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MIDCO Educational Associates, Inc., Denver, Colo. INSTITUTION SPONS AGENCY

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Bureau of Head Start and Child Service Programs.

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ABSTRACT

This publication is a compilation of eight appendices to the final technical report on a project which studied the effects of parent participation in Head Start. These appendices include the request for proposal, the telephone survey interview forms, the self-concept test forms, the program quality checklists, questionnaires, and other instruments used in the project. Related documents include PS 006 814, PS 006 815, and PS 006 816. (ST)

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APPENDICES

to the FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF PARENT PARTICIPATION IN HEAD START

Prepared for: Project Head Start

Office of Child Development

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Contractor: MIDCO Educational Associates, Inc.

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Contract Number: HEW-OS-72-45

MIDCO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATES INC.



APPENDICES

Table of Contents

Α.	Request	for	Proposal	(RFP)	Work	Statement
	A - 1.	RFP	#2 - 72-1	HEW-OS		

B. Selection and Classification of Sites

- B 1. Study of the Effects of Parent Participation in Head Start
- B 2. Telephone Survey Interview Set 1
- B 3. Telephone Survey Interview Set 2
- B 4. Site Demographic Form

C. Selection and Classification of Subjects

- C 1. Procedure for On-site Classification of Subjects
- C 2. Procedure for On-site Classification of Parents
- C 3. Decision-Making Activities: Parent Selection Guide Learning Activities: Parent Selection Guide
- C 4. Parent Participation Form (Current) Parent Participation Form (Former)
- C 5. Criteria for Selecting Community Interviewers

D. Training

D - 1. Agenda - Orientation/Training

E. Parent Involvement

E - 1. Parent/Child Demographic Information

F. Child Instruments

- F 1. Instructions for Draw-A-Line Test
- F 2. Draw-A-Line Test
- F 3. Brown IDS Self-Concept Test (Instructions)
- F 4. Brown IDS Self-Concept Test
- F 5. Home Behavior Inventory
- F 6. Classroom Behavior Inventory

G. Program Quality Instruments

- G 1. Program Quality: Center Chairman
- G 2. Program Quality: Center Director
- G 3. Program Quality: Teacher
- G 4. Program Quality: Teacher Aide
- G 5. Program Quality: Checklist

H. Institutional Change

- H 1. Institutional Change Procedures
- H 2. Head Start Parent Participation and Effects on Institutions
- H 3. Institutional Change (Questionnaire)
- H 4. Institutional Change Response Form
- H 5. Institutional Change Interviews
- H 6. Institutional Change (Listing Form)
- H 7. Institutional Change (Description of Two Changes)



APPENDIX A

Request for Proposal (RFP) Work Statement

RFP #2 - 72-NEW-OS

WORK STATEMENT - AN ANALYSIS OF HEAD START PARENT PARTICIPATION THEORY, POLICY, PRACTICE AND EFFECTS: AN IMPACT STUDY

1. Summary. The task is to assess the effects of two roles of parent participation in Head Start on programs, on institutions, on parents, and on children. One role of parent participation is defined as a decision-making role: for example this role would include serving on the Policy Council (PC), or serving on center or class parent committees, or making decisions about the nature and operation of any phase of the program including staff employment. The second role of parent participation is defined as the learner role: for example, this would include parent participation in the classroom as paid employees, volunteers, observers, engaging in activities which the parents themselves have helped to develop, working with children in the parents own home in connection with the staff of the center, attending workshops or parent education programs, or working on community services.

One sub-task will be to analyze the concept of parent participation in Head Start: to place its origins, development, and present status in the framework of sociological, psychological, anthropological and economic theories; to relate Head Start program policies regarding parent participation both past and present to these theoretical contexts; to assess parent participation practices in relation to policy and theory.

The second sub-task will be to conduct an empirical study of the effects of the two roles of parent participation on the programs themselves, on community institutions, on the parents' attitudes, skills, life styles and well-being, and on the children's development - both the target Head Start children and their siblings. Among the questions this study should answer are:

(a) Decision-making Role

- a-1. How does the strength of the parents' decision-making role in a particular program affect the quality of the program? What evidence is there that participation in the decision-making role by the parents has yielded better programs: programs more responsive to the needs and culture of the communities, and operated in closer accordance with Head Start guidelines?
- a-2. How does the strength of the decision-making role in a particular program affect the lives of the respective parents? How has the role of decision-maker affected the power and confidence parents feel they have, how parents have related to community issues; how have parents improved the quality of family living? What have they done since their children have graduated from Head Start and how they feel about themselves?
- a-3. How does the strength of the decision-making role in a particular program affect the children of those parents in that program? Has their academic performance been affected by their parents' former participation in Head Start decision-making? How do the children feel about themselves and their ability to influence what happens to them? Are their brothers and sisters doing better if their parents have been involved in a decision-making role?



a-4. Is there any evidence of institutional changes in health, housing, education, and welfare, where parents have participated in a decision-making role in Head Start? What is the evidence that parents participating in a strong decision-making role are directly associated with such institutional changes? For example, do school or health personnel report greater involvement of Keal Start parents. What institutional changes have occurred as a consequence of parent participation?

(b) Learner Role

- b-1. How does the strength of the learner role in a particular program affect the quality of the program? What evidence is there that participation in the learner role by the parents has yielded better programs?
- b-2. How does the strength of the learner role in a particular program affect the lives of the respective parents? How has the role of learner affected the power and confidence parents feel they have, how they have related to community issues, their effect upon the quality of family living, what they have done since their children have graduated from Head Start, and how they feel about themsel.es?
- b-3. How does the strength of the learner role in a particular program affect the children of those parents in that program? Has their academic performance been affected by their parents' former participation in a learner role in the Head Start program? How do their children feel about themselves and their ability to influence what happens to them? Are their brothers and sisters doing better if their parents have been involved in the learner role?
- b-4. Is there any evidence of institutional changes in health, housing, education, and welfare where parents have participated in a learner role in Head Start? What is the evidence that parents participating in a strong learner role are directly associated with such institutional changes? For example, do school or health personnel report any differences in the way parents relate to school before and after the Head Start experience?
- b-5. Of those parents who participate in the learner role, how does paid employment in the Head Start program affect the lives of the respective parents and their children?

(c) Differential Effects of Roles

- c-1. What is the differential contribution of each role and the combination of roles to the program quality, to the life-style of the parents, to the children. If the effects differ, how?
- c-2. What is the differential effect of being a paid employee as compared with having a decision-making role or other learner role for the parents, for the children?

While the value of parent education and participation in the child's development has long been recognized as a central element in optimum growth, the value of parent participation in decision-making about staffing, budget, curriculum, personnel, and other matters relating to program operation has been questioned. We need to examine the Head Start experience for whatever guidance it can offer as to whether the optimism about the value of the role of learner, and the skepticism about the values of the role of decision-maker, as these have been realized in current educational practice, are justified.

The purpose of the total effort, is, then, to assess the impact of the parent participation roles of decision-maker and learner in Head Start on the development of Head Start children and their siblings; on the life styles and attitudes of the parents themselves; on the structure and curricu mof Head Start programs, including parent-staff relationships; and on other institutions affecting children. We need to learn whether Head Start policies with regard to the parent participation roles of decision-maker and learner are sound in relation to Head Start objectives and what kind of parent roles in Head Start, as a prototype early child development program, lead to the greatest immediate and longer-range benefits for Head Start children and their parents.

The study will have significance for Head Start policy and practice. In addition, the findings are needed as guides to the roles for parents anticipated in new child care legislation in order to obtain the greatest benefits.

It will be important for the Contractor to consider which among the many issues concerning participation are most central to Head Start and anticipated other early childhood program needs and which are more peripheral. Then, to design a study that will answer the central questions and which will also be related with other relevant research in this area. A thorough knowledge of the literature and on-going research in this area, and the ability to plan the preparation, field work, analysis and reporting to yield reliable and valid information about the most important issues in a 10-month period will be essential to the success of the project. Work should begin after the contract is signed and the final reports should be available for review two weeks before the 10-month period is over. The draft of the final report is due June 30 and progress reports every three months (December 15, March 15, and June 15) from the anticipated starting date of September 13.

The findings of the study are to be presented in three reports. The first report, which is due 60 days after the starting date, is to focus on the theoretical basis for the parent participation roles of decision-maker and learner in Head Start, and the way these theories have been put into practice. This should include a discussion of the criteria of the parent participation roles of decisionmaker and learner, both process and outcomes. Also to be included is a review of the literature on parent participation. The second report should be a technical presentation of the findings of the empirical study, given in sufficient detail that other researchers can assess the validity of the findings and conclusions. The third paper is to report the implications of the findings for future child development programs and Head Start. This report could include a series of recommendations for administrators and decision-makers. It should also contain a non-technical summary of the first two reports of the study, providing sufficient factual information to document recommendations and explain the purpose of the study, and linking new findings with the literature. The Contractor should also be prepared to give briefings to administrators, using slides, charts and handouts.

- 2. <u>Background Information</u>. Parent participation has been part of Head Start since its beginning in summer 1965. Parent participation and involvement as expressed in Head Start Policy:
 - (a) Participation in decision-making about local program policy and practice through class, center and program Policy Councils; 50% of the PC members are required to be Head Start parents.
 - (b) Participation in the child's program by serving as paid staff in the classroom or as volunteer.

- (c) Activities for parents which they have helped to develop.
- (d) Working with their children through own home or at the center. Involvement in cooperation with teachers and other staff members.
- 2-1. Among the factors that led to early and continued strong emphasis on parent programs in Head Start are:
- (a) Theoretical and research support for involving the family, particularly, the mother, in her child's development for the benefit of the target child and his sibs.
- (b) Theoretical and political support for involving the poor in decision-making to increase their skills in working through and with community organizations for the benefit of individual families and via institutional change, for the benefit of other families.
- (c) Head Start, as part of the Community Action Program, sought to make maximum feasible participation work.
- (d) Theoretical support for involving the poor in decision-making and other aspects of the program to strengthen feelings of competence, of being able to initiate action, of the effects being worth the effort, e.g., to foster positive attitudes toward themselves and what would be possible for their children.
- (f) Through all of these factors and through employment opportunities, career development and training, to improve the family's economic situation and independence.
- 2-2. There are, then, four central assumptions why parent participation in decision-making has been a central Head Start Objective:
- (a) The belief that participation would be good for the programs, since parents would be sensitive to community needs, their children's needs, and deeply concerned with providing good programs for their children.
- (b) The belief that such participation would be good for the parents themselves, who could learn that they were able to control what happens and learn how to work within the community structure to reach their own goals.
- (c) The belief that such participation would be good for the c'illuren. As parents gained self-confidence and inner-direction, they would pass on these attitudes to their children. This effect might initially show up in the children's feelings, attitudes, motives and emotions; later consequences might appear in the children's achievement.
- (d) The belief that such participation might lead to greater institutional change in the community, so the school and other groups would be more responsive to the needs of the poor.

How to develop this kind of effective participation has been one of the greatest challenges to Head Start. Relatively little has been documented about the extent to which this challenge has been met, although available data show encouraging increases in such indicators as the proportion of elected PC members and the role of the PC in administrative decisions. The four assumptions have never been rigorously tested, although by now there should be evidence in the hundreds of thousands of parents who have participated in Head Start of the extent to which these four expected benefits have been realized.



- 2-3. In addition, many parents participate in the context of a learning situation. The objective is to educate parents to improve their capability for child-rearing as well as their ability to cope with the community institutions. Within this learning context, the employment of the parent as a staff member or volunteer is defined as a learning experience rather than that relating to decision-making. There are three assumptions underlying the learning role:
- (a) Parents will acquire specific skills and attitudes which will directly benefit the Read Start child's emotional and cognitive development.
- (b) The acquired skills and attitudes will diffuse to the siblings of the Head Start child and all other children for which the parent has child-rearing responsibility.
- (c) With increased feelings of competence and gratifications in child-rearing, the parents' self-concept and functioning will improve. This may lead to greater effort to effect institutional change either through improving the Head Start (Center or through improving community institutions.

Again, how to develop this kind of effective participation has also been one of Head Start's prime goals. We know relatively little about the effects although available data show increases in indicators such as home visits, visits to the classrooms, and child development home use materials. There are several research studies in this area which document changes in parent skills and child development; encouragingly, too, the research literature often reports positive effects on the parents' lives and self-concepts.

It should be made clear that the two parent participation roles (decision-making and learner) need not be rivals; perhaps in ideal programs, there is both high activity and decision-making. Their distinction becomes useful where they can be separated for issues of policy, administration, and program development. The relative importance of the two approaches and their interaction is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Head Start program.

3. Possible Study Design

The design described below should be considered as one among several possible approaches. The Contractor should describe the tasks required, the resources available to him in expertise and experience, and the problems of reliability, validity and inference associated with the study design. He is free to propose adopting the study outlined below, indicating potential problems and how he would solve them. He may accept some components of the study, adding others and again identifying potential problems and how he would solve them. He could modify the study within the 10 months start-to-finish period. In all proposals the Contractor should begin with the specific issues or questions he seeks to answer, relate the specific data collection approach or activity to these questions, make explicit anticipated difficulties in study design, conduct or inference, and demonstrate how his proposed study will provide maximally reliable and valid bases for inference and recommendations relating to the specific questions he is posing.

The Contractor should consider using both available data and whatever new data deemed necessary. Available data include:

1. Data relating parent involvement to child change in both quasi-experimental and experimental studies, 1967-1968 Head Start national evaluations. Principal Investigators for the analyses are Dr. George Dunteman of Research Triangle Institute and Dr. John Coulson of Systems Development Corporation.



PS 006817

- 2. Data on parent involvement, class process and child change before, during and after Head Start, quasi-experimental longitudinal study. Principal Investigator: Dr. Virginia Shipman, Educational Testing Service.
- 3. Data parent involvement, class process and child change, quasi-experimental and experimental variations, Head Start planned variation study, 1969, 1970 data. Principal Investigators: Dr. Tor Meeland, Stanford Research Institute and Dr. Marshall B. Smith, Huron Institute.
- 4. Data on 15J Head Start programs from monitoring teams surveying all program components.
- 5. Census questionnaire surveys, summer and full-year programs, 1965-1970. Parent Involvement and participation descriptive data.
- 6. Regional office and field representative reports, consultant reports: descriptive data.
- 7. Community and CAP records, including funds allocated to parent activities.

Sources 1, 2 and 3 are on-going studies. The extent of available data and how the parent study will coincide with in-process analyses will need to be worked out with the respective Principal Investigators.

The reliablity of these data and their completeness varies to an unknown degree. In most instances, the data have been collected in service of other concerns than parent participation per se; however, they may be converged to provide a substantial body of information on program characteristics, degree of parent participation, and immediate effects on the children.

New data should focus on the longer-range impact of parent participation. One approach to the effects on parents' lives and on the children would be through surveys of parents who are currently and in the past had participated; interviews with present and past staff, including parent participation specialists, and with school personnel, as well as other community sources.

Such a study might begin with:

- 1. Identification by each of the ten Regional Offices of about 32 programs consisting of the following:
 - (a) Eight programs with high decision-making and low-learning roles
 - (b) Eight programs with low decision-making and high-learning roles
 - (c) Eight programs high in both roles
 - (d) Eight programs low in both roles

From these 320 programs, a smaller sample could be selected to provide a satisfactory distribution by location, community size, delegate agency and other characteristics.

2. In the selected sites, Head Start records could be used to select parents with high participation in decision-making (e.g., PC Chairman or PC Members), those with less participation in decision-making, those with high learning participation (e.g., regular volunteers), and those with little learning participation.

- 3. Interviews with these parents, other PC members, Mead Start staff, and other community personnel could trace family life patterns before participation in Head Start, their experiences in the program, and what has happened since to themselves and to their children. Child interviews and indirect measures, such as school records of grade placement and performance, could provide simple indicators of the child's progress.
- 4. While it is difficult in retrospective studies to trace cause/effect relations as clearly as prospective studies permit, samples of parents who had applied to Head Start but whose children had not participated due to lack of space, or samples of Head Start eligible parents in control communities where Head Start programs were not available would provide additional information on the extent to which social circumstances beyond Head Start were likely to be associated with similar changes in parents and effects on children.
- 5. Additional comparison data could be obtained through interviews with parents whose children enrolled for the first time in Fall 1965, and with parents currently involved in Head Start whose children had attended for varying periods of time.
- 6. An additional comparison would follow-up parents who had participated in home tutoring programs. With the cooperation of the researchers who had initiated these programs or location of some experimental Head Start at home centers it would be possible to compare the relative effects on parents of child development training and parent participation approaches. Head Start has sponsored parent leadership training institutes for several years; follow-up of the graduates of these institutes would represent a "high" level of training and experience in either administration or decision-making participation in a sense similar to that in which participation in the home tutoring programs represents "high" levels of parent learning.

In summary, the proposed study would potentially vary parent participation in learning from the "high" position of the home training/parent educator programs through the "high" position of parent decision-making. Such an approach would require fairly large samples, across several geographic areas. A simple: study would focus on Head Start programs nominated as high and low in parent participation in decision-making and learning. Within Head Start, about one-third of the 800 full-year programs offer full-day services, which could constitute another domain of sample.

The Contractor should discuss issues of sampling, how the samples would be selected, sample-size, preferred stratification by such characteristics as year-of-the-Head-Start-program and delegate agency, sampling and selection of parents, staff and other groups within communities, control and comparison samples, and his reasons for preferring an unselected survey (if this is recommended) or a selected survey (such as described here) design.

The proposal should also address the questions of what program dimensions and what outcome variables would be studied. Family economic status, family employability (in the sense of training and experience), parental self-concepts, parental child-rearing skills, attitudes and information are among the variables suggested. The proposal should discuss these questions and indicate how the Contractor will go about variable and instrument review and selection. In the study, the design and instruments should take into account the heterogeneity of Head Start communities and populations and be sensitive to cultural and ethnic values. The tendency to assume a single "good" life style, a single "right" set of child-rearing practices, a single "preferred" family structure or that individuals entered Head Start with equal life skills, competences and circumstances should be anticipated and avoided.



One common denominator across all Head Start programs is that participation and involvement are not seen as developing dependency on the program, but rather as steps toward greater parental independence (social, emotional and economic) and greater integration with whatever patterns of social comfort, support and reward are deemed appropriate by their communities.

A report on the final design and measures should be submitted four weeks after initiation of the contract (October 1) in which the Contractor should spell out how the variables to be studied and the mode of analysis will take the above considerations into account.

Development of questionnaires, interviews, forms for recording follow-up data on the child and his siblings and other instruments should rely, as far as possible, on utilization of existing measures rather than creation of new ones. The Contractor in preparing the work plan should take into account that questionnaires or structured interviews require Government claarance, which can take between six to eight weeks to obtain. The work plan should speel out time anticipated for selection of variables and measures, completion of sampling, initiation and completion of field work, and time required for data analysis, interpretation and report preparation. At least four months should be allocated to this phase, unless field procedures can reduce substantially the time required for coding and processing. The three parts of the final report are due by June 30, 1972.

Special Conditions of the Project

- 1. Written progress reports will be presented personally at our quarterly on-day meetings to the OCD Parent Participation Study Review Panel, to be held in Washington, December 15, March 15 and June 15.
- 2. The Contractor is to intra-murally review his progress by setting up a small group of eminent experts as project consultants, by providing for conferences or symposia on anticipated critical issues or such other approaches as he wishes to propose. The contractor should submit a summary of each critical review by consultants. Also, minority group participation in the project from the beginning as members of the staff and the review group would be essential.
- 3. Because of the time frame, The Contractor would not be required to recruit, elect and train neighborhood residents as primary data collection agents. The Contractor, if possible, should have field associates already available for survey and interview tasks in numbers sufficient to serve as primary data collectors rather than as field supervisors. The costs of staff recruitment, training and monitoring should be reduced as much as possible by the current availablity of trained, reliable, skilled interviewers and survey staff. Attention should be given, however, in the proposal to issues of gaining entry, data reliability, and interpretability in relation to the field work. The proposal should indicate how the Contractor expects to demonstrate and maintain data reliability.
- 4. The Contractor should have ready access to facilities to expeditiously handle simple tabulations, cross-tabulations and analyses anticipated for the study. The proposal should discuss the techniques the Contractor has available to decrease data preparation costs and to increase the speed and accuracy of data processing. The proposal should also document the availability of programs needed; extensive new programming will not be an allowable item.



