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#### ABSTRACT

The author presents a brief statement giving reasons for followup studies of teacher problems and explains the procedure for conducting such studies, the instruments used for data collection, and the estimated costs of a follow-up program. The four reasons cited for investigating teacher problems are: (1) to expose teacher educators to current classroom problem situations; (2) to aid in curriculum revision; (3) to identify data useful for program development; and (4) for accreditation evidence. A brief overview of. the follow-up procedure is presented, a comparison of two variations is made, and a detailed description of the steps that must be followed in order to do a study are provided. Instruments suggested for use are the Teacher Problems Checklist (Elementary Teacher and Secondary Teacher forms) and data sheets to accompany the Checklist. Estimates of cost for a follow-up study involving 750 respondents are given. Appendices include "My Biggest Problem Today Inventory," "How to Write Goal Statements," verb lists for writing problem statements, significant problems identified in the Teacher Problems Checklist, and interpretations of data from previous follow-up studies. (MJB)

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Evaluation (Follow-up of Graduates)

EDb-303-08

The Ohio State University

Donald R. Cruickshank, Director of the Program

All elementary and secondary certification areas could be included in a follow-up study.

The follow-up study of graduates should be conducted after one year of teaching experience.

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# OUTLINE FOR EDb-303-08 Evaluation

- 1. Rationale: Why a Follow-up Study of Teacher Problems
- II. How a Follow-up Study of Teacher Problems Is Conducted
- III. Instruments
- IV. Estimated Cost
  - V. Appendixes

#### Rationale: Why a Follow-up Study of Teacher Problems.

Knowledge of perceived problems of graduates of a teacher education unit can serve many ends. First, it can be used to acquaint the education faculty with an up-to-date view of life in public school classrooms. Through the eyes of their graduates, teacher educators can gain perspectives regarding how former students see their world or at least the most troublesome parts of it. It is reasonable to believe that this insight would create better understanding and acceptance of the ways teachers work and why they behave as they do. Second, the problems reported provide data useful in modifying the existing teacher education program. \ For example, if graduates report significant "control" problems teacher educators can reconsider what they are presently doing in this area of the curriculum in order to increase its effectiveness. Third, the problems reported provide indicators for the development of new curricula and instructional materials. Graduates will report problems not capable of being solved until the teacher education program is expanded to include new abilities. In the latter two instances either or both the preservice and inservice programs could be modified or expanded. Fourth, and most generally, the knowledge serves as evidence to accreditation agencies that continuous evaluation of graduates of its programs is being conducted.

# How a Follow-up Study of Teacher Problems Is Conducted

The intention of this section is to present the procedure used in a follow-up study of teacher problems. First, a brief overview of the procedure is given. Then, a comparison of two variations of the procedure is made. Finally, a detailed description of the steps which must be followed in order to do a study is provided. For additional details about the procedure write or call Donald R. Cruickshank, College of Education, The Ohio State University.

# Brief Overview of the Procedure

At the outset of the study the rationale for a follow-up study of teacher concerns is presented and discussed. (See Section I.) Generally the rationale supports the desirability of focusing on life in classrooms --particularly the most troublesome parts of it--teacher problems. A major premise is that if we can find out what teachers' problems are we are in a better position as teacher educators to help them to reduce and eliminate them and thus provide for greater teacher (and ultimately student) satisfaction.

Next, personal accounts of problems are collected from selected graduates using the My Biggest Problem Today Inventory (MBPTI) form (Appendix A). The reported raw problems are read and converted to goal statements. The goal statements are then listed as problem statements on a Teacher Problems Checklist (Section III). Finally, the checklist is responded to by a representative sample of graduates in order to find out which problems they perceive to be most frequent and bothersome.

## Variations in the Procedure

The above overview suggests a two-stage study. During stage one raw problems are collected and a teacher problems checklist is made. During stage two the checklist is used to determine frequent and bothersome teacher perceived problems. However, it is not necessary to do a two-stage study. Instead, if the already developed teacher problems checklists (TPC's) are acceptable, they can be directly mailed to graduates.

