Appendix C.

Data Processing Issues

Project STAR, "a watershed event of research", is the largest class size study that has been conducted. From 1985 through 1989 STAR researchers collected data on students and school personnel in 79 elementary schools across the state of Tennessee. Data relevant to school staff including principals, teachers, and teacher aides amounted to over 1,500 cases per year utilizing 12 different data collection instruments. Testing and demographic data were collected on students who entered these schools as kindergartners (1985-86), first graders (1986-87), second graders (1987-88), and third graders (1988-89). Over the course of Project STAR, this student data resulted in over 10,000 cases. The Project STAR data base was a monumental and challenging task for its managers.

The consortium of four universities located in East (University of Tennessee, Knoxville), West (Memphis State University), and Middle Tennessee (Tennessee State University and Vanderbilt University) was formed in the summer of 1985 and was responsible for selecting and/or designing the STAR data collection instruments. Each university designated a principal investigator (PI) to collaborate as a member of the consortium. These PIs were also responsible for the collection of data in the schools located in their particular region of the state.

The consortium selected/designed 12 instruments for collecting school staff information. At the end of the kindergarten year, the need for an experienced data base manager was obvious. In order to provide consistency, the manager, Dr. Baqar Husaini, changed the format of the 12 instruments to allow for a systematic coding scheme. This coding scheme included color coding, by printing each form on a different color of paper, and reformatting so that identification variables (e.g., identification numbers, school type, class type, etc.) would appear in the same place on each form. A brief description of each form and any additional modifications for a particular form are as follows:

1. Demographic Profiles

- a. School and System Profile- In order to get an overall picture of each school, principals completed this form which asked for such variables as school enrollment, average daily attendance, average daily membership, and Chapter I eligibility. It also called for the percentage of students on free lunch, the percentage of students bussed, a breakdown of students by race, total system expenditure per student and system enrollment.
- b. Principal Profile provided demographics on the individual principals, i.e. sex, race, education, experience, etc.
- c. Teacher Profile provided background information which included the teacher's school and level of education, certification, amount of teaching experience, type of in-service training completed, etc. It also provided the teacher's sex and race. In kindergarten the "in-service" variable was collected in an open-ended format. Compilation of this variable became time consuming, and therefore, it was changed to a categorical variable in first grade and remained so throughout the project.

d. Aide Profile provided information on full-time STAR teacher aides which included education, experience, teaching experience, certification, sex, and race. The collection of the teacher aide's "education" was slightly modified from kindergarten to first grade. In kindergarten it was noted whether or not the aide had an associate degree. From first grade through the end of the project, aides were asked only to report the number of years spent in college, if they did not have a bachelor's degree.

In addition to any specific modifications reported for individual profiles, the principal, teacher, and teacher aide profiles originally collected the "date of birth" of these persons. This variable was viewed as unnecessary by the consortium and thus was not collected after the kindergarten year.

2. Instruments Used by Teachers to Report Classroom Characteristics

- a. The Teacher Log recorded the time spent on typical daily activities which included routine paper work, student activities, small group, whole group, and individualized instruction, planning and preparation time, and personal time. In the kindergarten year the log attempted to collect this information in an "open-ended" format. This format made it virtually impossible to organize and code variables to allow application of a statistical treatment. Vanderbilt University developed a coding scheme. Unfortunately it was extremely complicated and time-consuming and left much room for error. In fact, applying this process took approximately an hour per instrument. After coding several of the logs, a random selection were keyed and analyzed. No results were found. The consortium decided this process was expensive, time-consuming, and not worthwhile and, therefore, abandoned it. Thus, kindergarten teacher log data is basically useless at this point. In addition to the new systematic coding scheme, the log was completely redesigned. For grades 1 through 3 the log was structured to provide time slots in 15 minute increments (from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.). It included specific activity codes (e.g., planning, whole group instruction, personal time, etc.) and subject codes (i.e., reading, math, other) for the teacher to fill into the appropriate time slot. Therefore, the log data are easily accessible for first, second, and third grade.
- b. The Grouping Questionnaire recorded the number of small groups that teachers created within their classes for instruction in reading, math, science, and social science. The average number of minutes spent each week in small group instruction and the criteria used for assigning students to instructional groups were also identified. In kindergarten the consortium sent this form to project schools without a teacher identification variable. It was time-consuming, but the data base team was able to trace the identity of most of the teachers by comparing the return envelopes, which identified the school, to the school design, and by comparing teachers' handwriting from previously collected forms, and through numerous telephone calls. The systematic coding scheme, applied to the instruments after the kindergarten year, solved this problem for grades one through three.
- c. The Parent/Volunteer/Teacher Interaction Questionnaire provided the number of times during a four-week period that teachers communicated with parents about the performance or behavior of students or about general classroom activities. Modes of interaction included in-person, by phone, or written contact. The quantity and quality of interaction were also noted. Additionally, teachers recorded the type and number of times during a four-week period that assistance was received from a "volunteer" or Basic Skills First (BSF) teacher aide. As was the case with the grouping questionnaire, this instrument was sent to the schools in kindergarten without identification variables. The data base team used the same tracing procedures (described in

item b. above) which fortunately resulted in identifying the majority of these forms. Originally, this instrument was named "Parent/Teacher Interaction Questionnaire." In second grade it was revised to include questions reflecting the use of teacher aides and was renamed "Parent/Volunteer/Teacher Interaction Questionnaire." Unfortunately, all of the Memphis State University schools and one Tennessee State University school received the original version of this form in second grade. Thus, data collected on this instrument in second grade exists in two separate data files: (1) Parent/Volunteer/Teacher Interaction (N=225) and (2) Parent/Teacher Interaction (N=115).

- d. The Teacher Problem Checklist indicated the frequency and extent to which teachers were bothered by 61 problems they might encounter. The problems related to their responsibilities to students, their relationships with staff, administrators, and parents, the use of their time, and their professional growth. This instrument was devised by Donald Cruickshank of Ohio State University. The STAR consortium used it in its original form with the exception of adding 1 question (see Figure 8, item 61). This form was collected as a pre/post-measurement for first, second, and third grade. Again, in kindergarten, the consortium members returned these forms to the data base with no identification variables. These forms were traced by comparing the class type variable with return envelopes.
- e. The Special Programs Form identified students who left their classes to participate in special programs such as Chapter I, Special Education, Language Development, Gifted, etc. The average amount of time students spent each week in these programs was also recorded. In kindergarten and first grade this instrument was sent to project teachers in an "open-ended" format. The data base team was responsible for the time-consuming task of interpretation and coding. In second and third grade, instructions for coding were included with the instrument.
- f. The Exit Interview called for an "in-person" interview with each teacher at the end of the school year. These interviews allowed the teacher to describe the advantages and disadvantages of teaching a small class or teaching with a full-time aide. The kindergarten interview was unstructured and designed in an "open-ended" format. Based upon a synthesis of the kindergarten results, the researchers developed a more highly structured interview format for subsequent years.

3. Instruments used by STAR Teacher Aides to Report Classroom Characteristics

- a. The Aide Log provided information about the amount of time full-time aides spent on various generalized categories of activities during a typical day. The activity and subject codes are the same as those described for the Teacher Log (see item 2-a). In addition the Aide Log underwent the same revisions as the Teacher Log.
- b. The Aide Questionnaire provided information about the full-time aide's interaction with their assigned Project STAR teacher. In addition, the specific types of daily tasks (e.g., bus duty, lunch duty, teaching lessons) and the amount of time spent on these tasks were reported. This information was collected in kindergarten and was never used by the researchers. The decision was made not to collect it in first grade. In second grade the consortium revised the form without consulting the data base team. Data collected on the revised questionnaires had to transferred to a form which made accurate key punching possible. A revised form was developed for third grade with coding that permitted key punching.

