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Occupational Programs and the Use of Skill Competencies at the Secondary and Postsecondary Levels, 1999



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INTRODUCTION

This E.D. TAB report presents part of the data collected from two 1999 surveys: *Vocational Programs in Secondary Schools* and *Occupational Programs in Postsecondary Education Institutions*. The surveys were conducted to provide the Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE) with national estimates on occupational program activities. The summaries in this report focus on the use of skill competency lists in occupational programs, the extent of industry involvement in developing or adopting the competency lists, and the credentialing of skill proficiencies.²

The surveys on occupational programs were conducted in response to an increasing national concern over the gap between existing workforce skills and expanding workplace demands. That concern was triggered by the "workforce crisis" described in *America's Choice: High Skills or Low Wages* (Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce 1990). It was also spurred by the recognition that with changing technology and work organizations, schools need to do more to equip students with the more sophisticated and higher level skills that today's workplace requires (Grubb 1995). These concerns have set in motion a growing demand for clearer and higher standards in occupational education, and increased industry input in the development of those standards (Lankard 1995).

The push for standards and accountability in occupational education was also intensified by several policy initiatives over the past decade. The 1990 Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act created a requirement that states establish systems of standards and measures to assess vocational education programs. The 1990 Act also authorized federal support for business and education standards projects. In the early 1990s, the Departments of Education and Labor supported 22 projects to create skill standards for a wide variety of occupations and industries. The National Skills Standards Board (NSSB), authorized in 1994 by the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, builds on these projects and the efforts of many other industrial and occupational groups that have established skill standards. Its purpose is to stimulate the development of a voluntary national system of skill standards by creating a framework of career clusters within which skill standards can be developed. To achieve this goal, NSSB supports partnerships of business, trade associations, education, community organizations, and other stakeholders to develop skill standards. It also endorses skill standards systems developed by industry-labor-education partnerships.

The 1998 Perkins Act builds on the above efforts by expanding the requirements for states to develop performance accountability systems, including state-level measures of student skill attainment. In keeping with the legislation, performance accountability systems are intended to:

• Include four core indicators that measure student performance and post-vocational education experiences in further education, training, and employment;

¹ This report presents an early release of the data for Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE) to meet its Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) reporting requirements. The full report will be published in late winter, 2000.

² For the secondary survey, a vocational program was defined as a sequence of courses designed to prepare students for an occupation (e.g., nurses' aide) or occupation area (e.g., health care) that typically requires education below the baccalaureate level. This definition did <u>not</u> include career exploration or other introductory courses that prepare students for adult life or for work in general (e.g., consumer and homemaking, industrial arts). A similar definition was used at the postsecondary level, except that a noncredit occupational program could have consisted of only one course or more than one course. For both surveys, a skill competency was defined as a concept, skill, or attitude that is essential to an occupation; the level of attainment or performance established for a skill competency is a skill standard. Because these terms tend to be used interchangeably in practice, the term "skill competencies" was used to refer to both skill competencies and skill standards.

- Set performance levels for the four vocational outcomes, including student attainment of skill proficiencies; and
- Measure and report the performance of the states on the indicators.

Increased accountability is also sought at the federal level. The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) requires that federal departments and agencies prepare annual performance goals, starting with a performance plan for the 1999 fiscal year (Groszyk 1995). To meet its GPRA reporting requirements, OVAE is required to submit an annual report comparing the status of occupational programs with the goals identified in its annual performance plan. One indicator of occupational program activities listed in OVAE's 1998–1999 Annual Plan is the following:

Skill Proficiencies. By fall 2000, there will be an increasing proportion of vocational programs with skill competencies and related assessments, and with industry-recognized skill certificates in secondary and postsecondary institutions.³

The summary tables in this report present statistics relevant to this OVAE performance indicator. It should be noted that although skill competencies are often used as or with skill standards, the focus of the surveys is on *skill competencies*, and the measure of skill standards includes the use of *any* skill competency lists. Typically, these competencies might incorporate skill standards that were developed by the state and/or those developed locally through consultation between teachers and local employers. Although some programs might have also integrated existing national standards,⁴ the use of such standards cannot be determined from these surveys. The surveys also focus on the role of industry in the development or adoption of skill competencies. Industry involvement is critical to ensure that students are learning the skills currently required by industry, particularly in fast-changing industries such as information technology, health, and manufacturing.

Secondary schools were defined as regular and vocational schools that include grades 11 and 12 (i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs), and the schools were asked about program activities in 28 selected occupations within 6 broad occupational areas. The postsecondary survey included 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions with Title IV eligibility, and the institutions were asked to report on 32 similar occupations (see appendix D for the list of occupations and occupation areas). For the secondary school survey, questionnaires were mailed to a national sample of 1,200 public secondary schools, comprising 600 vocational schools (including area or regional vocational schools) and 600 comprehensive schools. A total of 508 vocational and 567 comprehensive schools responded to the survey. The resulting secondary sample represents about 1,800 vocational schools and 15,000 comprehensive schools (table 1). For the postsecondary survey, some 1,289 less-than-4-year institutions, comprising 689 2-year and 600 less-than-2-year institutions, were sampled. A total of 595 2-year institutions and 505 less-than-2-year institutions completed the survey. The postsecondary sample represents about 2,000 2-year and 1,600 less-than-2-year institutions (table 1).

The secondary school survey was conducted through the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) Fast Response Survey System (FRSS), and the postsecondary survey was conducted through the NCES Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS) during spring 1999. FRSS and

⁴ Although there are some existing national standards (e.g., the ASE automobile standards), the NSSB skill standards do not yet exist.

³ The Office of Vocational and Adult Education (OVAE), Annual Performance Plan, 1998–1999.

⁵ National estimates are based on adjustments for out-of-scope schools and reported school type for the secondary sample, and out-of-scope institutions and recent school closings for the postsecondary sample. See appendix B for more details on methodology.

PEQIS are survey systems designed to collect small amounts of issue-oriented data with minimal burden on respondents and within a relatively short time frame. Survey data have been weighted to produce national estimates. Significant differences are presented by school type (vocational, comprehensive) for the FRSS survey, and level of institution (2-year, less-than-2-year) for the PEQIS survey. All comparative statements made in this report have been tested for statistical significance through chi-square tests or *t*-tests adjusted for multiple comparisons using the Bonferroni adjustment and are significant at the 0.05 level or better. However, not all significant comparisons have been presented in the report.

SELECTED FINDINGS

This report examines survey data on occupational program activities at the secondary and less-than-4-year postsecondary levels. It presents data on the use of skill competency lists for occupational programs, industry input in developing or adopting those competencies, and the credentialing of skill proficiencies. The findings on these indicators are based on schools and institutions that offered one or more occupational programs that prepared students for occupations examined in the surveys.

Overall, a majority (66 percent) of secondary schools offered one or more occupational programs that prepared students for the selected occupations: 35 percent of the schools offered 1 to 5 programs, 18 percent offered 6 to 10 programs, and another 13 percent offered more than 10 programs (table 2). However, about one-third (34 percent) of the schools did not offer any program that prepare students for these occupations. On average, vocational schools offered more occupational programs than did comprehensive schools; for example, 44 percent of vocational schools compared with 9 percent of comprehensive schools offered more than 10 programs for the listed occupations.

A large majority of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions (90 percent) offered one or more programs for the selected occupations (table 2). About half of the institutions offered 1 to 5 programs, another 11 percent offered 6 to 10 programs, and an additional 27 percent offered more than 10 programs. Two-year institutions offered considerably more programs than less-than-2-year institutions; for example, 43 percent of 2-year institutions compared with 5 percent of less-than-2-year institutions offered more than 10 programs that prepared students for the occupations. The large differences between 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions in the number of programs offered may skew the results for analyses based on "all of their programs" or "at least half of their programs," i.e., since less-than-2-year institutions offer fewer programs, it is easier to meet the criteria for "all of their programs" or "at least half of their programs." For this reason, comparisons between 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions will be discussed in relation to whether institutions meet the various criteria for "at least one of their programs."