- 5. The proposal should be prepared in three parts: (a) substantive response to the RFP, (b) statement of organizational capabilities and staff organization chart, and (c) financial statement. In the organization statement, specification of who will be responsible for what part of the project and the total time this person is to be involved should be presented for each key stoff member. The principal investigator should allocate not less than 50% of his time to the study. The real time availability of key personnel should be established in terms of the number of other projects to which such personnel are already committed. It would also be expected that the proposed Principal Investigator would have played a central role in drafting the response to his solicitation.
- 6. In the event that any one organization will not have the field resources, theoretical expertise and management expertise to complete the projects successfully, Consortia among sub-contractors with survey organizations, universities, institutes for research and policy analysis, profit and non-profit organizations would be welcome. Copies of all agreements or sub-contracts should be submitted with the contract.

APPENDIX B

Selection and Classification of Sites



STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF PARENT PARTICIPATION IN HEAD START MIDCO Educational Associates, Inc.

MIDCO Educational Associates, Inc. of Denver has contracted with the Office of Child Development, Department of Health, Education and Welfare to conduct a study of the effects of parent participation in Head Start programs. The purpose is to see if parent participation in decision making activities and in learner activities leads to better Head Start programs, to improvements in the community brought about by parents, and whether parent participation is helpful to the Head Start children and the parents themselves. The study began in November, 1971 and is scheduled for completion in September, 1972.

There are several major stages in this project. During the first stage, which was just completed, MIDCO was involved in selecting 20 different Head Start centers scattered across the United States for careful study. To do this it was first necessary to carry out a series of telephone interviews with staff at the agencies and with directors and parents in the Head Start centers. The purpose of these interviews was to get information which would enable us to select centers which are representative, and which meet certain specifications which must be taken into consideration, such as geographic location, urban vs. rural setting, ethnic composition, and levels of parent involvement. Twenty centers have been selected, and now MIDCO staff plan to go into these 20 centers and carry out the next important stage of the study.

The next step will be to select 24 parents and their children in each of the 20 centers to participate in the study. A "data collection team" of two people will go to each center and talk with some of the staff members and will interview several of the parents and their Head Start children. One of the two members of this data collection team will be a person who lives in the community and who is possibly even connected with the Head Start center. The other data collector will be a more experienced and highly trained person, either from MIDCO's staff or elsewhere.

At each center, the data collection team will spend several days interviewing and administering questionnaires to some of the parents who currently have children in Head Start, and some who had children in Head Start last year but not this year. At the same time, they will give some brief tests to their Head Start children. Only a sample of the parents and their children will be selected at each center. MIDCO will pay the parent \$10.00 for the child's and his or her participation. It will probably take less than an hour for each parent and each child.

In addition to the parents and children, the team will need to meet with the Center Committee to explain the project and to get some information from them about Head Start parents' activities in the community. The team will need to gather certain information from the Director, teachers and certain other members of the staff. We are aware of how busy people are in the centers and so we won't plan to take up much time from any one staff member.



The information we gather from parents, children, and staff will be treated as confidential. We will report the results of our study after it is finished, but we will not identify people or centers by name in connection with the results. MIDCO and the Office of Child Development are not interested in evaluating or judging individuals or centers. Rather, we are interested in gathering information about how helpful parent participation is in Head Start. This, in turn, will help Head Start to make certain decisions about parent participation which will hopefully help the entire program.

This project is important for the future of Head Start. Its success will depend on the cooperation of everyone at all the centers and agencies, parents and staff alike. MIDCO's experience so far is that everyone has been cooperative and helpful, and we anticipate that this will continue to be true.

MIDCO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATES, INC. 818 Seventeenth Street, Suite 830 Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 572-1070

Completed Call back
Date
Time
#

TELEPHONE SURVEY INTERVIEW SET 1

Name of Agency:	_OCD Region:				
Person Interviewed:		Title:			
Date of Call:		Phone #:			
Interviewer:		Title:			
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Person to Contact:		· 			
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TO BE READ BEFORE STARTING ON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Your answers are very important. The more accurate they are the more helpful they will be. Your answers will never be used to report the quality of your program. MIDCO can only study programs. We are not monitoring, evaluating, or reporting on your local program. All your answers will be confidential. So, let me repeat that the more accurate your answers are, the more help they will be. Only by identifying what really exists can Head Start know what is really moving along well, and what kinds of emphasis or changes are needed to assist local Head Start programs, staff, and parents.

In order to be very careful with your information, I am going to follow this procedure:

- 1. I will read a question as you have it before you. Not just the number but the entire question.
- I will record your answer and then tell you what I have marked or written.



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4.	Then	we	will	go	to	the	next	question.

First, I would like to ask you a few background questions.

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2.	How long have you personally been af program?		·
3.	How long has your program been in op	eration?	<pre>/ear started</pre>
	Note: IF your program is delegated, more than 5 delegate agencies that a program.	please giv	ve us the name of no neative of the total
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	Delegate2		Year started
	Agency 3.		Year started
·	4.	i	Year started
	5		Year started
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•	3. Am	merican Indian	•••	•					•	
•	4. Or	ciental .	. ••		· .			 .		
	5. Ot	ther (specify)			•	•		***************************************	•	
			TOTA	AL.				-	•	•
6. ·	Are th	e centers you al families?	named i	numbe:	c 4 serv	/ing	urban	suburb	an, :	
,	Can you	u give us an a ent Ethnic/Rac	approximation	ite numi ips bei:	oer, for Ng serve	eac d?	h cent	er, of	the	
la	Names	of Centers: (as list			Ur!	ban	_Suburba:	ı Ru:	ral
2a.		nic Compositio	on M.A	_2.3					•	
2a.	***************************************	nic Compositio	n M.A.	2.3.				Suburbar		
∴3a,			own.	1					-	
	b. Eth	nic Compositio	n M.A	P.R	o.c			Suburbar		******
4a.						Url	oan	Suburbar	Ruz	al
	b. Ethr	nic Compositio	n M.A	P.3.						-
5a.			·					Suburban		
	b. Ethr	nic Compositio	n M.A	P.R.						
7 . ·	Can you for you	ar agency?	th the n	ame of	the OCD	Comm	unity	Represe	ntativ	e .
	Name	•	•		•			•		
	-	· ·	•					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

ERIC

	Committee Chairman? Council or Committee
	NameCommittee
	Address
	Phone #
	What is the name, address, and telephone number of the grantee and/or delegate agency director?
	Name Delegate
	Address
	Phone #
	What is the name, address, and telephone number of the Parent Involvement staff member who could best help us with possible responses later on?
	Name Title
	Address
	Phone #
•	Note: Brief explanation by interviewer might be required.
	a. Using the definition given on high and low in Decision-making opportunities for parents, how would you rate your agency in comparison to other agencies?
	very lowlowhighvery high
•	b. Using the definition given on high and low in Learning opportunifor parents, how would you rate your agency in comparison to other agencies?
	very low low high very high
	Are any of the centers listed in #4 involved in any research project conducted by outside groups? yes no If yes, please expla

ER

	kn St	ow the nam art Cente:	the centers listed in question #4, we would like to mes, addresses and telephone numbers of both the Head of Director and the Committee Chairman.
	1.	Director	(name)
			(address)
			(phone),
		Chairman	(name)
		_	(address)
		•	phone)/
	2.	Director	(name)
•		•	(address)
•	•		(phone) /
		Chairman	(name)
		•	(address)
		Δ.	(phone).
	3.	Director	(name)
	•		(address)
			(phone) /
	•	Chairman'	(name)
			(address)
			(phone)/
٠.	4.	Director	(name)
,	•		(address)
	•	•	(phone)
J	1	Chairman	(name)
•			(address)
•			(phone)/
	5.	Director.	(name)
	•.		(address)
ROVIDED TO STATE OF THE PROVIDED TO STATE OF THE PROVIDE TO STATE OF THE PROVIDED TO STATE OF THE PROVIDED TO STATE OF TH	((phome) / (name) (address)

MIDCO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATES, INC. 818 Seventcenth STreet, Suite 830 Denver, Colorado 80202 (303) 572-1070

[] completed	
[] Call back	
date	
time	
phone	_

TELEPHONE SURVEY SET 2

Name of agency		(OCD region
Rame of Center			
Address			
City		State	Zip
Person Interviewed			
Phone #/			
Interviewer			a.m.
Time call began	a.m.	Time ended	
If this is not a conver	nient time, whe	n may I contact you	again?
Date		Time	p.m.
Phone # /			

TO BE READ BEFORE STARTING ON QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Your answers are very important. The more accurate they are the more helpful they will be. Your answers will never be used to report the quality of your program. MIDCO can only study programs. We are not monitoring, evaluating, or reporting on your local program. All your answers will be confidential. So, let me repeat that the more accurate your answers are the more help they will be. Only by identifying what really exists can Head Start know what is really moving along well, and what kinds of emphasis or changes are needed to assist local Head Start programs, staff, and parents.

In order to be very careful with your information, I am going to follow this procedure:

- 1. I will ask you to look at the question as you have it before you. Not just the number but the entire question. I will then listen to your response. Some I will read for you. If you need any assistance or clarification, let me know and I will help.
- I will record your response on my copy. I will read back some the responses to make sure they are correct.
- 3. Then we will go to the next question. Are you ready to begin? Do you have your questionnaire before you?

Le	a	ľ	ì	ł	C	ľ	Ro	1	e

T Dare	ent Activities	
	How many Head Start parents are so	erved by your Center?
1.		a line item for parent activities?
2.	Does the Head Start grant Include	g Jine i.e. i.e.
	yes	
*	a. How many dollars were budgeted	d for this year? \$
	b. What was the amount budgeted(2) Increase(1) Decrease	
3. `	What were some of the parent actiused at your center since Septemb activitieslist any not covered)	EL, 1570. (Chiesti stre
	Basic Adult education	•
	Consumer Education Career Development	(1) none or 1
	Health-Nutrition	(2) 2 or 3
	Training Programs Community Improvement	,
	Self-help Programs Parent-child Relations	(3) 4 or more
	Social-cultural Activities	
	Raising Funds	
	Others	
	TOTAL	
4.	How many of the Head Start paren	ts at your Center were involved in optember, 1970? (Use past records
	each of these activities since if possible, or estimate as close	ely as possible)
	Basic Adult Education	
	Consumer Education	a. 1 point for each activity
	Career Development Health-Nutrition	in which 10 or more parents
	Training Programs	were involved
	Community Improvement Sclf-help Programs	b. give 1 point extra credit
	Parent-child Relations	for 6 or more activities listed
	Social-cultural Activities Raising Funds	
	Others	c. use center size formula
	Others	
	TCTAL	

ıı.	Vol	unteer Activities
********	5.	What percent of your total volunteer help comes from Head Start parents at your Center? (refer to records or estimate)
		(1) less than 20% (2) 21% to 49% (3) 50% or more
•	6.	Volunteer activities which parents have participated in (include any others not listed) Dental Mumber of parents Dental medical nutrition psychological classroom playground tutoring babysitting Number of parents a. l point for each activity in which 10 or more parents participate b. give l point extra credit for 6 or more activities -listed c. use center size formula
		field trips
	7.	When parents are serving as volunteers, do most of them Offer active assistance? (2) need to be encouraged? (1) prefer to observe? (1)
	8.	How does your Center recruit parents for volunteer activities? (please explain briefly) Check only 1 (1) Personal contact: staff to parent only (2) Personal contact: staff to parent plus use of planned printed

(3) Personal contact: parent to parent, staff to parent, plus use of planned printed material



material

	9.	To what extent should Head Start parents be encouraged to volunteer and to be involved?					
		(3) extremely importantmajor goal of parent involvement (2) important (1) required as part of Head Start Policy					
ııı.	Par	ent Contacts					
	10.	What procedures or ways does your Center have or use for informing and contacting Head Start parents?					
		 (1) printed material only (2) staff only (3) printed material plus staff (4) printed material plus staff plus parents 					
IV.	Pai	d Employees					
	11.	What is the total number of Center staff?					
	12.	What percentage of the paid employees, at your Center, both in and out of the classroom, are current or former parents of Head Start children? (1) less than 25% (2) 25% - 50% (4) over 50%					
v.	Hon	ne Use Materials					
	. 13.	Does your Center make available materials and supplies to Head Start parents for use in the home?					
		yes no If yes, for whom are the materials intended?					
VI.	llor	ne Visits					
	_ 14.	One the average, how many yearly home visits per family are made by all members of the staff?					
	(:	1)less than 3 visits 2)4 to 6 visits 3)6 or more					

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

		icy Council/Committee
		Does your agency have written guidelines from OCD for your Policy Council/Committee to follow?
	-	yesno(1)
		What are the titles of the documents?
		(1) Head Start Manual
		(1) Addendum (8-10-70)
		(1) Other
	_ 16.	How are the members of the Committee chosen?
`		(1) parents are involved very little or not at all(2) parents decide with monitoring by staff(3) totally decided by parents
	17.	Has information been distributed to parents about the role and function of the Policy Council/Committee?
		Al. yes(2) A2. If yes, describe the materials and the content
		no(1)
		(1 point for each one described above)
		B. Who distributed the information to parents?
		(1) information was mailed without personal contact(2) staff participated(3) staff and parents participated

18. Who is involved in preparing the agenda for Center Committee meetings?



⁽¹⁾ parents are not involved(2) parents are involved in a significant way

19.	Who generally runs the meetings?				
	 (1) staff presides most of the time (2) parents preside with staff overséeing (3) parents preside completely 				
20.	Does the Center Committee have by-laws?				
	yesno				
, F	Who participated in the development of the by-laws?				
	(3) if parents played a significant role in developin, the by-laws				
21.	Does the Center Committee keep a written record of the minutes of the meetings?				
	yes1.0				
22.	Since September, 1970, have you had any parents who initiated requests for Center activities, program changes, or program improvements?				
	yes If yes, give details of specific requests made by parents.				
	no				
	(1 point for each request mentioned)				
23.	Since Sertember, 1970, have parents requested reports of recommendations made by the Policy or Center ommittee?				
	yes If yes, list some of the reports given to the parents. 1				
	no				
	(1 point for each report mentioned)				



	_24.	What has been the role of the Center Committee in preparing proposals for funding?
		 (1) center committee plays absolutely no role (2) center committee only approves or disapproves (3) center committee plays an active role through total committee or committee representatives participation
III.	Parc	ent Roles
	25.	Has a Center or agency staff member been clearly identified to coordinate the parent program?
		yes no (1) Center level agency level (1)
		.f yes, identify that person by name and title.
		Name
		Title
		(2 extra points if the word "parent" is part of the title)
•		Proportion of time devoted to position of coordinating the parent program in your Center by person named above. (1) 0-25%
		Time(2) 26%-50% (3) 51%-75% (4) 76%-100%
		Has staff member received parent involvement training?
		yes no
		Who decides how the parent activity funds in the Head Start program are used?
		a. Federal funds? staff parents Council or Committee (1) (2) (2)
		b. Money raised locally? staff parents Council or Committee. (1) (2)
		c. Who handles the locally raised funds? staff parents Council or Committee (2)

	What is the role of the Center Committee in decisions related to hiring and firing of staff?
	•
•	(1) center committee plays little or no role(2) center committee plays a significant role
28.	Who has been most influential in determining the location of Head Start centers?
	(1) parents had little or no part in determining the location of the H.S. Center(2) parents have been influential in determining the location of the H.S. Center
29.	Did parents from your Center assist in the preparation of the most recent request for funds to operate your Head Start program?
ă.	yesno
30.	Have parents made a written evaluation of the Head Start program?
	yes no Evaluation made, but not written (2)
31.	Are there facilities in the Center available for use by parents or parent groups
	during the day? yes no during he evening? yes no (2)
32.	How often on a monthly basis do parents or parent groups use the facilities for parent activities?
,	a. during the day a. 1 point for every 2 times used
	b. during the evening b. use center size formula
33.	How often do parents on the Conter Committee approve actions without knowing or understanding what they are approving?
	quite often (1) often (1) half the time (2) seldom (3) never (4)

34.	How much are parents and firing of staff?	able	to	contribute	to	the	process	of	hiring
	absolutely nothing very little some quite a bit			(1) - (1) - (2) - (3) - (4)					



SITE DEMOGRAPHIC FORM

•••	of Center			Zip	
	ess	•••		• . •	٠
A. 1	Name of Center Director/Head Teacher		<u>.</u>		
1	Business Phone /	Home Phone			
	Name of Parent Involvement/Social Services Personantes Phone /				
	Name of Community Interviewer				
	Address			Zip	
	Business Phone /	Home Phone			
. Name	of Grantee Agency	•	· 		!.
Addı	:ess			_Zip	
A.	Executive Director				
	Phone / Head Start Director_				
	Phone/		<i>I</i> ;		
	e of Delegate Agency		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Zip	· .
A.	Phone /	,	ť		
в.	Head Start Director				
•	Phone /	٠.			
	ar Center started	•• . -	.	*	1072
5. Ca	lendar: Program-Open Date, 19	•			_,1972 _Days
Op Fu	erates Operates To	otal ours in essions total	am_		l

Ethnicity of Center Children	Echnicity of comes and
A. Caucasian a. Mexican-American b. Puerto Rican c. Other Caucasian	A. Caucasian a. Mexican-American b. Puerto Rican c. Other Caucasian
B. Black	B. Black
C. American Indian	C. American Indian
D. Oriental	D. Oriental
E. Other (specify)	E. Other (specify)
TOTAL	TOTAL
Ages of Children served by cen	er
Threes Four	Fives Sixes
Sex of Children in study	
Number of Males	Number of Females Total
Center predominately serves	Suburban Rural families families
	ter
	wed for position of Community Interviewer
	ined for position of the first section of the first
A	Zip
Telephone /	
В.	
•	Zip
Telcphone /	
· ·	

otes, Comments, Reactions of MIDCO Visitor

APPENDIX C

Selection and Classification of Subjects



Procedure For On Site Classification Of Parents

In selecting the subject sample within each center, the primary purpose of the study does not permit the selection of a random sample of parents and children. Rather, parents selected on the basis of the strength of their involvement in each of the two types of parent participation activities, learner activities and decision making activities, will be studied along with their Head Start children.

Decision making activities, for the purpose of this study include service on the Policy Council, Policy Committee and Center or Classroom Parent

Committees. Less formally they include parent initiated requests for center activities, program changes and program improvements. (See Decision Making Activities: Parent Selection Guide)

Learner activities include parent participation at the center level as observers, volunteers, and/or paid employees in educational activities, such as helping to prepare and serve food; in the health component, such as accompanying children to the dentist or doctor's office; in the administrative component, such as assisting and record keeping; etc. More informally, but just as important, parents as learners are involved in basic adult education programs, community improvement activities, and home visitations contacts with the Head Start staff. (See Learning Activities: Parent Selection Guide)

In each of the 20 centers to be studied, 24 parent-child pairs will be selected.

Ten of the parent-child pairs will be designated as "current" parents and "current"

Head Start children, if the child is currently in Head Start and this is his first

year. Ten of the parent-child pairs will be designated "former" parents and "former"

Head Start children, as defined by the child having been in his first and only year of

Head Start in the academic year preceeding the current one, and if he is currently

in kindergarten or first grade. The remaining rour parent-child pairs will be

designated as "paid employee" parents and "paid employees" children if one of the

parents is a paid employee of the center and has been at least 10 hours per week



since the beginning of the current academic year, and so long as that employee's child meets the requirements for being either a current Head Start child or a former Head Start child as defined in the preceding two classifications.

Within each of the two major classifications—former and current— parents will further be selected on the basis of the degree or strength of involvement or participation in Head Start. More specifically, the parents will be selected by the local parent involvement/social services staff member and the MIDCO staff member during the site verification visit.

The MIDCO staff will first orient the local parent involvement/social services staff member with (1) the Definition of Learner and Decision Making Roles and (2) Decision-making Activities/Learning Activities: Parents Selection Guide. The local staff member will be asked to select parents who would fit into each of the following four categories:

- High in decision-making activities and high in learning activities.
- High in decision-making activities and low in learning activities.
- 3) Low in decision-making activities and high in learning activities.
- 4) Low in decision-making activities and low in learning activities.

During the third selection procedure, the MIDCO staff member will check with the local staff member on each parent selected as to the rationale for putting each parent into the four categories (cells). Alternates will be selected for each of the categories (cells). In interviewing the parents, final verification questions will be asked to confirm or refute their classification on each of the two roles. An attempt will be made to obtain three each in the high-high and low-low categories, and two each in the high-low, low-high categories, for current and former parents separately.