The twelve instruments described above in items 1, 2, and 3 are shown in their final modified form in Figures 1 through 12. Parties interested in seeing these data collection instruments as they appeared for each year of the project should contact the Assistant Commissioner of Curriculum and Instruction, Tennessee State Department of Education, Cordell Hull Building, Fourth Floor, North, Nashville, Tennessee, 37219-5338.

4. Instruments Used to Provide Student Demographic, Achievement and Self-Concept Data

- a. The Roster was collected each fall to provide researchers with each student's full name, identification ID number, sex, race, and date of birth. In the spring, before the end of each school year, rosters were used to collect attendance, promotion, and free lunch status. The ID numbers on kindergarten and first grade rosters were eleven-digit birth certificate numbers. Because all students did not have readily available birth certificate numbers, a decision was made by the state to begin using nine-digit social security numbers. Project STAR got caught in the middle of this new procedure. In second and third grade, a nine digit social security number was used or a nine digit, Project-generated, unique ID number was produced by turning the eleven-digit birth certificate number into a nine-digit number by eliminating the first two digits of the birth certificate number. The data base team had to match kindergarten and first grade students to their new ID's by comparing names, birthdays, sex, and race. This was extremely time-consuming, but fortunately the majority of students were traced and merged into the longitudinal file.
- b. Stanford Achievement Test (SAT) Students were tested each spring at the dates specified by the state for testing. In each grade, the appropriate level of SAT was administered to all Project STAR students and to students in 21 comparison schools. In kindergarten the SESAT II version was used because it covered more material and thus had a higher ceiling and could measure additional learning. The Primary I was given for first grade, the Primary II for second grade, and the Primary III for third grade. The SESAT II test tape was provided to the STAR data processing staff with no identification numbers. Student names from SESAT II had to be matched with names from the rosters, in order to assign them a correct identification number which would allow these test scores to become part of the comprehensive data base. This was a very complex and time-consuming job. The Primary I had coding space for only a nine-digit ID number. Teachers and monitors were instructed to drop the first two digits of the eleven-digit birth certificate number for coding. However, this was not made clear to some teachers and monitors, who chose to drop two zeros or the last two digits. Again the data base team went through a lengthy and complex procedure of matching students. By the time the Primary II and III tests were administered, teachers and monitors were more familiar with STAR identification numbers and coding procedures. Therefore fewer cases had to be matched, and the matching process was improved.
- c. Tennessee Basic Skills First (BSF) Since the Stanford Achievement Test did not cover all of the curriculum taught, and the curriculum did not cover everything tested by the SAT, Project STAR contracted with the state testing service to develop criterion tests in reading and math for first and second grade. These tests were designed to be similar to the already developed third grade BSF test. The BSF learning objectives were criterion tested. The tests consisted of multiple choice items with four items per objective. They were untimed tests but were designed to be administered in about an hour. Matching problems similar to those discussed for the SAT (item b) occurred due to coding space for only nine digits for the student identification number. Since other descriptors were available (e.g., student name, school identification, etc.) most cases were matched.

d. Self-Concept and Motivation Inventory - In addition to the SAT and BSF tests, students completed a self-concept and motivation inventory (SCAMIN). The SCAMIN asked students to indicate pictorially their response to 24 situations. For example what "face" (i.e., happy, sad, indifferent, etc.) would the students wear if they had to tell their parents they lost their coat. The SCAMIN was selected because it is group administered, has forms appropriate for grades K-3, measures elements of self-concept of concern to the project, and requires no special training for administration. While it has only moderate reliability for the early grades, it may be useful for comparing groups, such as small classes with regular classes. (See Davis, Johnston, et al. for further information.) The SCAMIN created a great deal of difficulty for the data base staff. Test monitors were never used for administration of the SCAMIN. In kindergarten the only identification variables were school, date of birth and sex. The fact that there was no student identification number or name made "matching" for this instrument a very intricate process. Due to multiple duplications of the descriptive variables (i.e., school, date of birth, and sex) many cases were lost. In first through third grade the consortium decided to place the student ID in the space intended for the school ID. Although this improved matching to a degree, many incorrect identification numbers were still coded and many cases were lost.

5. Recommendations for Data Processing

When conducting an enormous study such as Project STAR, unforeseen problems are to be expected. As the saying goes, "Hindsight is better than foresight," and this section is not intended as a critique of the STAR study or its staff but rather as a guideline or warning for future research of this magnitude. The following recommendations are based on problems encountered by the data base team during the study.

An experienced data base manager should be hired prior to any data collection. This person should be seen as equal to a Pl(s). Hopefully, this would eliminate the problem of data being collected in a haphazard manner (i.e., without appropriate descriptors, or on forms that cannot be key punched, etc.)

Students in the project supposedly had unique identification numbers (IDs) by means of a birth certificate (BC) number or social security (SS) number. The fact that these were composed of a different number of digits (BC=II and SS=9) combined with the problem of a limited coding space on necessary forms created major tracking problems for the data processing staff. To alleviate this, all forms requiring student ID numbers (e.g., test answer sheets) should be reviewed simultaneously and in advance of collecting the desired information to determine a maximum coding space for the number. Once this is determined a totally unique set of IDs should be generated especially for the research study.

Newly created data collection forms should be pilot tested to ensure reliability and validity. If all the researchers are satisfied with the results of the pilot tests, it is suggested that forms not be modified. This would help to assess longitudinal effects.

In addition to these three main suggestions, a general guideline for any research project would be to allow enough time for flexibility in the data processing schedule to deal with unexpected problems when they arise. Of course every research study will have its own unique obstacles and this section is not intended to address detailed problems. Hopefully the suggestions presented here will be of some benefit to future research projects.

6. Recommendations for Additional Analyses

Tennessee is probably one of very few states in possession of an educational research data base the size of Project STAR's. The STAR researchers have investigated many interesting facets of class size and, in addition, several doctoral dissertations have utilized the STAR data. Yet there are still many questions that could be posed and answered from this vast data base. The following paragraphs discuss some of these options.

Due to time constraints principal investigators had to choose a limited number of subscores from the SATs to measure the effects of class size on student achievement. These were the total reading, total math, total language, total listening, and word study skills scores. Remaining subscores such as reading comprehension, concepts of numbers, science and social studies could be analyzed to measure further class size effects or to possibly explain the finding that small class teachers reported spending less time teaching reading than regular or regular/aide teachers. It could be assumed that the small class teachers had time to teach subjects measured by these additional subscores. If small classes showed greater achievement in these areas, it would substantiate this assumption.

In addition to subscores which have not been examined, Content Cluster Performance Categories from the SATs could be analyzed. According to the Stanford Technical Data Report, "an analysis of performance on the various Stanford content clusters can be useful in identifying students' strengths and weaknesses in specific objectives within a content area." A comparison of these cluster scores across class types might reveal specific skills that are influenced more by small classes. Performance clusters that involve higher order thinking skills might show a larger small-class effect than other clusters in the same content area.

The BSF objective mastery scores could be used in a manner similar to the SAT cluster scores. A pass/fail score is available for each BSF objective in reading and math. The objectives could be examined to see if any single objective shows a larger small class effect than other objectives in the same content area. This type of analysis could help identify which specific skills are more influenced by the small-class effect.

The Teacher Problem Checklist was collected as a pre/post measure to assess the effects that a small class or a full-time aide might have had on alleviating typical problems experienced by teachers. Due to limited time, results from the pre/post tests have not been compared. A more thorough investigation of this data might prove to be interesting.

