# Indian Education Project <br> Volume 5: Results of the Survey of <br> Indian School Principals 

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## APPENDIX VOLUME 5

## RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIAN SCHOOL PRINCIPALS, FALL 1982

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PART A:
A Description of the Response to the Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

## RESPONSE TO E.S.M. SURVEY OF INDIAN SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

The Survey of Indian School Principals was intended to cover all Elementary/Secondary Federal and Band-Operated Schools in P.E.I., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Schools in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, as well as schools buying services from provincial governments were excluded from the sample. Also excluded from the survey were schools that offered only Nursery- and Kindergarten-level services.

In order to ensure comprehensive coverage, we first obtained a list of federal and band elementary-secondary schools from the Education Branch at DIAND National Office. This list was verified and updated by phone calls to the District Superintendents of Education in each of the seven DIAND Regional Offices. The administrative status of the schools whether federal, or band-operated-was also verified by the District Superintendents, as was the Principal's name and the school mailing address.

Our initial sample consisted of 301 schools: 179 federal schools, and 122 band-operated schools. This included 40 schools where there was some question as to whether or not the school offered classes beyond the nursery- and kindergarten-levels. It was decided that these schools would be sent the questionnaires, but would be excluded from the sample if the returns showed them to be nursery/kindergarten only.

Of our initial sample of 301 schools, 2 questionnaires were returned because the schools were no longer in existence; and 1 was returned because the school had burned down. As well, 27 completed questionnaires were excluded from the sample because they were from schools that offered only nursery and kindergarten classes. An additional 9 schools that did not respond to the survey were excluded from the sample
on the assumption that they all offered only nursery and kindergarten classes. (This was assumed because the school names indicated that they were nursery schools.) Finally, a school in the Northwest Territories that was inadvertently mailed a questionnaire was excluded from the survey. Thus, the effective sample of schools was reduced to 261 schools:155 federal schools, 106 band-operated schools.

Of the total of 261 schools in the sample, 212 questionnaires were completed and returned. Of these, 144 were federal schools and 68 were band-operated schools. This represents response rates of $93 \%$ and $64 \%$ respectively, and an overall response rate of $81 \%$ of the effective sample. By region, the response rates were as follows:
Atlantic Region ..... 83\%
Quebec Region ..... 76\%
Ontario Region ..... 75\%
Manitoba Region ..... 85\%
Saskatchewan Region ..... 71\%
Alberta Region ..... 87\%
British Columbia Region ..... 75\%

Seven questionnaires were returned too late for inclusion in the database for this study. They were mainly from band-controlled schools, and their inclusion would have increased the response rates.

Table l: Responding Schools by Region, School Size, and Federal/Band.

| , | Administrative Status |  |  |  | Size of School |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal |  | Band |  | Less than 100 pupils |  | More than <br> 100 pupils |  |
| PEI, NS, NB | (6) | 4.2\% | (4) | ' $5.9 \%$ | (7) | 7.6\% | (3) | 2.5\% |
| Quebec | (11) | 7.7\% | (2) | 2.9\% | (5) | 5.4\% | (8) | 6. $8 \%$ |
| Ontario | (53) | 37.3\% | (5) | 7.4\% | (34) | 37.0\% | (24) | 20.3\% |
| Manitoba | (17) | 12.0\% | (18) | 26.5\% | (6) | 6.5\% | (29) | 24.6\% |
| Saskatchewan | (23) | 16.2\% | (17) | 25.0\% | (12) | 13.0\% | (28) | 23.7\% |
| Alberta | (16) | 11.3\% | (4) | 5.9\% | (4) | 4.3\% | (16) | 13.6\% |
| British Columbia | (16) | 11.3\% | (18) | 26.5\% | (24) | 26.1\% | (10) | 8.5\% |
| Total | (142) | 100.0\% | (68) | 100.0\% | (92) | 100.0\% | (118) | 100.0\% |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

Table 2: Responding Schools by Region, School Size, and Federal/Band.

| Region | Administrative Status |  |  | Size of School |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal | Band |  | Less than <br> 100 pupils |  | More than 100 pupils |  | Total |  |
| PEI, NS, NB | (6) $60.0 \%$ |  | 40.0\% | (7) | 70.0\% | (3) | $30.0 \%$ | (10) | 100.0\% |
| Quebec | (11) $84.6 \%$ |  | $15.4 \%$ | (5) | 38.5\% | (8) | $61.5 \%$ | (13) | 100.0\% |
| Ontario | (53) $91.4 \%$ | (5) | 8.6\% | (34) | $58.6 \%$ | (24) | 41.4\% | (58) | 100.0\% |
| Manitoba | (17) $48.6 \%$ | (18) | 51.4\% |  | 17.1\% | (29) | $82.9 \%$ | (35) | 100.0\% |
| Saskatchewan | (23) $57.5 \%$ | (17) | 42.5\% | (12) | $30.0 \%$ | (28) | 70.0\% | (40) | 100.0\% |
| Alberta | (16) $80.0 \%$ |  | $20.0 \%$ |  | 20.0\% | (16) | 80.0\% | (20) | 100.0\% |
| British Columbia | (16) $47.1 \%$ | (18) | $52.9 \%$ | (24) | 70.6\% | (10) | 29.4\% | (34) | 100.0\% |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

Table 3: Responding Schools by School Size, and Administrative Status, and Language.

| Administrative Status | Size of School |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than <br> 100 pupils |  | More than <br> 100 pupils |  |
| Federal | (62) | 67.4\% | (82) | 68.3\% |
| Band | (30) | 32.6\% | (38) | 31.7\% |
| Total | (92) | 43.4\% | (120) | 56.6\% |
| Language |  |  |  |  |
| English | (89) | 96.7\% | (113) | 95.8\% |
| French | (3) | 3.3\% | (5) | 4.2\% |
| Total | (92) | 100.0\% | (118) | 100.0\% |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

Table 4: Responding Schools by School Size, and Administrative Status, and Language.

| Administrative <br> Status | Size of School |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Less than <br> 100 pupils | More than <br> 100 pupils | Total |
| Federal | (62) $43.1 \%$ | (82) $56.9 \%$ | (144) $100.0 \%$ |
| Band | (30) $44.1 \%$ | (38) $55.9 \%$ | (68) $100.0 \%$ |

Language
English
(89) 44.1\%
(113) $55.9 \%$
(202) $100.0 \%$
French
(3) $37.5 \%$
(5) $62.5 \%$
(8) $100.0 \%$