In addition, every effort will be made to balance or select parents on the basis of ethnicity. Attempts will be made to maintain ethnic proportion in each of the four cells. Attached is a form that will be used by the local staff member to record the names of the classified parents. MIDCO will keep the completed copy for data analyses while the local staff member will use the names of the selected parents to schedule interview times/dates during the data collection visit.

only one parent will be selected for study in each family unit. A parent need not be a biological parent. The parent who has been most involved with the Head start program will be selected for interview and testing whenever there are two parents in the household. If there is only one parent in the family unit, then that parent will be interviewed and tested.



DECISION MAKING ACTIVITIES: PARENT SELECTION GUIDE

1. Parent Committees

- a. Parents working closely with their children's teachers to better determine curriculum and the daily activities program.
- b. Parents planning and conducting informal and formal center programs and activities

2. Center Cormittees

- a. Parents planning and conducting programs and activities that meet the expressed interest and needs of the parents
- b. Parents participating in the development of policies and procedures for the operation of all phases of the Center's programs such as recruiting, screening, hiring, and terminating Head Start employees, and establishing machinery for hearing and resolving grievances
- c. Parents representing the center on the Policy Council or Policy Committee

3. Policy Committees

- a. Parents setting overall policies and procedures for the Delegate Agency's Head Start program
- b. Parents approving the appointment of the Delegate Agency's Head Start Director
- c. Parents representing the Policy Committee on the Policy Council
- d. Parents identifying program and community needs and assisting in developing resources to meet these needs
- e. Parents becoming members on Neighborhood Councils

4. Policy Councils

- a. Parents approving the appointment of the grantee's Head Start Director
- b. Parents arranging to participate in a training program for Policy Councils
- c. Parents serving as a link between Head Start and the Community Action Agency Board, the Policy Committees, Boards of Education, social service agencies, business-community groups, or citizen groups
- d. Parents establishing a grievance committee
- e. Parents assuming some responsibility for communication between Head Start staff and parents.
- f. Parents providing leadership to the total community in attempting to find solutions to community-wide problems in such areas as: health, education, employment, welfare, housing, recreation, and restrictive union membership.
- g. Parents establishing overall program goals and evaluating the total Head Start program
- h. Parents approving the proposal for the next succeeding program year



LEARNING ACTIVITIES: PARENT SELECTION GUIDE

1. Parents as paid workers and volunteers

- a. Baby sitters--For other Head Start parents at the center, in homes and in neighborhood baby sitting centers
- b. Teacher aides--In classroom and out-of-doors activities; preparing materials; escorting children on trips; etc.
- c. Drivers--car pools to take Head Start parents and children to and from the center; on trips to hospital and social services agencies
- d. Recruiters--for eligible children; encourage parents to participate and become involved in Head Start program
- e. Health aides
- f. Nutrition aides--assist in meal planning, food preparation and serving
- q. Interviewers
- h. Research assistants
- i. Office workers
- j. Facility "Fixers"
- k. Shopping aides--for center supplies; and to assist other Head Start parents
- 1. Librarian -- for staff, parent and children's materials
- m. Photographer--for center activities
- n. Editor and reporters -- for center newsletter
- o. Barbers and beauticians -- for Head Start parents and children
- p. Social service aides—home visitors, welcome newcomers to neighborhood, homemaker aides, escorts to social agencies
- q. Comparison shoppers -- for consumer education programs
- r. Speakers bureau--inform community groups about the Head Start programs; its goals, successes and problems
- Arts and crafts activities

 Drama group

 Classes in cooking

 Sewing, choral singing and speaking, etc.

 Croup leaders in parent program activities such as;

 Personal Grooming

 Consumer Education

 Community Resources

 Liaisons between center and various community organizations



2. Community Out-reach

- a. Participation in local and state Consumer Education Councils
- b. Obtaining information about sources for funding parent developed programs such as:
 - (1) Local CAP
 - (2) Small business Administration (SBA)
 - (3) Department of Commerce
 - (4) Farmers Home Administration
 - (5) Federal Housing Administration
 - (6) Housing and Urban Development

3. Health Programs

- a. Community health problems and resources
- b. Safety at home
- c. Federal medical programs
 - (1) Medicare
 - (2) Family planning
 - (3) Food commodities program
- d. Prenatal care
- e. Children diseases -- symptoms, protection
- f. First aid
- g. Overweight and underweight problems
- h. Drug addiction and alcoholism
- i. Health careers

4. Do-it-yourself Activities

- a. Fund raising: Bazaar, cake sale, dinner/luncheon
- b. Swap shop--parents exchange clothes, furniture, etc.
- c. Furniture "hospital" -- fathers repair and refinish used furniture
- d. Santa Claus workshop--parents make inexpensive gifts such as: toys, dolls, decorations, table centerpieces
- e. Home decorating
- f. Handyman's club--fathers help each other make home repairs



5. Career development programs and workshops

a. Adult educational and career development information displayed for parents from Regional Training Officer, public and private high schools; colleges (four year and two year) universities, state and local employment services

6. Basic adult education programs

- a. The programs might include
 - (1) Basic English
 - (2) American and world history
 - (3) Foreign language
 - (4) Typing, clerical and office skills
 - (5) Personal hygiene and health

7. Consumer education workshops

- a. How to buy and how to avoid being over-charged
- b. How neighborhood residents can protect themselves from fraud and deception
- c. What are the consumers' legal rights and obligations
- d. What agencies protect the consumers' rights
- e. How to use these protection agencies
- f. The development of comparative shopping and fact-finding techniques
- g. How to buy food through the Food Stamp Program
- h. How to make and stick to a budget
- i. Planning and preparing balanced, well cooked meals
- j. Installment buying--interest rates, contractual agreements
- k. Home purchasing--problems and pitfalls of the contract plan

8. Social and cultural activities

- a. Activities for the personal enrichment, growth and fun for parents such as:
 - (1) A trip to the zoo, the museum or local historical sites
 - (2) A picnic in the park
 - (3) A visit to the health center or school
 - (4) A trip to the baseball park
 - (5) Recreational evenings with bowling, basketball, checkers, dancing, dominoes, etc
 - (6) A group of fathers repairing toys or mending furniture



9. Informal participation

- a. Parents attending a luncheon or social
- b. Parents attending informal coffee hours, trips, or excursions
- c. Parents attending group discussions on topics of interest
- d. Parents forming weight reduction groups or father groups

PARENT PARTICIPATION FORM (CURRENT)

DM-Parents who have not actively served on DM-Parents who have actively served on the Policy Council/Committee or Center or class the Policy Council/Committee or Center or parent committees, or who have helped to make class parent committees, or who have not decisions about any phase of the Head Start helped make decisions about any phase of the Head Start program. program. I-parer s who have actively participated as L-Parents who have actively participated as volunthers or observers, attended workshops or volunteers or observers, attended workshops parent education programs, worked on community or parent education programs, worked on services, worked in parent activities, etc. community services, worked in parent activities Child _____ Child Child _____ • Child Child ____ Child ______ Child _____ Child_____ Child, DM-Parents who have actively served on the DM-Parents who have not actively served on the Policy Council/Committee or Center or class Policy Council/Committee or Center or class parent committees, or who have helped make parent committees, or who have not helped decisions about any phase of the Head Start make decisions about any phase of the Head program. Start program. L-Parents who have not participated as volun-L-Parents who have not participated as volunteers or observers, attended workshops or teers or observers, attended workshops or parent education programs, worked on community parent education programs, worked on community services, worked in parent activities, etc. services, worked in parent activities, etc. Child ______ Child Child _____ Child Child Child _____ Chlld Child

PARENT PARTICIPATION FORM (FOPMER) DM-Parents who have not-actively DM-Parents who have actively served on served on the Policy Council/Committee the Policy Council/Committee or Center or Center or Class parent cormittees, or Class parent committees, or who have or who have helped make decisions about helped make decisions about any phase of any phase of the Head Start program. the Head Start program. L-Parents who have actively participated L-Parents who have actively participated as volunteers or observers, attended as volunteers or observers, attended workshops or parent education programs workshops or parent education programs worked on community services, worked worked on community services, worked in in parent activities, etc. parent activities, etc. Child_____ Child _____ Child _____ Child _____ Child _____ Child _____ Child _____ Child ______ Child _____ DM-Parents who have not actively served DM-Parents who have actively served on the on the Policy Council/Committee or Policy Council/Committee or Center or class Center or class parent committees, or parent committees, or who have helped make who have helped make decisions about any decisions about any phase of thead Start phase of the Head Start program Program L-Parents who have not participated as L-Parents who have not participated as volunteers or observers, attended workvolunteers or observers, attended workshops shops or parent education programs, or parent education programs, worked on worked on community services, worked in community services, worked in parent parent activities, etc. activities, etc. 1. Child _____ Child Child Child _____ Child Child _____ Child

Child



Child _____

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING COMMUNITY INTERVIEWERS

MIDCO Educational Associates of Denver will interview three local people when it makes its first visit to the Head Start site during March. From the three interviews, one local person will be hired by MIDCO to assist in its national study of parent participation in Head Start at that site. Using the following criteria we would like you and your local social services staff member to give some thought to three possible persons that you would recommend we interview. The major task of the person selected will be to schedule and interview 24 local Head Start parents sometime during April or the first part of May.

MIDCO would like to interview three local people who:

- 1. have respect and rapport with the community, parents, agency and staff.
- 2. will be able to keep information confidential.
- 3. have the language skills for talking easily with parents.
- 4. are able to take and follow instructions.
- 5. are reliable, prompt and responsible.
- 6. are representative of the major ethnic group of the Head Start center.
- 7. will be willing to work with and coordinate the interviews of the MIDCO child interviewer.
- 8. would be free to have three days of intensive training in Denver on March 29, 30 and 31 (note: MIDCO would pay salary, travel and expenses during the training).
- 9. would be free to work 5-8 days during April or May.
- 10. have access to a car (mileage will be paid).
- 11. have access to a telephone.
- 12. are free to work some evenings.

From the three interviews one person will be hired by MIDCO at approximately \$30-40 a day plus daily expenses.



APPENDIX D

Training



AGENDA

MIDCO EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATES

ORIENTATION/TRAINING

FIRST DAY

Wednesday, March 29, 1972

,	
9:00-12:00	Opening Session (All participants)
	A. Welcome B. Introductions C. Discuss pre-training mechanics D. Purpose and goals of the MIDCO training session E. Procedure for the three day training session
10:00-10:15	COFFEE BREAK
•	F. Short film G. Overview of the MIDCO research project
*	 M1DCO-Washington OCD-Regional OCD-Local sites-relationships History of parent participation in Head Start Literature review component Empirical component Goals of the research project Field survey design
12:00-1:30	LUNCH
1:30-2:30	Session 2a (Community Interviewers)
	A. Overview of instruments from Parent Packet B. Discussion of:
	 Techniques of interviewing parents (e.g., establishing rapport) a. Use of local community knowledge in interviewing parents b. Possible sensitive areas c. Local facilities for interviewing parents
2:30-3:30	<pre>2. Individual instruments (parent packet) a. Program quality b. Then-now (child) c. Community involvement d. Involvement in Head Start e. Home Behavior Inventory f. Quality of Life g. Then-Now (self) h. Social-alienation (McClosky-Schaar) i. Social-alienation (Jessor) j. I-E Locus of Control k. Miskimins (MSGO) etc.</pre>
2.20.2.45	COPPER BREAK



3:45-5:00

Continue discussion of parent interviewing and parent packet

1:30-3:30 Session 2b

(Team Leaders)

- Overview of instruments from childs' packet Α,
- Discussion of:
 - Techniques of interviewing children
 - a. Use of local community knowledge in interviewing children
 - b. Possible sensitive areas
 - c. Local facilities for interviewing children
 - Individual instruments (child packet)
 - à. Draw-λ-Line
 - b. Classroom Behavior Inventory

 - c. Brown IDSd. Preschool Inventory
 - e. Children's Self-social Constructs Test
 - f. Peabody Picture Vocabulary

COFFEE BREAK 3:30-3:45

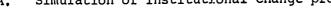
- C. Overview of instruments 3:45:5:00
 - Parent Packet 1.
 - 2. Program Quality
 - Program Observation Checklist



SECOND DAY

Thursday, March 30, 1972

(All participants) Session 1 8:30-9:30 Viewing, discussion and analysis of video tape of parent and child interviews (Groups) 9:30-10:15 Session 2a Community interviewers discuss parent interview 1. Team Leaders discuss child interviews COFFEE BREAK 10:15-10:30 (GROUPS) 10:30-12:30 (Session 3b Team Leaders) (Session 3a Community Interviewers) A. Simulation or role playing for Simulation or role playing for A. practice with the child packet practice with the parent packet ' 1. Team leaders form dyads and 1. Community interviewers form practice administering each of pairs and practice administhe instruments to one another. tering each of the instru-One interviews while the other ments to one another. Cne assumes role of child. interviews while the other 2. Discussion and analysis interviewer assumes the 3. The roles are reversed and role of a parent practice continues 2. Discussion and analysis 4. Summary with child interviewers 3. The roles are reversed and practice continues 4. Summary with community interviewers 12:30-1:30 LUNCH (All participants) 1:30- -2:30 Session 4 Overview of Institutional Change 2:30-2:45 COFFEE BREAK (Groups) 2:45-5:00 Session 5 Simulation of Institutional Change procedures



B. Discussion



THIRD DAY

Friday, March 31, 1972

8;30-10:15	Ses	sion 1		(All participants)
	A.	Site	logistics	·
		1.	Scheduling	
		2.	Materials	
		3.	Babysitting	
		4.	Transportation	
		5.	Facilities	
10:15-10:30	-	COFF:	EE BREAK	
10:30-12:00		6.	Data collection	
		7.	Quality control	
		8.	Data return	
		9.	Written reports	
		10.	Wrap-up conference	•



APPENDIX E

Parent Instruments

PARENT/CHILD

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

From Head Start Re		•	•	•	
Name of Head Start	Center				•
City	State	e			
Child's Name	Se x	Birt	h Date		
Address		Phon	e		_
Ethnic Origin:	Black	(<u>)</u>	American Indian	()
	Mexican American	()	Oriental	()
	Puerto Rican	()	Other (specify)	()
	Other Caucasian	()			
Total Family incom			•		
Name of parent or	other person to be	e interv	iewed		
Mother () Father ()	R	teal ()		
		S	itep ()		
·			oster()		
			ther (specify)		
			•		
Number of years ch	ild has been in it	ull year	Head Start: 1	circl	le one).
Number of years ch	ild has been in St	ummer He	ad Start programs	1 2 (cir	2 3 4 ccle one
If subject is a fo	rmer Head Start cl	hild, he	or she is in:	•	
Kind	lergarten () .			•
lst	Grade ()	·		•
Name of School	Add:	ress <u>'</u>		· ·	
•	nt had children in		art?yrs	Mont	ths?
	did this parent h				
· ,			•		

τ.	Name of Head Start Child
2.	Head of household: Father () Mother () Other (specify)
3.	Father's nameAge
	Last grade completed in school Employed Yes No
	What kind of work does he do?
	Length of time at present job: years months
	Number of different jobs held last two years
4.	Mother's nameAge
	Last grade completed in schoolEmployed YesNo
	Specific kind of work
	Length of time at present job: years months
	Number of different jobs held last two years
5.	Parents in the home
	both parents () real () step () foster () mother only () real () step () foster () father only () real () step () foster ()
6.	Birth order of children in the family: agewrite in above solid line Sexcircle B for boy, circle G for girl Head Start child being interviewedindicate with a box around the age Draw a triangle around the children in the family who have been or are in Head Start other than the children being interviewed. Write "D" between the B and G for any who have died.
	$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{6}{6}$ $\frac{7}{7}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{10}{11}$ $\frac{11}{12}$
В	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 7 10 11 12 G B G B G B G B G B G B G B G B G B G
7.	Language spoken most often in home? English () Spanish () Other
8.	How many years have you lived in this city or county?
9.	Is your residence single family dwelling or a multi-family dwelling (apartment house, etc.)?
10.	How many rooms are there in your home, not counting the bathrooms?
11.	Do you (does your husband or wife) own a car? yes no
	If you do not own a car, do you have other transportation (friend's car, bus, etc.) that is easily available for your use? yes no
13	. Do you have a valid driver's license? yes no
14	. Do you have a library card? yes no

Taking all things together, how would	you say things are these	dayswould you say
you are very happy, pretty happy or no	t too happy these days?	•
Very	Pretty	Not Too
In general, how satisfying do you find	the way you are spendin	g your life these days?
Would you call it completely satisfyin	g, <u>pretty</u> satisfying, or	not very satisfying?
Completely	Pretty	Not Very

;.

INSTRUCTIONS

Here is a picture of a ladder. Suppose we say that at the top of the ladder (Value 10) represents the best possible life for you and the bottom (Value 0) represents the worst possible life or you.

- Where would you say you are right now on the ladder? Circle one number below.
 - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 2. Where would you say you were a couple of years ago? Circle one number below.
 - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 3. Where would you say you are likely to be a <u>few years from now?</u> Circle one number.
 - 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

10



1.	How helpful have the services offered by the social worker or parent counselor been to your child?
	a not at all
	bsomewhat
	c. highly valuable
2.	How much help has having food served to the child at the Center been to you?
	anot at all
	bsomewhat helpful
	cvery helpful
3.	How much help has it been to your child to have food served at the Center?
	a not at all
	bsomewhat good for the child
	c. very good for the child
4.	Does your child like the food?
	a not really
	bsometimes
	cusually
	dalways
5.	How useful has it been for your children to learn about different foods?
	ahaven't learned anything
	bnot very useful
	<pre>csomewhat useful dvery useful</pre>
• -	
<u>.</u> 6.	How much help have medical-dental services been to your child?
	anot at all
	bsomewhat helpful
	cvery helpful
	dexceptionally helpful
7.	How useful are the things your child is learning in Head Start?
	anot very useful
	bsomewhat useful
	very useful
8.	Does your child enjoy the field trip?
	ano
	b. some
	ca lot
9.	How much is your child learning in Head Start?
•	anot very much
~	b. some
c	ca lot

b.

they told me the results but it didn't make much sense they helped me understand my child a li'tle better

they helped me understand my child a lot better

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer the following questions based on the time your child was in Head Start. If he or she is in Head Start this year, then answer the questions based on this year only. If your child was in Head Start last year but is in Kindergarten or First grade this year, then base your answers on last year when your child was in Head Start.

1.	Have you worked as a volunteer?
	no yes If yes, how often?
	a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week What did you do? (Specify)
2.	Have you worked as a paid employee?
	noyes
3.	Have you participated in parent activities?
	noyes If yes, how often
	a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week
4.	Have you helped to organize Parent Education programs?
	no yes If yes, how often?
•	a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week
5.	Have you been enrolled in Parent Education programs?
	noyes
6.	Have you participated in any workshops sponsored by Head Start?
	noyes
7.	How many times this year have you phoned or visited the Head Start center to ask questions?
	not at all a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week



		PP-2.
8.	How many times this year have you been in the Head Start center?	
,	not at all a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week	·
9.	Have you helped plan any parent activities?	
	no yes If yes, how often?	
	a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week	
10.	Have you recruited any staff for the Head Start Center?	
•	no yes	•
11.	Have you served on the Center Committee?	
12.	Nave you helped prepare or assisted in the preparation of a fo proposal to request money for Head Start? no yes	rmal
13.	Have you served on a Policy Council other than the Center Committee?	
14.	no yes Have you assisted with any evaluation projects of the Head Sta	rt program?
	noyes	
15.	have you helped decide on any of the classroom activities?	
	noyes	
16.	Have you helped to decide on specific Head Start activities for your children or for other children in Head Start? no yes	
17.	. Have you served on any special committees appointed by the Center Com	mittee?
• •	noyes If yes, how many?	
18,	Have you read any official material about parent participation in Head as the Policy Manual? no yes	ad Start, such

	ous kinds of activities which	ch you have helped to plan?
1		
1		
3		
7		
`` 		
19 h List the vari	ous kinds of activities in w	which you have participated,
	did not help to plan.	
buc willow you	did not merp to primit	
1.		
3.		
20. Have you beer	active on the Class/Center	Committee?
20. Have you been	active on the Class/Center If yes, for how many years	
Yes	If yes, for how many years	?
Yes		? Did you hold office or do any-
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go?	Poid you hold office or do anything special while on the
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all	? Did you hold office or do any-
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month	? Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee?
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month	Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month	Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week	Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month	Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week	Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects
YesNo	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week active on the Policy Commi	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council?
Yes	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council?
YesNo	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week active on the Policy Commi	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do any-
YesNo	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week active on the Policy Commi	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the
YesNo	If yes, for how many years Now often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week active on the Policy Commi If yes, for how many years Now often did you go?	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Policy Committee?
YesNo	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week active on the Policy Commi If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Policy Committee? a) attended meetings only
YesNo	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week f active on the Policy Commi If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Policy Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees
YesNo	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week f active on the Policy Commi If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Policy Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects
YesNo	If yes, for how many years Now often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week active on the Policy Commi If yes, for how many years Now often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Policy Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer
YesNo	If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week f active on the Policy Commi If yes, for how many years How often did you go? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month	Did you hold office or do anything special while on the Center Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects d) officer e) organized special groups or projects ttee or Council? Pid you hold office or do anything special while on the Policy Committee? a) attended meetings only b) served on committees c) helped with special projects



Yes	If yes, what did the committees accomplish
No	
,	
	sisted with any special projects or activities a
other Head	Start parents?
other Head Yes	Start parents?