Three types of full-time teacher aide data were collected on the Aide Profile, Aide Questionnaire, and Aide Log (see items 1-d and 3). An in-depth look at this information could provide an answer to why some regular/aide classes outperformed small classes in isolated instances. It might also show why aides did not have an overall effect on performance of students in these classes.

Data from the Special Programs Form (see item 2-e) could provide further insight on student performance. All students who appeared on these forms at any time and who remained in the project for at least a second collection of these data could be selected as a subsample. The amount of hours spent in a special program (e.g., remedial reading) at the first collection of data could be compared to the number of hours reported on the last collection. Thus, these data could be used to find out if students in small and/or regular/aide classes progressively required less "pull-out" programs than students in regular classes.

Is homogeneous grouping, where students are assigned to classes according to their reading ability, more effective than heterogeneous grouping, where students are assigned randomly? This question might be answered by comparing STAR regular classes, in which students were randomly assigned, to the appropriate classes in the 22 project comparison schools, where homogeneous grouping occurred.

Project STAR has enough data available to produce innovative educational research for years to come. This section has presented only a few possibilities for further data analysis.

Record Type A 1
For Office Use Only

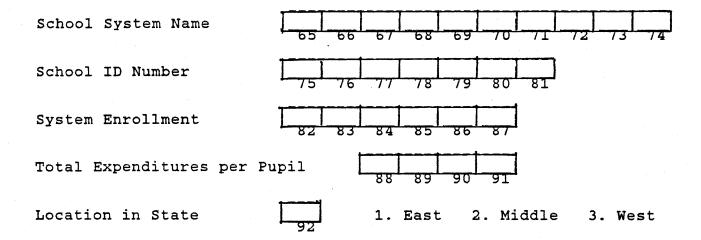
Figure C-1

PROJECT STAR SCHOOL AND SYSTEM PROFILE

Date 2 3 Year

SYSTEM: ID (6-12): SCH NAME (13-29): SCH TYPE (30): UNIV RESP (31):

School Enrollment	32 33 34 35
ADA (Average Daily Attendance)	36 37 38
ADM (Average Daily Membership)	39 40 41
Chapter I Eligibility	1. Yes 2. No
% Free/Subsidized Lunch	43 44
% Children Bussed	45 46
% White Students 47 48	% Hispanic 53 54
% Black Students 49 50	% Am. Indian 55 56
% Asian 51 52	% Other 57 58
Grade Span 59 60	
ENTRY DATE INTO PROJECT STAR	Month 61 62 Year 63 64



Record Type Figure C-2 For Office Use Only PROJECT STAR PRINICPAL PROFILE Month Year Date SYSTEM: ID (6-12): SCH NAME SCH TYPE UNIV RESP (13-29): (30): (31): Principal's SS# Principal's Last Name First Name Principal's Sex 1. Male 2. Female 1. White 2. Black Principal's Race 3. Asian 4. Hispanic Am. Indian
 Other Please write in the name of the university and it will be coded into the blocks later. EDUCATION Degree #1 1. BA/BS College or University Name of University Degree #2 1. M.Ed. 2. MA/MS 58 College or University 60 Name of University Degree #3 1. 2nd MA/MS 2. Ed.S. 3.Ph.D./Ed.D. 63

Name of University

College or University

Are you certified as a	teacher?			1. Yes	2. No
Years of teaching expensions Assistant Prince	rience (Ne	ot incl Principa	uding any	years spe	ent as an
69 70	Teachi	ng at tl	nis school	•	
71 72	Total '	Years of	Teaching		
EXPERIENCE AS AN ADMIN	STRATOR				
Are you certified as an	n Adminis	trator?			
73 1	. Yes	2. No			
Years of Experience as Assistant Prince	an Admini cipal)	istrato	(includi	ng years	as an
74 75	Years	at this	school	•	
76 77	Total 1	No. of	Years		
		1 N	ot on Care	er Ladder	
CAREER LADDER LEVEL	78	2. Pe 3. La 4. La	ending adder One adder Two ther	er nadder	
ENTRY DATE INTO PROJECT	r star	Montl	79 80	Yea	ar 81 82
Your home address and ph contact you. This info	one number	r are re will no	quested in t be a par	case we not of the	eed to database.
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Record Type D			
For Office Use Only			
	PROJECT STAR TEACHER PROFIL	E	
		Month	Year
		Date	
SYSTEM:		2 3	4 5
ID (6-12): SCH NAME (13-29): SCH TYPE (30):			
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		•	
			
Teacher's SS#			
	32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39	40
	[
Teacher's Last Name	41 42 43 44	45 46 47 48	49 50
First Name			
Teacher's Class Type		1-15) 2. Regu Regular v /Aide	
Teacher's Sex	1. Mele	2. Female	
Teacher's Race	1. White 3 2. Black	3. Asian 5. 4. Hispanic 6.	Am. Indien Other
Please write in the nathe blocks later.	me of the universi	ty and it will	be coded into
EDUCATION	Degree #1 54	1. BA/BS	
College or University			

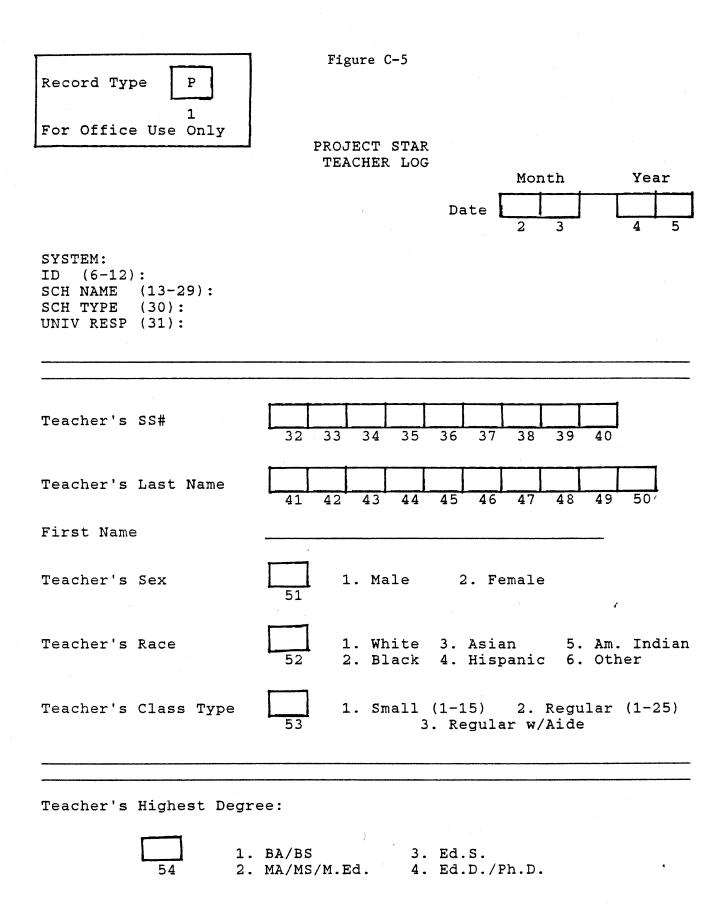
Name of University

- uga Ca ka	59	. M.Ed.	2. MA/HS	
College or University	60 61 6	2 63	Name of Un	iversity
Degree #3	1. 2	nd MA/MS 2.	Ed.S. 3.P	h. D. /Ed. D.
College or University	65 66 6	7 68	Name of Un	iversity
Are you certified for gr	ades 1-3?	69	1. Yes	2. No
TEACHING EXPERIENCE				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Years of teaching experi	ence complet	ed as of Jul	y 1, 19:	
70 71	At this gra			
74 75	Total no. o	f years		
IN-SERVICE TRAINING				
Which of the following completed during the pas			training	have you
TIMS		76		Yes
Reading Worksh	юр	77	0.	No
Nath Workshop		78		
Classroom Nana	ngement .	79		
Career Ladder		80		
Taking College	Courses	81		