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

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Table 5: Responding Schools by Administrative Status (Federal/Band), Type of School (Elementary/Elementary-Secondary), and Size of School.
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| Type of <br> School | Administrative Status | Size of School |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Federal | Band |
|  |  | Less than <br>  |


| Up to Grade 8 only | (97) | 67.4\% | (31) | 45.6\% | (77) | 83.7\% | (51) | 42.5\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beyond Grade 8 | (47) | 32.6\% | (37) | 54.4\% | (15) | 16.3\% | (69) | 57.5\% |
| Total | (144) | 100.0\% | (68) | 100.0\% | (92) | 100.0\% | (120) | 100.0\% |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

Table 6: Responding Schools by Administrative Status and Number of Students.

| Number of Students. | Administrative Status |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal |  | Band |  |
| Less than 50 | (30) | 20.8\% | (17) | 25.0\% |
| 51-100 | (32) | 22.2\% | (13) | 19.1\% |
| 101-150 | (33) | 22.9\% | (10) | 14.7\% |
| 151-200 | (17) | 11.8\% | (9) | 13.2\% |
| 201-250 | (8) | 5.6\% | (8) | $11.8 \%$ |
| 251-300 | (10) | 6.9\% | (6) | 8.8\% |
| 301-350 | (5) | 3.5\% | (0) | 0.0\% |
| 351-400 | (2) | 1.4\% | (2) | 2.9\% |
| 401-450 | (5) | 3.5\% | (0) | 0.0\% |
| More than 450 | (2) | 1.4\% | (3) | 4.4\% |
|  | Federal |  | Band |  |
| Less than 100 Pupils | (62) | 43.1\% | (30) | 44.1\% |
| More than 100 Pupils | (82) | 56.9\% | (38) | $55.9 \%$ |
| Total | (144) | 100.0\% | (68) | 100.0\% |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

Table 7: Responding Schools by Number of Teachers and Administrative Status.

| Number of <br> Teachers | Administrative Status |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Federal | Band |
| $1-2$ | (24) $16.7 \%$ | (13) $19.4 \%$ |
| $3-4$ | (28) $19.4 \%$ | (8) $11.9 \%$ |
| $5-9$ | (42) $29.2 \%$ | (17) $25.4 \%$ |
| $10-14$ | (9) $18.8 \%$ | (13) $19.4 \%$ |
| $15-19$ | (8) $5.3 \%$ | (9) $13.4 \%$ |
| $20-24$ | (2) $1.4 \%$ | (2) $3.0 \%$ |
| $25-29$ | (4) $2.8 \%$ | (3) $4.5 \%$ |
| 30 or More | (144) $100.0 \%$ | (67) $100.0 \%$ |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

Table 8: Responding Schools by Number of Native Teachers, Administrative Status, and Size of School.

| \% Native <br> Teachers | Administrative Status |  | Size of School |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

Table 9: Number of Teacher's Aides, by Administrative Status and Size of School.

| Number of Teachers Aides | Administrative Status |  |  |  | Size of School |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Federal |  | Band |  | Less than 100 pupils |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { More } \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | than pupils |
| 1-3 | (36) | 25.4\% | (10) | 14.9\% | (24) | 26.7\% | (22) | 18.5\% |
| 4-6 | (97) | 68.3\% | (44) | 65.7\% | (62) | 68.9\% | (79) | 66.4\% |
| 7-9 | (9) | $6.3 \%$ | (9) | 13.4\% | (3) | 3.3\% | (15) | $12.6 \%$ |
| 10 and more | (0) | 0.0\% | (2) | 3.0\% | (1) | 1.1\% | (1) | 0.8\% |
| 15-19\% | (0) | 0.0\% | (2) | 3.0\% | (0) | 0.0\% | (2) | 1.7\% |
| Total | (142) |  | (67) |  | (90) |  | (119) |  |

Source: E.S.M. Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

## PART B:

General Comments by Principals on the Situation in Indian Schools - Problems and Needs.

## GENERAL COMMENTS BY PRINCIPALS ON THE SITUATION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

Asked to comment generally on the situation in Indian schools, principals identified a number of problems (see Figure 1). By far the most important problems appear to be "Community Problems, Lack of Support or Interest, Social Problems." These are largely beyond DIAND's control. Three other areas which are within DIAND's control to some degree are identified as widely important. These are:

1) Basic Communications Problems. Inadequate English/French;
2) Lack of DIAND consistency, interest, support or leadership;
3) Attendance Problems.

This data should be interpreted with some care because principals had previously, on the questionnaire, an opportunity to make "open-ended" comments in two areas: achievement testing and curriculum development. Therefore, the comments recorded here are in some sense "residual" - either those that are left still to be made or those felt strongly enough to be reiterated.
FIGURE 1: GENERAL PROBLEM AREAS IDENTIFIED BY PRINCIPALS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.


- I am also acting administrator for the band (due to budget cutbacks) and hold responsibility for all band-operated schools (resource Tech) and coordination adult education through an on-reserve branch of North Island College in its initial stages. Thus the parameters of this survey do not reflect the realities in Ahousat. Also, it shows my priorities and delays in completing this questionnaire.
- We need to be doing more in the area of curriculum, we have some projects ongoing and are continually planning new things. We receive almost no outside help for our efforts. Financial or otherwise and the Department policy on special education (sic).
- Working in native schools is very challenging, I feel that our Department could make our working conditions a lot better by: training us more thoroughly for what to expect; by helping us acquire the necessary skills to teach native students, i.e., teaching them about practical things like money, family, alcohol abuse, hunting safety, boat, skidoo and home maintenance, cooking, personal hygiene and safety in the home, how to get a job, how to do practical, necessary things. A lot more energy and time should be devoted to helping teachers do 'hands-on' things with their students. The support of the Department would be appreciated.
- Ours is a unique teaching situation. Much of the structure, administrative, curriculum or other, simply does not apply. My colleague and I are basically concerned with literacy survival. Time available for 'cultural awareness' is dedicated to awareness of people and cultures in all parts of the world as well as varied native cultures in North America. As to Sekani culture, the youngest of our students could teach 'us' the ways of the trapline and bush, though, unfortunate$l y$, the language will need more involvement from younger parents.
- Federal schools sadly in most cases, lack essential auxiliary services such as special education specialists, school psychologists, guidance counsellors, etc. that most provincial schools have. This state of affairs is a flaw in our system. We so desperately need these services because we tend to have more problems with language, difficulties, behavior problems, and the like in our schools where poor home environments for some students exist. The whole idea behind education is not supported in some homes where English is not the spoken language nor is the culture supported for that matter.
- Our school is small (12) in number. Resources are limited. However, the community and school are becoming stronger, alcoholism is dropping steadily, the children have positive self-image and attention. Thus, parents are supportive.
- Although we've found a marked improvement over the years, in parental attitudes and interest in education, we still have many parents (who are still child-like themselves) still lacking in desire and motivation to 'push' their children. There is much to do in the area of student attendance and good image-building.
- Experience in eight native communities indicates that rate of progress and achievement are very low. Apart from reserve conditions and attitudes, it appears that government has never understood educational needs nor provided resources where needed. Great amounts of money are spent for programs that should never have been needed in elementary education. Bands have taken over very poor and deficient operations and have generally not faced up to the existing and on-going problems.
- The major problem with establishing an Indian Language Program in the school is 'time' - time to meet with Elders to formulate a proper language interpretation. We work from basic phonics - which works for the most part, but not in all cases. The legends and stories of the island have been compiled basically by the students through help of parents and grandparents. We need more time (the school staff) to compile materials. Also, machinery to copy material.
- Questionnaires of this type (of which the Indian is surveyed to death) have no consequence on the people being surveyed. Two hundred years have passed and the health and education is worsening for Indians. Indian Affairs merely put their data as an escape mechanism. Suggestions made by Indians never get carried out. This sort of thing is a waste of money.
- A conflict of interest and lack of educational leadership at all levels is obvious here. The top educators (politicians) are seldom visible and their leadership never apparent. Education seems to be confused with manipulation.
- Southern questions have an obvious 'Northern' slant. Priority in Southern Federal Schools is often such that the community expects 'their' school to be superior to provincial schools (better P-T-A, greater freedom in program development, etc.). Schools have been criticized (by community members) for leaning too heavily toward cultural programs at the expense of the 'three-R's'.
- The school described in this survey is a very small isolated school in a small isolated Indian community. Because of the special living and learning conditions, the school needs a great deal of continuous service from the Department of Indian Affairs; this often poses budgetary problems for the Department, particularly in this time of fiscal constraint.
- After an election the Band Education Worker changes and there seems to be no follow-up on current reports submitted. One has to start all over again hounding them to attend to the matter. If they lack interest, nothing is done! The most overworked excuse is that things can't be attended to because there is 'no money'. Things are continually left to the last minute and as a result do not get the attention and substantiation that is required.
- We see initial success beyond Hawthorne due to:
a) Greater capability for parental involvement;
b) Local sense of ownership;
c) Greater flexibility in programming (can also be double-edged sword);
d) Ability to foster a family atmosphere.

