



TRAINING RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

Bureau of Prisons

Teaching Machine Programmed Instructional Material

U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Education Dept., 101 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20537, Jan. 1969, 304 pp. (Abstracted in *Abstracts of Instructional Materials in Vocational and Technical Education*, ERIC Clearinghouse, The Center for Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Fall 1969, p. 59)

"This collection of programmed materials is for use by educators in correctional institutions. It was developed by an educational staff for use on the B. L. Allen Teaching Machine. The purpose of this collection is to introduce and disseminate the several programs. "Introduction to Programming" is designed to explain the characteristics of programs to training staffs. "Basic Communications" and "Basic Skills (Verbal)" are designed for use with trainees scoring between 4.0 and 7.0 on SAT. "Vocational Related Instruction" is for use with vocational trainees. "GED Preparation" is designed for trainees scoring between 7.0 and 9.0 on SAT and who are preparing for high school equivalency. All programs presented are considered to be in the trial and testing stage of development. The programs are illustrated."

Gurin, Gerald

Inner-City Negro Youth in a Job Training Project; A Study of Factors Related to Attrition and Job Success

Michigan University, Survey Research Center, Ann Arbor, Mich. Manpower Administration, Washington, D.C., Dec. 1968, 155 pp. (Abstracted in *Abstracts of Research and Related Materials in Vocational and Technical Education*, ERIC Clearinghouse, The Center for Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Fall 1969, p. 81)

"Results of a study of an experimental and demonstration job training project (Chicago JOBS Project) for approximately 1,500 underemployed "functionally illiterate" inner-city Negro youth are reported. The project, which lasted from September of 1963 to the summer of 1964, included basic education, vocational training, and group and personal counseling. The study focused on individual rather than program factors related to success, using data derived from questionnaires and interviews with 339 trainees, their mothers, job supervisors, and project staff. A secondary focus of the study was more on the training program itself and reactions of the trainees to the different aspects of the program. Trainees were interviewed upon entering the project, at its completion, and again six to nine months after leaving it. Among the conclusions were: (1) Skill training is clearly the most significant aspect of these manpower programs, even when heavy emphasis is placed on other things, (2) Basic education components of these programs must focus around content that is clearly and obviously job-related, (3) The counselor's personal interest, sympathy, and supportive functions may be more important than the more formal socializing functions, and (4) While the post-training employment of program completers was more regular than that of dropouts, there were no significant wage differences."

Manpower Research Council

Job Training Research Report Number Four

Manpower Research Council, Milwaukee, Wis., 1967, 10 pp. (Abstracted in *Abstracts of Research and Related Materials in Vocational and Technical Education*, ERIC Clearinghouse, The Center for Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Fall 1969, p. 68)

"This document contains a summary of a survey of 930 companies employing 4,375,665 persons throughout the United States. The survey specifically deals with the companies' experiences with in-plant and outside agency job training programs."

GERALD H. WHITLOCK
Editor

GEORGE S. RUBIN
Assistant



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Some of the findings were: (1) Respondents feel that there are numerous institutions at work in the community to provide skill training, but 60% feel that this training falls short of their company needs, (2) Participants expressed great willingness to serve on advisor boards, (3) About 50% felt their universities lack adequate vocational training facilities and recommended public high school and in-plant training as the solution, (4) Over 85% are in colleges on a two-year basis, (5) 17% have established training programs with a view to attracting minority workers and 50% felt their programs were successful, (6) Manpower Development Training Administration has not helped find qualified employees for 80% of the respondents, and (7) Only 19% have employed persons trained in Job Corps Centers, and of that group, 60% regard the experience as satisfactory."

Periman, Leonard G., and Kenneth W. Hylbert

Identifying Potential Dropouts at a Rehabilitation Center

Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 2, Dec. 1969, pp. 217-225

"Development of a prediction model for identification of potential dropouts from vocational training at a rehabilitation center is discussed. The goal in this was potential savings in time, effort, and money, if dropouts could be identified early. Subjects had been enrolled at a comprehensive rehabilitation center; the dropouts were one group and an equal number of graduates were randomly selected from the same 50-month period. From variables found significant in earlier studies, 10 variables were studied for the best combined prediction. (MMPI and AGCT variables were considered, but failed to discriminate and were not included in final analyses.) Data analysis involved a multiple regression problem with a parsimony option that successively eliminated variables that reduced residual variance least. After a hierarchy of variables was established, discriminant analysis was done to find the best weighted equation. The model most efficient in classifying the two groups contained five variables: sex, training goal chosen at time of entry to the rehabilitation center, age at onset of disability, age at time of entry to the rehabilitation center, and years of work experience. Meaning of these findings is discussed, with cautions."

Walls, Richard T.

Behavior Modification and Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation Counseling Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 2, Dec. 1969, pp. 173-188

"An extensive review of the literature in behavior modification cites seven hardback books as most important. Methods used to implement behavior control and modification are considered. Some individual applications found in widely-scattered reports are discussed, as well as some group applications. The final discussion considers two clients at a rehabilitation center, reporting methods used, baseline performance, and gradual modification of behavior in the desired direction. Graphs show baseline performance and changover time. The results report statistically significant changes, using McNemar Test of Significance of Change."