CAREER LADDER LEVEL	82	on 2. App:	se not to l Career Lac rentice bationary		4. Level 1 5. Level 2 6. Level 3	
ENTRY DATE INTO PROJEC	CT STAR	Month	83 84	Yea	85 86	
Your home address and contact you. This in:	i phone nu formation	mber are : will not	requested : be a part (in case of the o	we need t iatabase.	0
Add1 688 .		Street				
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	City			State	Zip Code	
••						

Figure C-4 E Record Type For Office Use Only PROJECT STAR AIDE PROFILE Month Year Date SYSTEM: ID (6-12) SCH NAME SCH TYPE UNIV RESP (13-29): Teacher Aide's SS# Teacher Aide's Last Name First Name Teacher Aide's Sex 2. Female 1. Male 1. White 2. Black Teacher Aide's Race 3. Asian 5. Am. Indian 4. Hispanic 6. Other EDUCATION Have you graduated from High School or received a GED? Yes If you have attended college but have not received a degree, how many years of college work have you completed? 1, 2, 3, 4 or more years; 5=Received Degree Please write in the name of the university and it will be coded into the blocks later. Degree #1 1. BA/BS 55 College or University Name of University 1. M.Ed. Degree #2 MA/MS 60 College or University Name of University Degree #3 1. 2nd MA/MS 2. Ed.S. 3.Ph.D./Ed.D. College or University Name of University 66 67 (OVER)

Are you certified as a teacher? 1. Yes 2. No	
Years of teaching experience	
Years of experience as an aide at this school 73 74	
ENTRY DATE INTO PROJECT STAR Month 75 76 Year 77 78	į
To which teacher are you assigned?	
Please write in the teacher's full name on the line above. The name will be coded into the boxes later.	
Your home address and phone number are requested in case we need to contact you. This information will not be a part of the database.	
Street	
City State Zip Code	<u> </u>
Home Phone: ()	



ACTIVITY CODES

- 1. Routine Paperwork would include:
 - A. Paperwork required by the school administration (i.e., forms, reports)
 - B. STAR project forms and updates
 - C. Checking or grading student paperwork
- 2. Routine Student Activities would include such activities as:
 - A. Taking daily attendance
 - B. Collecting and accounting for lunch money or other monies
 - C. Bus monitoring duties
 - D. Recess duty(ies)
 - E. Break in routine duties (such as bathroom, assembly, etc.)
- 3. Whole Group Instruction suggests any activity carried on with the class; including audience situations, i.e., discussions or instructions, presentations, common new learnings (skill presentation), "open-book" textbook sessions, choral reading.
- 4. <u>Small Group Instruction</u> suggests that a group of students is pulled from the whole group to carry on with an activity. Usually all members of the small group use the same materials. Group instruction may be set up according to academic skill levels, specific needs or interests.
- 5. Individual Instruction suggests working with a student "one-on-one" and/or meeting the student's instructional needs on an individual basis. For example, working with one student to strengthen a skill area would be individual instruction. Monitoring and adjusting reading, math, etc. skills on an individual basis would be contract work and individualized instruction.
- 6. Planning and Preparation would include:
 - A. Writing lesson plans
 - B. Preparing necessary instructional materials or aids (bulletin boards, centers, dittos, etc.)
 - C. Confering with parents, students, or educational personnel
 - D. Housekeeping duties
- 7. Personal Time suggests any activity where a 15-minute time block is used for a personal break or personal business (i.e., a phone call to make a doctor's appointment or going to the teacher's lounge).

TYPE OF ACTIVITY I PERFORMED TODAY

								Tues	-	1
Day	of	Mo.		Day	of.	Wk.		Wed	_	2
			55 56				57	Thurs	_	3

Please write only \underline{one} of the following activity codes in each time slot box and only one subject code (\underline{WHEN} $\underline{APPLICABLE}$) in the adjacent box.

ACTIVITY CODES:

1. Routine Paperwork
2. Routine Student Activity
3. Whole Group Instruction
4. Small Group Instruction
5. Individualized Instruction
6. Planning and Preparation
7. Personal Time

SUBJECT CODES:

Reading
 Math

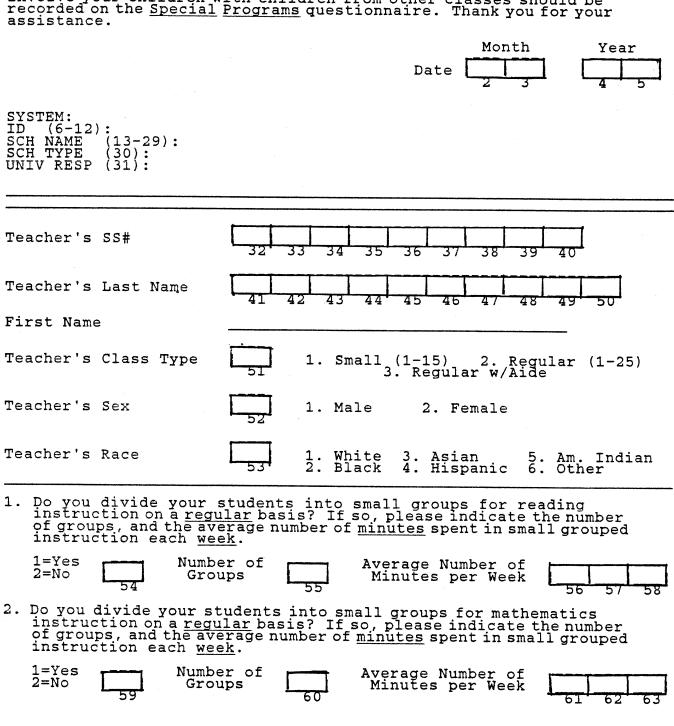
3. Other

TIME SLOT	ACTIVITY	SUBJECT	TIME SLOT	ACTIVITY	SUBJECT
7:30 - 7:45	58	59	12:00 - 12:15	94	95
7:45 - 8:00	60	61	12:15 - 12:30	96	97
8:00 - 8:15	62	63	12:30 - 12:45	98	99
8:15 - 8:30	64	65	12:45 - 1:00	100	101
8:30 - 8:45	66	67	12		
8:45 - 9:00	68	69	1:00 - 1:15	102	103
1			1:15 - 1:30	104	105
9:00 - 9:15	70	71	1:30 - 1:45	106	107
9:15 - 9:30	72	73	1:45 - 2:00	108	109
9:30 - 9:45	74	75			
9:45 - 10:00	76	77	2:00 - 2:15	110	111
			2:15 - 2:30	112	113
10:00 - 10:15	78	79	2:30 - 2:45	114	115
10:15 - 10:30	80	81	2:45 - 3:00	116	117
10:30 - 10:45	82	83			
10:45 - 11:00	84	85	3:00 - 3:15	118	119
			3:15 - 3:30	120	121
11:00 - 11:15	86	87	3:30 - 3:45	122	123
11:15 - 11:30	88	89	3:45 - 4:00	124	125
11:30 - 11:45	90	91	4:00 - 4:15	126	127
11:45 - 12:00	92	93	4:15 - 4:30	128	129

For Office Use Only

PROJECT STAR GROUPING QUESTIONNAIRE

The STAR Project is interested in the extent to which teachers in the project regularly divide children into groups for instruction. Please describe the groups you have within your class. Any groups that involve your children with children from other classes should be recorded on the Special Programs questionnaire. Thank you for your assistance.