Use of Skill Competencies

To provide a description of the use of skill competencies in occupational programs, respondents in both surveys were asked whether skill competency lists had been developed or adopted for programs that prepare students for each occupation considered in the surveys.

Most secondary schools with one or more of the relevant occupational programs had developed or adopted skill competency lists for their programs.

• About three-fourths (77 percent) of the schools had developed or adopted skill competency lists for all of their programs, 91 percent had competencies for at least half their programs, and 94 percent had them for at least one program (table 3).

⁶ One possible reason for this finding is that the definition of vocational programs used in this survey excluded lower level vocational programs that typically do not prepare students for at least entry-level jobs within the occupations considered in the survey. For example, it excluded career exploration and other introductory courses that prepare students for adult life or work in general (e.g., industrial arts). Another explanation is that some of the schools might be sending their students to area vocational schools for technical education training.

- A large majority of secondary schools had developed or adopted skill competencies for programs offered in each of the six occupation areas. For example, 85 percent of the schools had competencies for all of their programs in business and marketing occupations, and 89 percent had competencies for at least one program in this occupation area (table 4).
- Vocational schools were somewhat more likely than comprehensive schools to develop or adopt skill competencies for at least one program offered (99 versus 93 percent; table 3).
 However, differences among vocational and comprehensive schools were not significant when all their programs or at least half of their programs were considered.

As with secondary schools, a large proportion of 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions with one or more of the relevant occupational programs reported that skill competency lists had been developed or adopted for their programs.

- Seventy-seven percent of the institutions had developed or adopted skill competencies for all of the programs offered, 89 percent for at least half the programs offered, and 93 percent for at least one program (table 5).
- A large majority of the institutions had skill competency lists for programs within each of the six occupation areas. For example, 75 percent had competencies for all of the programs offered for business and marketing occupations, and 82 percent used competencies for at least one program in the occupation area (table 6).
- There were no significant differences among 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions in the use of skill competencies for *at least one* program offered by the institution (92 compared with 96 percent; table 5). As pointed out earlier in this section of the report, large differences among 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions in the use of skill competencies for *all of their programs* or *at least half of their programs* are likely to be confounded by differences in the number of programs offered.

Industry Input in Skill Competency Development

Schools and postsecondary institutions were asked to indicate the extent of industry input in skill competency development, i.e., whether the skill competency lists were developed exclusively by individual course instructors, exclusively by group(s) of educators, primarily by educators with industry input, with about equal educator and industry input, or primarily/exclusively by industry. These variables were used to construct three measures of industry input: at least some industry input, at least equal input, and primary or exclusive industry input.⁷

Among secondary schools that offered one or more occupational programs for occupations covered in the study, a substantial proportion had *at least some industry input* in developing skill competency lists for their occupational programs. Relatively fewer schools indicated that industry was *at least equally*

⁻

⁷ The last three points on the industry-input scale were combined to measure *at least some industry input* (i.e., industry provided either some input, equal input as educators, or primary or exclusive input in the development of skill competencies). The last two points on the scale were combined to measure *at least equal industry input* (i.e., industry was either as involved as educators, or it held primary or exclusive responsibility for developing skill competencies). The highest level of industry input is measured as *primary or exclusive industry input* (i.e., industry took primary or exclusive responsibility for developing or adopting skill competency lists).

involved as educators in the procedure. There were too few schools reporting *primary or exclusive industry input* to show the data in tables.⁸

- About half (52 percent) of the schools had *at least some industry input* in skill competency development for all the programs offered, 70 percent of schools had this level of industry input for at least half their programs, and 77 percent for at least one program (table 7).
- Compared with the proportion of schools reporting at least some industry input in skill competency development, relatively few schools indicated that industry was *at least equally involved* (as educators) in the procedure (tables 7 and 9). Seventeen percent of schools had at least equal industry input in skill competency development for all occupational programs offered, 25 percent for at least half their programs, and 35 percent for at least one program (table 9).
- Overall, the likelihood of industry involvement in skill competency development was greater for vocational than comprehensive schools; for instance, vocational schools were more likely than comprehensive schools to report at least some industry input in skill competency development for at least one program offered (93 versus 74 percent; table 7). This difference was consistent for programs that prepared students for each occupation area except health occupations and service occupations (table 8).
- Considering at least equal industry input in skill competency development, vocational schools were more likely than comprehensive schools to report this level of industry involvement in at least one program offered by the school (50 versus 32 percent; table 9). However, this difference was consistent only for programs that prepared students for building trades (39 versus 22 percent; table 10).

As with secondary schools, a majority of 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions with one or more relevant occupational programs reported *at least some industry input* in developing or adopting skill competency lists for their programs. Relatively fewer institutions indicated that industry was *at least equally involved* in the procedure, and the institutions with *primary or exclusive industry input* in skill competency development were too few to be reported.¹⁰

- About two-thirds of postsecondary institutions had *at least some industry input* in skill competency development for all programs offered, 77 percent reported this level of industry involvement for at least half their programs, and 83 percent for at least one program (table 11).
- Compared with the percentage of institutions reporting some industry input, fewer institutions offered programs for which industry was *at least equally involved* (as were educators) in skill competency development (tables 11 and 13). Twenty-six percent reported equal industry involvement for all occupational programs offered, 34 percent for at least half the programs, and 47 percent for at least one program (table 13).

⁸ For example, the proportion of schools with programs for which industry had primary or exclusive input in skill competency development was less than 5 percent for the programs that prepared students for 23 of the 28 occupations considered in the study.

⁹ Because of the large standard errors surrounding some of the estimates of industry involvement in skill competency development for the various occupations, differences that may appear large may not be statistically significant.

¹⁰For example, the proportion of institutions with programs for which industry had primary or exclusive input in skill competency development was less than 10 percent for the programs that prepared students for 25 of the 32 occupations considered in the study.

• Two-year institutions were somewhat more likely than less-than-2-year institutions to report *at least some industry input* in skill competency development for *at least one program* offered (88 versus 78 percent, table 11). However, this difference did not hold when *equal industry input* was considered (table 13).

Credentialing: Skill Certificates and Industry-Related Credentials

The secondary school survey asked whether occupational programs for each occupation prepared students to earn skill certificates. Because credentialing procedures are different at the postsecondary level, postsecondary institutions were asked whether occupational programs prepared students to earn various credentials, including institutional-based credentials (e.g., associate's degrees) and industry-related credentials (e.g., company certificates, industry/trade certificates or diplomas and state registrations, licenses or certificates). Because of the focus of this report, only industry-related credentials are examined here. 11

Of the secondary schools that offered one or more occupational programs, about half reported that at least one of their programs prepared students to earn skill certificates.

- About one-third (31 percent) of secondary schools reported that all their occupational programs prepared students to earn skill certificates, 43 percent provided this type of student credentialing for at least half of the programs offered, and 55 percent did so for at least one program (table 15).
- Vocational schools were more likely than comprehensive schools to offer programs that prepared students to earn skill certificates. For example, 52 percent of vocational schools compared with 27 percent of comprehensive schools reported that all of their programs prepared students to earn skill certificates (table 15). Similar differences were observed when programs for each occupation area were examined (table 16).

Most of the 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions offering one or more occupational programs reported that students in at least one program could work toward industry-related credentials.

- About half (53 percent) of the institutions reported that students in all the programs offered could work toward industry-related credentials. In addition, 76 percent indicated that at least half of their programs prepared students for industry-related credentials, and 87 percent had at least one program that prepared students for those credentials (table 17).
- Overall, 2-year institutions did not differ significantly from less-than-2-year institutions in offering *at least one program* in which students could work toward industry-related credentials (table 17). However, for each occupation area (with the exception of service occupations), 2-year institutions were less likely than less-than-2-year institutions to report that students could work toward industry-related credentials for at least one program (table 18).

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¹¹Industry-related credentials include company certificates, industry/trade certificates or diplomas, and state registrations, licenses, or certificates.

