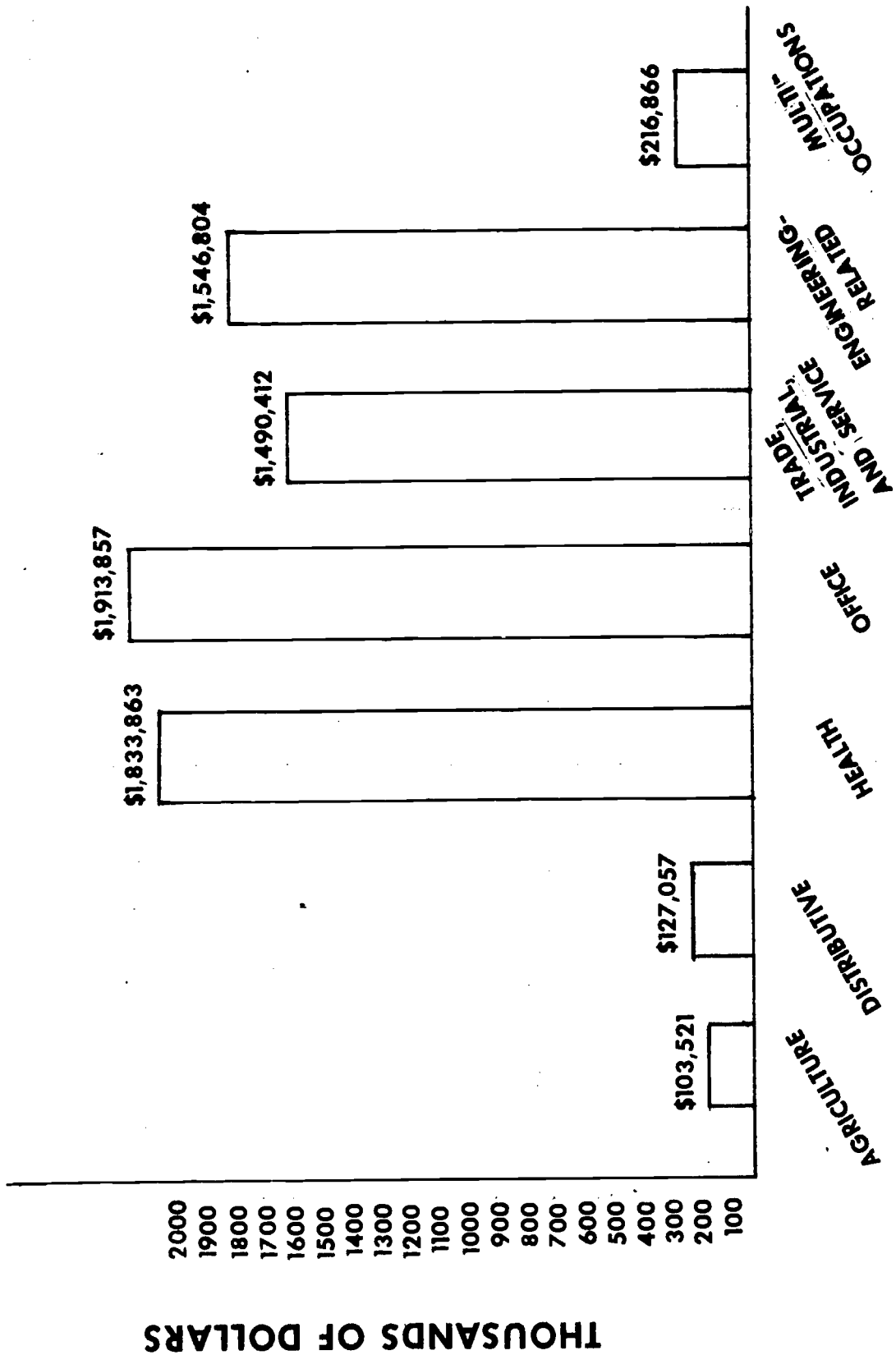


Table VIII

Amounts Expended for Equipment  
Fiscal Years 1970 to 1974

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Distributive</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Trade, Industrial, and Service</u>	<u>Engineering-Related</u>	<u>Multi-Occupations</u>
1970	\$ 9,946	\$ 96,743	\$ 632,523	\$ 649,995	\$ 189,344	\$ 469,807	\$ 13,684
1971	5,185	1,526	495,364	297,222	342,699	196,175	137,908
1972	32,126	7,770	162,363	245,424	384,126	152,080	31,205
1973	31,493	--	168,695	308,386	191,570	257,711	21,396
1974	<u>24,771</u>	<u>21,018</u>	<u>374,918</u>	<u>412,830</u>	<u>382,673</u>	<u>471,031</u>	<u>12,673</u>
TOTAL	\$103,521	\$127,057	\$1,833,863	\$1,913,857	\$1,490,412	\$1,526,804	\$216,866

