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Academic Achievement, College Students,

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*Work Study Programs

IDENTIFIES

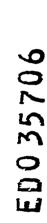
City University of New York, CUNY, OFO, *Office of

Ponomic Opportunity

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(administered by the Office of Pconomic Opportunity), college students who were largely from lower-class homes, tutored in the College Discovery and Development (CDPP) High School Centers in New York City. The tutors, recruited from the City University of New York (CUNY) system had, on the whole, a beneficial effect on the disadvantaged high school students as academic achievement, aptitude and self-esteem in the latter group improved. Appended are results of the Tutor Opinion Ouestionnaire given to participating tutors. [Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of the original document.] (MG)







DIVISION OF TEACHER EDUCATION OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
535 EAST SOTH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

Office of Research and Evaluation RESEARCH REPORT

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COLLEGE DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

TUTCRIAL PROGRAM

1967-68

Ъу

Mildred Kaye, Lecturer
Assistant to the Director
College Discovery and Development Program

OCTOBER, 1968



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INTRODUCTION

The tutoring of disadvantaged high school youth by college students who, themselves, were from low-income families, was designed to serve the public interest in many significant and unique ways. College students helped high school youths overcome some of the educational handicaps imposed by an environment of socio-economic deprivation. The tutoring project helped disadvantaged youth improve their aptitude and achievement, raise their self-esteem, and heighten their educational and vocational aspirations. The tutoring project helped students use their personal potential more productively by developing better study skills; improve their ability to understand and to meet school requirements; identify with their tutor-mentors who, although themselves from economically needy backgrounds, were college students in good standing; and to engage the talents of these youth who otherwise would join the ranks of the school dropouts.

The following report covers the period from September 1967 to June 1968. It was not designed to pass judgment on the success or failure of the program but to present the facts and figures as they were collected throughout the school year.



SELECTION AND SUPERVISION OF TUTORS

Under the College Work-Study Program administered by the United States Office of Economic Opportunity, a grant was secured allowing college students from the City University to be assigned as tutors in the five College Discovery and Development High School centers. The college students were selected on the basis of economic need and satisfactory academic standing in college.

Autors were selected from among full-time students in attendance at one of the sixteen CUNY colleges. Initial screening of the tutor applicant was provided by the student personnel officers at the various CUNY campuses, then by the tutor coordinator. Recommendations from faculty members were secured. Final decisions were left to the individual school coordinator since he best knew the needs of his students.

Most of the college-student tutors themselves came from low income families. Many were preparing for careers in teaching. The systematic tutoring of disadvantaged high school youth within the high school setting provided experiences that were directly related to the educational objective of many of the college-student tutors.

Orientation meetings were conducted at the beginning of the academic year at all five high school centers. During the year, the program was administered in each CDD center on a regularly scheduled basis during the school day by the high school coordinator under the general leadership of the CDD tutor coordinator. While college-student tutors worked with disadvantaged high school boys and girls primarily on class assignments and remedial work (including reading, composition, mathematics, etc.), tutors also served in a variety of other ways designed to individualize and enrich instruction.



ANALYSIS OF TUTOR LOGS

During the academic year 1967-68, tutors were required to keep logs of all their sessions with their assigned tutees. They recorded the names of the students with whom they met, the day and time of meeting, the subject in which the students were tutored, the nature of the sessions and the materials used. Table I to V summarize the data from each center and for the five centers combined.

Table I shows the number of tutors employed during each month of the academic year at each CDD center. The unduplicated number, 213, appears in the last column. The number of tutors employed increased appreciably at center I and II during the latter part of the year, March through May. The others remained rather constant in their use of tutors throughout the school year. The turnover rate among tutors was approximately 19 per cent each month.