(OVER)

1=Yes	٥.	ın of	stru	ction ps, an	on a nd th	regula e avera week.	r bas ge nu	is? If mber of	small o so, ple minute	groups ase in <u>s</u> spen	for so dicate t in sma	the numb	er ped
1=Yes Number of Average Number of Groups Average Number of Minutes per Week 71 /2 /3 5. How do you assign the children to reading or math instructional groups? Please write a "1" in the box for yes and a "2" in the box for no. A) By the child's skill level Reading Math		1= 2=	Yes No	64	ı	Number Groups	of	65	Averaç Minut	ge Num es pe	ber of r Week	66	67 68
2=No Groups Minutes per Week 70 Minutes per Week 71 72 73 5. How do you assign the children to reading or math instructional groups? Please write a "1" in the box for yes and a "2" in the box for no. Reading Math A) By the child's skill level B) By the child's interest C) Other procedure(s) If other, please specify: 6. For Reading and Math, do you move children from one group to another during the school year? Please indicate by using: 1=Yes: Frequently (every six weeks or more often) A) Reading A) Reading Reading or math instructional math instructional groups and a "2" in the box for yes and yes and yes and yes and yes and yes and y	4.	Do in of in	you d strud grou strud	livide ction ps, ar ction	on a nd the each	r stude <u>regula</u> e avera week.	nts i r bas: ge nu	nto sma is? If mber of	all grou so, ple minute	ps for ase in s spen	social dicate t t in sma	science he numb ll group	er oed
A) By the child's skill level Reading Math 75 B) By the child's interest C) Other procedure(s) If other, please specify: 6. For Reading and Math, do you move children from one group to another during the school year? Please indicate by using: 1=Yes: Frequently (every six weeks or more often) 2=Yes: Occasionally (less than every six weeks, but at least once during the year) A) Reading Reading Math 75 Reading Math 75 75 76 77 75 6. For Reading and Math, do you move children from one group to indicate by using: 1=Yes: Frequently (less than every six weeks, but at least once during the year)		2=1	No	69		Groups		70	Minut	es per	r Week	71	72 73
A) By the child's skill level (a) By the child's interest (b) Other procedure(s) If other, please specify: (c) For Reading and Math, do you move children from one group to another during the school year? Please indicate by using: (c) 1=Yes: Frequently (every six weeks or more often) (c) 2=Yes: Occasionally (every six weeks or more often) (c) 2=Yes: Occasionally (every six weeks, but at least once during the year) (c) A) Reading	5.	How gro	v do y oups? r no.	ou as Plea	sign ase w	the ch rite a	ildre "1" i	n to re n the b			· •	ctional n the bo	×
C) Other procedure(s) If other, please specify: 6. For Reading and Math, do you move children from one group to another during the school year? Please indicate by using: 1=Yes: Frequently (every six weeks or more often) 2=Yes: Occasionally (less than every six weeks, but at least once during the year) A) Reading 78		A)	By t	he ch	ild'	s skil	l lev	el	Kead	Ing 4	Math 75		
If other, please specify: 6. For Reading and Math, do you move children from one group to another during the school year? Please indicate by using: 1=Yes: Frequently (every six weeks or more often) 2=Yes: Occasionally (less than every six weeks, but at least once during the year) A) Reading A) Reading		B)	By t	he ch	ild'	s inte	rest			6			
1=Yes: Frequently (every six weeks or more often) A) Reading 1=Yes: Frequently (less than every six weeks, but at least once during the year) A) Reading		C)	Othe If o	r pro	cedu ple	re(s) ase sp	ecify	:					
(less than every six weeks, but at least once during the year) A) Reading 78	6. and	For	Rea	ding a	and M the	Math, d school	o you year	move ? Ple	children ase ind	n from icate	one gr	oup to	
A) Reading 78		1=	(ever	y six	wee	ks		(les wee	s than ks, but	every at le	six east	3= <u>No</u>	
B) Math		A)	Read	ing		78		o.i.c	c dul III	y che	year,		
		B)	Math			79							

Figure C-7 Record Type N For Office Use Only PROJECT STAR
PARENT/VOLUNTEER/TEACHER INTERACTION QUESTIONNAIRE Month Year Date SYSTEM: (6-12)(13-29): (30): (31): ID SCH NAME SCH TYPE UNIV RESP Teacher's SS# Teacher's Last Name 46 First Name 1. Small (1-15) 2. Regu 3. Regular W/Aide Teacher's Class Type 2. Regular (1-25) PAST FULL WEEK: Time Code: 1-9 = 01 through 09. Example: 9 times = 0 9 0 10 times = 1. During the past four weeks, how many times have you had a telephone conversation with a parent regarding his/her child's performance or behavior? 2. During the past four weeks, how many times have you written a note to a parent regarding his/her child's school performance or behavior?



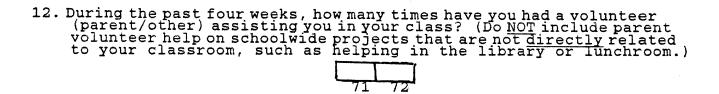
3. During the past four weeks, how many times have you held a scheduled conference with a parent, primarily to discuss his/her child's school performance or behavior?



4. Please estimate how many times during the past four weeks you have had an unscheduled contact with parents of children in your classroom.

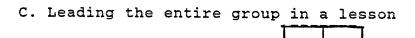


	5.	During the past four weeks, how many times have you made a professional visit to homes of your students?
	6.	During the past four weeks, how many times have you sent a form letter communication home to parents, suggesting activities they should do at home with their child? 62 63
	7.	During the past four weeks, how many times have you sent a newsletter home to parents to inform them of past, current, or future classroom activities, topics of study, etc.?
	8.	During the past four weeks, how many times has a parent helped you with a maintenance task such as: cleaning tables, mending books or toys, fixing snacks, helping children with clothing, etc.? 66 67
	9.	Please estimate during the current school year, how many professional visits you have made to homes of your students. 68 69
1	.0.	As a whole, are you satisfied with the quality and quantity of parent interactions you have had this year? 1=Yes 2=No
1	1.	If you answered \underline{NO} to #10, why are you dissatisfied? What will have to change for yhou to be satisfied with you interactions with parents?



13.	During the past four weeks, how many times has a volunteer (parent/other) assisted you on each of the following tasks:
	A. Clerical assistance (telephoning, checking papers, running dittos, etc.)
	73 74

B. Instructional assistance (individual tutoring, resource center work, working with small groups, etc.)





15. During the past four weeks, how many times has an aide performed the following tasks? (\underline{NOT} a Project STAR aide)

A. Monitoring or supervising children at recess, lunch, etc.

B. Assisting you in preparing materials and performing other clerical duties



C. Assisting you in instruction

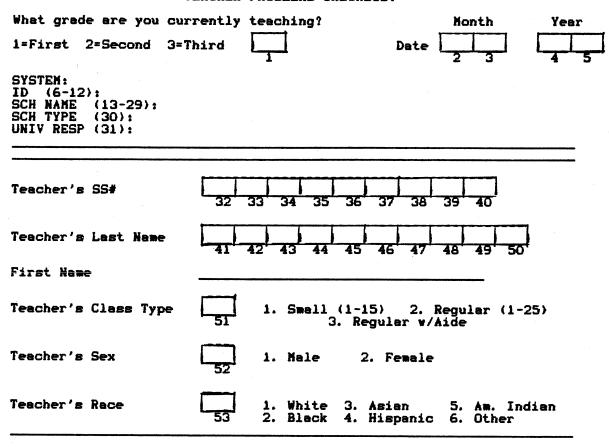


16. How many times in the past four weeks has a special teacher (music, art, etc.) taught your class?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE!