**POSTSECONDARY PROGRAMS  
EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES  
FISCAL YEARS 1970 TO 1974**



**OCCUPATIONAL CLUSTERS**

**THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS**

**APPENDIX A**

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
by Function and Occupational Cluster

Fiscal Year 1970

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ 1,812	\$ 9,946	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	14,782	51,350	96,743	-	3,444
Health	17,411	31,326	632,523	-	-
Office	28,730	47,452	649,995	-	48,355
Trade, Industrial, and Service	44,517	106,921	189,344	15,188	16,202
Engineering- Related	24,918	-	469,807	-	23,561
Multi-Occupations	156,286	906	13,684	209,224	205,153
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 286,644</b>	<b>\$ 239,767</b>	<b>\$2,062,042</b>	<b>\$ 224,412</b>	<b>\$ 296,715</b>

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
in Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1970

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	14,782	51,350	80,775	-	3,172
Health	5,528	31,326	233,060	-	-
Office	28,730	46,232	251,433	-	-
Trade, Industrial, and Service	22,068	66,503	153,876	15,188	16,202
Engineering- Related	-	-	270,903	-	-
Multi-Occupations	71,696	-	-	209,224	1,586
TOTAL	\$ 142,804	\$ 195,411	\$990,047	\$ 224,412	\$ 20,960

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1970

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ —	\$ 1,812	\$ 9,946	\$ —	\$ —
Distributive	—	—	15,968	—	272
Health	11,883	—	399,463	—	—
Office	—	1,220	398,562	—	48,355
Trade, Industrial, and Service	22,449	40,418	35,468	—	—
Engineering- Related	24,918	—	198,904	—	23,561
Multi-Occupations	84,590	906	13,684	—	203,567
TOTAL	\$143,840	\$ 44,356	\$1,071,995		\$275,755

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
by Function and Occupational Cluster

Fiscal Year 1971

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,185	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	4,334	15,423	1,526	3,640	-
Health	23,618	176,301	495,364	-	11,050
Office	68,778	169,873	297,222	200	4,893
Trade, Industrial, and Service	116,504	161,159	342,699	5,690	7,169
Engineering- Related	40,143	100,881	196,175	-	6,000
Multi-Occupations	<u>302,833</u>	<u>205,079</u>	<u>137,908</u>	<u>139,709</u>	<u>214,094</u>
TOTAL	\$556,210	\$828,716	\$1,476,079	\$149,239	\$243,206

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1971

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,185	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	600	600	1,526	3,000	-
Health	7,200	70,079	55,900	-	7,050
Office	9,750	93,539	188,247	-	-
Trade, Industrial, and Service	70,894	68,022	206,136	-	4,500
Engineering- Related	3,310	545	39,300	-	-
Multi-Occupations	<u>77,114</u>	<u>108,979</u>	<u>85,881</u>	<u>61,120</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	\$168,868	\$341,764	\$582,184	\$64,120	\$ 7,050



Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
in Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1971

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	3,734	14,823	-	640	-
Health	16,418	106,222	439,464	-	8,500
Office	59,028	76,334	108,975	200	4,893
Trade, Industrial, and Service	45,610	93,137	136,563	5,690	2,669
Engineering- Related	36,833	100,336	156,866	-	6,000
Multi-Occupations	<u>225,719</u>	<u>96,100</u>	<u>52,027</u>	<u>78,589</u>	<u>9,290</u>
TOTAL	\$387,342	\$486,952	\$893,895	\$85,119	\$31,352

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
by Function and Occupational Cluster