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TABLE I

NUMBER OF TUTORS EMPLOYED IN EACH CDD CENTUR DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1967.68

		Unduplicated Number of Tutors	٦,	26	б а	917	30	213
		June	 33	17	ው	r, S	0	η8
***************************************		Mr y	45	23	5.	23	13	1.28
	뭐	April.	94	25	16	ઝૂ જ	13	131
	Bach Mont	March	45	92	9.	ઌ૽	10	134
	Employed Each Month	February	39	25	17	56	[S	1.1.8
	Number of Tutors	Jenuery	33	12	1,1	37	13	106
	Number	December	47	17	75	37	ő	124
0		November	04	ねこ	13	36	19	1.22
		October	16	13	ထ	Ø.	19	85
		September	Ч	Ч	0	٦	0	m
		Center	Н	II	III	Νī	۸	TOTAL

According to Table II a total of 776 students (unduplicated number) were tutored in the period from September 1967 to June 1968. The total average enrollment in the CDD program was 1139. The 776, therefore, represents 68.12 per cent of the entire CDD student population.

TABLE II

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF STUDENTS TUTORED IN EACH CDD CENTER, 1967-68

Center	Average CDD Enrollment	Number of Students Tutored	Per cent of Students Tutored
I	222	196	88.28
II	265	132	49.81
III	237	124	52.32
IV	204	158	77.45
٧	211	166	78.67
	TOTAL 1139	776	68.12



It is clear that from Table III the tutoring program Jid not get into full swing until October. This was expected since it takes at least two or three weeks to recruit tutors, provide the necessary orientation, and arrange schedules. The varying number of students tutored each month primarily reflects the demand for assistance by the students themselves.

A total of 23,515 tutoring hours were distributed over a variety of subjects as indicated in Table IV. By a tutoring hour is meant one student receiving one hour's tutoring either individually or in a small group session. For example, three students, each receiving one hour's tutoring in French by on during a study period represents three tutoring hours. It is clear the peak months were November, March and May. These are typically mid-tor, and end-term examination periods.

As can be seen in Table V Geometry (5555), Algebra (Elementary, 2834; Intermediate, 2573), Spanish (5364), and French (2211) were the subjects in which most tutoring was requested and received by students in the five centers. The sciences, Biology (1569), Chemistry (931), and Earth Science (445) were also well represented in the total picture. A total of 570 tutoring hours were devoted to English, 625 hours to History, and 329 to Economics.

Elective subjects such as Physics (70), Calculus (105), and Trigonometry (223) required considerably fewer tutoring hours. Evidently only one center offered Italian as a language and 111 hours' assistance were given students in that subject area.

In summary, during the academic year September 1967 to June 1968 a total of 776 students received special assistance during 23,515 tutoring hours conducted by 213 tutors in one or more high school subject areas.



TABLE III

NUMBER OF STUDENT'S TUTORED IN EACH CDD CENTER ACCORDING TO MONTH OF YEAR

	Unduplicated Number of Students Tutored	<u>7</u> 2.	ì	132	ነንራኒ	158	166	776
	June	ב ה	14	66	33	72	0	162
	May	9,5	٠. ١	73	弘	6	S	1641
	April.		i !	92	61	98	103	1437
cored	March	ממר	i 1	1 6	65	93	110	1941
Students Tutored	February	გე	õ	Ţ	90	70	ต่ ณ เร่	624
Number of	January	s01	?	وح	24	207	† ₉	383
	December	ממר) 1	02	56	108	26	ύ 5 †γ
	November	Coc) ii	72	57	₩0.	108	194
	October	70	2	25	56	η9	r ! 	300
	September	~	t	2	0	0	0	נז
	Centra	F	-1	H	III	ΛĪ	۸	TOTAL

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TABLE IV

NUMBER OF TUTOR HOURS* IN EACH CDD CENTER ACCORDING TO MONTH OF YEAR

Totn].	6110	5789	ი ქმშ	486J.	4506	23,515
		-				
June	805	305	160	21.9	0	1436
Non	d tho	เริ่า	438	708	705	3744
April	851	115	278	521	545	9028
March	101	1021	507	361	†06	14 360
February	229	627	1,90	1,72	588	21.06
January	639	262	1,41	548	187	1746
December	642	449	161	596	545	2725
November	817	764	267	787	944	3381
October	84	610	77	149	352	1236
September	13	25	0	0	0	25
Center	Н	Ħ	III	ΙΛ	Þ	TOTAL

*Tutoring Hour = one student receiving one hour's tutoring either individually or in a small group session.

