

## WASHINGTON REPORT

Prepared by Education-Training Market Report

<u>VOC ED EXPANSION</u>: Vocational and adult education has become <u>multiagency</u> business in federal government. New survey now in works indicates there are now <u>426 such programs</u> in operation in states under federal funding.

Programs involve nearly every agency, ranging from National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to Agriculture Department, according to study being made by Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Technical Education of Office of Education.

Bureau spokesman noted that programs do not include in-service training of employes in federal establishment, also being expanded.

Budget approved by Congress for Adult, Vocational and Technical unit, meanwhile, totals \$426,207,455, and is up about \$22 million over Administration requests. Part of new funds are concentrated in programs now inviting new contract proposals.

Funds for Innovation program, for example, total \$13 million, half of which will go to states and half to be handled through program administrators. Emphasis will be on experimental projects which can serve as models in vocational education. Funding for Special Needs program, also new this year, totals \$17 million, and will involve projects for disadvantaged. Cooperative Education programs unit, for first time, has received funding--total of \$14 million.

New budget for Adult Basic Education provides \$40 million in Grants to States, \$8 million for Special Projects; and \$2 million for Teacher Training. Vocational education budget shapes up like this: \$300,336,000 for Basic Grants (Nixon had requested \$230 million); \$2,380,000 for State Advisory Councils; \$200,000 for National Advisory Council; \$17 million for Special Needs (Nixon had requested nothing); \$15 million for Consumer and Homemaking Education; \$4.25 million for Work-Study (none in Administration proposal); \$1.1 million for Research; \$900,000 for Plans and Evaluation. Permanent Appropriation (Smith-Hughes) totals \$7,161,455.

Vocational Education, as "preventive medicine," has been given high priority by U. S. Commissioner of Education James E. Allen, Jr. His recent talks have hit theme that nation's school systems (1) aren't preparing young for job market, (2) focus must be on training, not remedial education, and (3) status of vocational training must be upgraded.

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NEW APPROACHES TO EDUCATION: New study by Educational Policy Research Center, Syracuse, N. Y., has caused considerable stir among long-range planners in Office of Education. Report could have strong influence on patterns of spending for education in years ahead.

Report notes nation's \$54 billion annual education budget is being spent within traditional framework, but that sizable, and rapidly growing, education taking place outside of this structure should also draw funds. This would involve new approach to federal funding.

Report also points out that educational "credentials," which are now only handed out within traditional structures, should also be available from those involved in <u>informal</u> education—such as <u>business</u>, <u>unions</u>, <u>poverty groups</u>.

Syracuse center is one of two long-range research centers in nation funded by Office of Education. It is taking long-range look at trends in education to provide guidelines for top policymakers. Center receives about \$500,000 annually.

Center's study, headed by <u>Stanley Moses</u>, explains that "concept of education has become outmoded to deal with the problems and needs of contemporary society.

"Our view of education has been restricted to a consideration of those activities represented in the traditional system, ranging from kindergarten through graduate school. Left out are the variety of activities engaged in by millions of learners in the periphery—those educational activities ranging from vocationally oriented programs in business, government and the military, proprietary schools, and anti-poverty programs, to culture and leisure—oriented programs available through regular core institutions, religious education, television, correspondence courses, and private associations."

Report points out that, by 1976, more than <u>82 million</u> adult Americans will take part in educational programs outside traditional school system, compared to 67 million students taking part within traditional school system.