Table 1.—Number and percent of public secondary schools and less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions in the study sample, and the estimated number and percent of public secondary schools and less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions the sample represents, by type of school and level of institution: 1999

School/institution	Respondent sample		National estimates	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All public secondary schools*	1.078	100	16,821	100
Vocational	517	48	1,816	11
Comprehensive	561	52	15,005	89
All less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions	1,100	100	3,660	100
2-year	595	54	2,073	57
Less-than-2-year	505	46	1,587	43

^{*}Definitions of public secondary schools as vocational and comprehensive were based on school type reported in the questionnaire.

NOTE: Percents are computed within each classification variable. Details may not sum to totals because of rounding. Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades (i.e., schools that may offer upper level vocational programs) and 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions with Title IV eligibility.

Table 2.—Percent of public secondary schools and less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions offering occupational programs, by the number of programs offered for selected occupations, and by the type of school and level of institution: 1999

School/institution	Number of programs offered overall				
School/institution	0	1-5	6-10	More than 10	
All public secondary schools ¹	34	35	18	13	
Vocational ²	2	15	39	44	
Comprehensive	37	38	16	9	
All less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions	10	52	11	27	
2-year	12	30	15	43	
Less-than-2-year	9	81	5	5	

¹Definitions of public secondary schools as vocational and comprehensive were based on school type reported in the questionnaire.

NOTE: Percents are computed across each row, but may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades (i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs) and 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions with Title IV eligibility. For public secondary schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the postsecondary institutions, the programs could include credit and noncredit courses, and the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

²Two percent of vocational schools did not offer any program that prepared students for the occupations examined in this survey. (These were focused vocational schools.)

Table 2a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools and less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions offering occupational programs by the number of programs offered for selected occupations, and by the type of school and level of institution: 1999

School/institution -	Number of programs offered overall				
School/institution	0	1-5	6-10	More than 10	
All public secondary schools	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.9	
Vocational	0.4	3.4	4.1	3.9	
Comprehensive	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.0	
All less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	
2-year	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	
Less-than-2-year	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.4	

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades (i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs) and 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions with Title IV eligibility. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the postsecondary institutions, the programs could include credit and noncredit courses, and the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 3.—Percent of public secondary schools developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all schools*	Percent of schools with one or more occupational programs			
competency lists for:		All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
All of their occupational programs	51	77	84	76	
At least half of their occupational programs	61	91	96	90	
At least one of their occupational programs	63	94	99	93	

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 3a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected

occupations, by school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all schools	Percent of schools with one or more occupational programs			
competency lists for:		All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
All of their occupational programs	2.1	2.3	3.8	2.6	
At least half of their occupational programs	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	
At least one of their occupational programs	2.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 4.—Percent of public secondary schools developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by occupation

area and school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all	Percent of schools with one or more programs in the occupation area			
competency lists for:	schools*	All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
All occupational programs offered in:					
Business and marketing occupations	48	85	90	84	
Technical occupations	33	83	93	81	
Mechanical occupations	28	89	95	87	
Building trades	31	85	94	82	
Health/life sciences occupations	30	94	97	93	
Service occupations	29	90	96	88	
At least one occupational program offered					
in:					
Business and marketing occupations	50	89	92	89	
Technical occupations	35	88	94	86	
Mechanical occupations	29	91	97	89	
Building trades	32	89	97	86	
Health/life sciences occupations	30	95	99	94	
Service occupations	30	91	98	90	

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 4a.—-Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected

occupations, by occupation area and school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill competency lists for:	Percent of all schools	Percent of schools with one or more			
		programs in the occupation area			
competency lists for.	schools	All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
All occupational programs offered in:					
Business and marketing occupations	2.3	2.0	4.2	2.2	
Technical occupations	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.2	
Mechanical occupations	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.8	
Building trades	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.1	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.2	
Service occupations	1.3	2.6	1.3	3.4	
At least one occupational program offered					
in:					
Business and marketing occupations	2.5	1.8	4.2	1.9	
Technical occupations	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	
Mechanical occupations	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.5	
Building trades	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.7	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	
Service occupations	1.3	2.3	1.3	3.1	

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 5.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by level of institution: 1999

000mpw010115, %, 10 t 01 01 111501					
Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists for:	Percent of all		with one rograms		
	institutions*	All	All 2-year Less-than-		
All of their occupational programs	69	77	66	91	
At least half of their occupational programs	79	89	83	95	
At least one of their occupational programs	84	93	92	96	

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 5a.—Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all institutions		ent of institutions vore occupational pr	
competency lists for:	institutions	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year
All of their occupational programs	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.7
At least half of their occupational programs	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.4
At least one of their occupational programs	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.4

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 6.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected

occupations, by occupation area and level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all		Percent of institutions with one or more programs in the occupation area			
competency lists for:	institutions*	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year		
All occupational programs offered in:						
Business and marketing occupations	40	75	70	92		
Technical occupations	36	77	75	87		
Mechanical occupations	24	81	78	97		
Building trades	23	84	82	96		
Health/life sciences occupations	46	85	82	94		
Service occupations	47	81	72	94		
At least one occupational program offered						
in:						
Business and marketing occupations	44	82	79	94		
Technical occupations	40	86	84	91		
Mechanical occupations	26	88	86	99		
Building trades	24	90	88	99		
Health/life sciences occupations	50	92	90	97		
Service occupations	50	87	82	94		

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 6a.—-Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions developing or adopting skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by occupation area and level of institution: 1999

Percent of institutions with one or more Institutions had developed or adopted skill Percent of all programs in the occupation area competency lists for: institutions All 2-year Less-than-2-year All occupational programs offered in: Business and marketing occupations..... 2.1 1.6 1.9 2.4 Technical occupations..... 1.3 1.5 1.9 2.8 Mechanical occupations..... 1.9 0.2 1.1 2.3 Building trades..... 0.9 1.8 2.2 1.0 1.3 1.7 1.3 Health/life sciences occupations 1.3 Service occupations..... 1.4 1.5 2.1 2.2 At least one occupational program offered Business and marketing occupations..... 1.7 2.1 1.7 1.5 Technical occupations..... 2.4 1.3 1.4 1.7 2.1 Mechanical occupations..... 1.1 1.8 0.1 1.7 Building trades..... 0.9 1.4 0.6 Health/life sciences occupations 1.1 1.5 0.9 1.4 Service occupations 1.5 1.5 2.2 2.2

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 7.—Percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all schools*	Percent of schools with one		
competency lists with at least some		or mo	ore occupational pro	ograms
industry input for:	SCHOOIS*	All	Vocational	Comprehensive
All of their occupational programs	35	52	71	48
At least half of their occupational programs	46	70	84	67
At least one of their occupational programs	51	77	93	74

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 7a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill competency lists with <i>at least some</i>	Percent of all		ercent of schools with nore occupational pro	
industry input for:	schools	All	Vocational	Comprehensive
All of their occupational programs	1.9	2.6	3.9	3.0
At least half of their occupational programs	2.2	2.3	4.0	2.5
At least one of their occupational programs	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 8.—Percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by occupation area and school type: 1999

prepare students for selected	i occupations, k	of occupation a	ca ana school	type: 1777
Schools had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all	Percent	of schools with one	e or more
competency lists with at least some	schools*	programs in the occupation area		
industry input for:		All	Vocational	Comprehensive
All occupational programs offered in:				
Business and marketing occupations	35	63	77	60
Technical occupations	25	63	79	59
Mechanical occupations	23	73	87	68
Building trades	23	64	89	56
Health/life sciences occupations	25	77	87	74
Service occupations	23	71	82	68
At least one occupational program offered				
in:				
Business and marketing occupations	38	68	82	65
Technical occupations	28	70	83	67
Mechanical occupations	24	77	91	72
Building trades	25	69	92	62
Health/life sciences occupations	25	79	91	75
Service occupations	24	74	84	71