In a one-stage study only the following steps would need to be taken.

- 1. Graduates are selected to participate in the follow-up study.
- The selected graduates respond to the frequency and bothersomeness of each item on the Teacher Problems Checklist.
- 3. Participants' responses are analyzed.
- 4. The results of the analyses are presented and explained in a report of the study.

Such a study could result in the identification of (1) the bothersome and frequent specific problems of graduates generally and/or of
graduates according to subject taught, grade level taught, etc. and (b)
the bothersome and frequent general problem areas identified by graduates.

On the other hand, recall that a two-stage study begins with the collection of raw problems from graduates. Next, a checklist of problems is constructed. Finally, teachers respond to the bothersomeness and frequency of the problems on the checklist. Institutions conducting follow-up studies of graduates might feel more comfortable developing their own checklist rather than using the TPC-E or TPC-S. In order to carry out the two-stage study these steps generally are followed.

- Graduates are selected to report problems.
- For five or ten days the selected graduates use MBPTI!s to



describe thereon their biggest problem each day.

- The essence of each MBPTI reported problem is extracted and written as a statement.
- 4. The statements are organized into a checklist of problems.
- 5. Graduates are selected to participate in the second stage (problem verification) of the study.
- 6. The selected graduates respond to the frequency and bothersomeness of each problem on the Teacher Problems Checklist.
- 7. Participants ' responses are analyzed.
- The results of the analyses are presented and explained in a report of the study.

Figure I presents the major events in a follow-up study of problems of teacher education graduates.

The section which follows explains the procedure fully by describing twenty-five decisions to be made.

Decisions to be made when planning and performing a follow-up study of problems of teacher education graduates.

The twenty-five step decision-making procedure which follows is intended to provide detailed help for those who plan to use this kind of follow-up study.

Step 1. Present the rationale for doing the study, how it will be done and how the results can be used to the college faculty:

(See Section I of these materials).

Step 2. Decide whether the follow-up study will be a one-stage or a two-stage study.

(The following reasons caused OSU to do'a one-stage study.

(a) Obtaining the assistance of graduates for a two-stage



describe thereon their biggest problem each day.

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- 6. The selected graduates respond to the frequency and bothersomeness of each problem on the Teacher Problems Checklist.
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- 8. The results of the analyses are presented and explained in a report of the study.

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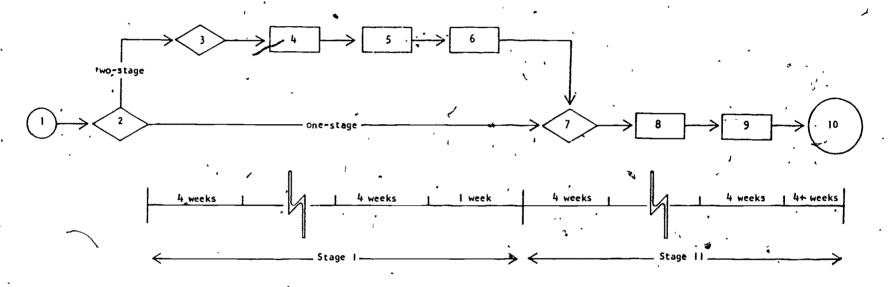
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#### FIGURE 1

# PROCEDURE FOR DOING A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF PROBLEMS OF TEACHER EDUCATION GRADUATES



#### STEPS IN THE PROCEDURE FOR DOING A FOLLOW-UP STUDY

- 1. Develop a rationale for doing the study.
- 2. Do a one-stage or two-stage study?
- Which and how many graduates should be asked to report raw problems on MBPTI's?
- 4. Distribute MBPTI's and collect the problems reported by graduates for each of ten days.
- Read each MBPT1, infer the teacher's goal and write; it in the form of a statement.
- 6. Eliminate or synthesize similar statements and construct a checklist of problems.
- Which and how many graduates should be asked to respond to the Teacher Problems Checklist?
- Oistribute and collect the checklists completed by the selected graduates.
- \* 9. Analyze the responses.
- '10. Write a report of the study to explain
  the meaning of the responses and present the report to the faculty so that
  the results of the study can be considered relative to the goals of the
  teacher education program.

study seemed more difficult and costly, e.g., postage costs would have been doubled for a two-stage
study.