PROJECT STAR TEACHER PROBLEMS CHECKLIST



TEACHER PROBLEMS CHECKLIST

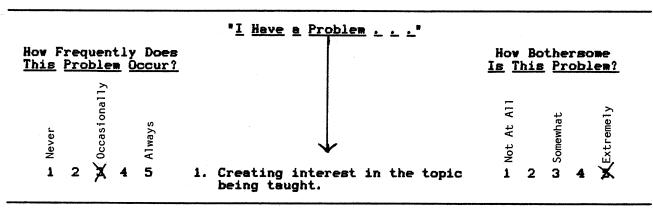
Donald R. Cruickshank Ohio State University

A problem arises when we have a goal and cannot achieve it. Everyone has problems, teachers included. Some problems result from the nature of the special work of teachers. It is important for teachers, school districts, teacher organizations, and teacher educators to know what teachers' problems are so that conscious, planned efforts can be made to consider and perhaps to reduce or eliminate them.

Directions

The problems on the checklist have been reported by teachers in Tennessee and across the country. They may reflect problems you encounter. In order to find out, respond to each statement in two ways.

Example: Look at the sample problem statement below and how one teacher has responded to it. As you read this problem statement (and all others in this checklist) mentally preface the statement with the words "I have a problem . . . "



the topic being taught" is occasionally a problem but that when it happens it

is extremely bothersome.

You can see there are five choices related to the frequency of occurrence of the problem and five choices related to the extent of its bothersomeness, therefore many combinations are possible. Remember to place a check mark in one of the frequent columns and in one of the bothersome columns for each problem.

Please do not leave any items blank. If you feel a statement does not apply to you or your situation then it is not a problem for you, and should be marked "never" or "not at all."

DO NOT use the boxes at the side of each question. These are for office

use only.

							"I	Have a Problem					
		How This	Fred Pro	quer oble	rtly	Doe	· ?		How Is T				
				11 _y									
0	OR FFICE			, Occasionally		s A			At A11		hat		Extremely
	SE NLY	Never		Occa		Always		↓	Not A		Somewhat		xtre
-	54 5		2	3	4	5	1.	Liking my students.	i	2	3	4	5
E	56 57	1	2	3	4	5	2.	Getting students to participate in class.	1	2	3	4	5
	58 59	1	2	3	4	5	з.	Maintaining order, quiet or control.	1	2	3	4	5
-	60 61	1	2	3	4	5	4.	Improving life for my students by correcting conditions both inside and outside school.	1	2	3	4	5
-	52 6 3	3	2	3	4	5	5.	Having enough free time.	1	2	3	4	5
-	54 65	5	2	3	4	5	6.	Getting my students to feel successful in school.	1	2	3	4	5
-	56 67	7 1	2	3	4	5	7.	Getting students to behave appropriately.	1	2	3	4	5
1	58 69	1	2	3	4	5	8.	Gaining professional knowledge, skills, and attitudes and using them effectively.	1	2	3	4	5
-	70 71	1	2	3	4	5	9.	Controlling and using my pro- fessional time in the most functional, efficient way.	1	2	3	4	5
-	72 73	1	2	3	4	5	10.	Understanding and helping the atypical or special child.	1	2	3	4	5
	74 75	5 1	2	3	4	5	11.	Getting cooperation and support from the administration.	1	2	3	4	5
	76 77	1	2	3	4	5	12.	Helping students who have personal problems.	1	2	3	4	5
	78 79	1	2	3	4	5	13.	Keeping my students away from things and people which may be a bad influence.	1	2	3	4	5
-	81	1	2	3	4	5	14.	Planning instruction in dif- ferent ways and for different purposes.	1	2	3	4	5
	32 82	1	2	3	4	5	15.	Responding appropriately to improper behavior such as obscenities.	1	2	3	4	5

"I Have a Problem, . . . How Frequently Does How Bothersome This Problem Occur? Is This Problem? Occasionally ¥ Extremely FOR Somewhat **OFFICE** ways At Never USE Set ONLY Ā 16. Developing and maintaining student rapport, affection, and respect. 17. Assessing my students'learning. 18. Soliciting appropriate student behavior. 19. Improving conditions so that students can study better at home. Having enough preparation time. 2. Card 21. Extending learning beyond the classroom. 22. Controlling aggressive student behavior. 23. Getting my students to achieve competence in basic skills such as expressing themselves effectively in both writing and speaking. 24. Completing the work I have planned. 25. Promoting student self-evaluation. 26. Getting the understanding and sustenance of teachers and ad-ministrators so that I feel efficient and professional. 27. Helping students adjust so-cially or emotionally. Establishing good relation-ships with parents and under-standing home conditions. 29. Getting my students to value school marks and grades.

30. Enforcing considerate treat-

31. Establishing and maintaining rapport with students and staff

folkways such as honesty and

32. Helping students improve aca-

33. Enforcing social mores and

respect for teachers.

ment of property.

demically.

2 3

2 3

2 3 4 5

2 3 4

						*I	Have a Problem					
	How F		ble					How Is T			rso	
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	Never		Occasionally		Always			Not At All		Somewhat		Extremely
80 81	1	2	3	4	5	34.	Encouraging parental interest in school matters.	1	2	3	4	5
82 83	1	2	3	4	5	35.	Having enough time to teach and also to diagnose and evaluate learning.	1	2	3	4	5
84 85	1	2	3	4	5	36.	Providing for individual learning differences.	1	2	3	4	5
86 87	1	2	3	4	5	37.	Getting students to use their leisure time well.	1	2	3	4	5
88 89	1	2	3	4	5	38.	Getting students to enjoy learning for its own sake.	1	2	3	4	5
90 91	1	2	3	4	5	39.	Avoiding duties inappropriate to my professional role.	1	2	3	4	5
92 93	1	2	3	4	5	4Ó.	Getting every student to work up to his or her ability.	1	2	3	4	5
94 95	1	2	3	4	5	41.	Being professional in my relationships with staff.	1	2	3	4	5
Card 3º												
54 55	1	2	3	4	5	42.	Creating interest in the topic being taught.	1	2	3	4	5
56 57	1	2	3	4	5	43.	Holding worthwhile conferences with parents.	1	2	3	4	5
58 59	1	2	3	4	5	44.	Having students present and on time for all classes, rehearsals, games, etc.	1	2	3	4	5
60 61	1	2	3	4	5	45.	Mainteining student attention.	1	2	3	4	5
62 63	1	2	3	4	5	46.	Establishing and maintaining rapport with administrators and supervisors.	1	2	3	4	5
64 65	1	2	3	4	5	47.	Learning to use alternative methods of instruction.	1	2	3	4	5
66 67	1	2	3	4	5	48.	Eliminating inappropriate student behavior.	1	2	3	4	5
68 69	1	2	3	4	5	49.	Understanding the conditions of the homes and community in which my students live.	1	2	3	4	5
70 71	1	2	3	4	5	50.	Using time visely to get both professional and personal things accomplished.	1	2	3	4	5
72 73	1	2	3	4	5	51.	Guiding my students to do the things which will help them succeed in school.	1	2	3	4	5
74 75	1	2	3	4	5	52.	Removing students who are sources of frustration.	1	2	3	4	5