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 8a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by

occupation area and school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill competency lists with <i>at least some</i> industry input for:	Percent of all		Percent of schools with one or more programs in the occupation area			
	schools	All	Vocational	Comprehensive		
All occupational programs offered in:						
Business and marketing occupations	2.0	2.6	5.3	2.9		
Technical occupations	1.7	3.1	4.5	3.6		
Mechanical occupations	1.3	2.6	3.1	3.5		
Building trades	1.6	3.2	2.9	4.1		
Health/life sciences occupations	1.5	3.1	4.4	3.8		
Service occupations	1.2	3.5	4.9	4.3		
At least one occupational program offered						
in:						
Business and marketing occupations	2.1	2.5	4.8	2.8		
Technical occupations	1.6	2.8	4.5	3.2		
Mechanical occupations	1.2	2.6	2.5	3.4		
Building trades	1.6	2.9	2.2	3.8		
Health/life sciences occupations	1.6	3.2	4.2	3.9		
Service occupations	1.2	3.5	5.0	4.3		

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 9.—Percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least equal input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill	Percent of all schools*	Pe	Percent of schools with one		
competency lists with at least equal		or m	ore occupational pro	ograms	
industry input for:	SCHOOIS*	All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
All of their occupational programs	11	17	27	15	
At least half of their occupational programs	17	25	33	24	
At least one of their occupational programs	23	35	50	32	

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 9a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least equal input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill competency lists with <i>at least equal</i>	Percent of all		cent of schools with one occupational programs		
industry input for:	schools	All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
All of their occupational programs	1.1	1.7	3.3	1.9	
At least half of their occupational programs	1.4	2.2	3.5	2.5	
At least one of their occupational programs	1.7	2.6	4.4	2.9	

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 10.—Percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least equal industry input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by occupation area and school type: 1999

Schools had developed or adopted skill competency lists with <i>at least equal</i>	Percent of all		Percent of schools with one or more programs in the occupation area			
industry input for:	schools*	All	Vocational	Comprehensive		
All occupational programs offered in:						
Business and marketing occupations	12	22	30	20		
Technical occupations	9	23	30	21		
Mechanical occupations	9	29	36	26		
Building trades	9	24	35	21		
Health/life sciences occupations	12	39	43	37		
Service occupations	9	28	35	25		
At least one occupational program offered						
in:						
Business and marketing occupations	13	24	34	22		
Technical occupations	11	27	35	25		
Mechanical occupations	10	32	41	29		
Building trades	10	27	39	22		
Health/life sciences occupations	13	41	47	40		
Service occupations	10	31	40	28		

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 10a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools indicating that industry provided at least equal industry input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected

occupations, by occupation area and school type: 1999 Schools had developed or adopted skill Percent of schools with one or more Percent of all competency lists with at least equal programs in the occupation area schools industry input for: All Vocational Comprehensive All occupational programs offered in: Business and marketing occupations..... 1.4 2.5 3.7 2.8 Technical occupations..... 0.9 2.5 3.3 3.0 Mechanical occupations..... 3.1 3.0 3.9 1.1 Building trades..... 1.0 2.6 3.6 3.4 3.3 Health/life sciences occupations 1.2 4.0 4.0 Service occupations..... 0.8 2.6 4.7 3.0 At least one occupational program offered 2.9 Business and marketing occupations..... 1.4 2.6 3.9 0.9 2.7 3.3 Technical occupations..... 3.4 Mechanical occupations..... 1.0 3.0 3.1 3.8 Building trades..... 1.1 2.7 3.7 3.3 Health/life sciences occupations 1.3 3.7 4.1 4.4 Service occupations 0.8 2.6 4.8 2.9

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 11.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with <i>at least some</i>	Percent of all		ent of institutions vore occupational p	
industry input for:	institutions*	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year
All of their occupational programs	57	63	57	72
At least half of their occupational programs	69	77	77	77
At least one of their occupational programs	75	83	88	78

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 11a.—Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with at least some	Percent of all		ent of institutions w	
industry input for:	institutions	All	Vocational	Comprehensive
				_
All of their occupational programs	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.8
At least half of their occupational programs	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.7
At least one of their occupational programs	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.7

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 12.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by occupation area and level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with at least some industry input for:	Percent of all		f institutions with one or more ams in the occupation area	
	institutions*	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year
All occupational programs offered in:				
Business and marketing occupations	35	66	62	83
Technical occupations	32	69	66	79
Mechanical occupations	22	76	73	89
Building trades	21	78	75	91
Health/life sciences occupations	42	77	75	83
Service occupations	39	68	65	72
At least one occupational program offered				
in:				
Business and marketing occupations	39	74	71	85
Technical occupations	38	81	79	86
Mechanical occupations	25	84	82	94
Building trades	23	84	82	96
Health/life sciences occupations	47	86	85	87
Service occupations	43	75	76	72

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 12a.—Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least some input in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by occupation area and level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with at least some	Percent of all institutions	Percent of	Percent of institutions with one or more programs in the occupation area		
industry input for:		All	2-year	Less-than-2-year	
All occupational programs offered in:					
Business and marketing occupations	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	
Technical occupations	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.2	
Mechanical occupations	1.1	2.0	2.4	3.0	
Building trades	0.9	2.2	2.6	1.3	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	
Service occupations	1.6	2.4	2.5	4.4	
At least one occupational program offered					
in:					
Business and marketing occupations	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	
Technical occupations	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.8	
Mechanical occupations	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.9	
Building trades	0.9	1.8	2.2	0.6	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	
Service occupations	1.7	2.4	2.5	4.4	

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 13.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least equal input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with at least equal	Percent of all		ent of institutions vore occupational p	
industry input for:	institutions*	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year
All of their occupational programs	23	26	18	36
At least half of their occupational programs	31	34	29	41
At least one of their occupational programs	42	47	49	44

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 13a.—Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least equal input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with at least equal	Percent of all		ent of institutions vore occupational pr	
industry input for:	institutions	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year
All of their occupational programs	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.9
At least half of their occupational programs	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.7
At least one of their occupational programs	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.9

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 14.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least equal input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by

occupation area and level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with at least equal	Percent of all		f institutions with ams in the occupa	with one or more	
industry input for:	institutions*	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year	
All constitutions of the second constitution of					
All occupational programs offered in:		21	1.0	2.4	
Business and marketing occupations	11	21	18	34	
Technical occupations	12	26	24	36	
Mechanical occupations	9	30	26	48	
Building trades	9	34	32	46	
Health/life sciences occupations	18	33	30	41	
Service occupations	18	31	22	42	
At least one occupational program offered					
in:					
Business and marketing occupations	14	27	25	35	
Technical occupations	17	37	35	43	
Mechanical occupations	12	43	40	55	
Building trades	12	43	42	51	
Health/life sciences occupations	24	43	42	46	
Service occupations	21	37	33	43	

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 14a.—Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that industry provided at least equal input as educators in the development or adoption of skill competency lists for occupational programs that prepare students for selected occupations, by occupation area and level of institution: 1999

Institutions had developed or adopted skill competency lists with at least equal	Percent of all		nt of institutions with one or more rograms in the occupation area		
industry input for:	institutions	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year	
All occupational programs offered in:					
Business and marketing occupations	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.5	
Technical occupations	0.8	1.6	1.8	3.2	
Mechanical occupations	0.6	2.0	2.1	3.4	
Building trades	0.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.7	
Service occupations	1.4	2.3	2.1	4.0	
At least one occupational program offered					
in:					
Business and marketing occupations	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.8	
Technical occupations	0.9	1.6	1.9	3.2	
Mechanical occupations	0.8	2.3	2.5	3.9	
Building trades	0.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.1	1.8	2.3	2.7	
Service occupations	1.5	2.4	2.5	4.0	

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 15.—Percent of public secondary schools indicating that their occupational programs prepared students to earn skill certificates, by school type: 1999

properties statements to territories, by some of types 2555					
Schools with programs prepare students to earn skill certificates for:	Percent of all	Percent of schools with one or more occupational programs			
	schools*	All	Comprehensive		
All of their occupational programs	20	31	52	27	
At least half of their occupational programs	29	43	70	38	
At least one of their occupational programs	36	55	81	50	