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TABLE V

NUMBER OF TUTORING HOURS IN EACH SUBJECT AREA IN EACH CDD CENTER, 1967-68

	ECONOMICS WORLD HIST	G	۰ ٥		, O	0	329
	Her	9	6	. 0	505	,	625
	ENG	0 [†]	131	1,92	188	Ç	570
	PHYSICS	0	0	0	02	0	70
	EARTH SCI	H	0	0	† 2	024	51/11
	CHEM	142	1,30	500	84.	l.	931
œ.l	BIO	88	178	460	456	589	1.569
Subject Area	ITAL	TTT	0	0	0	0	נונ
Subje	FREN	669	843	49	620	0	2211
	SPAN	1127	1354	126	1060	1691	5364
	TRIG	0	0	0	223	0	223
	CALC	98	0	0	0	19	105
	INT ALG	827	260	186	560	044	2573
	ELEM ALG	1151	611	369	200	503	2834
	Mur.	1799	1590	299	692	807	5555
	Center	н	II	III	ΛI	>	TOTAL

ANALYSIS OF TUTOR OPINION QUESTIONNAIRE

In June 1968, a questionnaire (Copy in Appendix) was designed and districuted to tap the opinions of tutors in the five CDD centers. A total of 97 or 45.55 per cent of the 213 tutors returned the completed questionnaire. During the summer the results were tallied and summarized in the following report. It should be remembered that each entry on Table VI to XV represents the response of a tutor as he or she viewed the situation. Opinions are based on personal participation, observation and interpretation during the 1967-68 academic year. Data are based on the opinions of only 45.55 per cent of the tutors.

According to Table VI, 35 tutors (36.0%) worked with an average of one student per session. 41 tutors (42.26%) worked with two students, 13 (13.40%) with three, and 8 (8.24%) worked with an average of four students per session. Although it was hoped that tutoring sessions would be conducted on a one to one basis, the demand by the students for tutoring combined with the limitations of school space, resulted in the scheduling of small group sessions. Where special problems or specific student needs warranted individual sessions, every attempt was made to provide them.

Seventy-one or 73.19 per cent of the tutors who returned the questionnaire indicated that students regularly attended tutored sessions, 26 (26.81%) reported that they did not (Table VII). In the space provided for additional comments, several tutors suggested that since they were not informed about student absences or special school assignments, they could



only conclude that missing students were just cutting the tutoring session. In conversation with several school coordinators it was learned that the tutors' conclusion that the student was cutting was often the correct interpretation. Nevertheless, it is suggested that the tutor be notified in advance if one of his tutees is absent, if at all possible.

Students were assigned tutoring sessions during study and class periods, lunch periods, before and after their regularly scheduled class hours. Five tutors indicated that they also met with students during the home room period (Table VIII).

Table IX indicates that tutors reported meeting their tutees, on the one hand, in quiet empty classrooms (53 or 54.64%), and on the other, in noisy crowded cafeterias (33 or 34.02%). The library was used by 11 tutors, and office by 18, the auditorium by 7 and the rear of an ongoing class by 4. Without doubt, finding adequate, quiet school space is a difficult problem facing most supplementary school programs. The tutoring of CDD students was no exception. The problem of space represents one of the most serious problems encountered.

As can be seen in Table X, the focus of attention during the tutoring sessions was directed towards doing homework assignments (reported by 93 of the 97 respondents). According to the tutors too much time was devoted to actually doing students homework rather than reviewing, correcting, or explaining problems. Sixty-two reported giving considerable attention to review of classwork. Studying for exams, and introduction of new work



were reported by 24 and 28 tutors, respectively. Only 4 tutors reported that several sessions were entirely devoted to "chit-chat" rather than constructive work.

Tutor comments revealed that in almost all instances, some time was spent in discussing college entrance and the more personal aspects of school life. The tutor, then, served as mentor as well as academic tutor.

Tutors used a variety of materials during the tutoring sessions.

Table XI shows that textbooks, and review books were used most often. Class notes, blackboard, homework, specially prepared materials, maps and newspapers were among the other materials used throughout the year.