- (b) The TPC used had been validated in several earlier national studies and there was confidence that it contained the vast majority of problems teachers would report if a two-stage study was done.
- Step 3. Decide how many teachers will be surveyed if a one-stage study is done. How many teachers will be surveyed in each part (problem collection and problem verification) of the two-stage study.

(Since the OSU study was only a one-stage study the first question was) irrelevant. In studies where both stages I and II have been done an attempt was made to get ten to twenty-five percent of all the teachers involved in stage I and 100 percent of the teachers in stage II.

The requirements which influenced decisions about sample size for the OSU study are explained below.

Two separate samples (elementary teachers and secondary teachers) were selected. Both were drawn from the College of Education Placement Office's Reports on Graduates, issued annually. These reports, which contain information about students' major and minor areas of study and, for registrants, the name and address of where each was employed after graduation and his salary, were used as the frame from which resultant samples were drawn.

The elementary sample was composed by randomly selecting 134 elementary majors who graduated in each of the years 1971, 1972 and 1973. The total initial elementary education sample, therefore, consisted of 402 elementary teachers. Within each of the three selected years (i.e., 1971, 1972 and 1973), samples were subsequently stratified on the basis of two major program areas intelementary education, the program area of Kindergarten-Primary Education (KPE) and the program area of Elementary Education (EE). For each of the three years under study, the total number

of graduates classified by program area was determined and samples proportionate to these numbers were drawn. For example, in 1973 KPE had 152 graduates and EE had 688, a total of 840 graduates for these two program areas. Consequently, the proportion of 1973 graduates associated with the KPE program was approximately .17 and the proportion of EE graduates was approximately .76. Thus, 23 1973 graduates were ultimately selected from the KPE program area and 105 were chosen from the EE program.

Selection of subjects was essentially random, but subject to several constraints. The first was that a Placement Office questionnaire was also being sent to teachers who had graduated in 1971, 1972 or 1973 and it was decided that the same subjects would not be asked to respond to both instruments. The Placement Office sample was selected first and a list of teachers selected was given to these investigators. Every subject selected in the initial sample was checked against the Placement Office list of participants and redundancies were eliminated from the study being described.

A second constraint was that only those subjects who had school addresses were retained in the final sample since only graduates who were or had been actually teaching were desired.

The third constraint was that only graduates teaching in Ohio were selected because street addresses were available only for Ohio schools.

Finally, a few graduates from other program areas such as Art Education, Music Éducation, Physical and Health Education and English Education appeared to have been prepared for teaching elementary grades (K-6) so a sample of approximately 25 of these graduates was included as replacements for those selected in the initial sample when some checklists were returned because the addressees were unknown or as substitutes for graduates in the two major program areas when there was an insufficient number of these who qualified for selection. For the 1973 sample the proportion of these graduates was approximately .07 of the total sample.

The resultant sample consisted of 400 elementary teachers...

Each of the 400 initially selected teachers was sent a letter requesting their cooperation by responding to the instrument emittled the <u>Teacher Problems Check List</u> (TPCL). A postage paid return envelope was also included. Two weeks after this mailing each subject was sent a follow-up card. A total of 225 TPCLs (to be described below) was returned by the 400 elementary teachers, but only 200 of these, or 50 percent of the total distributed were usuable.

likely that many will participate less fully than wanted.)

Step 6. Produce enough sets of MBPT!'s for participating teachers.

(Omit this step and go to Step 14 if the decision is to do a one-stage study using the instruments in Section [11].)

(Each teacher should receive one sample of MY BIGGEST PROBLEM TODAY INVENTORY (MBPT!) form and one blank form for each day he will describe a problem. An MBPT! attached as Appendix A. Thus, if each teacher is to describe a problem each day for ten days he will need ten blank MBPT!'s. Each teacher's set of MBPT!'s should be stapled together.)