Fiscal Year 1972

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ 9,527	\$ 2,291	\$ 32,126	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	11,792	49,612	7,770	2,886	-
Health	204,539	282,187	162,363	4,175	856
Office	16,056	105,475	245,424	-	27,853
Trade, Industrial, and Service	298,543	426,104	384,126	30,916	20,163
Engineering- Related	101,641	76,943	152,080	15,799	81,291
Multi-Occupations	<u>266,748</u>	<u>250,503</u>	<u>31,205</u>	<u>248,377</u>	<u>233,944</u>
TOTAL	\$908,846	\$1,193,115	\$1,015,094	\$302,153	\$364,107

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1972

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ 9,527	\$ 2,291	\$ 32,126	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	11,792	4,809	4,203	2,886	-
Health	35,679	28,213	89,670	-	856
Office	2,100	27,581	97,227	-	-
Trade, Industrial, and Service	111,660	104,987	144,668	4,232	8,303
Engineering- Related	5,665	58,456	116,560	-	-
Multi-Occupations	<u>68,549</u>	<u>150,299</u>	<u>10,488</u>	<u>68,642</u>	<u>1,202</u>
TOTAL	\$244,972	\$376,636	\$494,942	\$75,760	\$10,861

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
in Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1972

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	-	44,803	3,567	-	-
Health	168,861	253,973	72,693	4,175	-
Office	13,957	77,895	148,197	-	-
Trade, Industrial, and Service	186,884	321,118	239,458	26,684	7,320
Engineering- Related	95,976	18,487	35,520	15,799	5,133
Multi-Occupations	<u>198,196</u>	<u>100,203</u>	<u>20,717</u>	<u>179,735</u>	<u>721</u>
TOTAL	\$663,874	\$816,479	\$520,152	\$226,393	\$13,174

**Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds by  
Function and Occupational Cluster**

**Fiscal Year 1973**

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ —	\$ 2,871	\$ 31,493	\$ —	\$ —
Distributive	21,809	5,353	—	1,658	—
Health	67,740	294,757	168,695	11,730	1,768
Office	92,889	225,436	308,386	14,769	—
Trade, Industrial, and Service	211,761	677,549	191,570	33,276	2,601
Engineering - Related	30,092	57,089	257,711	—	—
Multi-Occupations	<u>312,877</u>	<u>109,938</u>	<u>21,396</u>	<u>516,366</u>	<u>162,216</u>
TOTAL	\$ 737,168	\$ 1,372,993	\$ 979,251	\$ 577,799	\$ 166,585

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds  
in Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1973

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ -	\$ 2,871	\$ 31,493	\$ -	\$ -
Distributive	7,512	5,353	-	1,658	-
Health	21,304	78,814	73,003	-	-
Office	3,541	63,433	222,951	12,994	-
Trade, Industrial, and Service	59,447	194,345	62,481	14,939	-
Engineering - Related	5,002	17,926	62,961	-	-
Multi-Occupations	<u>31,621</u>	<u>40,052</u>	<u>10,675</u>	<u>122,918</u>	<u>8,989</u>
TOTAL	\$128,427	\$402,794	\$463,564	\$152,509	\$ 8,989

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds in  
Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1973

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Distributive	14,297	—	—	—	—
Health	46,436	215,943	95,692	11,730	1,768
Office	89,348	162,003	85,435	1,775	—
Trade, Industrial, and Service	152,315	483,204	129,090	18,337	2,601
Engineering - Related	25,090	39,163	194,750	—	—
Multi-Occupations	<u>200,579</u>	<u>63,215</u>	<u>10,721</u>	<u>393,448</u>	<u>41,563</u>
TOTAL	\$ 528,065	\$ 963,528	\$ 515,688	\$ 425,290	\$ 45,932

**Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds by  
Function and Occupational Cluster**

Fiscal Year 1974

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ 6,500	\$ 12,869	\$ 24,771	\$ 7,588	\$ —
Distributive	50,878	40,814	21,018	1,872	—
Health	162,642	271,575	374,918	3,000	300
Office	58,845	202,944	412,830	3,677	—
Trade, Industrial, and Service	305,641	561,955	382,673	47,400	33,732
Engineering- Related	42,252	81,030	471,031	8,209	48,898
Multi-Occupations	<u>208,027</u>	<u>126,523</u>	<u>12,673</u>	<u>427,999</u>	<u>107,098</u>
TOTAL	\$ 834,785	\$ 1,297,710	\$1,699,914	\$ 499,745	\$ 190,028



Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds in  
Rural Areas

Fiscal Year 1974

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ 6,500	\$ 12,869	\$ 24,771	\$ 7,588	\$ —
Distributive	29,629	21,274	3,661	1,872	—
Health	92,547	109,740	73,798	—	300
Office	—	36,315	89,581	—	—
Trade, Industrial, and Service	91,694	164,902	245,763	9,334	8,612
Engineering - Related	9,158	20,285	145,165	—	—
Multi-Occupations	<u>69,614</u>	<u>39,267</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>104,162</u>	<u>2,350</u>
TOTALS	\$ 299,142	\$ 404,652	\$ 583,291	\$ 122,956	\$ 11,262

Distribution of Postsecondary VEA Funds in  
Urban Areas

Fiscal Year 1974

<u>Occupational Cluster</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Guidance</u>	<u>Staff Development</u>
Agriculture	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Distributive	21,249	19,540	17,357	—	—
Health	41,155	161,835	301,120	3,000	—
Office	58,845	166,629	323,249	3,677	—
Trade, Industrial, and Service	213,947	397,053	136,910	38,066	25,120
Engineering- Related	33,094	60,745	325,866	8,209	400
Multi-Occupations	<u>97,993</u>	<u>87,256</u>	<u>12,121</u>	<u>292,448</u>	<u>41,612</u>
TOTAL	\$ 466,283	\$ 893,058	\$1,116,623	\$ 345,400	\$ 67,132

**APPENDIX B**

**Enrollments in Occupational Programs  
Public Two-Year Colleges and Urban Centers**

1973-1974

<u>College</u>	<u>Degree</u>		<u>Non-Degree</u>	
	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Alfred Agricultural & Technical College (ATC)	2,564	3	614	2
Canton ATC	1,663	87	87	9
Cobleskill ATC	2,283	23	78	2
Delhi ATC	1,761	28	352	4
Farmingdale ATC	5,476	120	140	-
Morrisville ATC	2,113	29	97	-
Adirondack Community College (C.C.)	478	322	76	9
Auburn C.C.	522	196	21	132
Borough of Manhattan C.C.	1,855	1,129	-	-
Bronx C.C.	2,562	2,753	-	-
Broome C.C.	1,287	511	4	-
Clinton C.C.	183	75	10	87
Columbia-Greene C.C.	80	-	16	-
C.C. of the Finger Lakes	409	57	10	-
Corning C.C.	788	33	47	-
Dutchess C.C.	1,184	291	46	-
Erie C.C.	3,317	370	4	2,315
Fashion Institute of Technology	2,232	-	-	-
Fulton-Montgomery C.C.	336	85	28	1
Genesee C.C.	604	99	18	3
Herkimer County C.C.	453	51	25	-
Hostos C.C.	627	-	-	-
Hudson Valley C.C.	2,898	487	113	4
Jamestown C.C.	523	89	-	-

<u>College</u>	<u>Degree</u>		<u>Non-Degree</u>	
	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Jefferson C.C.	277	40	5	39
Kingsborough C.C.	2,716	1,071	-	-
LaGuardia C.C.	1,213	124	-	-
Mohawk Valley C.C.	1,403	354	-	-458
Monroe C.C.	2,872	857	1	9
Nassau C.C.	3,678	1,763	70	126
New York City C.C.	5,655	3,461	-	-
Niagara County C.C.	1,012	183	90	-
North Country C.C.	264	26	54	10
Onondaga C.C.	2,376	1,058	24	-
Orange County C.C.	1,904	2,068	38	306
Queensborough C.C.	2,905	2,319	-	-
Rockland C.C.	1,403	545	31	-
Schenectady C.C.	467	62	20	4
Staten Island C.C.	2,456	585	-	-
Suffolk County C.C.	1,907	163	100	49
Sullivan County C.C.	546	-	83	-
Tompkins-Cortland C.C.	199	35	81	5
Ulster County C.C.	566	186	82	10
Westchester C.C.	1,693	1,378	22	13
Urban Center - Albany	-	-	85	27
Urban Center - Brooklyn	-	-	363	-
Urban Center - Buffalo	-	-	399	-
Urban Center - Farmingdale	-	-	-	158
Urban Center - Manhattan	-	-	-	466
Urban Center - Rochester	-	-	204	10

<u>College</u>	<u>Degree</u>		<u>Non-Degree</u>	
	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Urban Center - Schenectady	-	-	231	-
Urban Center - Troy	-	-	350	15
TOTAL	71,710	23,116	4,119	4,273

Source: The Reporting and Evaluation System for Occupational Education, Report 27, June 1974, The State Education Department, Albany, New York.