The majority of tutors reported adequate supervision during the school year. As can be seen in Table XII, 64 (65.97%) so indicated. The supervision was supplied by the coordinator in each center. The tutors did not, however, have much contact with the classroom teachers. Only 38 or (39.18%) of the 97 respondents claimed any sort of contact with the classroom teachers (Table XIII). Tutors main source of information about what was happening in class came from the students themselves. Only half (50 tutors) had access to copies of the classroom textbooks (Table XIV) and had them in their possession (Table XV).



TABLE VI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS TUTORED PER SESSION'

Number of Students Center One Three Four Two 6 6 5 17 I 0 8 4 6 II 4 6 2 2 III 0 10 2 IV ò 0 11 7 V 9 (8.24%) 35 41 13 (36.08%) (42.26%) (13.40%) TOTAL



TABLE VII

NUMBER OF TUTORS WHO STATED STUDENTS ATTENDED SESSIONS REGULARLY

Center		Attended Regularly	Did Not Attend Regularly
I		18	13
II		14	14
III		9	5
IV		17	l ₄
v		13	O
Т	COTAL	71 (73.19%)	26 (26.81%)



TABLE VIII

TIME OF DAY TUTORING SESSIONS WERE CONDUCTED*

Center	Class Periods	Study Periods	Lunch Periods	Before or After School Hours	Home Room Period
ī	11	19	20	14	0
II	5	13	1	Ţ	4
III	14	3	o	14	o
IV	9	11	4	8	1
v	2	11	7	5	0
TOTAL	41	57	32	35	5
PER CENT**	(42.27%)	(58.76%)	(32.99%)	(36.08%)	(5.15%)

^{**}Per cent of 97 tutors listing category.



^{*}Tutors listed more than one time.

TABLE IX

LOGATION OF TUTORING LESSIONS*

Center	Library	C: feteri:	Empty C assroom	Office	/uditorium	Scheduled Class
	:	31	o	o	0	0
II	3	<i>•</i>	15	3	0	1
III	6	Э	13	۶	0	3
IV	1	О	<i>8</i> :	1	7	0
v	G	0	ļţ	12	0	0
TOT	AL 11	33	53	13	7	Įţ.
PER CENT	**(11.34%)	(34.07%)	(54.64%)	(18.56%)	(7.22%)	(4.12%)

^{**}Per cent of 97 tutors listing category.
*Tutors listed more than one location.



TABLE X

NATURE OF TUTORING SESSIONS*

Center	Homework	Studying for Exems	Reviewing Classwork	Introducing New Work	Talking
I	31	5	21	8	0
II	15	5	11	5	3
III	14	3	10	2	0
IV	20	6	10	10	1
V	8	5	10	3	0
TOTAL	88	54	62	28	ļ‡
PER CENT**	(90.72%)	(24.74%)	(63.92%)	(28.86%)	(4.12%)

^{**}Per cent of 97 tutors listing category.
*Tutors listed more than one area.



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MATERIALS USED DURING TUTORING SESSIONS*

Center	Textbooks	Review Books	Class Notes	Blackboard	Old Tests	Homework	Specially Prepared by Tutors	Maps and Newspapers
\$-A	ħZ	56	9	0		m	Ţ	0
Ħ	16	18	7	,-1	ന	c đ	໙	0
III	נו	IJ	ന	0	†	0	ר י	0
ΙΛ	19	00	לנ	໙	ന	ന	H	∿
>	נו	21	m	0	0	- -1	C u	0
TOTAL PER CEI	TOTAL 81 PER CENT** (83.50%)	87 (%69.68)	30 (30.92%)	3 (3.09%)	11 (%4%)	8 (8,24%)	7 (7.21%)	(2.06%)

**Per cent of 97 tutors listing category. *Tutors listed more than one kind of material.

TABLE XII

ADECUACY OF SUPERVISION REPORTED BY TUTCES

Center		Adequate Supervision	Inade ;uate Supervision	No Answer
I		52	4	o
II		12	<u>1</u>	?
III		6	7	1
IV		13	ક	0
У		21	2	0
Т	'OTAL	64 (65.97%)	30 (30.91%)	3 (3.12%)