Problems: Bringing kids home opens a floodgate of unmet needs which are difficult at first. A major obstacle is resourcing bona fide special needs by DIAND which is too apparently confined to decision by budget with too little concern for program needs.

- Services such as school psychologists and guidance counsellors are not readily available or non-existent on reserve schools. At present, we should be better than provincial schools in these services.
- It certainly would make a difference if band-controlled schools received at least the same financial, material, support services as the provincial schools in the region.
- If this information is to aid the DIA in developing education policies, then the Department people should take the time to meet the education workers of the band levels. Too often, policies are made concerning us without any input or real participation from us. Remember that education systems such as ours are 'new born' so don't expect anything too great. Like a new-born child, our systems need: support, confidence, encouragement, and understanding.
- This questionnaire applies very little to our situation. Since the school is band-operated, many of the policies you mention have not been worked out with the employer.
- Since computers are coming rapidly into the provincial school system in New Brunswick, I feel and think it is necessary that the federal schools should be included and not be left out. The province is issuing computers to their schools and we should get the same.
- It would be nice if DIAND would take education seriously, also have people in authority who can take school concerns and fight for their
betterment. Too much power at the regional levels (they don't understand).
- The development of a culturally relevant school program by money is considered an event and not a process. Consequently, no orderly and concrete success is apparent in many areas. Goals and objectives are not clearly defined. Without these, the program is event-oriented, i.e., we have the money, let's do this today, which may be useless tomorrow. Once goals are established, one may seek out the financial and human resources required for the process.
- Consultants needed for native schools who are familiar with the teaching of native children.
- Measuring the progress of Indian children and especially those in the more remote communities is disappointing, because, generally, progress is painfully slow and the instruments of measure become hu,iliating and demoralizing. In very short order, children hold a very negative view of tests and teachers resent their efforts coming to what appears to be no avail.
- How can we get first-rate teachers for all our schools? How can we get community leaders more involved in the day-to-day planning of curriculum? How can we get both of these groups to stay in their respective positions for more than one - two years? Experience and dedication are both lacking.
- I have served my entire career as a teacher and principal in non-Indian schools. Both are places for children to get an education. It seems the biggest drawback is the lack of commitment by parents to send their children to school and to otherwise place an emphasis on the importance of education.
- To improve Reading and Language development, we need a very large number of low-vocabulary, high-interest books like Chapper Makne, Dr. Seuss, Treat Truck, Allay Alligator, Skippy the Skunk. Each title is one of a series. Children need books which will allow them to practice reading. Schools here need libraries specially equipped to provide controlled vocabulary books so children can read.
- The paperwork (forms) that a principal must fill out at the end of each month is more than I had to do for an entire year as a principal of a school down south.
- We are in the process of:
a) developing calendars depicting Indian moons (illustrated by students);
b) studying animals of the area.
- We are not really an 'Indian School' - in fact, that label causes us problems in that our enrolment is about 50 percent non-treaty; we are off reserve; and we are DIAND-administered. Our community is 200 years old. There has been more-or-less continuous blending of native (Indian) and Métis culture with dominant (European-Canadian) culture for two centuries - hence, we deal more with 'local culture' - a blend, rather than what most assume to be 'native culture'.
- Lack of imposed compulsory school attendance hinders the progress of many students because of parental apathy, indifference or inability to make their children attend school regularly. Be interesting to research whether, in actual fact, most Indian parents and students really desire a 'culturally slanted' education. Our senior 'kids' just want to be treated as 'kids' and are not really interested in 'cultural' activities. The Hockey Arena - Rodeo grounds are very popular!
- Historically, DIAND has made poor policy. Only lip service is given to the need for English as a second language instruction. Policy appears to thwart it. We are forced to use DISTAR which is a method for learning disabled children. That is representative of our policy-makers view of Indian children - the students are deficient rather than the materials being unsuitable (according to DIAND). Our Cree-speaking staff have been advised not to use Cree to aid instruction. English immersion is recommended.
- Personally, I feel that enrichment should form the basis of curricula used for Native Youth. Programming should therefore not only include academic skill mastery, but also experimental programming, vocational/occupational exposure and programming relating to affective domain. Many of our Indian Youth live in the southern portion of the province and therefore have only taken advantage of a small percentage of available opportunities.
- The concept of Community Education is a sound one. However, the need is for some good buildings: Gym, Research Centre, etc. can be very desirable. In order for the idea to come to fruition, it is totally imperative to have the full participation of the reserve in looking after school buildings, etc. They are part of the community. Alcoholism and beating and shootings can be very detrimental to the health of the community.
- A major problem which plagues our school is a rather poor attendance, especially in the higher grades (7-11). Attendance is frequently spasmodic and, often, students fail to be present for evaluations (tests). This is a problem which is common to many 'Indian' schools and for which there is no easy solution.
- The school can't do it all. Concentrate on more community development. Family education should be a priority: a) upgrading parents; b) dissemination of information; c) workshops for families empasizing the need to give their children more attention in 'intellectual development'. Reserves should have libraries (a real one). Children should be read to early in life by their parents. That is where it all begins.
- These schools lack highly qualified teachers. They are about 50 years behind time. The parents in these communities do not always see education as a top priority. There are no support staff, reading consultants, psychologists, etc.
- I'd like to know the specific purpose of this questionnaire. This is three I've done this week. Great tomes on the subject of Indian education do NOT do much at the classroom-level. What future direction is DIAND proposing for Indian education?
- Our facilities are sub-standard: no gym, no special needs facilities or staff, no funding for creative ideas' programs, no funding for a librarian, etc. We do have a dedicated and competent staff, however, so we 'make do' with what we have. Sometimes, we get pretty angry, pretty frustrated, pretty depressed about the government's semmingly uncaring, red-tape bound attitude. We have wonderful kids and a wonderful community. Why don't we get at least equal treatment?