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 15a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools indicating that their occupational programs prepared students to earn skill certificates, by school type: 1999

Schools with programs prepare students to earn skill certificates for:	Percent of all		Percent of schools with one or more occupational programs			
	schools	All	Comprehensive			
All of their occupational programs	1.3	2.1	4.8	2.3		
At least half of their occupational programs	1.4	2.0	5.1	2.2		
At least one of their occupational programs	1.5	1.8	4.5	1.9		

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 16.—Percent of public secondary schools indicating that their occupational programs prepared students to earn skill certificates, by occupation area and school type: 1999

Schools with programs prepare students to earn skill certificates for:	Percent of all		ercent of schools with one or more programs in the occupation area		
	schools*	All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
				·	
All occupational programs offered in:					
Business and marketing occupations	23	40	65	36	
Technical occupations	14	36	62	30	
Mechanical occupations	16	52	70	45	
Building trades	17	46	68	39	
Health/life sciences occupations	15	47	69	40	
Service occupations	16	48	68	42	
At least one occupational program offered					
in:					
Business and marketing occupations	25	45	69	41	
Technical occupations	17	43	67	37	
Mechanical occupations	17	55	73	49	
Building trades	18	49	70	42	
Health/life sciences occupations	17	52	77	44	
Service occupations	17	54	76	47	

^{*}Percent of all public secondary schools whether or not the school offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 16a.—Standard errors of the percent of public secondary schools indicating that their occupational programs prepared students to earn skill certificates, by occupation area and school type: 1999

and school type: 1777					
Schools with programs prepare students to	Percent of all	Percent	Percent of schools with one or more programs in the occupation area		
earn skill certificates for:		progr			
earn skin certificates for:	schools	All	Vocational	Comprehensive	
All occupational programs offered in:					
Business and marketing occupations	1.6	2.5	5.9	2.8	
Technical occupations	1.1	2.6	4.5	3.1	
Mechanical occupations	1.2	3.1	4.1	4.2	
Building trades	1.1	2.5	5.2	3.3	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.2	3.6	4.5	4.4	
Service occupations	1.3	4.0	6.0	4.8	
At least one occupational program offered					
in:					
Business and marketing occupations	1.5	2.3	6.0	2.5	
Technical occupations	1.0	2.3	4.9	2.7	
Mechanical occupations	1.2	3.2	4.2	4.3	
Building trades		2.5	5.3	3.2	
Health/life sciences occupations	1.2	3.5	4.5	4.4	
Service occupations	1.3	3.8	4.9	4.8	

NOTE: Estimates are based on public secondary schools with 11th and 12th grades, i.e., schools that may offer upper level occupational programs. For schools that offer programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 28.

Table 17.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that their occupational programs prepared students to earn industry-related credentials, by level of institution: 1999

Institutions with programs that prepare students to earn industry-related	Percent of all		ent of institutions wore occupational pr	
credentials for:	institutions*	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year
All of their occupational programs	47	53	28	84
At least half of their occupational programs	68	76	68	88
At least one of their occupational programs	78	87	86	89

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 17a.—Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions indicating that their occupational programs prepared students to earn industry-related credentials, by level of institution: 1999

Institutions with programs that prepare students to earn industry-related	Percent of all		ent of institutions vore occupational p	
credentials for:		2-year	Less-than-2-year	
All of their occupational programs	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.0
At least half of their occupational programs	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.0
At least one of their occupational programs	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.0

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Table 18.—Percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions that their occupational programs prepared students to earn industry-related credentials, by occupation area and level of institution: 1999

IIISHUUHUH. 1999							
Institutions with programs that prepare	Percent of all	Percent of institutions with one or more					
students to earn industry-related	institutions*	programs in the occupation area					
credentials for:	msututions**	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year			
All occupational programs offered in:							
Business and marketing occupations	31	58	50	92			
Technical occupations	24	50	43	85			
Mechanical occupations	20	69	66	89			
Building trades	20	72	69	88			
Health/life sciences occupations	29	53	41	89			
Service occupations	37	65	52	84			
At least one occupational program offered							
in:							
Business and marketing occupations	40	75	70	95			
Technical occupations	35	74	71	89			
Mechanical occupations	25	85	83	97			
Building trades	23	86	85	93			
Health/life sciences occupations	45	83	79	92			
Service occupations	45	78	74	85			

^{*}Percent of all 2-year and less-than-2-year postsecondary institutions whether or not the institution offers a program that prepares students for the occupations examined in this survey.

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32. For the list of occupations, see appendix D.

Table 18a.—-Standard errors of the percent of less-than-4-year postsecondary institutions that their occupational programs prepared students to earn industry-related credentials,

by occupation area and level of institution: 1999

Institutions with programs that prepare students to earn industry-related	Percent of all	Percent of institutions with one or more programs in the occupation area				
credentials for:	institutions	All	2-year	Less-than-2-year		
				_		
All occupational programs offered in:						
Business and marketing occupations	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.9		
Technical occupations	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.3		
Mechanical occupations	1.0	2.0	2.5	1.8		
Building trades	1.0	2.4	2.7	2.2		
Health/life sciences occupations	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.1		
Service occupations	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.2		
At least one occupational program offered						
in:						
Business and marketing occupations	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.3		
Technical occupations	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.1		
Mechanical occupations	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5		
Building trades	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6		
Health/life sciences occupations	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.9		
Service occupations	1.5	1.9	2.0	3.2		

NOTE: Estimates are based on 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions with Title IV eligibility. For institutions that offer occupational programs that prepare students for the occupations examined in this study, the number of programs could range from 1 to 32.

Appendix A Methodology and Technical Notes

METHODOLOGY AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Surveys and Samples

The tabular statistics in this E.D. TAB report present a subset of the data collected from the surveys *Vocational Programs in Secondary Schools* and *Occupational Programs in Postsecondary Education Institutions*. The surveys were conducted through the Fast Response Survey System (FRSS) and the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS), respectively. To select a nationally representative sample of public secondary schools for the FRSS survey, a stratified sample of 1,200 public secondary schools, including 600 vocational schools and 600 comprehensive (regular) schools, was selected from the 1996-97 Quality Education Data (QED) National Education Database. The QED database is compiled from a variety of sources, including the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (CCD) public school universe file. Almost 16,000 comprehensive secondary schools and 1,300 vocational schools met the eligibility requirement for this study; that is, they had 11th or 12th grade. Excluded from the sampling frame were private schools (the CCD does not include private schools), nonregular schools such as special education and alternative/other schools, and schools in the outlying U.S. territories.

For the PEQIS survey, the sample of postsecondary institutions was restricted to 2-year and less-than-2-year institutions that were eligible for federal financial aid under Title IV. A stratified random sample of 1,289 institutions was selected, including 689 2-year institutions and 600 less-than-2-year institutions. The sample of 2-year postsecondary institutions was drawn from the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS) panel, which was constructed from the 1995-96 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Institutional Characteristics (IC) file. The PEQIS frame included 4-year, 2-year, and less-than-2-year institutions of higher education located in the 50 states and the District of Columbia: a total of 5,353 institutions. Only 2-year institutions that were eligible for federal financial aid were included for selection from the PEQIS panel.

The sampling frame for the supplementary sample of less-than-2-year institutions was the 1996-97 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Institutional Characteristics file. The institutions eligible for the supplementary sample were all less-than-2-year institutions in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (the same geographic area used for the PEQIS panel) that reported eligibility for Title IV. A total of 1,898 institutions met these requirements.

Respondents and Response Rates

For the FRSS survey, questionnaires with letters explaining the purpose of the study were mailed to school principals in early April 1999. The questionnaires were to be completed by the person who was most knowledgeable about vocational education at the school. Telephone followup of nonrespondents was conducted during May and June 1999. Of the 1,200 schools selected for the survey, 50 were found to be out of scope for the study (29 of these were postsecondary institutions). A total of 1,078 eligible schools completed the survey for an overall unweighted response rate of 94 percent. The weighted response rate was 95 percent.

