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Career Education in Newark

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

A Report of the survey of Career Education in the City of Newark, New Jersey

Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce • June 1973

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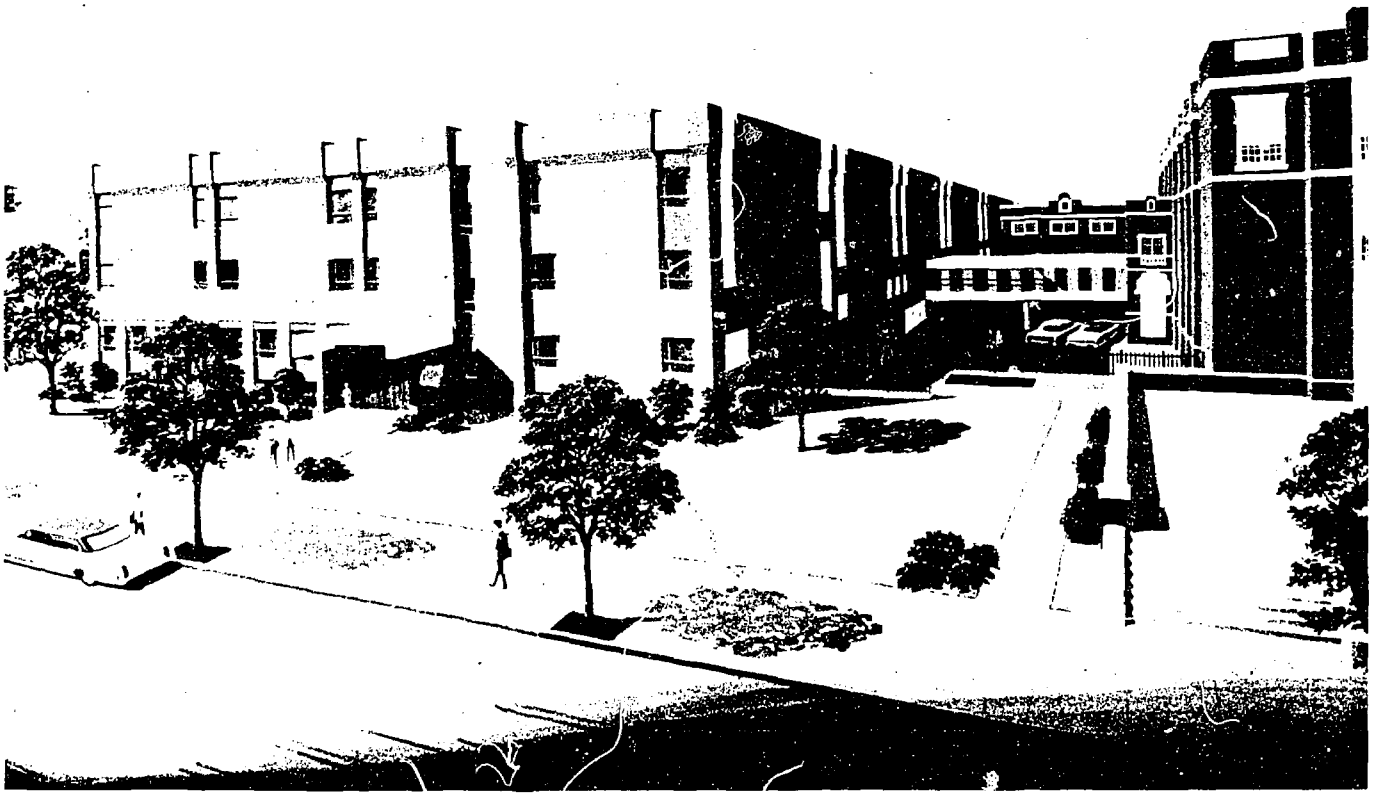
CENTER FOR
OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION
EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION



Sponsored by

New Jersey Department of Education
Division of Vocational Education

In cooperation with

City of Newark Board of Education

CENTER FOR OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION EXPERIMENTATION AND DEMONSTRATION

". . . is dedicated to in-school youth as they prepare for their roles in life - offering a diversity of occupational-educational opportunities through which they can realistically develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to pursue their life careers."

AS IT IS . . .

Students and Schools in USA — 1971 . . .

850,000 elementary and secondary school students left school before graduation

750,000 "general curriculum" high school students did not attend college

850,000 high school students who entered college in 1967 did not complete the baccalaureate degree or an organized occupational program

put another way

22% of the secondary school students dropped out before graduation . . . 78% of the 10th graders actually graduated

75% of the secondary school students are enrolled in college preparatory or general curriculum programs . . . 25% are enrolled in occupational educational programs

17% of the secondary school students will graduate from college . . . 83% will not

Schooling and Jobs . . .