- Teacher evaluation needs clarification. Principals need specific job descriptions to they will know their limitations. Try to keep local politics out.
- For band-controlled schools in our area: no organizations for professional concerns of school administrators. Principals are 'left on their own' in individual schools. Teachers have little collective security because of native school boards nebulous legal status, collective agreements do not seem to be valid. Province (Manitoba) Department of Native Education beginning to fill source needs. Little academic accountability to fill source needs. Little academic accountability for band-controlled schools. Problem of non-native teachers being let go to provide jobs for native Indian teachers will soon be a problem.
- Many Indian schools are band-controlled; most for only a short time. Local education authorities are endeavoring to create autonomous educational systems in many instances or aspects by re-inventing the wheel. In many cases, the majority are in a developmental period.
- Attached are our report cards and other info. We do not get any real
assistance from DIA. This evaluation ignores important things like: class size, special needs, why our children have to run on concrete gym floors, vocational facilities, community involvement, computers in the classroom.
- Interference in the running of the school by Councillors affects the morale of the staff and the attitude of pupils to teachers.
- Curriculum for native students should be reviewed regularly every year. At times, we teach a curriculum which is not relevant to native students. Why are native students dropping out of school - Statistics state that 90 percent never make it to high school.
- Educational programs and practices in federal schools need to be modified drastically in keeping with the overall needs and aspirations of native people.
- In my mind it is of utmost importance that properly trained teachers are put into the native classroom. There is too wide a gap between the teacher and the student. Too many white teachers do not understand, nor appreciate the native mentality towards education and social habits. Too often, a non-native teacher attempts to impinge foreign values on the native students, thereby creating an unbridgeable gap of non-communication. This obliterates any possibility of 'proper' learning for the student.
- We are making good inroads into a lot of problem areas, but one serious roadblock we encouter is with the Provincial Education Ministry (B.C.). We are denied access to the numerous resources of the Ministry that would be very helpful.
- Perhaps some other questions that would have been good to ask are: How often do you attend principals conferences-development of appropriate measuring devices. How often are curriculum writing teams formed using your staff with others for the purpose of developing appropriate curriculum?
- Re: item 10 - There are two native languages but English is the first language, largely because of the two-language situation. Success in the provincial curriculum is a local priority leaving only limited opportunity for time for native-oriented programs. The Stony-Cree situation necessitates generalized crafts and native-oriented programs rather than concentration on basic language-oriented programs. Three of our staff speak Cree, but this does not necessarily constitute a plus when a large number of families are Stony. Special programs, such as the crafts program we are using this year, are dependent upon availability of personnel and funding.
- Our major problem is poor attendance and parental apathy. In 14 years of teaching Indian children, I note a decline in the intelligence level of children. I believe this could be due to the poor nutrition and alcoholism of expectant mothers. I think a massive education program is needed at the ADULT level so pregnant women will realize the grave consequences of drinking during pregnancy: fetal alcohol syndrome and mental retardation.
- Our enrollment is about 95 percent native. Our students mix extensively with non-natives in shopping trips, sports events, etc. All our secondary students attend off the reserve. Our students are being prepared for contemporary society and our curricula are designed to teach children, not native children, although self-esteem and pride in heritage are underlying values which we encourage.
- Main Problems: lack of local interest. Band office doesn't care. Most parents don't care. Therefore, many students don't care. Insensitivity of DIAND involving teachers situation, i.e., reduced pay, increased rent, poor morale.
- The school committee instructed the teacher to forbid students from speaking Cree in the school.
- We are presently in a portable classroom awaiting the construction of a new school. There are 21 pupils, 1 teacher, aides, a community hall with another teacher-aide. Very crowded conditions. Children show little or no interest in their past or their culture.
- The principal of each federal school must, of necessity, begin an implementation plan for his school if we are to remain on a par with with the provincial programs. We need more dialogue with those in charge of provincial educational programs. Then we can decide on what modifications to make in our programs.
- Students progress at their own pace. The students do not change grades from year to year, but as they complete the required work on each subject. This eliminates yearly failure. If the students fail a test, they repeat the work immediately before proceeding to the next learning level.
- I'm sorry to be so late in returning this to you. I just started towards the end of last term and just happened to find this form as I was working my way through the backlog of papers in my office.

Note: This is the last year for the school and it has already gone through extensive administration changes, which has held up a lot of implementation of policies, as well as changes of policy.

- Perhaps the label "apathy" I gave to some parents of poor attenders is
unjust - Could it be a form of resistance against cultural assimilation?
Suicides are all too common over here. Usually, the victims are young people who have gone further in schooling than their peers. Alcohol-related - yes; but perhaps they are more caught between cultures, between values - knowing they were deviants from their own societal norms, yet, knowing they were not acceptable in the eyes of the dominant society.

Who has asked the parents on individual reserves whether they want a cultural element in the school program? I have had parents say they could teach their own culture at home - they send their children to learn English.

What reserves practice their cultural values? It seems the younger members are not concerned. Hockey, rodeo, bingo and horseracing are popular. Only the elderly - some, not all - celebrate sundances, sweat baths and herbal medicine. Children are not taught to respect these outward signs of their heritage.

Yet, many of the parents of the poor attenders are the more "traditional" people on the reserve-strong ties to the extended family - not much "white man's" education for their children to model - a present-day orientation without a thought of the future.

The main concern of many parents who send their children sporadically to school is that they be "happy" - not many express interest in academic progress.

All adults get all royalties and children $1 / 2$ the amount (the other $1 / 2$ is put into a trust account). So a family of 2 parents -8 kids do very well financially as the band pays for housing, heat, etc.