TABLE XIII

TUTOR CONTACT WITH CLASSROOM TEACHERS

Center		None	Some	A Great Deal
		27	3	1
II		6	12	0
III		3	5	6
IV		17	3	1
v		6	7	0
	TOTAL	59 (60.82%)	30 (30.91%)	8 (8.27%)



TABLE XIV

NUMBER OF TUTORS WHO WERE INFORMED ABOUT NATURE OF REGULAR LESSONS BY CLASSROOM TEACHERS

Center	Informed	Not Informed
I	17	74
II	14	4
III	10	14
IV	16	5
V	13	0
TOTAL	70 (70.71%)	(२ १. २५५)



TABLE XV

NUMBER OF TUTCRS WHO HAD COPIES OF CLASSROOM TEXTEOOKS

Center	Had Textbooks	Did Not Have Textbooks
I	5	26
II	8	10
III	12	5
IV	15	6
v	10	3
TOTAL	50 (51.54%)	¹ 47 (48 -46성)



SUGGESTIONS FOR 1968-69

Many of the tutors offered suggestions for improving the tutoring program. Several are listed below.

- In order to provide the best qualified tutors, selection procedures should be more rigorous. All new applicants should be required to have a member of his college faculty submit a personal and academic recommendation.
- 2. Orientation procedures should be more complete. Tutors should be advised of the course curriculum in the subjects in which they will be working. Copies of the textbooks should be made available, if not for home use, at least at the CDD center. If at all possible, the tutor should have an opportunity to speak with the tutees' classroom teacher concerning the nature of the students difficulties. Teachers' suggestions for helping the student overcome his problems would also be helpful to the tutor.
- 3. Regular monthly meetings of tutors and school coordinator should be scheduled to help work through any persistent problems encountered in the tutoring situation.
- 4. If necessary, meetings should also be scheduled between the tutor coordinator and each center coordinator.



SUMMARY

Tutoring was a relationship between a college student and a high school student, often on a one-to-one basis. The primary focus of the tutoring sessions was the improvement of basic academic skills. Unfortunately, at the present time not enough data are available to determine the significance of achievement during the past year. Achievement data will be presented in the next report.

Non-academic advantages, although impossible to quantify, at this point represent some of the program's greatest potential strengths, strengths upon which future activities can be built.

- 1. Tutoring put learning on a personal rather then institutional basis.
- 2. Tutoring afforded a student a degree of individual attention which classroom teachers often do not have a chance to provide.
- 3. Impressionable secondary students tended to emulate their tutors. The tutor was an older student still in school himself who attached importance to education and who was willing to assist others in its pursuit.
- 4. Finally, the tutoring experience generally had a constructive effect on the tutors as well as on the students.



APPENDICES



FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial data found in Tables XVI to XIX was prepared by Mr. Steven Rubin, Research Assistant, in accordance with the instructions issued under the College Work-Study Program of the Federal government.

In addition to the 213 college-student tutors, 25 college students were employed under the College Work-Study Program. They served as clerical sides in connection with the operation of the tutoring project, and 5 additional students were employed as research assistants to aid in the collection and analysis of data.



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TABLE XVI

NUMBER OF STUDENTS EMPLOYED, 1967-68

	July 1, 1967 Thru Dec. 31, 1967	January 1, 1968 Thru June 30, 1968	1967-1968 Unduplicated Number	Unduplicated Number in 1967	Unduplicated Number in 1968
snd					
н	64	ф9	7,7	¢†	č
II	22	34	37	. લા ભ	15
III	9".	56	c √	1.6	, m
IV	39	34	91	\$6	,
Λ	ଧ	23	30	. W	- œ
	148	185	213	४५१	65
snd					
Student Aides	16	19	O _E	9;	41
TOTAL	164	1 02	इमुर	164	<u>73</u>
er Rate of Students					

I II III VI V

Off Campus

Turnover Rate of Students

On Campus

= 10% Tutors

Student Aides = 69%

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COLLEGE WORK - STUDY PROGRAM PAYROLL, 1967-68