Economic success — $15,000 or more

22% less than high school education

70% less than college degree

31% college graduates

Present job openings . . .

17% require a 4 year college degree

50% require training beyond high school but less than 4 years of college

30% require high school level occupational training

3% allowance for shifting manpower demand-supply

Jobs and the Future . . .

. . . within less than two decades we have inverted the proportion of production occupations to service occupations from 70% to 30%

. . . an individual in today's work force can expect to change occupations **four** times before retirement

. . . a current high school graduate can be expected to make **seven** changes in his occupation before retiring

. . . today's kindergarteners in the work force of 2000 A.D. will find **one-third** of the jobs similar to those of today — the remaining **two-thirds** do not yet exist

. . . inventions, it is estimated, have not yet reached the mid-point . . . those yet to come will cause jobs to change more rapidly

Unemployment . . .

. . . unemployment is at the highest rate it has been in a decade - 5.9%, despite many skilled and technical jobs which are unfilled

. . . teenagers from 16 to 19 years of age are employed at the rate of **one out of five**

. . . high school graduates 18 to 24 years of age have an 24% unemployment rate . . . those with occupational training in this age group represent less than the national average - 5.2%

. . . unemployment among non-whites shows a ratio of almost 2 to 1

PROJECT COED

A cooperative educational endeavor between the New Jersey State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education and the City of Newark, Board of Education.

Project COED will be devoted to eight hundred students from the Newark schools for the purpose of increasing the educational opportunities and options available to them. The Center will provide the occupational training on a half-day basis, while the students are pursuing their high school diploma.

Project COED Seeks . . .

. . . relevancy in the educational process

. . . coordination and correlation of occupational education with other curricular areas

. . . prescription of instruction toward individual achievement

. . . reduced student attrition

. . . increased alternatives and options for the student upon graduation

Project COED Will . . .

. . . identify the potential dropout, or otherwise unmotivated student

. . . select students based upon willingness and interest in becoming involved

. . . refer students based upon intense counseling including students interests and aptitudes

. . . prepare students through a diversity of occupational clusters which incorporates ladders and lattices

. . . coordinate and correlate basic skills subjects (communications and computations) with the occupational courses

. . . utilize self-pacing, individualized, instructional methods

. . . integrate guidance, counseling and placement into the instructional program

. . . provide interim and terminal work experiences as integrative activities for realistic self assessment

. . . utilize a progression system based upon individualized performance and achievement

. . . provide intensive counseling to reinforce occupational, educational and personal adjustment

. . . provide job referral and placement services

. . . conduct follow-up services for student and program assessment

Project COED will require the mobilization of . . .

. . . an unalterable committment to youth

. . . an intense desire to promote constructive change

. . . a cooperative, enthusiastic, and reinforcing administration

. . . the cooperation and dedication of COED staff

. . . informed and involved parents

. . . an informed and involved school community

. . . an informed and involved business and industrial community

. . . a desire on the part of all concerned to contribute to the fulfillment of Newark's educational potential

Project COED . . .

. . . is a REALITY

. . . is HERE

. . . is NOW

THE SUNDAY STAR-LEDGER, November 24, 1974

COED spells tech training for Newarkers

Newark high school students interested in pursuing occupational skills can take advantage of the offerings at the new Center for Occupational Education-Experimentation and Demonstration (COED) in Newark.

The four-story facility, which can accommodate 400 students at one time, is located at 223 Broadway.

COED is a coordinated, shared-time program in which, for three hours a day (8 to 11 a.m. or 1 to 4 p.m.), 10th, 11th and 12th grade students are taught numerous job skills involved in any of the "occupational clusters," including office, printing, automotive, food services, draft design, construction trades, data processing, electronics, environmental systems, health, marketing and merchandising.

The student spends the other half of the school day in his high school pursuing academic courses which include some of the terminology, language and mathematics used by business and industry in each occupational area or trade.

COED is an outgrowth of the experiences of the Newark Manpower Training Skills Center, established on the former site of the Newark State College, where out-of-school unemployed men and women are taught skills by which they can become employable.

John E. Radvany, Manpower Training Center director and now deputy assistant commissioner of education, provided the impetus to apply the same philosophy and methods of teaching to in-school youth, motivating them to remain in high school and to go on to a post-secondary trade.

In 1968, the state Department of Education received a grant from the Economic Development Administration in the Commerce Department to build the center on a shared-cost basis. The cost was approximately $4 million.

Photo by Stan Grossfeld

Richard Kopala, mechanical drawing instructor, teaches freehand sketching to Cutis Hellams, a senior at Weequahic High School at the new center