Not many wonder what will happen when the oil runs out. Not much planning of economic development to provide for the future. Gratification for leisure time activities because there aren't many jobs for people. Most people haven't the education to undertake jobs that require special skills. There are some paraprofessional jobs but Indians here never reach the professional level because they don't go on with their education. The few who have are looked at with mistrust and suspicion because they aren't like the majority.

Peer pressure, low societal expectations and aspirations, lack of positive models, unwillingness to leave the reserve for training - then the lack of jobs even if training were undertaken!

Some of our people want a greater say in the educational program we offer - who in the Department is helping them to clarify objectives,
obtain resources, guidance in decision-making that it applicable - even to chairing meetings! I try but I feel the Department could do a lot more.

I don't believe there is a lack of self-worth or esteem in many cases -
"Yet one mind for folks to see 'nother for what I know is me."

Our young people at school view themselves as fairly competent this has been fostered over the years I have been here. Attendance levels have improved, academic learning had increased for those who attend regularly. But there is no compulsory school attendance!! I have a class of 25 kids, 10 to 17 years, who are about Grade 1 to 3 English level because of poor attendance over the years. (I do not believe in social promotion.)

Should there be compulsory attendance??
Should there be a choice for those who wish to opt their children out of the white man's institution?

I have found that my own students (Grades 3, 4, 5) have reacted positively to my high expectations of behaviour and attainment. They reach up and grasp and hold onand perform -

Oh for teachers who look at the "whole child" - who can see the potential and who will challenge and uplift and treat for individual differences, aspirations and needs of their students!

- How about looking at teachers!!

Be careful of emphasizing TESL methods!
F.P. John "Styles of Learning - Styles of Teaching" in Functions of Language in the Classroom, Teachers College Press, Columbia University, 1972, points out that "styles of teaching stressing overt verbal performance are completely at variance with Navaho children's learning style which is to approach their world visually and by quiet explanation."
This is true of our children.
When I stated "grades" I guess that is true for administrative purposes (for filling in questionnaires!) but in fact our children go from one set of skill mastery to another. It may take a child 3 years to complete a "Grade 1" program (in reading) but it seems once this is done well, the child can progress well-completing 2 grades in one year if attendance is good, motivation is present and positive reinforcement is emphasized.

My Grade 6, 7 and Senior High class show no inclination to be
identified as "Indian." They compete in sports activities with "white" schools, they do all the things teenagers do in the greater society they relish poetry and reading and science, etc.

Kids are kids are kids!
Perhaps for the poor attenders - the ones who are closer to their culture because their parents did not receive much schooling - perhaps there could be a "cultural" emphasis - but without a trained native teacher it is difficult to develop a meaningful curriculum and materials relevant to the local community. Also, many religious aspects cannot be taught except by "elders," an Indian woman shouldn't say some words that are "male"-oriented, etc.

The use of "elders" is not satisfactory. Elders traditionally spoke to a few grandchildren - even one to one. They can't control a class without training.

Some children don't enrol at school until they are 8 or 9 years old. By age 10 , they are still in Grade 1 with 5 - and 6 -year-olds - socially and physically misfits and out of the mainstream.

What is the government's policy? Assimilation? Integration? Accommodation? It seems the White Paper of 1968-69 called for integration - but on whose terms?

While there are inequalities in the process, there will be inequalities in the product.

Sift through my thoughts - I haven't many answers - just more questions!

## PART C:

Distribution of Response on each question of the Survey of Indian School Principals, Fall 1982.

## SURVEY OF INDIAN SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

(Confidential when completed.)
This Survey asks questions about native educational programs and practices in Federal and Band-operated schools in Canada. It is part of a research project commissioned by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Please answer all questions on the Survey questionnaire. If you do not have the exact information for a particular question, make your best estimate in your response. Please feel free to comment on any of the questions.

Please return the completed questionnaires by November 19 to

Dr. K. F. Watson<br>President, ESM Ltd.<br>Box 8007, Main Post Office<br>Ottawa, Ontario<br>K1G 9Z9

## SCHOOL INFORMATION

1. The school consists of the following grades: (check all that apply)Preschool: 3 yr. oldsGrade 6
Kindergarten: 4 yr. oldsGrade 7Kindergarten: 5 yr. oldsGrade 1Grade 8Grade 2Grade 9Grade 3Grade 10
$\square$ Grade 4
Grade 11Grade 5Grade 13
2. Number of pupils in the school:
1.less than 50
6.251-300
3. $\square 51-100$
4. 301-350
5. $\square 101-150$
6. 351-400
7. $\square 151-200$
9.401-450
8. $\square 201-250$
10.more than 450

Office Use Only
1.
2. $\square \square$

6. Is your school an Alternative school?
6.
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No

## LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

7. Please estimate the percentage of pupils, who, upon entry into school, speak only the native language.

8. Please estimate the percentage of pupils in the whole school who speak 8.
 a native language as the main language at home:

9. Please estimate the percentage of teaching time in each of the following languages at your school.

## Language \%

| 1. Native Language | $\square \square \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2. French | $\square \square$ |
| 3. English | $\square \square$ |

Total
$100 \%$
10. How many teachers at your school speak the Indian language of the Reserve? $\square \square$
11. Does the school offer special classes in English as a second language for pupils whose first language is not English?
$\square$ Yes
No
12. If yes, for which grades are English as a second language classes offered? (Check all that apply.)
1.Kindergarten
4.Grade 3
2.Grade 1
5. Grade 4
3.Grade 2
6. Other. Please specify:
13. How many teachers at your school have training in teaching 13. $\square \square$ English as a second language?

## NATIVE HISTORY AND CULTURE

14. Does the school offer a separate year-long course in Native history and culture?
$\square$ YesNo
If No, go directly to Question 18.
15. How much instructional time per week is devoted to the Native history and culture course?

Grade

1. K-2
2. 3-6
3. $7-8$
4. $9-12 / 13$
5. Does the school have a Native history and culture curriculum describing the content to be covered in the course at every different Grade level?
Yes
No
6. Does the Native history and culture course cover the Reserve only, or does it also study other Indian cultures in depth?
$\square$ Our Reserve onlyOther cultures as well.
7. Does the school offer other year-long courses developed specially for Native students? For example, Law Awareness.
$\square$ Yes No

If Yes, please specify course name and the grade levels it is offered to:
19. Does the school offer other periodic, short cultural enrichment courses? For example, Tribal Customs, hunting and fishing, arts and crafts.
$\square$ YesNo

If Yes, approximately how many such courses were offered last year?
$\square \square$
20. Does the school sponsor Native cultural events such as inviting Elders or Native resource persons to conduct special activities?
$\square$ Yes

If Yes, how many such events were held last year?$\square \square$
14.
15.1
15.2
15.3
15.4
16.