Step 7. Distribute and collect the MBPTI's.

(These may be mailed directly to teachers and if so should specify a date by which they should be returned. If many teachers in one school are participating, mailing will be less expensive if all the MBPTI's can be mailed in one parcel—In order to do this successfully someone in the school needs to coordinate the study for that school in order to ensure that each teacher who agreed to participate receives and returned a set of MBPTI's).

Step 8. Number each MBPTI so that you can later identify all those completed by one person and the sequence in which they were completed.

(For example, a set of five MBPTI's might be numbered 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, and 1-5. The first number, I, would be the number assigned to designate the teacher while the second number of each set would indicate the sequence in which the teacher completed the MBPTI's. This has occa-

The secondary teacher sample was selected by methods similar to those employed for the construction of the elementary teacher sample—with the same constraints. The secondary teacher population was classified by year of graduation and then further grouped on the basis of 12 areas of specialization. Again, for each year the number of subjects selected within each of the 1/2 areas of specializationwas roughly proportionate to the number in the population of graduates...

Each of the 400 teachers selected was also sent a letter, a TPCL and a follow-up postcard. A total of 192 TPCLS was returned by the 400 secondary teachers but only 175 of these, or 44 percent of the total distributed were usable. [pp. 2-6])

Step 4. Decide on the number of days for which teachers will report problems (stage I).

(The goal is to get a sample of the population of problems which teachers have. It seems better to have problems reported over a succession of days than for only one day.

Usually a teacher is asked to report only one problem each day for five or ten days. If it seems necessary to have teachers report problems for only one day then as many teachers as possible should be asked to do this. To the extent that graduates have problems which are not reported in this stage, the resultant checklist of problems to which a sample of graduates will respond may provide biased indicators of what really are their problems).

Step 5. Obtain clearances or indications of willingness to participate from teachers or others.

(Teachers should be informed about the purpose of the study, the nature of their participation and how the results will be used. A two-stage study requires teachers to spend some time each day for several days completing MBPTI's and unless their cooperation is secured ahead of time it is

sionally been helpful in interpreting problems when teachers reported related problems on successive days).

Step 9. Train personnel to read the MBPTI's and then to write re-

(After all the MBPTI's have been collected and numbered eeach must be read and the essence of the problem extracted. in a brief statement of the goal which the reader inferred the teacher wanted to achieve and could not. University personnel who could do this might be professors, graduate students with teaching experience, etc. When this kind of study has been done in other contexts teachers, counselors and other supervisory and administrative personnel have read the MBPTI's. In order to ensure that all the readers are extracting the writers' perceptions of their problems and not the readers!, it is necessary for all the readers to begin working together to interpret several accounts of problems. After the readers have become able to achieve agreement on the goals they inferred for several problems, then each reader can work separately. At intervals the readers should again compare their perceptions by having two or more of them attempt to derive goal statements using the same MBPTI. See the page entitled "How to Write a Goal Statement" and the sample MBPTI in Appendix B for instructions on learning to write reliable goal statements.

Step 10. Read each MBPTI and write a statement of the teacher's goal.

Each MBPTI will require approximately ten minutes.

(There probably will be many duplicate goal statements so that after all the MBPTI's have been read these should be

synthesized or eliminated. Other goal statements may be somewhat similar but not identical. There are at least two considerations which could influence what is done here. Generally, the total number of goal statements should be as few as possible. Second, each goal statements should be specific enough so that a teacher whose goal it states would be reminded of an instance when that was a problem if it ever was. At the same time it should not be so specific that teachers having different problems while attempting to achieve the same goal would not be able to think of their own problems.)

- Step II. Re-read the goal statements in order to improve their language and re-state each in a similar form. Re-state all the goal statements in a format to follow the stem, "II HAVE A PROBLEM. . ." Each statement should be brief, clear and accurate. The verb list in Appendix C may be helpful in constructing statements which are faithful to the teacher's goal and not unnecessarily repetitive.
- Step 12. Order the goal statements randomly.