The postsecondary questionnaires were mailed in mid-April 1999 to PEQIS coordinators at 2-year institutions and administrators at less-than-2-year institutions. As with the FRSS survey, the questionnaire was to be completed by the person most knowledgeable about occupational programs at the institution. Telephone followup of nonrespondents started in late May, and data collection ended in early July 1999. Of the 1,289 postsecondary institutions sampled for the study, 103 were out of scope for the study; 57 of these institutions were closed, and 38 did not have Title IV eligibility. The survey was completed by 1,100 2-year and less-than-2-postsecondary institutions, yielding an overall unweighted response rate of 94 percent. The weighted response rate was also 94 percent.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

The responses were weighted to produce national estimates. The weights were designed to adjust for the variable probabilities of selection and differential nonresponse. The findings in this report are based on the sample selected and, consequently, are subject to sampling variability.

The survey estimates are also subject to nonsampling errors that can arise because of nonobservation (nonresponse and noncoverage) errors, errors of reporting, and errors made in data collection. These errors can sometimes bias the data. Nonsampling errors may include such problems as misrecording of responses; incorrect editing, coding, and data entry; differences related to the particular time the survey was conducted; or errors in data preparation. While general sampling theory can be used in part to determine how to estimate the sampling variability of a statistic, nonsampling errors are not easy to measure and, for measurement purposes, usually require that an experiment be conducted as part of the data collection procedures or that data external to the study be used.

A number of actions were taken to minimize nonsampling error. The questionnaire was pretested with respondents like those who completed the survey. During the design of the survey and survey pretest, an effort was made to check for consistency of interpretation of questions and to eliminate ambiguous items. The questionnaire and instructions were extensively reviewed by the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education. Manual and machine editing of the questionnaire responses were conducted to check the data for accuracy and consistency. Cases with missing or inconsistent items were recontacted by telephone. Data were keyed with 100 percent verification.

Variances

The standard error is a measure of the variability of estimates due to sampling. It indicates the variability of a sample estimate that would be obtained from all possible samples of a given design and size. Standard errors are used as a measure of the precision expected from a particular sample. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions, intervals of 1.96 standard errors below to 1.96 standard errors above a particular statistic would include the true population parameter being estimated in about 95 percent of the samples. This is a 95 percent confidence interval. Estimates of standard errors for this report were computed using the jacknife replication method.

Terms and Variables

For the secondary school survey, a **vocational program** was defined as a sequence of courses designed to prepare students for an occupation (e.g., nurses' aide) or occupation area (e.g., health care) that typically requires education below the baccalaureate level. Because the focus of the surveys is on preparation for jobs within specific occupations, the definition of vocational programs did <u>not</u> include career exploration or other introductory courses that prepare students for adult life or for work in general (e.g., consumer and homemaking, industrial arts). At the postsecondary level, an **occupational program** was defined as a sequence of courses designed to prepare students for an occupation (e.g., nurses' aide) that typically requires education below the baccalaureate level. To allow institutions to report noncredit courses, a noncredit occupational program could have included only one course or more than one course. For both surveys, a **skill competency** was defined as a concept, skill, or attitude that is essential to an occupation; the level of attainment or performance established for a skill competency is a skill standard. Because these terms tend to be used interchangeably in practice, "skill competencies" was used to refer to both skill competencies and skill standards.

The main classification variable was school type (vocational, comprehensive) for the secondary school survey, and level of institution (2-year, less-than-2-year) for the postsecondary survey. For the tabular analyses, several variables were constructed to measure the number of programs offered, skill competencies used for the programs offered, and skill certificates or industry-related credentials available for programs offered. The variables were constructed for all programs offered and for programs offered within the six broad occupation areas examined in the study.

Background Information

The secondary survey was conducted under contract with Westat, using the Fast response Survey System (FRSS), and the postsecondary survey was conducted using the Postsecondary Education Quick Information System (PEQIS). Westat's Project Director was Elizabeth Farris, and the Survey Manager was Basmat Parsad. Bernie Greene was the NCES Project Officer. The data were requested by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, U.S. Department of Education.

The following individuals reviewed this report:

Outside NCES

- Vickie Schray, Office of Vocational and Adult Education
- Doris Werwie, Office of Vocational and Adult Education
- Cynthia Brown, Office of Vocational and Adult Education
- Sharon Belli, Office of Vocational and Adult Education

Inside NCES

- Lisa Hudson, Early Childhood, International, and Crosscutting Studies Division
- Ellen Bradburn, Early Childhood, International, and Crosscutting Studies Division
- Michael Cohen, Statistical Standards Program
- John Wirt, Early Childhood, International, and Crosscutting Studies Division
- Jeff Williams, Postsecondary Studies Division

For more information about the surveys, Vocational Programs in Secondary Schools and Occupational Programs in Postsecondary Education Institutions, contact:

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Appendix B

References

References

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Appendix C

Survey Instruments

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-5651

SURVEY ON VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

FAST RESPONSE SURVEY SYSTEM

FORM APPROVED
O.M.B. NO.: 1850-0733
EXPIRATION DATE: 07/1999

This survey is authorized by law (P.L. 103-382). While you are not required to respond, your cooperation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS SURVEY

Vocational Program: For this survey, a vocational program is defined as a <u>sequence of courses</u> designed to prepare students for an occupation (e.g., nurses' aide) or occupation area (e.g., health care) that typically requires education below the baccalaureate level. It does <u>not</u> include career exploration or other introductory courses that prepare students for adult life or for work in general (e.g., consumer and homemaking, industrial arts).

Skill competency: A skill competency is a concept, skill, or attitude that is essential to an occupation; the level of attainment or performance established for a skill competency is a skill standard. In this survey, we use the term "skill competencies" to refer to both skill competencies and skill standards.

- Note: This questionnaire asks about vocational programs and courses offered by your school only. Do not include vocational programs and courses taken by your students at other schools (for example, regional vocational high schools that serve your school).
 - The focus of this survey is the vocational programs and courses taken by secondary students. If your school offers
 any programs and courses that are taken <u>only</u> by other types of students (e.g., only postsecondary students), do not
 include those programs and courses.

LABEL

IF ABOVE INFORMATION IS INCORRECT, PLEASE MAKE CORRECTIONS DIRECTLY ON LABEL.							
Name of person completing form:	Telephone:						
Title/position:	E-mail:						
Best days and times to reach you (in case of questions):							

THANK YOU. PLEASE KEEP A COPY OF THIS SURVEY FOR YOUR FILES.

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:

WESTAT

Attention: Parsad, 716606

1650 Research Boulevard

Rockville, Maryland 20850

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CONTACT:

Basmat Parsad at Westat

800-937-8281, ext. 8222 or 301-251-8222

Fax: 1-800-254-0984

E-mail: Parsadb1@westat.com

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information is 1850-0733. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collected. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4651. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: National Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20208.