							<u> </u>	Have a Problem					
		How F							How				
		This	Pro	DTE	<u> </u>	ecur	7		<u>Is T</u>	his	Pr	ob1	em?
FOR OFF USE ONL	ICE	Never		Occasionally		Always			Not At All		Somewhat		u Extremely
76	77	1	2	3	4	5	53.	Knowing how to differentiate between student learning and psychological problems.	1	2	3	. 4	5
78	79	1	2	3	4	5	54.	Teaching too many students or large classes.	1	2	3	4	5
80	81	1	2	3	4	5	55.	Vitalizing my students' in- terest in learning and improv- ing their achievement.	1	2	3	4	5
82	83	1	2	3	4	5	56.	Developing confidence in my colleagues.	1	2	3	4	5
84	85	1	2	3	4	5	57.	Overcoming a student's feelings of upset or frustration with himself.	1	2	3	4	5
86	87	1	2	3	4	5	58.	Assisting parents having difficulty with their children.	1	2	3	4	5
88	89	1	2	3	4	5	59.	Overcoming student apathy or outright dislike.	1	2	3	4	5
90	91	1	2	3	4	5	60.	Teaching self-discipline.	1	2	3	4	5
92	93	1	2	3	4	5	61.	Directing the work of a teacher aide or volunteer assistant.	1	2	3	4	5

Figure C	-9
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acher's Class Type

Date A

PROJECT STAR SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Special Programs are any activities that pull some children of the same ass and combine them with children from other classes on a regular basis. An ample would be a Chapter I program that pulls children out of several classes reading instruction. Please furnish us with a record of each student who involved in each program and how much time he or she is pulled out each ek. DO NOT record any programs of brief duration, i.e., less than two weeks length or programs that pull children out for less than an hour a week. If student is in more than one program, please list the child in each program. record all Special Programs such as Chapter I or Special Education.

SYSTEM:
ID (6-12):
SCH NAME (13-29):
SCH TYPE (30):
UNIV RESP (31):

Teacher's SS#

			J 2	33	J =	33	50	5,	50	29	40	
Teacher's La	st	Name				1						
			4 T	42	د 4	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

STUDENT'S NAME			STUDENT	HOURS	NAME OF	PURPOSE
Last 54-63	First 64-73	MI 74	75-85	HOURS PER WEEK 86-87	NAME OF SPECIAL PROGRAM 88-97	PURPOSE OF SPECIAL PROGRAM

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
						•

Figure C-10

NAME:SCHOOL:		CLASS TYPE:
YEAR:	NO. OF STUDENTS:	LAST YEAR: THIS YEAR:
1. If the amount of content of describe HOW and why it has	covered in you class has been as been different.	n different this year,
• •		
		•
1st Year Teacher - Did you c Yes No Any addit	over the required content:	

NAME: SCHOOL:	·	C	LASS TYPE:
2. If the amount of in this year as compare different.	structional time or d to last year, the	n task has been diffe n describe HOW and	erent in your class d why it has been
			e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
1st Year Teacher - Wa	s there enough ins	tructional time to st	ay on task?
Yes No			

NAME:SCHOOL:		-			CLA	SS TYPE	}:
3. If monitoring compared to last	student	work in y	ou class HOW and	has bee	n differen	nt this y	ear as
1st Year Teache work? Yes	r - Do yo No	ou believe Was ther	you effect	tively m	onitored	your stu	dent's

NAME:SCHOOL:			CLASS TYP	PE:
4. If your ability to machildren has been diffe then describe HOW an	atch the level of erent in your clar d why it has been	instruction to ss this year as different.	the ability of in s compared to la	dividual ast year,
1.4 X7				_
1st Year Teacher - W ability of individual chi	ere you able to a	match the lev No	el of instruction	to the

NAME:SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
5. If there has been a difference in year and last year, then describe HOW	the pacing of instruction between the Wand why it has been different.
	•

NAME:SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
6. Have you had more individual exchange	s with students this year?
Yes No	
1st Year Teacher - Have you been satisfied have had with your students this year? Ye	l with the individual exchanges you s No

NAME:SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
7. If your individual attention compared to last year, then des	n to students has been different this year as scribe HOW and why it has been different.
1st Year Teacher - Were you ab students? Yes No	le to give sufficient individual attention to the

NAME:SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
8. If the social climate in your cle compared to last year, then describe	assroom has been different this year as HOW and why it has been different.

1st Year Teacher - How would you describe the social climate in your room.

NAME: SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:			
9. Did you take less paper work h	nome this year than last year? If yes, why?			
1st Year Teacher - Were you able Yes No	e to complete all of your paper work at school?			

NAME:SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
[INTERVIEWER: THIS QUESTION APPLICABITEACHERS ONLY]	LE TO REGULAR/AIDE
10a. If you had to choose one way or the other, would full-time teachers aide as: primarily a clerical assistant; or primarily an instructional assistant.	you describe your use of the
10b. How has your full-time aide been involved in instruc	etional activities?
10c. Are there instructional tasks for which your aide is p and describe.)	orimarily responsibe? (List
10d. What are the instructional tasks that are only the te	eacher's responsibility?

IAME: CHOOL:	_	CLASS TYPE:	
		Marine and a state of the state	
11a Predict how your students	will nerform ac	adamica	lly and socially in a

11a. Predict how your students will perform academically and socially in a regular fourth grade class next year.

11b. Please give reasons for your prediction of their strengths and weaknesses.

NAME:	CLASS TYPE:			
SCHOOL:				
19a Handhama aflamin and	1 1 100			
than last year?	ers in your classroom been different this year			
Yes No				
12b. If yes, how has use of learning more centers	ng centers differed this year?			
fewer center				
smaller cent				
larger center other (please				
other (please				
12c. Why do you think that there	were differences in the use of learning			
centers in your classroom this yea	ar?			
sman class aide				
other				
NA				
Probe Points				
12d. types of centers				
12e. use and quality of center tim	e			
12f. use of aides related to learning	ng centers			
1st Voor Toochors Did voor voo le				
1st Year Teachers - Did you use le Yes	earning centers:			
How many?				
No				

SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
13a. Has use of enrichment activit than last year? Yes No	ies in your class been different this year
13b. If yes, how has the use of enrich field trips center activities special art/mus creative writing invited guests cooking activities other	s ic/drama g
13c. Why do you think the use of enresh small class aide other	richment activities has differed this year?

Probe Points

12d. opportunities for enrichment activities 12e. use of aides related to enrichment activities

1st Year Teacher - What enrichment activities did you use this year?

NAME:SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
14a. Has classroom manageme last? Yes No	ent in your class been different this year than
reward syst student con	management been different this year? ems tracts or conferences edification techniques
14c. Why do you think classroomsmall classaideother	om management was different this year?

Probe Points

14d. use of behavior modification

1st Year Teacher - Do you feel your classroom management is adequate? If no, why not?

SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:
15a. Have parent/teacher relat last year? Yes No	ions been different in your class this year than
more pareless parenparents peparents wparents w	acher relations differed this year? ent involvement et involvement erformed clerical duties orked with children in small groups orked with children individually munication with parents
small clas aide parents ha	teacher relations differed this year? s ad more time available ad less time available

Probe Points

15d. use of parents in classroom 15e. frequency and type of communication with parents 15f. problems working with parents

1st Year Teacher - How have the parents been involved in your room this year?

NAME: SCHOOL:	CLASS TYPE:		
DOITOOL.			
16. If your had your choice, wh	ich teaching situation would you choose:		
a small class wi	th 15 children		
OR			
a regular class v	with 25 children with a full-time aide?		
17. If your had your choice, wh	ich teaching situation would you choose:		
a small class with 15 c	hildren		
OR			
a \$2,500.00 salary incr	rease?		