	Үсв	Names of groups	
•	No		
		How often do you go to meetings? (including all of the different groups)a) rot at allb) less than once a monthc) once a monthd) twice a monthe) once a weekf) more than once a week	Do you hold office or do anything special for any of the groups? a) attend meetings onlyb) member (officially)c) committee memberd) officer or organizerof group
		<u> </u>	
_	w II - bash a	few years, did you belong to any a	social groups or clubs?
2.	Looking back a	lew years, and you belong to any t	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Yes	· Names of groups	
	No	 -	
		How often did you used to go to meetings of these groups? a) not at allb) less than once a monthc) once a monthd) twice a monthe) once a weekf) more than once a week	Did you hold office or do anything special for any group then? a) attend meetings only b) member (officially) c) committee member d) officer or organizer of group
	•		
3.	Do you belong	to a church group such as choir or	church club? .
	Yes	Names of groups	<u> </u>
	No	and Superior Superior	
		How often do you go? (including all the different church groups all the different church groups a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week	

ERIC *

	Looking back a	few years, did you belong to a cl	hurch group then?
	Yes No	Now often did you use to go	Looking back to a few years ago, did you hold office or do anything special for any of these groups then? a) attend meetings onlyb) member (officially)c) committee memberd) officer or organizer of group
5.	Do you belong groups such as (Don't include	to or attend meetings of any neig Community Action Programs, block Head Start.) Names of groups	ghborhood action associated groups, parents' councils?
	No	How often do you go to meetings? (including all of the different groups)a) not at allb) less than once a monthc) once a monthd) twice a monthe) once a weekf) more than once a week	Do you hold office or do anything special for any group? a) attend meetings only b) member (officially) c) committee member d) officer or organizer of group
6.	Looking back a associated gro	few years, did you belong to an ups then?	y neighborhood action
· .'	Yes	Names of groups	
		How often did you used to go to meetings of these groups?a) not at allb) less than once a monthc) once a monthd) twice a monthe) once a weekf) more than once a week	Did you hold office or do anything special for any group then?a) attend meetings onlyb) member (officially)c) committee memberd) officer or organizerof group

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Do you belong to	or attend meetings of any groups	that are mainly connected
	with children's Yes	Names of groups	
	Ko	Now often de you go to meetings? (including all the different groups) a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week	Do you hold office or do anything special for any group?a) attend meetings onlyb) member (officially)c) committee memberd) officer or organizer of group
&	Looking back a children's educ	few years, did you belong to any ation then?	groups concerned with
	Yes	Names of groups	
·	No	How often did you used to go to meetings of these groupsa) not at allb) less than once a monthc) once a monthd) twice a monthe) once a weekf) more than once a wer	Did you hold office er do anything special for any group then?a) attend meetings onlyb) member (officially)c) committee memberd) officer or organizerof group
9.	Do you belong of political party	to or attend meetings of any policy, Citizen Committees, or neighbor	tical action groups such as a hood action groups?
	Yes No	Names of groups	
		How often do you go to meetin (including all different grou a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month e) once a week f) more than once a week	gs? Do you hold office or ps) do anything special for any group?a) attend meetings only _b) member (officially) _c) committee member _d) officer or organizer _group
Consider the colo	•		

	Yea		
. L_		•	
	No		-
		Now often did you used to go to meetings of these groups? _a) not at all _b) less than once a month _c) once a month _d) twice a month _e) once a week	Did you hold office or do anything special for any group then? a) attend meetings onlyb) nember (officially)c) committee memberd) officer or organizer
		(t) more than once a week	of group
	s, study gro	or attend meetings of any other oups, etc.?	
	 ,		
•	No		
		How often do you go to meetings (including all different groups) _a) not at all _b) less than once a month _c) once a month _d) twice a month _e) once a week _f) more than once a week	Do you hold office or do anything special for any group? a) attend meetings onlyb) member (officially)c) committee memberd) officer or organizer of group
	ng back a fo	w years, did you belong to any g	groups of this kind then?
12. Looki			
12. Looki	Yes	Names of groups	
12. Looki		Names of groups	
12 . Looki	Yes No	Names of groups	
12. Looki		Names of groups How often did you used to go to meetings of these groups? a) not at all b) less than once a month c) once a month d) twice a month	Did you hold office or do anything special for any group then? a) attend meetings only b) member (officially) c) committee member

23.	Have you tried to	get more job training since your child entered Feed Start.
	No L	Yes
	١. ٦	What kind of training?
		a) study for high school equivalency b) part time skill training (like typing or mechanics) c) regular school or college d) appronticeship e) other
14.	Have you chanced	jobs recently?
	::0	Yes
	1	a). Peason why:
		and the same last too how well do you like 1/2
		b). Compared with your last job, how well do you like 't?
		worse Sure
	, ;	<u> </u>
		c). Compared with your last job, how more are the water?
		worse same
		better
		d). Compared with your last job, what kind of future countil offer?
		worse
		same better
15.	What do you do d Head Start?	ifferently with your Foad Start child new than you did be one
	Nothing	Some things
		List: 1.
		2.
		•
		3.



			(1.00)
. (continu.)	1.		•
. ((6)161 /	•		
	<u>.</u>		
	5.		
)		
		among the grant product the second se	•
. What do you do differently w	ith your	orker children now than you did before you	, ; ·
child Legan Head Start?			
Hothing, or	_	Some things	
no other			
children Lis	st: 1.		
	, , , , ,		
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	2.		
	3.		
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:	4.		
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education in general. The e are no right or wrong answers. It is important that you indicate as accurately as possible how much you agree or disagree with each statement. Place an X mark on the line that best shows how you feel. 1. It's very difficult to change anything about the schools. Uncertain Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly agree Agree 2. The more education you have the more money you can earn. Strongly disagree Disagree Strongly agree Uncertain Agree 3. Many children would be better off if they left school after the eighth grade. Strongly agree Agree Uncertain Disagree Strongly disagree 4. The schools around here don't really care what parents want for their children. Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly agree Agree Uncertain 5. On the whole the schools are doing a good job today. Uncertain Disagree Strongly disagree Strongly agree Agree 6. These days a person can get just as good a job without an education. Disagree Strc.gly disagree Strongly agree Agree Uncertain 7. I can personally influence the way my children's schools are run. Strongly agree Uncertain Disagree Strongly disagree Agree 8. My years in school did little to help me in what I'm doing now. Strongly disagree Strongly agree Disagree Agree Uncertain 9. Getting an education usually makes you a better person. Strongly disagree Strongly agree Agree Uncertain Disagree 10. Teachers are really interested in getting to know the parents of their students. Strongly disagree Strongly agree Agree Uncertain Disagree

INSTRUCTIONS: These are some questions about how you feel about the schools and about



λLl-l .

These are some questions about now you feel about the way things are these days. If you agree with the statement, mark the box on the left by the word "Agree". If you disagree wit' the statement, mark the box on the right by the word "Disagree".

1.	With everythis seems as thou	ng so uncer gh anything	tain these day could happen.	s, it al	lmost	: · ·
•	Agree		Disagree			•
2.	What is lacki of friendship	rg in the v	orld today is ed for a lifeti	s the old ime.	d kind	•
	Agree		Disagree		•	
3.	With everything hard for a perto the next	ng in such erson to kno	a state of di	sorder, Ands fro	it's m one day	
	Agree		Disagree		•	•
4.	Everything chave trouble	nanges so q deciding w	uickly these d hich are the r	ays that ight rul	: I often es to fol	iow.
	Agree		Disagree			
5.	I often feel are just goi	that many	things our par before our ver	ents story eyes.	ood for	
	Agree		Disagree			
6.	The trouble really don't	with the wo	orld today is to anything.	that mos	t people	
	Agree		Disagree			:
7.	I often feel	Lawkward a	nd out of place	e •	•	
	Agree		Disagree		· ·	
8	People were	better off ow he was e	in the old da	ys when	everyone	٠.
•	Agree	* [] ·	Disagree		•	
9	. It seems to decide what	me that ot is right t	her people fin	d it eas	ier to	•
•	Agree		Disagree		****	

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Read these thirgs that other people have said about how they really feel. Think about these and answer, for each one, how you feel. We'd like you to say whether you Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, or Strongly Disagree. Circle the number under the way you feel about the statement.

	i. '	Trying to figure ou Strongly agree l	t how to ge Agree . 2	t ahead in life Disagree 3	e is just too complicated. Strongly Disagree 4
		1	Agree 2	3	4
	3.	Most of the time I Strongly agree	feel the wo Agree	rk I'm doing i Disagree 3	s useful and important. Strongly Disagree 4
·	4.	I often feel left of trongly agree	out of thing Agree 2	s that are goi Disagree _ 3	ng on around here. Strongly Disagree 4
	.5.	I often find it dif Strongly agree	fficult to f Agree 2	Teel involved i Disagree 3	n the things I'm doing. Strongly Disagree 4
	_6.	Hardly anyone I kno Strongly agree	ow is intere Agree . 2	ested in how I ·Disagree 3	really feel inside. Strongly Disagree 4
	₋ 7.	help out. Strongly agree 1	Agree 2	Disagree 3	Strongly disagree
	_8.	Nowadays children of Strongly agree	don't give Agree 2	their parents Disagree 3	thé respect they should. Strongly disagree 4
	_9.	It's hard to know don't know what th	just how to ey expect.	treat people	around here since you
		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree 3	Strongly disagree 4
•	_ 10.	I get the feeling way I do.	that the pe		re see most things the
•	•	Strongly a ree	Agree 2	Disagree 3	Strongly disagree 4
	_11. `.	It's really not my Strongly agree 1	concern if Agree	other people Disagree 3	are in trouble. Strongly disagree 4
:	_ 12	. If I had my choic Strongly agree 1	ce, I'd live Agree 2	e my life very Disagree 3	differently. Strongly disagree 4
i		• /		:	

med

We are going to ask some questions now, each of which has two parts, a and b. For each question, we want to know which part you you believe is more true. Be sure to choose the one you believe to be more true, not the one you think you should choose or the one you wish was true. There are no right or wrong answers. Read both parts of each question. Then circle the letter "a" or "h", whichever you believe is more true.



- 1.a. Getting a job depends partly on being in the right place at the right time.
 - b. If you're a good worker, you can always get a job.
- 2.a. Sometimes, when I don't understand something on the job, it's because the boss doesn't explain it well.
 - b. Not paying attention is the main reason for not understanding the work.
- 3.a. Human nature being what it is, people can't change very much.
 - b. If they work at it, people can make what they want of themselves.
- 4.a. There is no guarantee that a marriage will be happy; it depends in part on the breaks.
 - b. You can always have a happy marriage if you work hard at it.
- 5.a. Becoming successful is sometimes a matter of getting the right break.
 - b. Getting ahead in life depends entirely upon a person's ability.
- 6.a. How well you do on a job depends on how hard you work.
 - b. How well you do on a job depends partly on how much brains you were born with.
- .7.a. Working hard and steady is the way to get ahead in a job.
 - b. Getting ahead in a job often depends on what kind of boss you happen to have.

These are some more questions about things that you may or may not believe. Tell us how much you agree or disagree with certain beliefs. Read the statements and then mark, for each one, whether you Strongly Agree, Mildly Agree, Neither Agree nor Disagree, Mildly Disagree, or Strongly Disagree. Circle whichever one of these tells us how you feel about the statement.

ون و •

ig good friends depends more on being lucky enough to meet right people in the first place than on how you act toward others.

ngly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly e Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

ou look at most people who have made a success of their lives, her in business, government, or even Hollywood, it's because their hard work rather than some lucky break.

ongly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly ee Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

The of the time, getting into trouble depends more on being in the ong place at the wrong time than on what a person actually does.

congly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly ee Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

general, getting along well with others is more a matter of your king at it than of just hoping they'll be in a good mood.

ongly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly ee Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

ting the right kind of job depends more on how well you've pared yourself than on who you know or how lucky you are.

ongly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly se Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

n you think how complicated politics has become, even at the al level, it's pretty clear that the average person can do the to influence government.

ongly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly ee Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

pite all the talk about how getting ahead in life is a matter of ing hard and "keeping your nose to the grindstone", I still ik luck plays the larger part in what actually happens.

ongly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly ee Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

s possible to be well-liked by almost anyone as long as you erself are able to be friendly and show understanding.

ongly Mildly Neither agree Mildly Strongly ee Agree Nor Disagree Disagree Disagree

With these questions we are trying to find out both what you are like now and what you were like a couple of years ago. Where it says "NOW", show me what you are like now. Where it says "THEN," show me what you were like a couple of years ago. Put an X on the line under the words that best describe how you are now, and an X on the line that describes how you were then. Be sure to mark both in each box.

			NOM			
	very	somewhat	•	somewhat .	very	
Нарру						Unhappy
	very	somewhat	THEN	somewhat ·	very	
Happy		-				Unhappy

	very	NOW somewhat	somewhat	very	
Happy Family				 	Unhappy Family
		THEN		•	
	v ery	somewhat	somewhat	very	
Happy Family					Unhappy Family

	very	somewhat	NOM	somewhat	very	
Participate in Community			- Then		Don!t	Participate Community
•	very	., somewhat	.•	somewhat	· very	
Participated in Community			· •			Participate Community



		NOW			
		1011			
	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
-	-				
Proud		•	··		Not Proud
ł	•	THEN			٠
•	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
D			,		Not Proud
Proud				 	
		NOW	,		
	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	Physically
Physically Strong	•				Weak
					_
		THEN	,		
	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
Physically	V CL y	- Come made	20.110111100	1	Physically
Strong					_ Weak .
			•		
		. NOW			
		NOW	aamarsh a k	***	
Have	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	Don't ' Hav
Have	very		somewhat	very	_ Influence i
nfluence in	very		somewhat	very	_ Influence i
nfluence in	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	_ Influence i
nfluence in	very		somewhat somewhat	very	_ Influence i Community
nfluence in Community Have		somewhat THEN			_ Influence i Community Don't hav
nfluence in Community Have nfluence in		somewhat THEN			_ Influence i
nfluence in Community		somewhat THEN			_ Influence i
nfluence in Community Have Influence in		somewhat THEN			_ Influence i
nfluence in Community Have Influence in	very	somewhat THEN somewhat			_ Influence i Community Don't hav Influence i
nfluence in Community Have Influence in Community		somewhat THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	Influence i Community Don't hav Influence i Community
nfluence in Community Have nfluence in Community	very	somewhat THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	Influence i Community Don't hav Influence i Community Rejected by
Have nfluence in Community Have nfluence in Community	very	somewhat THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	Influence i Community Don't hav Influence i Community
nfluence in Community Have nfluence in Community	very	somewhat THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	Influence i Community Don't hav Influence i Community Rejected by
Have nfluence in Community Have nfluence in Community	very	somewhat THEN somewhat NOW somewhat	somewhat	very	Influence i Community Rejected by
Have nfluence in Community Have nfluence in Community	very	somewhat THEN somewhat NOW somewhat	somewhat	very	Influence i Community Don't hav Influence i Community Rejected by



	Good Parent:	Very	somewhat	NOW	somewhat	very	Bad Parent:
	Good	Very	somewhat	THEN	somewhat	very	Bad Parent;
	Understand	Very	somewhat	NOW	somewhat	very	Do Not Understand Children
	Children	v. p. 1	•	THEN			Cultaten
	Understand Children	Very	somewhat	٠	somewhat .	very	Do Not Understand Children
	Healthy Children	Very	somewhat	NOW	somewhat .	very	Unhealthy _Children
	Healthy Children	Very	somewiat	THEN	somewhat 	very	Unhealthy -Children
İ	 			· -		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Many Skills	Very	somewhat.	NOM	somewhat	very	Few Skills
•.	Many '	Very	somewhat	THEN	somewhat	very	Few Skills



Many Friends	very		somewhat	very	PNT-4 Few Friends
, , Many		THEN ·	somewhat	very	Few Friends
Pol	very	<u> </u>	somewhat	very	Tense
	very	THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	-
Can Handle	very	NOW somewhat	somewhat	very	Can't Handle
Personal Pr	oblems	THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	Personal Problems Can't Handle
Can Handle Personal Pr	coblems				Personal Problems
Can Help My Childrer	very	NOW somewhat	somewhat	very	Cannot Help My Children
Can Help My Childre	very	THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	Cannot Help My Children
Successful	very	NOW somewhat	somewhat	very	Unsuccessful
	very	THEN somewhat.	somewhat	very	Unsuccessful
Successful					Olipacceparat



Now we would like to ask you some similar questions about your child. Once again we are trying to find out what (he/she) is like now and what (he/she) was like a couple of years ago. Where it says "Now" show me what (he/she) is like now. Where it says "Then" show me what (he/she) was like a couple of years ago. Place an X under the word in each line that best fits your child, just as you did about yourself before.

	very	somewhat	NOW somewhat		Few
Many Friends Many	very	somewhat	THEN somewhat	very	Friends Few Friends
Friends	•				
Lorenc	very	somewhat	NOW somewhat	very	Does Not Learn
Learns a lot	very	somewhat	THEN	very	a lot Does Not Learn
Learns a lot			gan consulter antique for facilities antique antique		a lot
			NOW		
D u d	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	Not Proud
Proud	very	somewhat	THEN somewhat	very	Not Proud
Proud					1100 11000

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•		MOM			
	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
Not Worried	•	•			: Worried
Worried		THEN			
Not	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
Worried				•	Worried
		MOM			
	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
-	-				Jittery
Calm					Ullucay
•	very	THEN somewhat	somewhat	very	
	,		-	,	
Calm					Jittery ———————
		NOW			
	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
Нарру				· · · · · ·	_Sad
nappi		THEN			_
	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	
Нарру			_		Sad
uaphi					<u> </u>
		.~			····
		NOW		very	•
	very	somewhat	somewhat	ACT	••
Friendly	***************************************		.'	<u></u>	_Unfriendly
	• •	THEN	• _ 4-	•••	
	very	somewhat .	somewhat	very	
Friendly					_ Unfriendly



very ·	No somewhat	ow somewhat	very	
Can do				Can't do Things
very	somewhat	٤.	very	
Can do Things				Can't do Things
very Gets Along	n somewhat	CW s t	very	Doesn't Ge
With Other				Along With Other Kids
very Gets Along With Other		HEN somewhat	very	Doesn't Ge Along With Other Kids
very	somewhat	NOW somewhat	very	Slow
Quick Learner . very	•	THEN somewhat	very	Learner
Quick Learner				Slow Learner
very Active	somewhat	NOW somewhat	very	٠
and busy very	. somewhat	THEN somewhat	very	Lazy
Active and			•	Lazy



Likes to go to School	very	THE	somewhat	· very	Does not Like to go to School Does not
to School			•		Like to go to School
Knows his _	very	NON somewhat		very	Does not Know his Numbers
Numbers Knows his Numbers	very	THI somewhat		very	Does not Know his Numbers
. ,	, ·				
Knows the Letters_	v ery .	NOV somewhat	somewhat	very	Does not Know the Let t ers
•		THE			recreis
Knows the	very	somewhat	somewhat	very	Does not Know the Letters

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Ch:	i 1	ď	's	Name
-----	-----	---	----	------

Please describe as accurately as possible how your child behaves by circling one of the five responses to each question. Give a response to every item and BASE YOUR RESPONSE UPON YOUR PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND EXPERIENCE.