	Period July 1, 1967 Thru December 31, 1967	Period January 1, 1968 Thru June 30, 1968	Tetal Payroll
Off Campus			
Н	\$7,314.65	\$17,290.10	\$7.405,408
II	4,117.50	6,372.00	10,480.50
III	3,129.75	6,391.69	44.136,0
IV	4,052.25	8,693,98	12,746.23
Λ	4,362.75	8,581.00	25,703.75
TOTAL	£22,976.90	\$47,888.77	\$70,265.67
On Campus			
Student Aides	\$5,302.49	\$6,484.83	\$11,726.75
TOTAL	\$28,279.39	\$53,713.00	\$31,99:.37

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TABLE XVIII

DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF TUTOR EARNINGS, 1967-68

	\$2,999 or Less	\$3,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,499	\$7,500 - \$8,999	\$9,000 - \$11,999	TOTAL
SENIORS (103)	\$1,547.45	\$10,043.83	\$15,031.37	\$4,381.57	\$1,523.25	\$32,527.47
JUN IORS (85)	7,428.45	10,366.92	10,245.26	2,057.26	1,413.00	31,510.89
SOPHOMORES (39)	2,435.25	4,477.05	4,987.12	942.75	364.50	13,206.67
FRESHMEN (15)	846.69	1,100.25	931.80	302.62	1	3,181.36
OTHER (1)	1,566.00	i	ı	j	1	1,566.00
TOTAL (243)	\$13,823.84	\$25,988.05	\$31,195.55	\$7,68 ⁴ .20	\$3,300.75	\$81,992.39

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TABLE XIX

DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY INCOME LEVELS OF STUDENT AIDE EARNINGS, 1967-68

	\$2,999 or Less	\$3,000 - \$5,999	\$6,000 - \$7,499	\$7,500 - \$8,999	\$9,000 - \$11,999	TOTAL
BENIORS (5)	\$ 185.08	\$ 256.20	\$ 275.20	\$1,804.20	1	\$ 2,520.68
JUNIORS (11)	3,201.85	1,521.05	236.17	·	î	4,959.07
SOPHOMORES (8)	291.00	3,418.92	ı	1	1	3,709.92
FRESHMEN (6)	100.25	409.50	27.30	1	1	537.05
OTHER	1	1	ı	ī	5	1
TOTAL (30)	\$3,778.18	\$5,605.67	\$ 538.67	\$1,804.20	ſ	\$11,726.72

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Brooklyn, New York 11201

The City University of New York Division of Teacher Education 33 West 42 Street New York, New York 10036

COLLEGE DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

TUTOR QUESTIONNAIRE 1967-68

1.	I have been tutoring			_High School.
2.	List subject(s), grade(s), and	number of stud	ents tutored.	
	Subject	Grade	# of Students	
3.	How many students, on the aver	age, did you tu	tor per session	1?
4.	Did the students attend regula	rly as schedule	d? Yes	No
	Comments:			
5.	When did tutoring take place?	(check all tha	t apply)	
	During regular clas	s periods		
	During study period	s		
	During lunch period	s		
	Before or after sch	ool hours		
	Other (explain)			
				
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	Library Cafeteria Empty classroom Office Other (explain) tutoring sessions are usually devoted to the following: eck all that apply) Help with homework problems
	Empty classroom Office Other (explain) tutoring sessions are usually devoted to the following: eck all that apply)
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	Help with homework problems
	Studying for examinations
	Reviewing classwork
	Introducing new work
	Other (explain)
	at materials did you use during the tutoring sessions?
(fo	or example: textbooks, films, review books, etc.)



4	Supervision was: adequate inadequate
•	Comments:
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-	
1	What contact did you have with the c .ssroom teachers?
	None Some A great deal
•	Comments:
-	
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*	Were you informed about what was being taught in the classroom? Yes No
Ī	Did you have a copy of the textbook being used? Yes No
•	Comments:
-	



12.	What were the reactions of the students you tutored? For example, were they
	enthusiastic or did they come because they "had to". Did they bring
	questions or wait for you to suggest something? Please comment honestly
	and fully. (use back of page if more space is needed)



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3	ours answers	will be h	eld i	in the	stric	test	conf	iden	ce b	y th	e CDD	cen	tral s
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