Figure C-11 Record Type For Office Use Only PROJECT STAR AIDE LOG Month Year SYSTEM: ID (6-12): SCH NAME (13-29): SCH TYPE (30): UNIV RESP (31): Aide's SS# Aide's Last Name First Name Aide's Sex 1. Male 2. Female Aide's Race 1. White 3. Asian 5. Am. Indian 2. Black 4. Hispanic 6. Other Aide's Class Type 1. Small (1-15) 2. Regular (1-25) Regular w/Aide Aide's Highest Degree: 1. High School/GED 3. BA/BS 5. Ed.D./Ph.D.

2. Associate Degree 4. M.Ed./MA/MS

TYPE OF ACTIVITY I PERFORMED TODAY

				Tues -	1
Day of Mo.		Day of Wk.		Wed -	2
	55 56		57	Thurs -	3

Please write only $\underline{\text{one}}$ of the following activity codes in each time slot box and only one subject code ($\underline{\text{WHEN}}$ $\underline{\text{APPLICABLE}}$) in the adjacent box.

ACTIVITY CODES:

1. Routine Paperwork
2. Routine Student Activity
3. Whole Group Instruction
Definitions
4. Small Group Instruction
are on Page 2)
5. Individualized Instruction
6. Planning and Preparation
7. Personal Time

SUBJECT CODES:

Reading
 Math

3. Other

TIME SLOT	ACTIVITY	SUBJECT	TIME SLOT	ACTIVITY	SUBJECT
7:30 - 7:45	58	59	12:00 - 12:15	94	95
7:45 - 8:00	60	61	12:15 - 12:30	96	97
8:00 - 8:15	62	63	12:30 - 12:45	98	99
8:15 - 8:30	64	65	12:45 - 1:00	100	101
8:30 - 8:45	66	67			
8:45 - 9:00	68	69	1:00 - 1:15	102	103
			1:15 - 1:30	104	105
9:00 - 9:15	70	71	1:30 - 1:45	106	107
9:15 - 9:30	72	73	1:45 - 2:00	108	109
9:30 - 9:45	74	75			
9:45 - 10:00	76	77	2:00 - 2:15	110	111
			2:15 - 2:30	112	113
10:00 - 10:15	78	79	2:30 - 2:45	114	115
10:15 - 10:30	80	81	2:45 - 3:00	116	117
10:30 - 10:45	82	83			
10:45 - 11:00	84	85	3:00 - 3:15	118	119
			3:15 - 3:30	120	121
11:00 - 11:15	86	87	3:30 - 3:45	122	123
11:15 - 11:30	88	89	3:45 - 4:00	124	125
11:30 - 11:45	90	91	4:00 - 4:15	126	127
11:45 - 12:00	92	93	4:15 - 4:30	128	129

ACTIVITY CODES

- 1. Routine Paperwork would include:
 - A. Paperwork required by the school administration (i.e., forms, reports)
 - B. STAR project forms and updates
 - C. Checking or grading student paperwork
- 2. Routine Student Activities would include such activities as:
 - A. Taking daily attendance
 - B. Collecting and accounting for lunch money or other monies
 - C. Bus monitoring duties
 - D. Recess duty(ies)
 - E. Break in routine duties (such as bathroom, assembly, etc.)
- 3. Whole Group Instruction suggests any activity carried on with the class; including audience situations, i.e., discussions or instructions, presentations, common new learnings (skill presentation), "open-book" textbook sessions, choral reading.
- 4. Small Group Instruction suggests that a group of students is pulled from the whole group to carry on with an activity. Usually all members of the small group use the same materials. Group instruction may be set up according to academic skill levels, specific needs or interests.
- 5. Individual Instruction suggests working with a student "one-on-one" and/or meeting the student's instructional needs on an individual basis. For example, working with one student to strengthen a skill area would be individual instruction. Monitoring and adjusting reading, math, etc. skills on an individual basis would be contract work and individualized instruction.
- 6. Planning and Preparation would include:
 - A. Writing lesson plans
 - B. Preparing necessary instructional materials or aids (bulletin boards, centers, dittos, etc.)
 - C. Confering with parents, students, or educational personnel
 - D. Housekeeping duties
- 7. Personal Time suggests any activity where a 15-minute time block is used for a personal break or personal business (i.e., a phone call to make a doctor's appointment or going to the teacher's lounge).

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3.	When you first began to work as a STAR aide, did you have any orientation to, or training for, your work?
	1=Yes, a formal orientation 2=Yes, an informal discussion with the teacher 3=No,I just started, and we worked things out 53 4=Other, please describe
4.	Do you have a formal written job description that spells out your duties? If yes, please attach a copy to this questionnaire.
	1=Yes 2=No 54
5.	Enter a "1" in the boxes next to all statements that describe how you and the teacher plan class activities.
	A The teacher plans the activities and tells me each day.
	B The teacher plans each week's activities and tells me at the beginning of each week.
	C The teacher and I plan together on a daily basis.
	D The teacher and I plan together weekly.
	E I do not participate in planning.
6.	What do you like most about being an aide? Enter a "1" for the most liked, a "2" for next most liked, and a "3" for the third most liked aspect of your job.
	A Working with children B Teamwork with the teacher
	C The salary D Pleasant working situation
	E The work schedule F This may lead to a teaching job

occasional basis, and how much time do you spend on each? Please enter the amount of time (in minutes) you usually devote to the task per day, if it's a daily task (Column A), or time per week, if it's a weekly task (Column B). Put a "1" in Column C if it's a task you do less than once a week. FOR EXAMPLE: If you have bus duty every day and it takes 25 minutes per day, put 25 in Column A. If you do bus duty twice a week and it takes 25 minutes per day average, put 50 in Column B. If you do bus duty less than once a week, put a "1" in Column C.

in Column C.			
	COLUMN Enter Average Time Per Day In Minutes	COLUMN B Enter Average Time Per Week In Minutes	COLUMN C I Do This Less Than Once A Week
a. Loading and unloading busses (bus duty)	66-68	69-71	72
b. Supervising children at recess	73-75	76-78	79
c. Supervising children at lunch	80-82	83-85	86
d. Grading or correcting papers for the teacher	87-89	90-92	93
e. Taking attendance, and doing reports and forms	94-96	97-99	100
f. Preparing materials for lessons or for learning centers	101-103	104-106	107
g. Working individually with special needs students	108-110	111-113	114
h. Tutoring individual children on their lessons.	115-117	118-120	121
i. Working with a reading group, math group or other instructional group (the teacher may be working with another group	122-124	125-127	128
j. Managing the whole class while the teacher is away	129-131	132-134	135
k.Teaching a lesson to the whole class	136-138	139-141	142
1. Giving tests, or to the grading tests	143-145	146-148	149
m. Working with children on computers	150-152	153-155	156
n. Preparing bulletin boards.	157-159	160-162	163
o. Working with children on art projects	164-166	167-169	170
p. Preparing art for room or hallway	171-173	174-176	177

٥.	what do you like least about being an aider Enter all for worst,
	"2" for next worse, and a "3" for the third worst aspect of your job.
	A The work is not challenging B The salary
	C The children are hard to D Too much stress on the work with 181 the job
	E Doing a teacher's job without F Not having any say in getting recognized for it 183 the way the class is run.
9.	Please give us any other comments you would like to make about the way your work has gone this year.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP! Please give this form to the person doing the exit interviews with the teacher.