•••		Almost	Fre- quently	Half the time	Some- times	Almost
1.	Goes up to others and makes friends; doesn't wait until they come to him	5	4	3	2	1
2.	Sticks to something he starts until it's finished	5	4	3 ,	2	1
3.	Prefers to be by himself; wants to be let alone,	5	4	3	2	· 1
₫.	Gets in a temper if he can't have his way	5	4	3	2	1
5.	Likes to run Ground rather than to settle down to quiet play	5.	4	3	. 2	. 1
6.	Is kind and sympathetic to someone who is upset or in trouble	5	4	3	2	1
7.	Looks for someone to talk with or play with	5	4	3	2	1
8.	Spends a long time with things that interest him	5	4	3	2	-
9.	Pulls away, hides, leaves the room when visitors come	, 5	4	3	2	1
10.	Pushes, hits, kicks others	5	4	; 3	· 2	· 1
11.	His attention wanders from what you're telling him	5	4	3	2	· .
12 .	Is willing to share candy, food, or belongings with others	5	4	3	2	1

		Almost always	Fre- quently	Half the time	Some- times	Almost never
					• -	
13.	Tries to get attention by smiling and talking to people	5	4	3	2	1
14.	Tries to do something the best he can, even if it takes a long time	5	4	3	2	. 1
15.	Is too shy or bashful to play with others	5	4\	3	2	1
16.	Sulks, gets resentful, and won't do things he should	5	4	3	2	1
17.	Gives up on what he's trying to do if it takes more than a short time	5	4	3	2	1
18.	Tries to please others	5	4	3	2	1

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Do	you	feel that	t you	hav	e been a	ctive	ely i	nvolv	red in	неас	Start?			
				ye no	s			 _			•			
Ιŧ	you	answered	yes,	why	were yo	ou or	are	you a	activel	y ir	volved?			•
		- •												
_					•									
												•		
Ιf	you	answered	no,	why	haven't	you	been	more	activ	y	involved	in	Head	Start
_														
_														

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THE REASON I AM GOING TO ASK YOU TO TAKE THE TEST YOU HAVE IN FRONT OF YOU IS NOT REALLY TO TEST YOU, BUT TO FIND OUT WHAT YOU ARE LIKE AS A PERSON. THE MARKS YOU WILL MAKE ON THIS TEST TELL AE WHAT KIND OF PERSON YOU ARE, WHAT KIND OF PERSON YOU WANT TO BE, AND WHAT YOU THINK OTHER PEOPLE SAY ABOUT YOU. NOW TO MAKE THIS CLEAREF LOOK AT "SAMPLE ITEM I". AT EACH END OF THIS ITEM ARE SOME WORDS. AT ONE END IT SAYS "RICH" AND ON THE OTHER END IT SAYS "POOR".

Examiner may feel free to point to these words on the subject's protocol (across the desk or over his shoulder) to be certain he sees them.

NOW, LOOK AT THE THREE LINES OF BOXES--EACH OF THE THREE HAS WORDS AT BOTH ENDS.

THE FIRST LINE SAYS "SELF" AT BOTH ENDS, THE SECOND LINE SAYS "GOAL" AT BOTH ENDS, THE

THIRD LINE SAYS "OTHERS" AT BOTH ENDS.

Again, it may be helpful to point to the appropriate places on page one to assist the subject in following you.

LET'S START BY EXPLAINING THE FIRST LINE OF BOXES, THE ONE THAT SAYS "SELF".

"SELF" MEANS I WANT YOU TO SHOW ME WHETHER YOU ARE "RICH" OR "POOR", OR SOMEWHERE IN

BETWEEN. IF YOU MAKE AN X AT THE LEFT END YOU I LL ME YOU ARE "RICH", AND IF YOU MAKE

AN X AT THE RIGHT END, YOU TELL ME THAT YOU SEE YOURSELF AS "POOR".

Again, pointing to the boxes at the two ends may assist your subject in understanding you.

IF YOU ARE SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN "RICH" AND "POOR", THEN YOU CAN MARK IN THE MIDDLE BOXES. IF YOU ARE SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN, YOU MAY BE CLOSER TO "RICH" AND WANT TO MARK A MIDDLE BOX CLOSER TO THAT END, OR YOU MAY BE CLOSER TO "POOR" AND WANT TO MARK YOUR X CLOSER TO WHERE IT SAYS "POOR". GO AHEAD AND MARK AN X ON THE FIRST SAMPLE ITEM TO SHOW ME WHERE YOU SEE YOURSELF.

The purpose of all the above instructions is to introduce the notion of a "scale" and to make clear its use. If the subject has trouble at this point, repeat the above in your own words to further clarify the concept of indicating the position of one's self on a construct dimension. Once this idea is made clear procede to the Goal and Others rating.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE PLACED YOUR "SELF" TO SHOW ME WHERE YOU ARE ON "RICH" AND "POOR",
YOU SHOULD LOOK AT THE SECOND I "NE OF BOXES FOR "RICH" AND "POOR", THE ONE THAT SAYS
"GOAL". "GOAL" MEANS WHERE YOU WANT TO BE. YOU HAVE ALREADY MADE AN X SHOWING WHERE



YOU ARE. YOU NOW NEED TO MAKE AN X ON THE SECOND LINE TO SHOW WHERE YOU WANT TO BE-IN THE SAME PLACE AS WHERE YOUR "SELF" X IS, MORE TOWARD THE "RICH" END OR MORE TOWARD THE "POOR" END. YOU CAN SEE THAT AGAIN YOU CAN CHECK ANY OF THE WHOLE LINE OF
BOXES. IF YOU WANTED TO BE A LOT RICHER OR A LOT POOKER OF WOULD MARK WAY OUT ON
THE ENDS, OR IF YOU WANT TO BE JUST A LITTLE BIT RICHER OR POOKER YOU WOULD USE THE BOXES
IN THE MIDDLE. GO AHEAD AND MARK YOUR GOAL" X ON THE SECOND LINE.

Again, while discriminating the ends and the middle, pointing may help. Be certain the subject grasps the concept of "goal", and you may repeat the instructions if necessary.

NOW FOR EACH ITEM THERE ARE THREE LINES. FOR "RICH" AND "POOR" WE HAVE DONE

THE FIRST TWO--"SELF" AND "GOAL". THE LAST LINE, "OTHERS", ASKS YOU TO MAKE AN X"."

TO SHOW WHERE YOU THINK "THER PEOPLE SEE YOU. "OTHERS" MEANS YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

DO THEY SEE YOU ABOUT THE SAME AS YOU SEE YOUR "SELI", OR RICHER, OR POORER?

Point out to the subject where these areas of line three are. Also, if necessary you ray re-explain the notion of using the extreme boxes as opposed to the middle is. If subject wants you to specify a particular "Other", explain that what is called for is an average other ("generalized" significant other).

MAKE YOUR X ON THE THIRD LINE TO SHOW ME WHERE "OTHERS" SEE YOU.

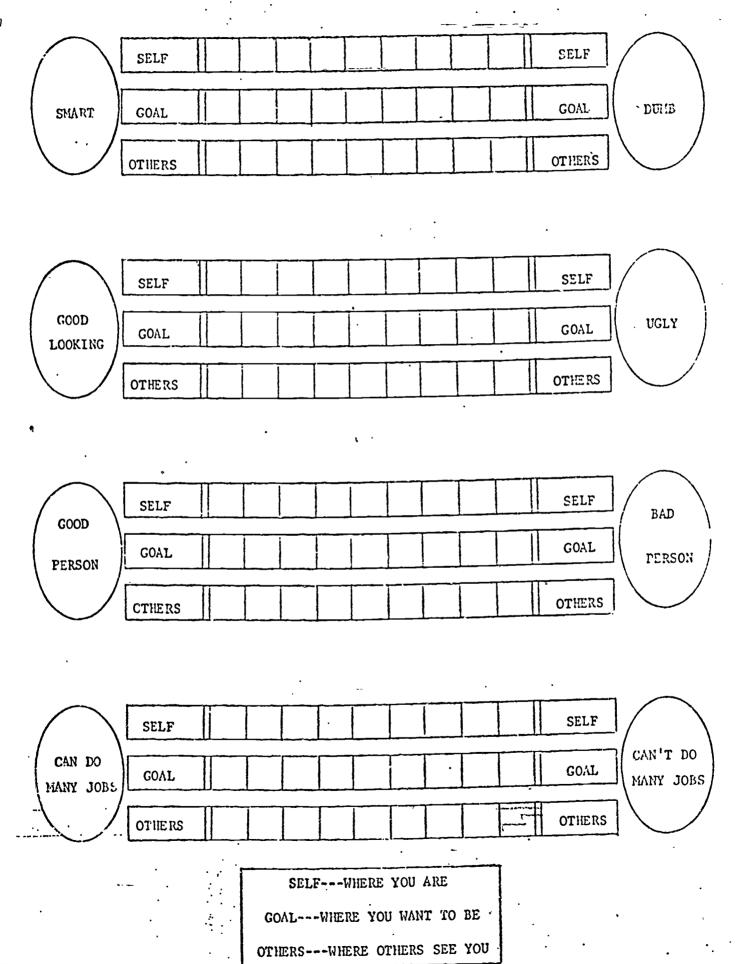
Assuming the subject has understood the instructions to this point, continue to Sample Item II.

SAMPLE ITEH I SELF SELF POOR RICH COVIAL CTHERS OTHERS SAMPLE ITEM II SELF SELF WEAK STRONG GOAL GOAL PODY BODY OTHERS OTHERS SAMPLE ITEM III SELF SELP LAZY HARD GOAL GOAL WORKING OTHERS OTHERS SELF---WHERE YOU ARE

GOAL---WHERE YOU WANT TO BE

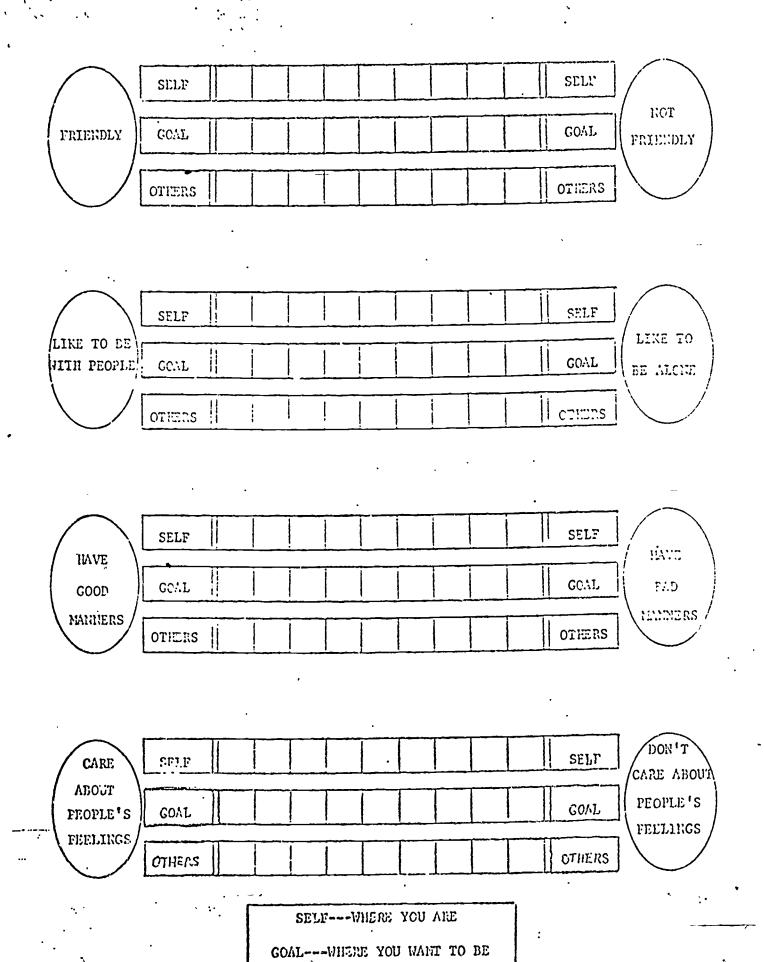
OTHERS --- WHERE OTHERS SEE YOU

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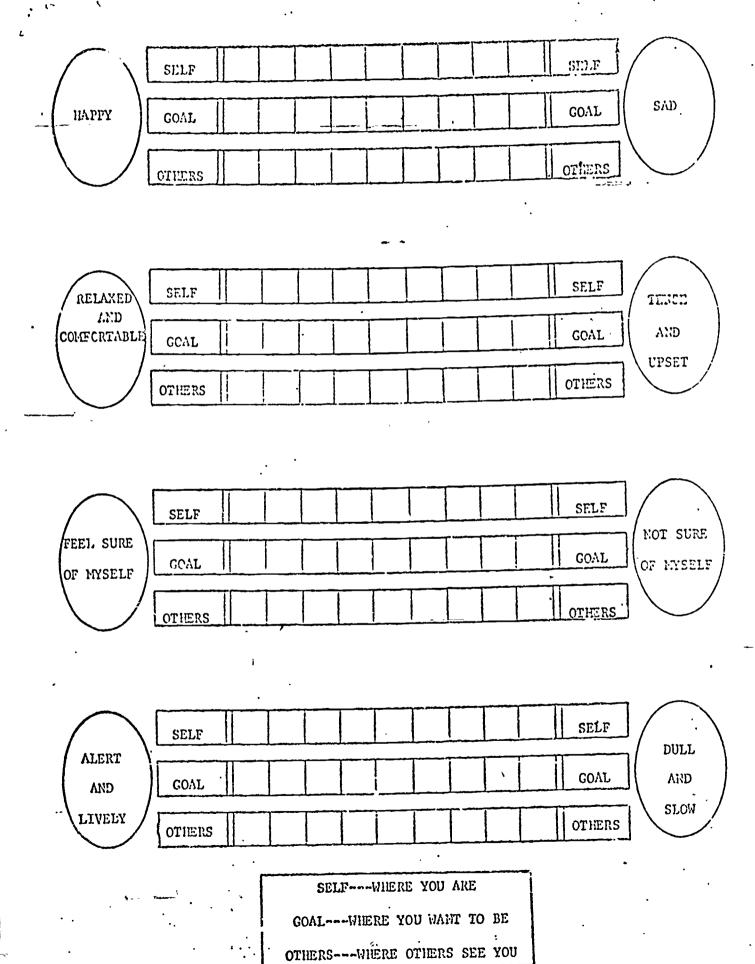
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OTHERS---WHERE OTHERS SEE YOU

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APPENDIX F

Child Instruments

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAW-A-LINE TEST

Materials Needed:

Two different colored crayons

One 12 inch ruler

One 8 X 11 1/2 sheet with two dot; (Training)
Two test sheets with X's (Trial I - Trial II)

Stopwatch

Practice with blank sheet:

The blank sheet of paper is presented to the child and the tester tells him, "I'm going to draw a line real fast." As the tester says, "real fast" a line is drawn very quickly toward the child from the top to the bottom of the page. The tester then gives the child a different colored crayon and tells him, "Now you draw a line real fast--right here" and points to the top of the page.

of paper over and instructs the child, "Now I'm going to draw a line verrry slooowly-just as slooowly as I can." As the tester gives these instructions a line is drawn very slowly from the top to the pottom of the page taking about 20-25 seconds for an 8-inch line. The instructions for the slow line should be paced to coincide with the time taken to draw the line. Both the drawing of the line and the instructions should end as close together as possible. TRAINING SHEET:

When the tester is done demonstrating the slow line, the Training Sheet with two dots 8 inches apart is presented and the ruler is placed along the dots alrowing a clear view of the dots. He tells the child, "Now you draw a line just as slooowly as you can" and points to the dot at the top of the page for the place where the child is to start his line. Timing begins with a stopwatch when the child starts to draw his line and ends when he reaches the bottom dot. If the child stops before reaching the bottom dot, tell him to go all the way to the bottom dot and continue timing.

Stop timing when he reaches the bottom dot, even if he continues his line past this point. Record time to nearest .2 second on the scoring sheet and indicate the number tally of significant pauses (more than 5 seconds).

Trial I

The second slow line sheet has two large X's on it with a distance of

8 inches between them. The tester presents the sheet and instructs the child,

"Now I want you to draw a line from here to here, just as slooowly as you

can" indicating to the child where the line is to go by slowly running a

finger from the top X to the bottom X. Record the time and significant pauses.

Trial II

The second trial of this test uses the same materials as Trial I. The instructions change to, "Now this time I want you to draw line from here to here (indicating from top to bottom by slowly running a finger between the two X's) even slooower than last time." Record the time and significant pauses.

If the child starts his line drawing anywhere but the indicated end point, stop him at once and restart him at the proper place. Reset the stop watch at 0 and begin timing when child starts line at proper place.

Be sure to record only the time taken for drawing the line from beginning to end point, even if child goes beyond end goint.

The tester may assist the child by holding the ruler and paper steady, but should not guide the child's hand while he is drawing.

Discontinue testing if child fails to understand the test or refuses to cooperate after three attempts on training trial.

TRI "NG

Name_____

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TRIAL I (slowly)

Name _____



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TRIAL II (even slower)

Name_____



DRAW-A-LINE Scoring Sheet

Name							
Examiner					-		
Center							
			•				
			Time			Pauses	
Train	ning (slowly) ,	•	<u>:</u> .	:			
Tríál	L I (slowly)		:	<u>.</u>			
Trial	II (evèn clovo	~ 1	_				



BROWN IDS SELF CONCEPT REFERENTS TEST

Materials:

Polaroid camera with "wink" flash unit

Polaroid color film

Flash bulbs

32 bipolar adjective items

Stopwatch

Procedure:

Take a full-length color picture of each child against a standard background, preferably of a neutral light-color. Standardized instructions for posing
are given. Since the picture must be available immediately, a Polaroid camera is
used, equipped with a "wink" flash unit which produces completely developed 3" x
4" color prints within 1 minute after exposure. Practice is required in order to get
a centered, full-figure print under proper lighting conditions.

Before taking the child's picture say:

Notice that no instruction to "smile", etc., has been included. This is purposefully left ambiguous in order to obtain a spontaneous facial expression, and is especially important, since giving this instruction would clearly bias responses to the happy-sad item.

After the picture has been taken, wait one minute, pull the developed print from the camera, affix print to backing, and immediately discard the chemically treated materials into a wastebasket. During this time, you should continue chatting informally with the child to maintain rapport. Children often enjoy watching the minutes pass on the stop watch. After one minute say to the child:

WELL, LOOK AT THAT (point and look at picture). THAT'S A PICTURE OF (child's name). ISN'T THIS A NICE PICTURE OF (child's name). THIS IS REALLY YOU BECAUSE YOU ... (child's name) AND THERE YOU ARE IN THE PICTURE.

(Point to and look at picture.)
CAN YOU TELL ME WHO THAT IS IN THE PICTURE?



You must obtain a response from the child indicating that he knows that it is he in the picture; either "that's me", or child states his own name or simply points to himself. If the child does not recognize himself in the picture, repeat the instructions. Do not go on with the test until the child indicates that he recognizes himself in the picture.

Then seat the child at a table suitable in height and size for a young child, and place the picture on the table top, directly forward of the child and beneath his head in about the same position as a dinner plate is usually placed. Sit opposite the child at the table and then say to him:

NOW I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT (child's name).

Point to the picture and proceed to ask the set of 16 questions on the "self referent" answer sheet. All items are presented as "either-or" questions and are stated in the vocabulary of young children. You must 1) begin each question as it is written on the answer sheet and 2) point to and look at the picture each time you ask a question.

NOW, CAN YOU TELL ME, IS (child's name) HAPPY OR IS HE SAD?

It is important that you explicitly point to the picture before asking each question, thereby repeatedly directing the child's gaze and attention to it.

By using the beginning of the question, "Is", or "Does", or "When", the child will be able to "stand back from himself", and assume the role of another toward himself.

If the child answers with the exact same words used in the questions, place a check mark after the words he used and continue to the next question. All other responses are to be recorded under "other".

NOW I'LL TAKE ANOTHER PICTURE OF YOU . . . ONE THAT YOU CAN TAKE HOME. YOUR FAMILY WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE SUCH A NICE PICTURE OF (child's name).

Special Commments:

If the child answers "Yes" or "No", record it under "other" and repeat the question emphasizing or. If the child continues this response, split the question into two sentences and record answers to each section. If he doesn't respond, go on to the next item.