## $\square$ $\square$ $\square$

$\square$
17.
18.
9.1
19.2 $\square \square$
20.2

21. Does the school follow the Provincial curriculum?

Yes. Go directly to Question 25.
Yes, with modifications.
$\square$ No. If No, please describe how your curriculum was developed:
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
22. What type of modifications to the Provincial curriculum has your school made? (Check all that apply.)

1. $\square$ used books/filmstrips/cassettes about Indians as supplementary material in schools' courses
2. $\square$ modified texts and workbooks to include Indian examples
3. 

$\square$ included special units on Native peoples in the major subjects (science, languages, math, etc.)
4. $\square$ reduced in the content or number of skills to be covered in a
particular subject in a year
5. $\square$ other: (please specify)
23. Please estimate the extent of modification to the Provincial curriculum at your school in the following subjects. (Check one box for each subject.)

Subject
Amount of Modification

1. Language Arts
2. Mathematics
3. Social Studies
4. Science
5. Art
6. Music
7. Phys. Ed.
8. History
9. Geography
10. Home Econ.
11. Industrial Arts
12. Second Languages Other. Please specify.

| Major | Substantial | Minor | None |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |

23.1
23.3
23.4
23.5
23.6
23.7
23.8
23.9
23.10
23.11
23.12

24. How are curriculum modification decisions made at your school? (Check all that apply.)

1. $\square$ each teacher decides on curriculum modifications for his/her class and subject.
2. $\square$ the school has subject committees to make curriculum modifications in a particular subject for all grades.
3. $\square$ the school has a single curriculum committee that has responsibility for all curriculum modification in any subject.
4. $\square \quad$ the school has used academics/curriculum consultants to make
modifications for the Indian students.
5. other (please specify)
24.5
6. Did the school hold any staff meetings specially to deal with curriculum development/modification last year?
$\square$ Yes. Number of such meetings:
$\square$ No.
7. Does your school have a separate budgetary allocation for puchase of special curriculum materials developed for Native students?
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
8. How frequently have you used the following sources to obtain
curriculum materials specially developed for Native students? (Check
one box for each source of materials.)

Source Frequency of Use

## Frequent Occasional Infrequent Never

| 1. | Teacher-made materials | $\square$ | $\square$ | ㅁ | ㅁ | 27.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Cultural Educ. Centers | $\square$ | ㅁ | $\square$ | ㅁ | 27.2 |
| 3. | Provincial Ed. Depts. | $\square$ | ㅁ | $\square$ | ㅁ | 27.3 |
| 4. | DIAND Regional Office | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| 5. | Museums/Libraries | $\square$ | $\square$ | ㅁ | - | 27.4 |
| 6. | University/Colleges | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | 27.5 |
| 7. | Indian Cultural/Research Institutions | $\square$ | $\square$ | ㅁ | $\square$ | 27.6 |
| 8. | Canadian Publishers | $\square$ | $\square$ | ㅁ | $\square$ |  |
| 9. | U.S. Publishers Other. Please specify | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | ㅁ |  |

28. Please give your comments on what you regard are the major problems and needs in developing curriculum for native students.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

29. How is student achievement evaluated at your school? (Check only the three most frequently used methods.)
1.Teacher observations
2.Record of student work over the year
3.Teacher made tests29.24. $\square$ Criterion referenced tests29.329.4
5.Skills inventories29.56. Checklists29.6
30. 

Examinations at end of each termFinal exams29.78.Other. Please specify:$\square$ Other. Please specify:
$\qquad$30. Does your school use standardized student achievement tests such as the
Canadian Test of Basic Skills?
$\square$ YesNo. Go directly to Question 34.
31. Are standardized tests administered to:
$\square$ all students
$\square$ certain grades. Please specify which grades:
$\square$ individual students upon referral
32. How frequently are standardized achievement tests used at your school? Canadian Test of Basic Skills?
者
33. Please name the standardized achievement tests used at your school at present.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
34. Does your school have a stated student promotion policy?
$\square$ Yes
35. On what basis are students at the school promoted? Check only the two most important factors in student promotion at your school.
1.Continuous progress (keeping children with their own age group)
2.Minimum competency criteria
3.Final exam
4. Analysis of students' performance over year
5.Teacher recommendation
6.Student attendance record Other. Please specify
36. How many times a year are pupils issued report cards?
37. How many times a year are parent teacher meetings scheduled to discuss pupil progress?
times
38. Does your school keep cumulative student records for each student from year to year?
$\square$ YesNo. Go to Question 39.

What information is contained in the student record? (Check all that apply)
1.copies of report cards
2. $\square$ student's attendance
3.results of tests administered
4.reports or records of special services received
5.special behaviour problems
39. Please comment on what you regard are the major problems and needs in measuring student achievement.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
40. In which of the following areas do you keep records for the whole school? (Check all that apply)
1.Pupil attendance and absenteeism rate
2.Retention or drop-out rates for the year
3.Teacher attendance over the year
4. Teacher turnover per year
5. $\square$ Percentage of pupils requiring special education services $\square$ Other. Please specify $\qquad$
41. Are the above data presented to the education authority at the end of each year?
$\square$ Yes
No

If Yes, to whom are the data presented? $\qquad$
43. Any other comments?
$\qquad$

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE ATTACHED ENVELOPE BY NOVEMBER 19.

THANK YOU.

TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES
$02 / 04 / 83$
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VAROOB 00.1 PCHOOL ADMINISTRATICA

VAROO3 OO.1 SCHOOL ADMINISTRATICN

| CATEGORY LABEL | CCDE | ABSGLUTE FREG | RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) | MDJUSTED FREQ (PCT) | FREG (PCT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEDERAL | 1. | 144 | 67.9 | 67.9 | 67.9 |
| BAND | 2. | 68 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 100.0 |


| MEAN | 1.321 | STD ERR | 0.032 | MEDIAN | 1.236 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| MODE | 1.000 | STD DEV | 0.468 | VARIANCE | 0.215 |
| KURTOSIS | -1.415 | SKE WNESS | 0.774 | RANGE | 1.000 |
| MINIMUM | 1.000 | MAXIMUM | 2.000 |  |  |
| VALIDCASES | 212 |  | MISSING CASES |  |  |




- TEST RUN FDR TAN ALL CASES
$02 / 04 / 83$ FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VAROO6 O2 NUMBER OF PUPILS




TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES
PAGE
02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VARO09 O4 OF NATIVE TEACHERS

| CATEGORY LABEL | code | ABSOLUTE FREG |  | ADJUSTED FREO (PCT) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0 x$ | 1. | 65 | 30.7 | 31.0 | 31.0 |
| LESS THAN 5\% | 2. | 3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 32.4 |
| 5-9\% | 3. | 7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 35.7 |
| 10-14x | 4. | 11 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 41.0 |
| 15-19\% | 5. | 8 | $3 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 44.8 |
| 20-24x | 6. | 12 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 50.5 |
| 25-29\% | 7. | 29 | 13.7 | 13.8 | C4.3 |
| 30-34x | 8. | 9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | ¢8.E |
| 35-39x | 10. | 4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 70.5 |
| 40-44x | 11. | 14 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 77.1 |
| 45-49x | 120 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 77.6 |
| 50-54\% | 13. | 21 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 87.6 |
| 55-59x | 14. | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 88.1 |
| 60-64\% | 15. | 4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 90.0 |
| 65-69x | TE. | 8 | 3.8 | $\cdots 3.8$ | 93.8 |
| 70-74x | 17. | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 94.3 |
| 75\% AND MORE | 18. | 12 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
|  | 9. | 2 | 0.9 | MISSING | 100.0 |







## TEST RUN FOR IAN NLL' CASES

```
02/04/83
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
```

VAROI4 O9.1 NATIVE LANGUAGE



```
02/04/83
```

VARO15 09.2 FRENCH

```
TEST RUN FOR TAN TLL CASES 
    02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VARO16 09.3 ENGLISH
```











| CATEGORY LABEL | CCDE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABSOLUTE } \\ & \text { FREO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RELATIVE } \\ \text { FREQ } \\ \text { (PCT) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IDJUSTED } \\ & \text { FREQ } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YES | 1. | 16 | 7.5 | 94.1 | 94.1 |
|  | 4. | 1 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 100.0 |
| NO REPLP | 9. | 195 | 92.0 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  | TCTAL | 212 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |








TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES
$02 / 04 / 83$

VAR030
015.4

9-12 OF
13






TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES
02/04/83
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VAR035 019.2 OF CULTUFAL ENRICHMENT COURSE




TEST RUN FOR IAN ALC CASES
02/04/83

```FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATEC \(02 / 04 / 83\)
```

VAR039 O22.1 BOOKS-FILMSTRIPS




TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES
Pate
02/04/83
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VARO42 022.4 REDUCTICN IN CONTENT-SKILLS





TEST RUN FOR IAN TLL CASES

FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VARO4 8 023.5 ART

| CATEGORY LABEL | CCDE | ABSCLUTE FREQ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RELATIVE } \\ \text { FREQ } \\ \text { (PCT) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADJUSTED } \\ & \text { FREQ } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ | CEUM (PCT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MAJOR MODIFICATION | 1. | 14 | 6. 6 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICA | 2. | 44 | 20.8 | 32.4 | 42.6 |
| MINOR MODIFICATION | 3. | 57 | 26.9 | 41.9 | E4.t |
| NO MODIFICATION | 4. | 21 | 9.9 | 15.4 | 100.C |
| NOT OFFEREO | 9. | 76 | 35.8 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  | tCtal | 212 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |


| MEAN | 2.625 | STD ERR | 0.074 | MEDIAN | 2.675 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| MODE | 3.000 | STD DEV | 0.869 | VARIANCE | 0.755 |
| KURTOSIS | -0.613 | SKEWAESS | -0.152 | RANGE |  |
| MINIMUM | 1.000 | MAXIMUM | 4.000 |  |  |
| VALID CASES | 136 | MISSING CASES | 76 |  |  |








| TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES 02/04/83 <br> FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VAR053 02 | 3.10 HOM | ECCNOMICS |  |  |  |  |  |
| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CODE ABSCLUTE |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RELATIVE } \\ \text { FREQ } \\ \text { (PCT) } \end{gathered}$ | ADJUSTED CUM  <br> FREQ FFEG <br> (PCT) (PCT) |  |
| MAJOF MODIFICATION |  | 1. | 4 |  | 1.9 | 5.8 | 5. 2 |
| SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICA |  | 2. | 16 |  | 7.5 | 23.2 | 29.0 |
| MINOR MODIFICATION |  | 3. | 23 |  | 10.8 | 33.3 | E2. |
| NO MODIFICATION |  | 4. | 26 |  | 12.3 | 37.7 | 100.0 |
| T OFFERED |  | 9. | 143 |  | 67.5 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | total | 212 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| ME AN MODE KURTOSIS MINIMUM | $\begin{array}{r} 3.029 \\ 4.000 \\ -0.729 \\ 1.000 \end{array}$ | STD ERR STD DEV SKEWNESS MAXIMUM |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0.11 \\ 0.92 \\ -0.52 \\ 4.00 \end{array}$ |  | IAN $A N C E$ <br> GE | $\begin{aligned} & 3.130 \\ & 0.852 \\ & 3.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| VALID CASES | 69 | MISSING | CASES | S 14 |  |  |  |



TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES
$02 / 04 / 83$
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VAR056 024.1 EACH TEACHER DECIDES

| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CODE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABSOLUTE } \\ & \text { FREO } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RELATIVE } \\ & \text { FREQ } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ | ADJUSTED FREO (PCT) | FFUM (PCT) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ITEM CHECKED |  | 4. | 100 | 47.2 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
|  |  | 1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| TTEM NOT CHECKEO |  |  | TOTAL | 111 | 52.4 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | 212 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN 1.030 <br> MODE 1.000 <br> KURTOSIS 101.000 <br> MINIMUM 1.000 |  | STD ERR STD DEV SKEWNESS MAXIMUM | $\begin{array}{r} 0.030 \\ 0.299 \\ 10.050 \\ 4.000 \end{array}$ | MEDIAN <br> VARI ANCE <br> RANGE |  | 1.015 |
|  |  | 0.085 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3.000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VALID CASES | 101 |  | MISSING | CASES 1 |  |  |  |