APPENDIX C

**Public Two-Year College Occupational Programs and  
Degree Enrollments**

1973-1974

<u>Program</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
<b><u>Agriculture</u></b>		
Agriculture Production	1,582	19
Agriculture Business	85	
Agriculture Mechanics	93	
Agriculture Products	81	3
Ornamental Horticulture	696	4
Conservation	536	14
Other Agriculture	<u>32</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Agriculture	3,105	42
 <b><u>Distributive Education</u></b>		
Advertising Services	760	37
Apparel and Accessories	792	
Finance and Credit	297	95
Food Distribution	26	
General Merchandising and Sales	2,560	1,206
Hotel and Lodging	756	126
Insurance	55	8
Recreation and Tourism	1,041	77
Transportation and Service	33	8
Other Distributive Education	<u>26</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Distributive Education	6,346	1,563
 <b><u>Health Occupations Education</u></b>		
Dental Assisting	269	100
Dental Hygiene	817	41
Dental Lab Technology	81	16
Medical Lab	2,854	689
Nursing, Associate Degree	7,698	4,194
Surgical	48	10
Medical Therapy Assisting	249	26
Radiological Technology	448	85
Ophthalmic Dispensing	269	40
Environmental Health	94	5
Mental Health	562	116
Inhalation Therapy	247	101
Medical Assisting	433	7
Community Health Aide	62	5
Medical Emergency Assisting	44	27
Mortuary Science	252	14
Other Health Occupations Education	<u>470</u>	<u>53</u>
Total Health Occupations Education	14,897	5,529



<u>Program</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
<u>Home Economics Education</u>		
Care and Guidance of Children	1,619	210
Food Management, Production, and Services	339	59
Home Furnishings, Equipment, and Services	<u>152</u>	<u>          </u>
Total Home Economics Education	2,110	269
<u>Business and Office Education</u>		
Bookkeeping and Accounting	6,579	2,617
Data Processing	3,179	1,705
Information Communications	135	
Stenographic, Secretarial, and Related	7,030	2,022
Supervisory and Administrative Management	<u>6,564</u>	<u>2,681</u>
Total Business and Office Education	23,487	9,025
<u>Technical Education</u>		
Aeronautical Technology	258	2
Agriculture Technology	56	1
Architectural Technology	886	88
Automotive Technology	554	17
Chemical Technology	318	89
Civil Technology	1,291	227
Electrical Technology	2,999	1,015
Electronic Technology	408	66
Electro-Mechanical Technology	255	61
Environmental Control Technology	67	7
Industrial Technology	393	272
Instrumentation Technology	131	52
Mechanical Technology	1,476	524
Metallurgical Technology	119	
Other Engineering-Related Technology	584	119
Health-Related Technology	327	17
Office-Related Technology	1	4
Oceanographic Technology	77	4
Other Technical Occupations	<u>424</u>	<u>28</u>
Total Technical Education	10,624	2,593
<u>Trade, Industrial, and Service Education</u>		
Air Conditioning, Refrigeration, and Heating	282	8
Automotive Services	230	5
Industrial and Service - Commercial Art	735	
Photography Occupations	231	4
Construction and Maintenance Trades	656	287

<u>Program</u>	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
<u>Trade, Industrial, and Service Education (Con't)</u>		
Drafting	509	110
Electrical Occupations	167	10
Graphic Arts	840	370
Machine and Metal Industries	43	5
Personal Services	49	44
Plastics Occupations	23	5
Law Enforcement Training	4,110	1,967
Social Service Paraprofessionals	1,957	453
Industrial and Service - Educational Para- professionals	236	478
Public Service Occupations, Other	238	326
Quantity Food Occupations	637	23
Textile Production and Fabrication	191	
Other Trade, Industrial, and Service Occupations	<u>7</u>	<u>      </u>
Total Trade, Industrial, and Service Education	11,141	4,095
TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS COMBINED	71,710	23,116

Source: The Reporting and Evaluation System for Occupational Education, Report 27, June 1974, The State Education Department, Albany, New York.