Do not change any word or explain the meaning of a particular word to the child.

Any response different from the words used in the question is recorded under "other" (e.g., to item 13, "not sick" would be recorded under "other" although scored the same as "healthy"). If the child's response seems completely irrelevant or suggests that he misinterpreted what was said, repeat the item.

If the child names a particular person or thing he is scared of or not scared of for items 9 and/or 11, record under "other" and repeat the question, emphasizing a lot.

Tf the child gives an answer before you ask the complete question say:

WAIT, (child's name), UNTIL I FINISH THE WHOLE QUESTION. (Then repeat the question.)

If the child answers a question with "Sometimes I'm ", record this under other" and repeat the question by beginning with: MOST OF THE TIME.....

It is extremely important that no child comes in contact with the chemically treated paper which Polaroid warns is <u>caustic</u>. As instructed, throw the paper immediately into a wastebasket. Make sure that the child stays away from the wastebasket and that it is emptied frequently.

Immediately following the test, record the child's name, I.D. number,, and date of testing on the back of the test photograph.

After completing item 16, say:

NOW THAT WAS VERY GOOD (child's name). I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW MORE QUESTIONS. THIS TIME I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT (child's name) TEACHER, MRS. (MR.) (Name of child's teacher). (Pause) DOES (child's name) TEACHER THINK THAT (child's name) IS HAPPY OR IS HE SAD?

Proceed through the set of sixteen items using the "teacher" referent.

Again, point to the photograph and repeat the appropriate stem before each question. Be sure to record the child's response on the answer sheet marked "Teacher Referent."

Name		
	BROWN IDS SELF-CONCEPT REFERENTS TEST	
	Self Referent	
I.D.	#: Administration	
Test	Tester I.D. #: Time of Day: P.M Time Begun: Time Ended:	
Date:	a:'/7 Task Summary:	
CAN	CAN YOU TELL ME WHO THAT IS IN THE PICTURE?	•
	Recognized self without help	
	Did not recognize self without help	
٠į.	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) NAPPY OR IS NE (SNE) SAD ? OTHER	
2.	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) CLEAN OR IS HE (SHE) DIRTY ? OTHER	
ň	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) UGLY OR IS HE (SHE) GOOD LOOKING COTHER	
4.	DOES (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) LIKE TO PLAY WITH OTHER KIDS?	
•	OR DOESN'T HE (SHE) LIKE TO PLAY WITH OTHER KIDS	٠٠,
;	OTHER	
5.	DOBS / (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) LIKE TO TALK A LOT	
	OR POESN'T HE (SHE) LIKE TO TALK A LOT	
•	OTHER	
•	DOES (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) LIKE 10 HAVE OTHER KIDS' THINGS ?	
	OR DOES HI (SHIE) LIKE TO HAVE HIS/HER OWN THINGS	۰۰,
	X.I:II.0	,
7.	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) EAD ? OR IS HY (SHY) COND	,

ERIC 2

BROWN IDS SELF-CONCEPT REFERENTS TEST (Self Referent)
1.D. #:

. ... 2.

4	
တ်	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) SMART ? OR IS HE (SHE) STUPID ? OTHER
9.	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) SCARED OF A LOT OF THINGS ?
,	OR IS HE (SHE) NOT SCARED OF A LOT OF THINGS
10	DOES (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) LIKE THE WAY HIS (HER) CLOTHES LOOK?
•	OR DOESN'T HE (SHE) LIKE THE WYY HIS (HER)CLOTHES LOOK OTHER
11.	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to, picture) SCARED OF A LOT OF PEOFLE ?
•	OR IS HE (SHE) NOT SCARED OF A LOT OF PEOPLE ?
	THEK THEK
12.	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) STRONG ? OR IS HE (SHE) WEAK ? OTHER
13.	IS (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) SICK ? OR IS HE (SHE) HEALTHY ? OTHER
14.	DOES (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) LIKE THE WAY HIS (HER) FACE LOOKS?
	OR DOESN'THE (SHE) LIKE THE WAY HIS (HER) FACE LOOKS
	OTHER
15.	DOES (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) HAVE A LOT OF FRIENDS ?
	OR DOESN'T HE (SHE) HAVE A LOT OF FRIENDS ?
16.	DOES (CHILD'S NAME) (point to picture) LIKE TO GO TO SCHOOL?
	OR DOESN'T HE (SHE) LIKE TO CO TO SCHOOL



Name	
	BROWN IDS SELF-CONCEPT REFERENTS TEST Teacher Referent
I.D.	#;:#
NO.	NOW THAT WAS VERY GOOD (CHILD'S NAME). I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU A FEW MORE QUESTIONS. THÍS TIME I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU
A FE	A FEW QUESTIONS ABOUT (CHILD'S) TEACHER, MRS. (MR.)
17.	DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THINK THAT (CHILD'S NAME) IS HAPPY?
	OR THAT HE (SHE) IS SAD ? OTHER
81	DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THINK THAT (CHILD'S NAME) IS CLEAN ?
	OR THAT HE (SHE) IS DIRTY ? OTHER
19.	DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THINK THAT (CHILD'S NAME) IS UGDY
	OR THAT HE (SHE) IS GOOD LOOKING ? OTHER
20.	DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THINK THAT (CHITT'S NAME) LINES TO PLAY WITH OTHER KIDS
	OR THAT HE (SHE) DOESN'T LIKE LAY WITH CTHER TOS 2 OTHER
21.	DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THAT (CHILD'S MAHE) LIKES TO TALK A LOT
	OR THAT HE (SHE) DOESN'T LIKE TO TALK A LOT ? OTHIR
22.	DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THINK THAT (CHILD'S NAME) LIKES TO HAVE OTHER KIDS' THINGS
	OR THAT RE (SHE) LIKES TO HAVE HIS (ULR) OWN THINGS ? OTHER
23.	DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHLA THINK THAT (CHILD'RIVE) IS PAR
•	OR THAT HE (SHE) IS GOOD ? OTHER
24.	DOES (CHILD'S) TIACHER THINK THAT (CHILD'S NAME - ?
	OR THAT HE (911) 15 STIPED 2 0.14.12

Name

BROWN IDS SELF-CONCEPT RIFERENTS TEST (Teacher Referent)

E.D. #: _____

OTHER DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHLY THINK THAT (CHILD'S NAME) LIKES THE WAY HIS (HER) CLOTHES LOOK DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHTR THAT (CHILD'S NAME) IS SCARED OF A LOT OF PEOPLE DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THINK THAT (CHILD'S NAME) IS SCARED OF A LOT OF THINGS OTHER ? OTHER OR TEAT HE (SHE) DOESN'T LIKE THE WAY HIS (HER) CLOTHES LOOK28.... DOES. (CHILD'S) TEACHUR THAN THAT (CHILD'S NAME) IS STRONG ... OR THAT HE (SHE) IS NOT SCARED OF A LOT OF PIOPLE OR THAT HE (SHE) IS NOT SCARED OF A LOT OF THINGS 27. 26. 25.

? OTHER OR THAT HE (SHE) IS WIAK

DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHT THE THAT (CHILD'S NAME) IS SICK 29.

DOES (CHILD'S) THE WAY HIS (HERD'S NAME) LIKES THE WAY HIS (HER) FACE LOOKS ? OTHER NEALTH SE (CHR) OH THE RO 30. O'THER OR THAT HE (SHE) FOREN'T LIKE THE WAY HIS (HER) FACE LOOKS

OTHER DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHUR THINK THAT (CHILD'S HAME) HAS A LOT OF FRIENDS OR TEAT HE (SUE) DOISN'T HAVE A LOT OF FRIEIDS 31.

OTHER DOES (CHILD'S) TEACHER THINT THAT (CHILD'S NAME) LIKES IN GO TO SCHOOL OR THAT HE (SYE) DOESN'T LIKE TO GO TO SCHOOL

CONTRENTS

32.

2.

HOME BEHAVIOR INVENTORY

Earl S. Schaefer and May Aaronson

Child's	Name
Please	scribe as accurately as possible how your child behaves by

circling one of the five responses to each question. Give a response to every item and BASE YOUR RESPONSE UPON YOUR PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND EXPERIENCE.

Į.	ND ENPERIENCE.			22-15			
	•	Almost always	Fre- quently	Half the time	Some- times	Almost	_
.•	Goes up to others and makes friends; doesn't wait until they come to him	5	4	3	2	1	•
2.	Sticks to something he starts until it's finished.	5	4	3	. 2	1	ł
3.	Prefers to be by himself; wants to be let alone.	· 5	4	3	2	1	
4.	Gets in a temper if he can't have his way.	5	4	3	2	1	•
5.	Likes to run around rather than to settle down to quiet play.	5	4	3	2	1	
6.	Is kind and sympathetic to someone who is upset or in trouble.	5	4	3	2	1	
_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Almost Always		Half the time	Some- times		
7.	Looks for someone to talk with or play with.	5	4	3	. 2	1	
8.	Spends a long time with things that interest him.	5 .	.4	3	. 2	1	
9.	Pulls away, hides, leaves the room when visitors come.	, 5	4	3	2	1	
LO.	Pushes, hits, kicks others.	5	4	3	2	1	
11.	His attention wanders from what you're telling him.	5	4	3	2	1	
12.	Is willing to share candy, food or belongings with others.	5	4	3	2	1	



		Almost Always	Fre- quently	Half the time	Some- times	Almost	
13.	Tries to get attention by smiling and talking to people.	5	4	3	2	1	
14.	Tries to do something the best he can, even if it takes a long time	5	·· ⁴ 🔊	3	2	1	
15.	Is too shy or bashful to play with others.	5	4	3	2	į	
16.	Sulks, gets resentful, and won't do things he should.	5	4 .	3	2	1	
17.	Gives up on what he's trying to do if it takes more than a short time.	5	4	3	2	1 4	
18.	Tries to please others.	5	4	3	2	. 1	

SCHAEPER CLASSROOM PEHAVIOR INVENTORY

NameBIICHddce					·- <u>-</u> -	_	
Teacher's Name Center							
City and State `	Da	te					
							
Setting for observation (Check one) () Head Start classroom () Kindergarten classroom () First grade classroom () Other. Please specify	Never	Almost never	Occasionally	Half the tîm	Frequently	Almost amays	Alvays
l. Pays attention to what he's doing when other things are going on around him.					i !		 -
2. Tries to be with another person or group of people.				•			
3. Gets impatient or unpleasant if he can't get what he wants when he wants it.	s			•	**** *** **	ye. 16 MF y 166 14640	
4. Stays with a job until he finishes it.							
5. Likes to take part in activities with others.				!			·
6. Slow to forgive when offended.	1			· ! • •			•
7. Becomes very absorbed in what he is doing.	٥						***********
8. Enjoys being with others.							
9. Stays angry for a long time after a quarrel.							
10. Works earnestly at his classwork. Doesn't take it lightly	у.						,
ll. Seeks social contact with others.				1			
12. Complains or whines if he can't get his own way.					-		
13. Watches carefully when a teacher or classmate is showing how to do something.				~			
14. Does not wait for others to approach him, but makes the first friendly move.							
15. Angry when he has to wait his turn or share with others.						•	-
SCORES: TA EX HO							

APPENDIX G

Program Quality Instruments

CENTER CHAIRMAN

Τ.	target area are in the program?
	l almost none
	2 some
	3 quite a few
	4 most are in the program
2.	How adequate has the overall recruiting program for children been?
	l not very good
	2 fair
	3 good
	4 excellent
3.	How well informed are the parents in the target area about the Head Start program?
	l know very little
	2 some knowledge
	3 know quite a bit
	4 very well informed
_ 4.	Once children enter your program, what proportion drop out before they enter public school?
	Percent Don't Know
12.	How valuable are social services work in tying together the families and the center?
	O don't know
	l not at all
	2 somewhat valuable
	3 highly valuable
13.	How valuable has social services work been in helping families use community. services and resources?
	l not at all
	2 somewhat valuable
	3 highly valuable
14.	How valuable has the information provided by social services on families been to the teachers?
	l not at all
	2 somewhat
	3 highly valuable
14a.	How valuable has the social services work been to the children?
	l not at all
	2 somewhat valuable

14b.	How valuable has the social services work been in helping you work with parents?
	l not at all
	2 somewhat valuable
	1 not at all 2 somewhat valuable 3 highly valuable
15.	How good is the overall nutrition program?
	l poor 2 fair 3 good 4 very good 5 excellent
	² fair
	3 good
	5 excellent
21.	Can children have seconds at meal time?
-	yesno
	2 1
22.	Is breakfast served in the morning program?
	yesno
	2 1
23.	Are food preferences of the various ethnic groups served?
	1 never 2 occasionally 3 often
	2 occasionally
	3 often
26.	Do the children like the food?
	1. not really
	2 somewhat 3 usually
	3 usually
	4 very much
28.	How useful have the kinds of things you have learned about food been for your or your children?
	<pre>1 have not learned anything</pre>
	2 not very useful
	3 somewhat useful
	very useful
30.	How good is the overall volunteer program?
	l poor
	2 fair
	3 good
	4 excellent

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	_ 32,	How many different roles are volunteers used in?
		nutrition
		psychological services teaching
		social services
		health services
		recruiting
		Other (list please)
***************************************	_35.	How many volunteers are there helping in the center?
	36.	How useful have the volunteers been in the center?
		l not at all
		2 somewhat useful
		2 somewhat useful 3 quite useful
		4 essential to the program
	40.	How useful have the medical-dental services been?
		l not at all
		2 somewhat useful
		l not at all2 somewhat useful3 very useful to the children
	•	4 exceptionally valuable
	41.	Has a health education program been provided for the parents?
		yes no don't know 0;
•	42.	Have immunizations been completed on all children?
		yes no don't know 0
	43.	Have all medical problems been treated?
		yes no don't know 0
	44.	Have all dental problems been taken care of?
		yes no don't know 0
	45.	Is there a director of health services?
	•	yes no don't know 0
	60.	Have some classroom materials been made by parents and volunteers?
ERIC		yes no don't know 0
Full Text Provided by ERIC		

¢

62.	Is there curriculum content designed to create an awareness of ethnic differences?
	yes no don't know
	yes no don't know :
63.	How effective is the in-service training program or staff?
	0 not at all effective
	l somewhat effective
	1 somewhat effective 2 very effective 3 really excellent
	Tealty excertent
64.	Is there a career ladder system?
	yes no don't know .
	2 1 0
65.	Are there job descriptions for each step of the ladder?
	yes no don't know
	2 1
66.	Is there released time provided for trainees to attend training?
	is there released time provided for trainees to attend training:
	yes no don't know 0
	2 1 0
67.	Are there supportive services such as transportation, babysitting, etc., available
	to the trainee?
	was no don't know
	yes no don't know 0
	•
70.	Is priority in recruitment and selection of some staff given to community
	residents below poverty lines?
	yes no don't know
~	2 1 0
71.	How much are staff involved in planning for evaluation?
	,
	0 none
	l consulted 2 took part in planning 3 were responsible for planning
	3 were responsible for planning
. 72.	Is there opportunity to appeal an evaluation?
	yes yes, but an appeal wouldn't help, no don't know
	1 0
73.	Is there a written plan for staff evaluation?
	·
	yes nodon't know

ERIC

Does the committee do all of the following: 1. prepare the career development plans? submit it for consultation to the policy council? make recommendations on training, education; preservice and in-service curricula? none of these most of these What proportion of the career development committee are non-professionals? 75. percent of total don't know 76. How effective is the career development committee? no committee l ineffective
2 fairly effective
3 strong Is there a director for career development and training? 77. yes no don't know 0 79. Does the center maintain a journal? yes no don't know 80. Are there annual job performance evaluations? yes no don't know 0 Does each employee hava a well written job description? 81. yes no don't know 0 Is there general liability insurance on children, staff and volunteers? 82. yes no don't know 0 83. Are there written personnel policies? yes____ no____ 84. Do the staff and the administration agree on the program philosophy?

85.	Does the staff see the center director as a conceptual leader?
	yesno
86.	Do the committees and staff feel that the administrator is responsive to their advice?
	yes no 1
87.	Are the staff aware of the philosophy of the center director?
	yes no
88.	How good an administrator is the center director?
89.	How effective is the in-service training program for teacher's aides?
	0 no program1 not very effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective
90.	Is there at least one adult in the class who can speak the language of any non-English speaking children?
	0 never1 sometimes2 most of the time3 always
91.	How effective is the in-service training of teaching staff?
	0 no program1 not very effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective
92.	What is the ratio of adults to children in each class? (including teacher aides and volunteers)

ERIC*

Center Director

	nat propertion of children from the most severely disadvantaged homes in the great area are in the program?
	l very few
	2 some but poorly represented
	3 fairly well represented
_	4 most are in the program
_	
HC	ow adequate has the overall recruiting program for children been?
	1 not very good
	2 fair
	3 good
	4 excellent
	ow well informed are the prents in the target area about the Head Start cogram?
	1 know very little
	2 some knowledge
	3 know quite a bit
	4 very well informed
	nce children enter your program, what proportion drop out before they enterplic school?
	percent
	ow valuable have the psychological consultant's visits to the classrooms een?
	0 doesn't visit
	l not useful at all
	2 somewhat useful
	3 very useful
Wh	nat are the qualifications of the psychological consultant?
	certified or licensed
	doctoral
	masters
	no consultant
	other
	ow valuable are social services work in tying together the families and the
	0 don't know
	1 not al all
	I not at all
	2 somewhat valuable



13.	How valuable has the serial services work been in helping families use community services and resources?
	1 not at all 2 somewhat valuable 3 highly valuable
14.	How valuable has the information provided by social services on families been to the teachers?
	1 not at all 2 somewhat 3 highly valuable
	How valuable has the social services work been to the children?
	1 not at all 2 somewhat valuable 3 highly valuable
15.	How good is the overall nutrition
	1 poor 2 fair 3 good 4 very good 5 excellent
16.	Do children help prepare food?
	yesno
17.	Do staff eat with children?
	yes no no
18.	It food served in small groups (5 or less)?
19.	How valuable has the nutritionist been in staff orientation and trining?
	0 not involved 1 not valuable 2 somewhat 3 highly valuable
20.	Is food served family style?
	yes no

21.	Can children have seconds?
	yes no
	yesno .
22.	Is breakfast served in the morning program?
	vesno
	yesno
23.	Are food preferences of the various ethnic groups served?
	l never
	2 occasionally
	3_often
24.	Are snacks served?
	yesno
	1
25.	Is lunch served?
	yesno
	2
26.	Do the children like the food?
	1 not really
	2 somewhat
	3 usually
	4 very much
27.	How useful have the nutrition publications used in training been?
	0 not used
	l not very valuable
	2 somewhat valuable
	3 highly valuable
29.	Have the children had food-related field trips?
	yes no don't know
	2 1 1
30.	How good is the overall volunteer program?
	1 poor
	2 fair
	3 good
	4 excellent
31.	How many hours of training do voluntoors have?