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02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VAR059 024.4 ACADEMICS-CURRICULUN CONSULTANT
```



$02 / 04 / 83$
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VAR060 024.5 OTHER



02/04/83
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VAR062 025.1 OF STAFF MEETINGS

| CATEGORY LABEL | code | ABSCLUTE FREO | RELATIVE FREQ (PCT) | MDJUSTED FREQ (PCT) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CLM } \\ & \text { FREG } \\ & \text { (PCT } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1-3 | 1. | 52 | 24.5 | 44.1 | 44.1 |
| 4-6 | 2. | 43 | 20.3 | 36.4 | 80.5 |
| 7-9 | 3. | 4 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 83.9 |
| 10-12 | 4. | 12 | 5.7 | 10.2 | 94.1 |
| 16-18 | 6. | 2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 95.8 |
| 19-21 | 7. | 1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 9E.E |
| 22 AND MORE | $8 \cdot$ | 4 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
|  | 9. | 94 | 44.3 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  | TOTAL | 212 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN 2.110 | STD ERR | 0.148 | MEDI AN $1 . E E 3$ <br> VARIANCE 2.555 <br> RANGE 7.000 |  |  |
| MODE - 1.000 | STD DEV | 1.611 |  |  |  |
| KURTOSIS $5.044$ | SKEWNESS | 2.215 8.000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VALID CASES 118 | MISSING | CASES 94 |  |  |  |





$02 / 04 / 83$
027.3

PROVINCIAL ED. DEPTS•


$02 / 04 / 83$
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VAR068 027.5 MUSEUMS-LIERARIES


## 02/04/83

FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VARO70 027.7 INDIAN CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITU






02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VAR075 Q29.3 TEACHER-MADE TESTS

| CATEGORY LABEL | CCDE | ABSCLUTE FREO | $\begin{gathered} \text { RELCTIVE } \\ \text { FREQ } \\ \text { (PCT) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADJUSTED } \\ & \text { FREO } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { COM } \\ & \text { FFEG } \\ & \text { (PCT } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METHOD CHECKED | 1. | 167 | 7R-8 | 99.4 | 99.4 |
|  | $4$ | 1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| METHDD NOT CHECRED | 9. | 44 | 20.8 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  | TOTAL | 212 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |


| MEAN | 1.018 | STD ERR | 0.018 | MEDIAN | 1.009 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| MODE | 1.000 | STD DEV | 0.231 | VARIANCE | 0.054 |
| KURTOSIS | 168.000 | SKEWNESS | $12.9 E 1$ | RANGE |  |
| MINIMUM | 1.000 | MAXIMUM | 4.000 |  |  |
| VALID CASES | 168 | MISSING CASES | 44 |  |  |


02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VAR077 029.5 SKILLS INVENTCRIES

| CATEGORY LABEL | CODE | $\underset{\text { FREO }}{\operatorname{ABSLUTE}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RELATIVE } \\ & \text { FREQ } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ | KDJUSTED FREQ (PCT) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUN } \\ & \text { FREO } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| METHOD CHECKED | 1. | 40 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| METHOD NOT CHECKED | 9. | 172 | 81.1 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  | TUTAL | 212 | 100.0 | 1000 |  |
| MEAN 1.000 <br> MODE 1.000 <br> RANGE 0.0 | STD ERR sto dev minimum | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ | MED | IAN IANCE I MUM | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 0: 0 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| VALID CASES 40 | MISSING | CASES 172 |  |  |  |


| TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES <br> 02/04/83 <br> FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VAR078 029.6 CHECKLISTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CODE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABSCLUTE } \\ & \text { FREQ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { RECATIVE } \\ \text { FREQ } \\ \text { (PCT) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ADJUSTED } \\ \text { FREO } \\ \text { (PCT ) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUM } \\ & \text { FREQ } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ |
| METHOD CHECKED |  | 1. | 30 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ME THOD | NOT CHECKED | 9. | 182 | 85.8 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 212 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN MODE RANGE | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 1.000 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | STO ERR STD DEV MINIMUM | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ | MED <br> VAR <br> MAX | AN ANCE MUM | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| VALID CASES 30 |  | MISSING | CASES 182 |  |  |  |





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02/04/83
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TEST RUN FOR IAN ALL CASES
$02 / 04 / 83$
FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VAR087 035.3 FINAL EXAM



TEST RUN FUR IAN KLL CASES
02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83

VAR089 035.5 TEACHER RECCMMENDATICN

| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CCOE | absolute FREO | $\begin{gathered} \text { RELATIVE } \\ \text { FREQ } \\ \text { (PCT) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RDJUSTED } \\ & \text { FREQ } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUM } \\ & \text { FFEC } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BOX CMECKED |  | 1. | 102 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| BOX 'NOT CHECKED |  | 9. | 110 | 51.9 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 212 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
| MEAN MODE RANGE | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 1.000 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | STD ERR STD DEV MINIMUM | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ | MED | I AN <br> IANCE <br> I MUM | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 0.00 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| VALID CASES | 102 | MISSING | CASES 1 |  |  |  |






VAR093 O38 CUMULATIVE STUDENT RECCRDS




| TEST RUN 02/04/83 <br> VAR097 | ALL CASES <br> FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83 |  |  |  |  | Pate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 RE | $S$ OF SPE | cial service |  |  |  |
| CATEGORY LABEL |  | CCDE | $\begin{gathered} \text { ABSOLUTE } \\ \text { FREO } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RELTTTVE } \\ & \text { FREQ } \\ & \text { (PCT) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TDJUSTED } \\ & \text { FRE } \\ & \text { (PCT ) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CUW } \\ & \text { FFEG } \\ & (P C T) \end{aligned}$ |
| BOX CHECKED |  | 1. | 158 | 74.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| BOX NOT CHECK |  | 9. | §4 | 25.5 | MISSING | 100.0 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 212 | 100.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | - $\cdot$ - |
| MEAN MODE RANGE | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 1.000 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | STD ERR STO DEV MINIMUM | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ |  | AN ance MUM | $\begin{aligned} & 1.000 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 1.000 \end{aligned}$ |
| VALID CASES | 158 | MISSING | CASES 54 |  |  |  |





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TEST RUN FOR IAN RLL CASES
02/04/83
VARIO1 040.3 TEACHER ATTENDANCE
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02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VAR103 040.5 $\quad x$ OF PUPILS FEQUIRING SPECIAL SE

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TEST RUN FDR IAN ALL CASES
                            PAGE 124
02/04/83 FILE - SPSSIAN - CREATED 02/04/83
VAR104 Q41 IS SCHOOL OATA PRESENTED TO EDUC
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline CATEGORY LABEL & CODE & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ABSCLUTE } \\
& \text { FREG }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { RELATIVE } \\
\text { FREQ } \\
\text { (PCT) }
\end{gathered}
\] & ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT) &  \\
\hline YES & 1. & 164 & 77.4 & 81.6 & 81.6 \\
\hline NO & 2. & 37 & 17.5 & 18.4 & 100.0 \\
\hline & TOTAL & \[
-\frac{11}{212}
\] & \[
-\frac{5.2}{100.0}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { MrSSING } \\
100.0
\end{gathered}
\] & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{lrlrlr} 
MEAN & 1.184 & STO ERR & 0.027 & MEDIAN & \(1.11=\) \\
MDDE & 1.000 & STD DEV & 0.389 & VARIANCE & 0.151 \\
KURTOSIS & 0.705 & SKEWNESS & 1.643 & RANGE & 1.000 \\
MINIMUM & 1.000 & MAXIMUM & 2.000 & \\
VALID CASES & 201 & MISSING CASES & 11 &
\end{tabular}
```