FRSS Form No. 72, 3/1999

No Thank yo	with question ou. Please co ne questionnair	mplete the re	espondent sec	tion on the fr	ont of the que	estionnaire a
For each of the following occupations:	•					
Indicate in column A whether your	school offe	re a vocat	ional progr	am that nr	anares stud	ants for th
occupation. NOTE : A vocational program, check each occupation cover	rogram may an occupati	include a s onal area (equence of	courses in	a single occ	upation (e.
Indicate in columns under B what (Procedures may not be the same for a	•		o ensure tha	at courses	teach releva	ınt job ski
	A.		B. Procedi	ures used to	ensure that	
	Check if		courses t	each relevant	t job skills	
Occupation area/occupation	program offered (see NOTE above)	Industry advisory committee	Survey of employers' skill needs	Followup survey of graduates	Student work experience (e.g., intern- ship)	Faculty externship (work experience)
			(Check AL	L that apply in	each row.)	
Business & Marketing Occupations a. Accountant/bookkeeper						
b. Administrative assistant/secretary						
c. Restaurant/food service manager						
d. Sales associate						
echnical & Mechanical Occupations						
a. AC/heating/refrigeration repair technician						
b. Auto body repairer						
c. Automotive mechanic/technician						
d. Computer programmer						
e. Computer graphic designer						
f. Computer/electronics technician						
g. Engineering technician						
h. Drafter or CADD operator						
i. Machinist						
Building Trades		_	_	_	_	
a. Bricklayer or mason						
b. Carpenter						
c. Electrician						
d. Plumber						
e. Welder						
Health/Life Sciences Occupations a. Emergency medical technician						
b. Medical or dental assistant						
c. Nurse or nurses' aide			П			
d. Medical/life science lab technician						
e. Agriscience technician						
f. Veterinary assistant						
Service Occupations						
a. Chef/cook						
b. Cosmetologist						
c. Childcare worker or teachers' aide						
d. Paralegal/legal assistant						

- 3. For each of the occupations for which your school offers a **vocational program:**
 - Indicate in **column A** whether a list of **skill competencies** has been developed or adopted for the program.
 - If a skill competency list has been developed or adopted, indicate which one of the **columns under B** best describes how educators and industry (business, labor, and/or employers) were involved in developing or adopting the competencies. (Involvement may not be the same for all occupation areas.)

	A. Has	a skill	B. If yes, which best describes how educators and industry were				
	compe	etency	involved in developing or adopting the competency list?				
	list k		Done				
Occupation area/occupation	develo	-	exclusively by	Done	Done primarily	Done with	Done
	adop	ted?	individual	exclusively by	by educators	about equal	primarily/
	Yes	No	course	group(s) of	with industry	educator and	exclusively
			instructors	educators	input only ONE in ea	industry input	by industry
				(Crieck	Only ONE in ea	cii iow.)	
Business & Marketing Occupations							
a. Accountant/bookkeeper							
b. Administrative assistant/secretary							
c. Restaurant/food service manager							
d. Sales associate							
Technical & Mechanical Occupations							
a. AC/heating/refrigeration repair technician							
b. Auto body repairer							
c. Automotive mechanic/technician							
d. Computer programmer							
e. Computer graphic designer							
f. Computer/electronics technician							
g. Engineering technician							
h. Drafter or CADD operator							
i. Machinist		П					
Building Trades			-	 -			
a. Bricklayer or mason	П						
b. Carpenter							
c. Electrician							
d. Plumber							
e. Welder][
Health/Life Sciences Occupations]						
a. Emergency medical technician	П					П	
b. Medical or dental assistant							
c. Nurse or nurses' aide							
d. Medical/life science lab technician							
e. Agriscience technician							
-							
f. Veterinary assistant							
Service Occupations							
a. Chef/cook							
b. Cosmetologist							
c. Childcare worker or teachers' aide							
d. Paralegal/legal assistant							

- 4. For each of the occupations for which your school offers a **vocational program**:
 - Indicate in **columns under A** the criteria used to determine whether a student is a **vocational program completer** (criteria may not be the same for all programs).
 - Indicate in **columns under B** whether the program is designed to prepare students to (1) take a state or industry regulatory exam (i.e., to attain a state or industry certificate, license, or registration), and/or (2) earn a vocational/occupational skill certificate.

		A. Criteria used to determine whether B. Program prepa							
		а	student is a ve	ocational pro	gram comple	ter	stude	nts to:	
							Take state or	_	
		No criteria	End of			Pass specific	-	Earn a	
	Occupation area/occupation	used –	program	Door	Minimo	academic	regulatory	vocational/	
		program completers	exam (not course	Pass specific	Minimum grade point	courses, different from	exam (e.g., to	occupa- tional	
		not	or graduation	vocational	average in	graduation	attain state	skill	
		identified	exam)	courses	program	requirements	license)	certificate	
		(Check ALL that apply in each row.) Yes No							
Rusi	ness & Marketing Occupations		(0007.12.	= a.a. app.y	000			Yes No	
	Accountant/bookkeeper	П				П			
b.	Administrative assistant/secretary		П						
	Restaurant/food service manager								
C.	_								
d.	Sales associate		Ш	Ц					
	nnical & Mechanical Occupations								
	AC/heating/refrigeration repair tech.								
b.	Auto body repairer								
C.	Automotive mechanic/technician			<u></u>					
d.	Computer programmer								
е.	Computer graphic designer								
f.	Computer/electronics technician								
g.	Engineering technician								
h.	Drafter or CADD operator								
<u>i.</u>	Machinist								
Build	ding Trades								
a.	Bricklayer or mason								
b.	Carpenter								
C.	Electrician								
d.	Plumber								
e.	Welder								
Heal	th/Life Sciences Occupations								
a.	Emergency medical technician								
b.	Medical or dental assistant								
C.	Nurse or nurses' aide								
d.	Medical/life science lab technician								
е.	Agriscience/technician	П							
f.	Veterinary assistant		П		ī				
Serv	ice Occupations								
a.		П						пп	
b.	Cosmetologist	П		$\overline{\Box}$	П				
C.	Childcare worker or teachers' aide	П							
d.	Paralegal/legal assistant	П				П			
5.	Which of the following best des	•		`	-	,			
	Area or regional vocational	school (with e	exclusively or p	predominately	/ vocational p	rograms)			
	Focused vocational high sc	hool (with aca	ademic and vo	cational progi	rams focused	on a specific	occupation are	ea)	
	☐ Vocational high school (with	n a broad rang	ge of both acad	demic and vo	cational progr	ams)			
	☐ Comprehensive high schoo					-			
	•	-	-						
	Comprehensive high school not served by an area/regional vocational school								

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-5651

SURVEY ON OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS IN POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION QUICK INFORMATION SYSTEM

FORM APPROVED O.M.B. NO.: 1850-0733 EXPIRATION DATE: 07/1999

This survey is authorized by (P.L. 103-382). While you are not required to respond, your cooperation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS SURVEY

Occupational program: For this survey, an occupational program is defined as a sequence of courses designed to prepare students for an occupation (e.g., nurses' aide) that typically requires education below the baccalaureate level. A non-credit occupational program may consist of only one course or more than one course.

Skill competency: A skill competency is a concept, skill, or attitude that is essential to an occupation; the level of attainment or performance established for a skill competency is a skill standard. In this survey, we use the term "skill competencies" to refer to both skill competencies and skill standards.

This questionnaire asks about occupational programs and courses taken by postsecondary students. If your school offers any programs and courses that are taken only by other types of students (e.g., only secondary students), do not include those programs and courses.

LABEL

IF ABOVE INSTITUTION INFORMATION IS INCORRECT, PLE	ASE UPDATE DIRECTLY	ON LABEL.
Name of person completing form:	Teleph	none:
Title/position:	_E-mail:	
Best days and times to reach you (in case of questions):		

THANK YOU. PLEASE KEEP A COPY OF THIS SURVEY FOR YOUR RECORDS.