32.	How many different roles are volunteers used in?
	nutrition
	psychological services
	teaching
	social services .
	health services
	recruiting
	other: (please list)
33.	Is there a staff member with the responsibility of coordinating volunteers?
	yesno
	1
34.	On the average, how many days a week is there a volunteer in the classroom?
35.	How many volunteers are there helpling in the center?
36.	How useful have the volunteers been in the center?
	l not at all
	2 somewhat useful
	3 quite useful
	4 essential to the program
37.	Is there a preventive dentistry program in the classroom?
	yesno
38 "	What are the qualifications of the director of health services?
	M.D.
	nurse or other health professional
	social worker, etc.
	no director
39.	Have speech and hearing evaluations been completed on all children?
	yes
	2
40.	How useful have the medical-dental services been?
	• 1 not at all
	2 somewhat useful
	3 very useful to the children
	4 exceptionally valuable
41.	Has a health education program been provided for the parents?
	yes no don't know
	1

ERIC PROVIDENCE PROVIDENCE

12.	Have immunizations been cor	npleted on all childres	1?
	yes	no 1	don't know
43.	Have all medical problems	been treated?	
	yes 2	no	don't know
44.	Have all dental problems b	een taken care of?	
	yes 2	no	don't know
45.	Is there a director of hea	lth services?	
	yes	no 1	don't know
46.	Is there a follow through	program in the local s	chool?
	yes	no	don't know
47.	What proportion of former follow through?	Head Start children ar	e presently enrolled in
	per cent don't know		
48.	Are books appropriate to t	the age of the children	available?
	yes	no	
49.	Are the field trips planne age level?	ed to be appropriate to	o the child's interest and
	yes	no	sometimes
50.	Are there planned activition family?	ies that involve the ch	nild with other members of his
	yes	no 1	
51.	Are there materials and a year olds with exceptiona	ctivities that will chall ability).	allenge older children (five
	ves	no	sometimes

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	the next questions we would like to find out how you see the strengths and knesses of the program in your center.
52.	How effective are the specific class activities aimed directly at improving the child's ability to communicate with adults?
	0 nó specific activity
	1 not effective
	2'somewhat effective
	3 very effective
	/ 4 really excellent
	,
53.	How effective are the specific class a tivities designed to encourage self-
	discipline?
	<u>k</u>
	0 no specific activity
	1 not effectiv€
	2 somewhat effective
	y3 very effective
	4 really excellent
54.	How effective are the specific class activities aimed directly at improving the child's ability to community with other children?
	O no apositio pativitu
	0 no specific activity 1 not effective
	2 somewhat effective
	3 very effective
	4 really excellent
55.	How effective are the specific class activities designed to develop curiosity?
	0 no specific class activities
	1 not effective
	2 somewhat effective
	3 very effective
	4 really excellent
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
56.	How effective are the specific class activities aimed directly at improving the
	child's ability to think and reason?
	0 no specific activities
	1 not effective
	2 somewhat effective
	3 very effective
	4 really effective
57.	How effective are the specific class activities designed to give the children
	success experiences?
	-
	0 no specific activity
	1 not effective
	2 somewhat effective
	3 very effective
	A really exactions

58.	How effective are the specific self expression?	class activities designed to encourage
	0 no specific activity 1 not effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective 4 really excellent	
59.	How effective are the specific self confidence?	class activities designed to encourage
	0 no specific activity 1 not effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective 4 really excellent	
60.	Have some classroom materials	been made by parents and volunteers?
	yes	no
61.	Is there curriculum content de the children?	signed to diminish potential prejudices among
	yes	no
62.	Is there curriculum content de	signed to create an awareness of ethnic differences?
	yes .	no
63.	How effective is the in-service	e training program?
	0 not at all effective 1 somewhat effective 2 very effective 3 really excellent	
64.	Is there a career ladder syste	em?
•	yes	no
65.	Are there job de criptions for	each step of the ladder?
	yes	no

67.	Are there supportive services such as transportation, babysitting, etc., available to the trainee?
68.	How effective is the supplementary training program?
•	0 no program 0 not at all effective 1 somewhat effective 2 very effective 3 excellent
69.	Does the compensation plan reward career progression?
	3 does so in all cases 2 does so with few exceptions 1 does so, but many exceptions 0 doesn't
70.	Is priority in recruitment and selection of some staff given to community residents below poverty lines?
71.	How much are staff involved in planning for evaluation?
	0 none 1 consulted 2 took part in planning were responsible for planning
72.	Is there opportunity to appeal an evaluation?
	2 yes 0 yes, but an appeal wouldn't help 0 no
73.	Is there a written plan for staff evaluation?
74.	Does the committee do all of the following: 1. Prepare the career development plans? 2. Submit it for consultation to the policy council? 3. Make recommendations on training, education; preservice and in-service curricula?
	1 none of these 2 most of these

75.	What proportion of the career development committee are non-professionals?
	percent of total
76.	How effective is the career development committee?
	0 no committee1 ineffective2 fairly effective3 strong.
77.	Is there a director for career development and training?
	yesno
	1
78.	Do all buses meet basic safety requirements?
	yes no no
79.	Does the center maintain a journal?
80.	Are there annual job performance evaluations?
	yesno ,
81.	Does each employee have a well written job description?
	yesno
82.	Is there general liability insurance on children, staff and volunteers?
	yesno
83.	Are there written personnel policies?
84.	Do the staff and the administration agree on the program philosophy?
•	
مر ندر	Z I
89.	How effective is the in-service training program for teacher's aides?
	0 no program 1 not very effective

	2 somewhat effective 3 very effective	
90.	Is there at least one adult in the class wh non-English speaking children?	o can speak the language of any
	0 never 1 sometimes 2 most of the time 3 always	-
91.	How effective is the in-service training of	teaching staff?
	0 no program 1 not very effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective	
92.	What is the ratio of adults to children in aides and volunteers)	each class? (including teacher
you repr pai: you:	would like to know what parts of your classr have <u>most</u> effect on the children. Following resenting an ability that might be developed or where you think your program is having most program, pick the one that is slightly betwee any out.	g are parts of statements, each one in a child. Circle the one of each t effect. Even if both are good in
93.	Communicate with adults	Communicate with other children
94.	Self descipline	Curiosity
95.	Think and reason	Self expression
96.	Curiosity	Cooperativeness
97.	Orderliness.	Self confidence
98.	Self expression	Self discipline
99.	Independence	Think and reason
100.	Self confidence	Cooperativeness

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TEACHER

1.	target area are in the program?
	l almost none
	2 some
	3 quite a few
	4 most are in the program
2.	How adequate has the overall recruiting program for children been?
	l not very good
	2. fair
	3 good
	4 excellent .
3.	How well informed are the parents in the target area about the Head Start program?
	l know very little
	2 some knowledge
	3 know quite a bit
	4 very well informed
_ 4.	Once children enter your program, what proportion drop out before they enter public school?
	don't know
	Percent
7.	How useful has the psychological consultant's visits been to you?
	O doesn't visit
	l not useful at all
	2 somewhat useful
	3 very useful .
9.	How many hours per week does the psychologist provide to this center?
11.	How valuable to children have any referrals for treatment of psychological problems been?
	0 no treatment
	1 treatment not very valuable
	2 treatment helped some
	3 treatment very valuable
12.	How valuable are social services in assisting the families and the center staff?
	Odon't know
	l not at all valuable
	2 somewhat valuable
	3 highly valuable



13.	How valuable has social services been in helping families use community services and resources?
	l not at all2 somewhat valuable3 highly valuable .
14.	How helpful has the information provided by social services on families been to the teachers?
	l not at all2 somewhat3 very helpful
14a.	How valuable has the social services work been to the children?
	O don't knowl not at all valuable2 somewhat valuable3 highly valuable
14b.	How helpful has social services been in helping you work with parents?
	l not at all 2 somewhat valuable 3 highly valuable
15.	How good is the overall nutrition program?
16.	Do children help prepare food?
	yes no 1
17.	Do staff eat with ;children?
	yes no
18.	Is food served in small groups (5 or less)?
	yes no
19.	How valuable has the nutritionist been in staff orientation and training?
	O nutritionist has not been involvedl not valuable2 somewhat valuable3 highly valuable

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	·
20.	Is food served family style?
	yes no
21.	Can children have seconds?
	yes no
22.	Is breakfast served in the morning program?
	yes no 1
23.	Are food preferences of the various ethnic groups served?
	l never 2 occasionally 3 often
24.	Are snacks served?
	yesno
25.	Is lunch served?
	yes no
26.	Do the children like the food?
	l not really 2 somewhat 3 usually 4 very much
27.	How useful have the nutrition publications used in training been to you?
	0 have not used them 1 not very useful 2 somewhat useful 3 very useful
28.	How useful has the nutrition program been in helping your children learn about different goods?
	1 have not used the program 2 not very useful 3 somewhat useful 4 very useful
29.	Have the children had food-related field trips?
	yes no don't know 0

30.	How good is the overall volunteer program?
	l poor2 fair3 good4 excellent
31.	How many hours of training do volunteers have?
32.	How many different roles are volunteers used in?
	nutrition psychological services teaching social services health services recruiting other
33.	in 121th of any street ing the
	yes no
34.	On the average, how many days a week is there a volunteer in the classroom?
35.	How many volunteers are there helping in the Center?
36.	How useful have the volunteers been in the Center?
	l not at all useful 2 somewhat useful 3 quite useful 4 essential to the program
37.	Is there a preventive dentistry program in which every child receives an examination?
	yes no don't know 0'
39.	Have speech and hearing evaluations been completed on all children?
	yes no don't know 2
40.	How useful have the medical-dental services been?
	1 not at all useful 2 somewhat useful 3 very useful to the children 4 exceptionally valuable

	41.	Has a health education program been provided for the parents?
		yes no don't know .
	42.	Have immunizations been completed on all children?
		yes no don't know
•	43.	Have medical problems of the children been treated?
		•
		yes no don't know 0
	44.	Have all dental problems been taken care of?
•		yes no don't know
		2 1 0
•	45.	Is there a director of health services?
		yes no don't know 0
		2 1 0
•	46.	Is there a follow through program in the local sci ools?
	6	yes no don't know
		2 1' 0
	_ 47.	What proportion of former Head Start children are presently enrolled in
		follow through?
		per cent don't know
	48.	Are books appropriate to the age of the children available?
		yes no don't know
	40	
	49.	Are the field trips planned to be appropriate to the child's interest and age level?
		yes no sometimes don't know 0
	50.	Are there planned activities that involve the child with other members of
		his family?
		ves no don't know
		yes no don't know 0
	51.	Are there materials and activities that will challenge older children (five
		year olds with exceptional ability)?
EDYC:		yes no some
Full Text Provided by ERIC		yes no some

On the next questions we would like to find out how you see the strengths and weaknesses of the program in your Center. 52. How effective are the specific class activities designed to improve the child's ability to communicate with adults? O no specific activity 1 not effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective 4 really excellent 53. How effective are the specific class activities designed to encourage self-discipline? 0 no specific activity __l not effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective 4 really excellent 54. How effective are the specific class activities aimed directly at improving the child's ability to communicate with other children? 0 no specific activity l not effective 2 somewhat 3 very effective 4 really excellent 54.a.Do the children like the books here? 3They enjoy the books. 2They usually like them. 1Some children like them. OThey don't like the books. 55. How effective are the specific class activities designed to develop curiosity? O no specific class activities l not effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective 4 really excellent 56. How effective are the specific class activities designed to improve the child's ability to think and reason? 0 no specific activities 1 not effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective 4 really excellent



57.	How effective are the specific class activities designed to give the children success experiences?
	o no specific activityl not effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective4 really excellent
58.	How effective are the specific class activities designed to encourage self expression?
	0 no specific activity1 not effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective4 really excellent
59.	How effective are the specific class activities designed to encourage self confidence?
	0 no specific activity1 not effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective4 really excellent
60.	Have some classroom materials been made by parents and volunteers?
	yes no don't know
61.	Is there curriculum content designed to diminish potential prejudices among the children?
	yes no don't know
62.	Is there curriculum content designed to create an awareness of ethnic differences?
	yes no don't know
63.	How effective is the in-service training program for teachers?
•	0 not at all effectivel somewhat effective2 very effective3 really excellent
68.	How effective is the supplementary training program?
	0 no program

69.	Does the compensation plan reward career progression?
	3 does so in all cases 2 does so with few exceptions 1 does so, but many exceptions 0 doesn't
70.	Is priority in recruitment and selection of some staff given to low income community residents?
	yes no don't know 0
71.	How much are staff involved in planning for evaluation?
	0 none1 consulted2 took part in planning3 were responsible for planning
72.	Is there opportunity to appeal an evaluation?
	yes yes, but an appeal wouldn't help0
	no don't know O
73.	Is there a written policy or plan for staff evaluation?
•	yes no don't know 0
76.	How effective is the career development committee?
	O don't know
	O don't knowO no committeel ineffective
	2 fairly effective 3 strong
	3 strong
77.)
	yes no don't know
79.	Does the Center maintain a journal?
	yes no don't know 0
80,	Are there annual job performance evaluations?
	yes no don't know 0
81.	Does each employee have a well written job description?
	yesnodon't know
	yes no don't know 0

83.	Are there written personnel policies?
	yes no
84.	Do the staff and the administration agree on the program philosophy?
	yes no
85.	Does the staff see the center director as an effective leader?
	yesno
86.	Do the committees and staff feel that the center director is responsive to their needs?
	yesno
88.	Now good an administrator is the center director?
	1 poor2 fair3 good4 excellent
89.	How effective is thein-service training program for teacher's aides?
	0 no program1 not very effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective
90.	Is there at least one adult in the class who can speak the language of any non-English speaking children?
	0 never1 sometimes2 most of the time3 always
91.	How effective is the in-service training of teaching staff?
,	0 no program1 not very effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective



We would like to know what parts of your classroom program are strongest. Where do you have <u>most</u> effect on the children. Following are parts of statements, each one representing an ability that might b developed in a child. Circle either the A or B of each pair to indicate where you think your program is having most effect. Even if both are good in your program pick the one that is slightly better. Circle either the A or B of each pair, don't leave any out.

 93.	A.	Communicate with adults	B:	Communicate with other chaldren
 94.	A.	Self discipline	в.	Curiosity
 95.	A.	Think and reason	в.	Self expression
 96.	A.	Curiosity	в.	Cooperativeness
 97.	A.	Orderliness	в.	Self comlidence
98.	A.	Self expression	в.	Self discipline
99.		Independence		
 100	Δ.	Self confidence	в.	Cooperativeness

TEACHERS AIDES

1.	How many children from the most severely disadvantaged nomes in the target area are in the program?
	1 almost none 2 some
	3 quite a few
,	4 most are in the program
2.	How adequate has the overall recruiting program for children been?
	l_not v∈. good 2 fair
	3 good 4 excellent
3.	How well informed are the parents in t 3 target area about the Head Start program?
	l know very little
	2 some knowledge
	3 know quite a bit
	4 very well informed
7.	How valuable have the psychological consultant's visits to the classrooms reen?
	O doesn't visit
	l not useful at all
	2 somewhat useful
	3 very useful
12.	How valuable is the social services work in tying together the families and the center?
	0 don't know
	l not at all
	2 somewhat valuable
	3 highly valuable
13.	How valuable has the social services work been in helping families use community services and resources?
	l not at all
	1 not at all 2 somewhat valuable
	3 highly valuable
14.	How valuable has the information provided by social services on families been to you in working with the children?
	0 doesn't provide any information on families1 not at all2 somewhat3 highly valu; 'e
	2 somewhat 3 highly valu; 'e



2.	٠.	42.
•		
- 2	3.5	
- 7		T

15.	How	good	is	the	overall	nutrition	<pre>program?</pre>
-----	-----	------	----	-----	---------	-----------	---------------------

l poor
2 fair
3 good
4 very good
5 excellent

16. Do children help prepare food?

yes no 1

17. Do staff eat with children?

yes_____ no____

18. Is food served in small groups (5 or less)?

yes_____ no____

20. Is food served family style?

yes_____ no____

21. Can children have seconds?

yes_____ no_____

22. Is breakfast served in the morning program?

yes____ no____

23. Are food preferences of the various ethnic groups served?

____l never ____2 occasionally ____3 often

24. Are snacks served?

yes____no___1

25. Is lunch served?

yes____ no____



26.	Do the children like the food?
	1 not really 2 somewhat 3 usually 4 very much
	2 somewhat
	4 very much
29.	Have the children had food-related field trips?
27.	have the children had root related rich trips.
	yes no don't know 0
37.	Is there a preventive dentistry program in the classroom?
	yes no don't know 0
	2 1 0
40.	Have the medical and dental services provided here really helped the children?
	l not at all2 somewhat useful3 very useful to the children4 exceptionally valuable
	2 somewhat useful
	3 very useful to the children
	4 exceptionally valuable
48.	Are books appropriate to the age of the children available?
	yesnodon't know
	2 1 0
48.a	.Do the children like the books they have here?
	2they usually like the books
	4they don't like the books much
٦.	Are the field trips planned to be appropriate to the child's interest and age level?
	ves no sometimes don't know
	yes no sometimes don't know 0
50.	Are there planned activities that involve the child with other members of his family?
	lamily:
	yes no don't know 0
51.	Are there materials and activities that will challenge older children (five year olds that are very smart)
	ves no some
	yes no some 1

ERIC APPLIENT PROVIDENCE

.,5

On the next questions we would like to find out how you see the strengths and weaknesses of the program in your center. 52. How effective are the specific class activities aimed directly at improving the child's ability to communicate with adults? no specific activity not effective somewhat effective very effective really excellent don't know 53. How effective are the specific class activities designed to encourage self-discipline? no specific activity not effective somewhat effective very effective really excellent don't know. 54. How effective are the specific class activities aimed directly at improving the child's 'ability to communicate with other children? no specific activity not effective 2 somewhat effective 3 very effective really excellent don't know 55. How effective are the specific class activities designed to develop curiosity? no specific class activities not effective somewhat effective very effective really excellent 0 don't know 56. How effective are the specific class activities aimed directly at improving the child's ability to think and reason? no specific activities not effective somewhat effective 3 very effective 4 really excellent



don't know

57	• How effective are the specific class activities designed to give the children success experiences?
58.	How effective are the specific class activities designed to encourage self expression?
	0 no specific activity1 not effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective4 really excellent0 don't know
59.	How effective are the specific class activities designed to encourage self-confidence?
	0 no specific activity1 not effective2 somewhat effective3 very effective4 really excellent0 don't know
60.	Have some classroom materials been made by parents and volunteers?
	yes no don't know 0
61.	Are there class activities planned to get rid of race prejudice?
	yes no don't know 0
62.	Are there class activities planned to make the children aware of differences between people?
	yes no don't know 0
63.	How good was your training program?
	O not at all good1 somewhat good2 very good3 really excellent



	-6-
65.	· ·
	yes no don't know O
	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{0}$
66.	Is there released time provided for trainees to attend training?
	yes no don't know 0
	2 1 0
67.	Are there supportive services such as transportation, babysitting, etc., available to the trainee?
	yes no don't know
70.	Is priority in hiring some staff given to low income community residents?
	yes no don't know
70	
72.	Is there opportunity to appeal an evaluation?
	yesyes, but an appeal wouldn't help
	no don't know 0
73.	Is there a written plan for evaluating how well you are doing your job.
	yes no don't know
	yes no don't know 0
88.	How good an administrator is the center director?
•	1 poor 2 fair
	3 good
90	
09.	How effective is the in-service training program for teacher's aides? O no program
	1 not very effective 2 somewhat effective
	3 very effective
90.	Is there at least one adult in the class who can speak the language of any non-English speaking children?
	0 never 1 sometimes
	2 most of the time
	3 always
91.	How effective is the in-service training of teaching staff? O no program
	l not very effective
	2 somewhat effective 3 very effective



Checklist

		•			·	
ı.	TEACHERS	AIDES,	CLASSROOM VO	DLUNTEERS		
1)	Teacher	s let chi	ldren try.thin	ngs on their own	1.	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
	******	•			**************************************	•
2)	Children	n are allo	owed to use to	oilet and water	facilities whenever they	need to
	Poor	-Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
		************	*******			
3)	Teachers	provide	a lot of enco	uragement for t	he children.	
	Poor .			Very Good	Outstanding	
					outstanding	
			•			
4)	Aides sh	nare in th	e teaching, h	ousekeeping, an	d clerical tasks.	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
		*********			***************************************	
5)	Rules a	re reason	able and flex	ible and are en	forced.	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
				:	***************************************	
6)		goals are rips, etc		into activities	s such as lunch, rest tim	ne, play,
	Poor	·Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	•
		-			to r massing	
7)	There is	s a good r	working relat:	ionship between	the teachers and aide(s)	
	Poor	Fair	-Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
					State and other states of the	•
8)			supportive of iring skills.	f.childrens' at	empts at exploration, qu	ıes-
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	i Outstanding	
		•				

