- 5. Estimated magnitude of program in 1970 Not answered.
- 6. Prospective changes in program orientation Not answered.
- 7. Coordination and cooperation

Coordination of the program's operations is effected by the Division of Plans and Supplementary Centers of the Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Division works with the Bureau's Division of Educational Personnel Training, which administers the NDEA counseling institute program, to assure a coordinated Federal approach to the development of the Nation's school counseling program.

In making grants under the program, the Division works with State educational agencies and private nonprofit elementary and

secondary schools.

8. Laws and regulations

Title V-A of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, enacted on September 2, 1958, as Public Law 85–864. For amendments and text of the current act, see Compendium of Statutes, pages 163–191.

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. Economic effects

(a) Personal income.—By directing students in their formative years, it is expected that the abilities and interests of students will better fit their future occupations. Also, through counseling, dropouts may be induced to finish high school. These two aspects of the program should increase the personal incomes of those involved in the program by helping them find more productive work.

(b) Worker placement and productivity.—Productivity is expected to be raised for the same reasons as those given above. Counselors have a direct bearing on the placement of students in fields which fit their skills and interest. By channeling students away from obsolete trades and into high potential areas, school counselors help alleviate

technological unemployment.

(c) Business and industrial organization and management.—By having direction in choosing an occupation, a worker may be less prone to change jobs for other than economic reasons.

(d) Geographic differentials.—Table 2 shows the State allotments.