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO: IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, CONTACT:

WESTAT

Basmat Parsad at Westat Attention: Parsad, 716608 800-937-8281, ext. 8222 or 301-251-8222

1650 Research Boulevard

Fax: 1-800-254-0984

Rockville, Maryland 20850 E-mail: Parsadb1@westat.com

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PEQIS Form No. 11, 3/1999

1.	question 2?	ational pro	ogram that	prepares s	students for	any of the	e occupations	s listed in
	No Thank	nue with que you. Pleas the question	e complete		ent section of	on the front	of the questio	nnaire and
2.	For each of the following occupations	•			program in	the school	vear 1998-19	999:
	•	•					, our 1000 11	
	Indicate in column A whether non-column	credit course	es are offer	ed in the o	ccupational	program.		
	 Indicate in column B whether cours 	ses are offer	red for cred	it in the occ	cupational p	rogram.		
	 Indicate in columns under C what (Procedures may not be the same) 	•			e that the o	courses tea	ach relevant	job skills.
						ures used to each relevar	ensure that	
		Α.	B.				Mechanisms	
	Occupation area/occupation	Check if	Check if				for faculty to	
	·	non-credit	for-credit	Industry	Survey of	Followup	get recent	Periodic
		courses	courses	advisory	employers'	survey of	work	internal
		are offered	are offered	committee	skill needs	graduates	experience	review
							in each row.)	
Busi	ness & Marketing Occupations				•	,,,	,	
a.	Accountant/bookkeeper							
b.	Administrative assistant/secretary							
C.	Restaurant/food service manager				$\overline{}$			Ī
d.	Sales associate/manager					$\overline{\Box}$		Ē
	nnical & Mechanical Occupations							
	AC/heating/refrigeration repair technician				П	П		
b.	Auto body repairer							Ē
C.	Automotive mechanic/technician				$\overline{\Box}$			Ē
d.	Computer programmer				Ī			
e.	Computer graphic designer							- -
f.	Computer technician							
g.	Electronics technician							
9 . h.								
i.	Drafter or CADD operator							
 j.	Machinist Machinist							
	ding Trades							
a.	Bricklayer or mason							
b.	Carpenter							
C.	Electrician							
d.	Plumber							
<u>е.</u>	Welder							
	th/Life Sciences Occupations							
a.	Emergency medical technician							
b.	Medical or dental assistant							
C.	Nurses' aide or home health aide							
d.						П		౼౼
e.	Registered nurse							\exists
f.	Medical/life science lab technician							
	Agriscience technician							
<u>g.</u> h.	Veterinary assistant							-
	ice Occupations							
	Chef/cook		П	П	П	П		
a. b.	Cosmetologist							
	Childcare worker							
c. d.	Teachers' aide							
u. e.	5 1 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
Ο.						1 1	1 1	1 1

- 3. For each of the occupations for which your institution offers an **occupational program** in 1998-1999:
 - Indicate in column A whether a list of skill competencies has been developed or adopted for the program.
 - Indicate which one of the **columns under B** best describes how educators and industry (business, labor, and/or employers) were involved in developing or adopting the competencies. (Involvement may not be the same for all programs.)

Occupation area/occupation Occupation area/occupation Occupation area/occupation Pyes No No No No No No No No No N			A. Has	a skill	B. Which best describes how educators and industry					
Occupation area/occupation Occupation area/occupation Occupation Occupation			compete	ency list	ist were involved in developing or adopting the competency					
Cocupation area/occupation Part			been de	veloped	Done					
Ves No Individual course group(s) of with industry deducator and exclusively by mistructors substitutions		Occupation area/occupation	or add	pted?		Done	Done primarily	Done with	Done	
Ves No		·								
Business & Marketing Occupations a. Accountant/bookkeeper b. Administrative assistant/secretary c. Restaurant/flood service manager d. Sales associate/manager c. Automotive mechanic/technician b. Automotive mechanic/technician c. Computer programmer c. Computer graphic designer c. Computer technician b. Engineering technician c. Electrician c. Bricklayer or mason c. Electrician d. Plumber c. Electrician d. Plumber c. Electrician d. Plumber c. Electrician d. Emergency medical technician d. Everinary assistant d. Education d.			Yes	No		, ,	,	•		
Check only ONE in each row.)							· ·			
Business & Marketing Occupations				I						
a. Accountant/bookkeeper	Busi	ness & Marketing Occupations				(000	o, o oa	,		
D. Administrative assistant/secretary						П	П	П	П	
c. Restaurant/food service manager	b.	Administrative assistant/secretary								
d. Sales associate/manager	C.	Restaurant/food service manager				П	П	_		
Technical & Mechanical Occupations	d.					П	П			
a. AC/heating/refrigeration repair technician	Tech									
C. Automotive mechanic/technician										
d. Computer programmer	b.	Auto body repairer								
d. Computer programmer	C.	Automotive mechanic/technician								
f. Computer technician	d.	Computer programmer								
f. Computer technician	e.	Computer graphic designer								
g. Electronics technician	f.	Computer technician								
i. Drafter or CADD operator	g.	Electronics technician								
Jack	h.	Engineering technician								
Building Trades	i.	Drafter or CADD operator								
Bricklayer or mason	j.	Machinist								
b. Carpenter	Build	ding Trades								
C. Electrician	a.	Bricklayer or mason								
d. Plumber e. Welder health/Life Sciences Occupations a. Emergency medical technician b. Medical or dental assistant c. Nurses' aide or home health aide d. Licensed practical (vocational) nurse e. Registered nurse f. Medical/life science lab technician g. Agriscience technician h. Veterinary assistant	b.	Carpenter								
e. Welder	C.	Electrician								
Health/Life Sciences Occupations a. Emergency medical technician	d.	Plumber								
a. Emergency medical technician	e.	Welder								
b. Medical or dental assistant	Heal	th/Life Sciences Occupations								
c. Nurses' aide or home health aide d. Licensed practical (vocational) nurse e. Registered nurse f. Medical/life science lab technician g. Agriscience technician h. Veterinary assistant	a.	Emergency medical technician								
d. Licensed practical (vocational) nurse e. Registered nurse f. Medical/life science lab technician g. Agriscience technician h. Veterinary assistant Service Occupations	b.	Medical or dental assistant								
e. Registered nurse f. Medical/life science lab technician g. Agriscience technician h. Veterinary assistant Service Occupations	C.	Nurses' aide or home health aide								
f. Medical/life science lab technician g. Agriscience technician h. Veterinary assistant Service Occupations	d.	Licensed practical (vocational) nurse								
g. Agriscience technician	e.	Registered nurse								
h. Veterinary assistant	f.	Medical/life science lab technician								
Service Occupations	g.	Agriscience technician								
	h.	Veterinary assistant								
a. Chef/cook	Serv									
	a.									
b. Cosmetologist	b.									
c. Childcare worker	C.									
d. Teachers' aide	d.									
e. Paralegal/legal assistant	e.	Paralegal/legal assistant								

- 4. For each of the occupations for which your institution offers an **occupational program** in 1998-1999:
 - Indicate in **column A** whether that program is accredited by an industry, business, or trade organization (e.g., the National Automotive Technicians Education Foundation).
 - Indicate in **columns under B** what credentials students in each program can work toward. (For example, if a nursing program prepares students to take a state licensing exam, check that a "state registration, license, or certificate" is available.) Include credentials that may be attained through non-credit courses.

	·	A. Check if	B. Creden	tials that stude	nts in each pro	gram can work	toward:
Occupation area/ occupation		program is accredited by industry, business, or trade	Associate's degree	Institutional certificate/ diploma	State registration, license, or certificate	Industry/ trade certificate or diploma	Company certificate (e.g., NOVELL)
				(Check ALL	that apply in ea	ch row.)	
Duci	iness & Marketing Occupations						
a.	Accountant/bookkeeper						
a.	Administrative assistant/secretary			<u> </u>			
C.	Restaurant/food service manager						
d.	Sales associate						
	nnical & Mechanical Occupations			Ш			
a.						П	
b.	Auto body repairer						
C.	Automotive mechanic/technician					<u>_</u>	
d.	Computer programmer						
e.	Computer graphic designer						
f.	Computer technician					П	
g.	Electronics technician					П	
h.	Engineering technician						
i.	Drafter or CADD operator						
i.	Machinist						
Buile	ding Trades						
a.	Bricklayer or mason			П			
b.	Carpenter						
С.	Electrician						
d.	Plumber						
e.	Welder			П			
Heal	th/Life Sciences Occupations	1					
a.	Emergency medical technician						
b.	Medical or dental assistant						
C.	Nurses' aide or home health aide						
d.	Licensed practical (vocational) nurse						
e.	Registered nurse						
f.	Medical/life science lab technician						
g.	Agriscience technician						
h.	Veterinary assistant						
Serv	rice Occupations			-			
a.	Chef/cook						
b.	Cosmetologist						
C.	Childcare worker						
d.	Teachers' aide						
e.	Paralegal/legal assistant					П	

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