	Poor	Fair	Anoraco .	Very Good	Outstanding
				·	
					
10)		oners and a	-	mits with the c	hildren limits which a
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding
	•	-	**********		****
11)		oriate beha ow to behav	•	onded to in a w	ay to help the children
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding
				eranajanas, alli	-
		_			_
		•			
	CLASSROOM	FACILITIES			
	Physical	activities			or and indorr, large mus
	Physical	activities	are balance and active a		·
1)	Physical and smal	activities I muscle,	are balance and active a	nd passive	·
1)	Physical and small Poor ——— There is	activities I muscle, Fair something	are balance and active a Average	nd passive Very Good —— ue in each clas	Outstanding
1)	Physical and small Poor ——— There is	activities I muscle, Fair something	are balance and active a Average ' that is uniq ividual qual	nd passive Very Good —— ue in each clas	Outstanding sroom, i.e., each classro
1)	Physical and small Poor There is should here	activities I muscle, Fair something ave an ind	are balance and active a Average ' that is uniq ividual qual	very Good ue in each clas	Outstanding sroom, i.e., each classro
	Physical and small Poor There is should he poor	activities I muscle, Fair something ave an ind Fair	are balance and active a Average that is uniq ividual qual Average	very Good ue in each clas	Outstanding sroom, i.e., each classro Outstanding
1)	Physical and small Poor There is should he poor	activities I muscle, Fair something ave an ind Fair	are balance and active a Average that is uniq ividual qual Average	nd passive Very Good ue in each clas ity to it. Very Good	Outstanding sroom, i.e., each classro Outstanding available.
1)	Physical and small Poor There is should he Poor There are	activities I muscle, Fair something ave an ind Fair lots of be	are balance and active a Average that is uniq ividual qual Average ooks and mat	nd passive Very Good ue in each clas ity to it. Very Good erials readily	Outstanding sroom, i.e., each classro Outstanding available.
1) - 2)	Physical and small Poor There is should he Poor There are Poor	activities I muscle, Fair something ave an ind Fair lots of be	are balance and active a Average that is uniq ividual qual Average ooks and mat Average	nd passive Very Good ue in each clas ity to it. Very Good erials readily	outstanding available. Outstanding
1) 2)	Physical and small Poor There is should he Poor There are Poor	activities I muscle, Fair something ave an ind Fair lots of be	are balance and active a Average that is uniq ividual qual Average ooks and mat Average	very Good ue in each clas ity to it. Very Good erials readily Very Good	Outstanding sroom, i.e., each classro Outstanding available. Outstanding

Very Good

Poor

Fair

Average

Outstanding

6)	Most mat		e accessible,	though some spe	ectal materials may be kept	t
	Poor	Fai:	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
	***************************************		************			
7)		s have fl with chil		ement so that th	ney are functional for	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
8)		ng posts, are availa		s, language mas	ters, typewriters and phon	0-
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Gutstanding	
	•			Section Section		
9)	There are	e a lot of	play things,	clothes and in	door equipment.	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	
10)	There is		t or material	s which can be	used to teach basic skills	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
	***************************************		**************************************		Name and Control of the Control of t	
				,		
IV.	NUTRITION	PROGRAM			,	
1)	Children	enjoy ass	isting adults	in preparing a	nd serving food.	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
				•	~	
2)	Staff & c	children i	nteract pleas	antly while eat	ing.	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
	*************	•		***************************************		
3)	Children	laugh and	show pleasur	e while eating.	·	
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	

	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding .	
5)	Food is	served in	a way the ch	ildren find rela	axed and easy.	
<i>J</i> ,	Poor	Fair		Very Good		
۲)	Children	can get	all they want	to eat.		·
	Poor	Fair		Very Good	Outstanding	
7)	Snacks a		in such a wa	y that children	don't get irritable because	2
	Poor	Fair	Average	Very Good	Outstanding	
			-			
c: 1)	The child			ed in their work		
•				ed in their work Very Good	and play. Outstanding	
1)	The child	dren get d Fair		Very Good		
1)	The child	dren get d Fair	Average	Very Good		
1)	The child	dren get d Fair ——— dren are h	Average ——nappy, laugh,	Very Good	Outstanding	•
2)	The child	Fair dren are h	Average appy, laugh, Average	Very Good etc. Very Good	Outstanding	·
2)	The child	Fair dren are h	Average appy, laugh, Average	Very Good etc. Very Good	Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding	sive
•	The child Poor The child Poor The child Poor The child	fair fair dren are h Fair dren in cl Fair dren on th	Average nappy, laugh, Average Lass are pleas Average	Very Good etc. Very Good sant and coopera Very Good	Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding	
2)	The child Poor The child Poor The child The child The child	fair fair dren are h Fair dren in cl Fair dren on th	Average nappy, laugh, Average Lass are pleas Average	Very Good etc. Very Good sant and coopera Very Good	Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding Outstanding	

5)	The	children	are	attentive	to	the	teachers,	they	listen	carefully	•

Poor Fair Average Very Good Outstanding

6) The children are attentive to each other:

Poor Fair Average Very Good Outstanding

7) The children take some initiative in activities in the classroom.

Poor Fair Average Very Good Outstanding

8) Children appear to feel free to ask questions and speak freely among themselves and with the teacher.

Poor Fair Average Very Good Outstanding

9) There is a place in the classroom for children who want or need to be alone.

Poor Fair Average Very Good Outstanding

APPENDIX H

Institutional Change



INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE PROCEDURES

- 1. Schedule 3 hour meeting with Center Committee
 - --have representatives from both current and former parents
 - --have representatives from Policy Council or Policy Committee present
 - --majority of parents should be directly related to that particular center
 - -- current and past officers of Center Committee should be present
 - --limit the meeting to 12-15 of the most active parents
 - --have chairman of committee introduce Team Leader
- 2. Team leader briefly explains study using flip chart
 - --briefly explain the institutional change procedures for the meeting using flip chart
 - --explain how meeting and results fit into whole study
 - --explain how information will be used
 - --explain \$50 to committee
 - --might be added to parent activity fund
 - --might be used for center activities or as they see fit
- 3. Define institutional change for whole group
 - --give examples of institutional change using chart and local examples
 - --emphasize both direct and indirect activities of Head Start parents
 - --emphasize both visible and invisible changes, tangible and process changes
 - --emphasize both major and minor changes in the Head Start community or program
- 4. Break into small buzz groups of 4-5 each
 - --ask each group to select a recorder to report to whole group after writing down the changes suggested
 - --ask each group to recall and list as many possible changes as they can
 - --ask each buzz group not to discuss the changes at this time but to just list as many as possible during this brainstorming session
- 5. Buzz group recorders list changes on newsprint or chalk board
 - --ask recorders to list all the changes for his particular buzz group
 - --keep the newsprint charts in front of buzz groups so all groups can see the listed changes



\Ask buzz groups to continue oral listing of additional changes --ask Community interviewer to record changes for the buzz groups on the newsprint -- Team Leader elicits additional changes through questioning Buzz groups discuss and explain each change listed to whole group -- Team Leader asks each buzz group to separately discuss the changes they listed and why they listed them -- Team Leader marks out those that don't qualify as institutional changes -- if in doubt, leave the change on the list Team Leader discusses each change with whole group --eliminate changes by crossing out those that the group Feels may qualify as institutional changes Narrow the list to 8 or less --ask for a show of hands to indicate the 8 changes that should remain Discuss the 8 changes remaining Ask total group to wote on the 4 most important changes --use secret ballot or show of hands or any other method comportable for the Committee, Discuss the 4 changes remaining Ask group to select the 2 most significant changes --show of hands, secret ballot or other methods A. Team Leader asks 6 questions about Institutional Change #1 --record responses on newsprint or on % X 11 sheets B. Team Leader asks 5 questions about Institutional Change #2 --record responses on newsprint or on 81 X 11 sheets Team Leader asks Follow up questions on Institutional Change #1 -- ask each person to complete Institutional Change Response Form (Follow-up Questions) Team Leader asks Follow up questions on Institutional Change #2 --ask each person to complete Institutional Change Response Form (follow up Questions) C. List 4 names of community/institutional people to be into "iewed Ask ϵ ach person to complete questionnaire on Institutional Change

--names are not needed

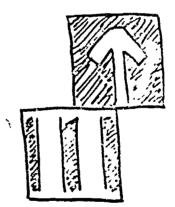
--collect questionnaires

- Present \$50 check to Center Chairman
- 18. End meeting
- Team Leader completes form listing all the changes the Center Committee listed as having occurred during the last three years
- 20. Team Leader interviews 4 community/institutional people using form entitled Institutional Change Interviews
 - --2 people for each change
 - --Community Interviewer might help schedule appointments
- Team Leader double checks forms and materials for completion
 - --put forms in envelope marked Institutional Change and return envelope with completed child/parent packets
- 22. Mail flip chart in mailing tube back to MIDCO morning after the Committee meeting
 - --ask Post Office to send it Air Parcel COD to MIDCO

HEAD START PARENT PARCICIPATION

and

EFFECTS ON INSTITUTIONS



FOR PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE refers to changes that have come about as the result of significant involvement of Head Start parents in community agencies and organizations such as:

- --Welfare
- -- Public Schools
- --Housing
- --Transportation
- --Health Programs
- --Employment
- -- City and County
- --Recreation

changes

Studying the effects on institutions

involves...

PERCEPTION OF:

→ 1.	PARENTS as to changes in ad Start and/or other community institutions in the last 2 or 3 years
2.	PARENTS as to two of the most significant changes resulting from parent involvement in Head Start
> 3.	HEAD START DIRECTOR/ADMINISTRATOR/and other key INSTITUTIONAL LEADERS about the significant changes listed above, and the role of parents in

bringing about these changes

4. COMMUNITY LEPDLES/REPRESENTATIVES of institutions affected by some of the

also...

PARENT PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT OF TWO KINDS WILL BE EXAMINED

- 1. Groups and activities directly related to Head Start
 - a. Head Start Policy Groups
 - b. Head Start Center Committees
 - c. Head Start Task Committees/Project Groups
- 2. Groups and activities indirectly related to Head Start
 - a. Neighborhood Action Councils
 - b. Cormunity Action Groups
 - c. Other organized Community Groups

R U

TO BE USED ..



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PROCEDURES



Interviewers meet with Policy Committee/Council to identify parent influence which has led to institutional change in the last 2 or 3 years *



The Policy Council/Committee will choose the two most important institutional changes in terms of effect



The interviewer asks a series of questions to get Policy Council/ Committee perceptions of individuals who were instrumental at each of the 6 stages of change **

- A check list will assist the policy group to consider and review a wide range of possibilities where parents may have an effect on institutions
- ** The 6 stages were developed from the seven stages reported in a national survey of the impact of Head Start Centers on Community Institutions, under contract number B 89-4638 by Kirschner Associates, Inc., May, 1970, pages 11 and 12

OBJECTIVE OF THE QUESTIONS IS TO OBTAIN AN INDICATION OF THE ROLES AND EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT OF HEAD START PARENTS, AT EACH OF THE SIX STAGES OF CHANGE.

Questions to be asked about the two most important effects/changes identified by the Policy Group

- How did parents discover or know about the need for a change?

 Who originally called the need or problem to the attention of Head Start parents?

 Who urged Head Start parents to take an interest in the problem?
- Did parents get support and encouragement to stick with the problem until solved? From whom?

Where did the idea for a solution come from? From whom?

In what way was support pro	_	
staff time	cost	publicity
moral support	other	



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e agreed on was ere there delay: id parents take it into practice	the change put into efs? By whom? Why?	fect?	
e agreed on was ere there delay: id parents take it into practice	the change put into efsections? By whom? Why?	fect?	
ere there delays	s? By whom? Why? add: lonal action to po		
id parents take it into practice	add: lonal action to p	ress for the chang	
it into practice		rece for the chanc	
STIONS (for eac)		ress for the chang	e to be
,	h of the two changes)		
have these char	nges affected:	,	
You	Your child	Nei	ghborhood
Head Start Pi	rogram	Oth	er institution
working on thes	se changes helped you to	o work toward othe	r changes?
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oup will identif	fy those administrators,	/directors and/or	
hborhood Leader	cs		
cted or worked	with throughout the sta	ages of change	
			<u>.</u>
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	·	<u> </u>	
	Head Start Proviewed nges who had the	Head Start Program working on these changes helped you to a support of the interviewer asks parents to identify the identification and identify the identification and identify the identification and identification are identification.	Head Start ProgramOth working on these changes helped you to work toward othe oup will identify those administrators/directors and/or hborhood Leaders cted or worked with throughout the stages of change the interviewer asks parents to identify TWO personges who had the greatest effect on bringing about those med may have been those perceived to be helpful and sup



INTERVIEW the 2 persons identified with each of the two most important changes (selected by Policy Group)

These individuals will be asked to respond to each of the six questions

Also, they will be asked their perception of the parents role at each stage of the change process (each stage is represented by one of the questions)



ASSESS effects on institutions by additional information from other than parents and institutional representatives by:

- a. Going to the institution to see if the change is, in fact, in effect
- b. Talk with current staff and consumer of the changed item or service

CHECK LIST TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING POSSIBLE AREAS OF INSITUTIONAL CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

- a. Financial Assistance
- b. Food Stamps

SOCIAL BENEFITS

- a. Veterans Administrators
- b. Social Security
- c. Medicare

HOUSING

- a. Public and Private
- b. Housing Agencies
- c. Building Codes
- d. Tenants Rights

EMPLOYMENT AND JOB TRAINING

- a. Public and Private Agencies
- b. OEO Programs with Training Programs
- c. Youth Employment
- d. Referral Services



HEALTH

- a. Hospitals and Out-patient Clinics
- b. Geriatrics and Pediatrics Clinics
- c. Health Codes
- d. Visiting Nurse Agencies
- e. Mental Health Clinics and Agencies
- f. Child Guidance Clinics
- g. Drug Education

PROTECTION, PURSONAL AND PROPERTY

- a. Fire
- b. Police
- c. County, City Agencies
 - (1) Water
 - (2) Streets
 - (3) Sidewalks
 - '(4) Street Lights
 - (5) Paving

LAW

- a. Legal Aid
- b. Domestic and Juvenile Court
- c. Rural Legal Services

EDUCATION

- a. Board of Education
- b. Colleges and Universities
- c. Adult Education Agencies
- d. Elementary Schools (testing-particularly Blacks and Mexicans, I/Q. and ability grouping)

SOCIAL AND RECREATION

- a. Public and Private Work Agencies
 - (1) Local Recreation Center
 - (2) Teen Center

ECONOMIC

- a. Banks
- b. Credit Union Cooperatives



Institutional Change To be completed at the close of the Center Committee meeting by each person in attendanc

no	yes If yes, how often?
	a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week What did you do? (Specify)
Н	ave you worked as a paid employee?
n	oyes
	ave you participated in parent activities?
	o yes If yes, how often
	a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week
4. H	lave you helped to organize parent Education programs?
'n	a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week
5. I	Have you been enrolled in Parent Education programs?
r	noyes
6. I	Have you participated in any workshops sponsored by Head Start?
1	noyes
7. 1	How many times this year have you phoned or visited the Head Start center to ask questions?
	not at all a few times during the year once or twice a month

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	8.	How many times this year have you been in the Head Start center?	
·.	•	not at all a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week	
•	9.	Have you helped plan any parent activities?	·
		no yes If yes, how often?	
		a few times during the year once or twice a month about once a week more than once a week	
	10.	Have you recruited any staff for the Head Start Center?	
		noyes	
	11,	Have you served on the Center Committee?	
		noyes	
	12.	Have you helped prepare or assisted in the preparation of a formal proposal to request money for Head Start? no yes	
	13.	Have you served on a Policy Council other than the Center Committee?	
		noyes	
,	14.	Have you assisted with any evaluation projects of the Head Start pr	rogram?
		noyes	
	15.	Have you helped decide on any of the classroom activities?	
		noyes	
	16.	Have you helped to decide on specific Head Start activities for your own children or for other children in Head Start? no yes	, ·
. '	17.	. Have you served on any special committees appointed by the Center Committee	e?
	•	no yes If yes, how many?	
	18.	. Have you read any official material about parent participation in Head States as the Policy Manual? no yes	art, sucl

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	6.		
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		ous kinds of activities in w	
		did not help to plan.	
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	10		
20.	Have you been	active on the Class/Center	Committee?
	Yes	If yes, for how many years?)
		• •	
	No	How often did you go?	Did you hold office or do any-
		-	thing special while on the
		a) not at all	Center Committee?
		b) less than once a month	
			a) attended meetings only
		d) twice a month	b) served on committees
		e) once a week	c) helped with special projects
			d) officer
		f) more than once a week	
			e) organized special groups
			or projects
21.	Have you beer	active on the Policy Commit	ttee or Council?
	Yes	If yes, for how many years	?
		• •	Did you hold office or do any-
	No	How often did you go?	thing special while on the
		020011 424 704 901	Policy Committee?
	. !	a) not at all	a) attended meetings only
	·	b) less than once a month	
			c) helped with special projects
		c) once a month	
		d) twice a month	d) officer
		e) once a week	e) organized special groups
		f) more than once a week	or projects

19.a List the various kinds of activities which you have helped to plan?



Yes	If yes, what did the committees accomplish?
No	
	20
	ssisted with any special projects or activities alo Start parents?
	ssisted with any special projects or activities alo Start parents? If yes, what were the activities
other Head	Start parents?
other Head	Start parents?



INSTITUTIONAL CHINGE RESPONSE FORM

				ach person		at the Center Co	mmittee meeting
Ins	titutional Cl (copy from						
A.	How has the	change li	isted above	e affected	you?		
в.	Hòw has the ;	change li	isted above	e affected	the Head Start	child?	ş)
Ç.	How has the	change l:	isted abov	e affected	the Head Start	neighborhood?	
D.	How has the	e change l	isted arov	e affected	the Head Start	program?	-
E.	How has the	e change l	isted abov	e affected	other communit	y institutions?	
	rrent Head St ver a Head St				d Start parent representative	paid s	taff



INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE RESPONSE FOR

(Follow up questions)

Ins				nange #2 Chart)	2						\	
Α.	How	has	the	change	listed	above	affected	you?				
в.	How	has	the	change	listed	above	affected	the Head	d Start	child?		
с.	How	has	the	change	listed	above	affected	the Hea	d Start	neighborn ථ	ood?	
D.	How	has	the	change	listed	above	affected	the Hea	d Start	program?		·
Ε.	How	has	; the	e change	e listed	above	e affected	other o	community	y institut	cions?	
				art pai		f	Cormer Hea	d Start represer	parent ntative	, 	paid sta	ff



INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE INTERVIEWS

(To be used with institutional representatives/community leaders)

Head Start Center	
Name of person being interviewed	
Institution or Agency	
Institutional Change #(name of change)	
(name of change)	
1. How .id Head Start parents discover or know about the need for the cl	hange above?
•	
Who originally called the need or problem to the attention of Head St	tart parents?
. 2. Who urged Head Start parents to take an interest in the problem?	
3. Where did the idea for a solution come from?	
From whom?	



4.	Did parents get support and encouragement to stick with the problem until solved? From whom?
	In what way was support provided?
	staff time cost publicity
	Moral support other
5.	What happened that finally brought about the change?
	Who was involved among Head Start parents?
•	Who was involved in the institution that was changed?
5.	Once agreed on was the change put into effect?
	Were there delays? By whom? Why?
	Did parents take additional action to press for the change to be put into practice?

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INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

(To be completed by Team Leader after the Center Committee meeting)

You are to list on this sheet all of the institutional changes which the Center Committee listed as having occurred during the last three years. Record only those institutional changes in which parents from this Center have in some way been involved.

Name of Center	<u>.</u>					
Institutional Changes Listed:						
1						
2	• .					
3						
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23.			,	٠		



Institutional Change

For Team Leaders:

Your report on each center needs to include a 1/2 page to 2 page description of each of the two major insitutional changes studied. Ask the chairman of the center committee, community interviewer and other parents or center staff to assist you in describing in detail the two changes.

A brief excerpt has been taken from the Kirschner Report and has been included as an example of the detail which is needed in reporting the two changes in narrative form.

Example:

"An innovative preventive-health-care project was initiated to a Head Start Policy Advisory Committee in a northeastern industrial city. The committee formed a consumer cooperative which purchases fresh fruits and vegetables in bulk, packages the goods, and distributes them to families in the ghetto. Much of the work involved in establishing this project was done by the Head Start parents themselves. All of the work involved in purchasing the goods, taking orders from families, and packaging and distributing the food is done by Head Start parents. Assistance in working out some of the technical details was provided by local university faculty members, but most of the credit for establishing this highly successful project belongs to the Head Start parents."

A National Survey of the Impacts of Head Start Centers on Community Institutions, Kirschner Associates, Inc., May 1970, p.8.



Use	this	outline	for	the	final	${\tt assessment}$	of	institutional	change.
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nead	Star	.CIICEL	

1. What evidence did you find, at the institution, which indicated whether or not there had been a change? If theme had been a change, what evidence could you find as to whether or not the change was still in effect?

2. How do current and former parents feel about the lasting effects of the change? Do parents believe the changes are still in leffect?

3. Does the institution have any information, data, reports, studies, etc. which document the nature or extent of the change? (If yes, ask the person being interviewed for a copy to include with your report).