  (The reason for doing this is to avoid having several statements on the same topic occur together on the checklist.

  An easy way to do it is to cut apart each goal statement from the others, put them all in a box, shake well and have the typist draw out one at a time and add it to the checklist.)
- Step 13. Decide on the number of choices of responses teachers will have and how each is to be labeled.

  (Before typing the checklist decisions must be made about

- (a) what dimensions of the problems such as frequency and bothersomeness should be obtained, (b) how many response choices each dimension scale should have and (c) how each response choice should be labeled.)
- Step 14. Reproduce enough checklists for all the participating teach-
- Step 15. Distribute the checklists to the teachers.

(A one-stage study requires considerably less time of teachers than a two-stage study does and thus participation for the former is somewhat easier to obtain. In the OSU study participants were selected from those graduates who had obtained teaching jobs in Ohio upon graduation. Also they were selected randomly and proportionately within program areas. See pages two - six of the OSU report, cited in Step 3, for a complete description of the selection process. These pages also describe how the cooperation of the graduates was solicited. If follow-up studies were a programmatic element in teacher education, then preservice teachers could be informed about the purpose and nature of such studies while still at their college or university and perhaps a greater commitment to participate could be obtained.)

Step 16. Collect the checklists from the teachers.

(In the OSU study most of the checklists which were returned were received within three weeks of when they were mailed out. Obvious anonymity and postage paid envelopes seem to be essential.)

Step 17. Number the checklists.

(Checklists are numbered so that comparisons between responses on both scales will be possible. The checklist numbers serve as identification numbers on the data cards and
make it possible for questions such as the following to be
answered. Do teachers who perceive problems to be bothersome also perceive them to be frequent? Are only some problems both frequent and bothersome? Which ones?)

Step 18.

Inspect each checklist and fill in the blanks.

(A general rule is that if the total number of blanks is less than or equal to ten percent of the total number of items on the checklist, they may be filled in with numbers taken from a list of randomly generated numbers

relevant to the specific scale. For example, on a five-point scale these might be 1's through 5's, while on a two-point scale they could be 0's and 1's or 1's and 2's, etc. Checklists having a total number of blanks greater than ten percent of the total number of items on the checklist have been judged to be not usable for some analyses.)

Step 19. Decide how the data will be processed.

(Some kinds of results could be obtained with only the aid of a hand calculator but this method will increase in difficulty rapidly as the number of items on the checklist increases or as the number of respondents increases. However the data processing is to be done, describe the process explicitly so that the data needed to accomplish the purposes of the study will be available. If feasible, keypunching the checklist responses for computer processing is recommended.)

Step 20. Compute the mean responses to the problems and rank them.

Do this also for significant subgroups of teachers such as by grade level or subject taught.

(When the number of responses is equal to or greather than fifty, the mean response to each item may be compared with the mean response for all the items and those items having means greater than the overall mean may be tested for statistical significance. Table 3 in Appendix D from the OSU report illustrates the kinds of results which could be obtained from this kind of analysis.

When the number of respondents is less than fifty it is inappropriate to perform a test of statistical significance. The recommendation in this instance would be simply to rank order the means with the highest ones first. The number of items of interest must be determined by judgment.)

- Step 21. Organize the results so that they can be presented in tables.

  (The tables in Appendix E from the OSU report illustrate some of the kinds of tables which can be provided for presenting the results of the study to the faculty generally and to the special subject faculties.)
- Step 22. (optional) Cluster the problems so that problem areas may be identified.
  - (At least two statistical methods, factor analysis or cluster analysis, could be used to do this. Both methods make use of the responses of the teachers and group together those items which teachers have responded to in similar ways.

    Assistance from a research methodologist would probably be required if a factor analysis or cluster analysis were to

be done. Alternatively, clustering of items on the basis of a visual inspection and analysis of their content could be done by teacher educators.)

Step 23. Interpret the results and make comparisons.

(Inspect the results so that generalizations may be made which can provide the entire faculty with a sense of the problems common to many graduates and how their own graduates are both alike and different from others.)

Step 24. Write a report of the study.

Step 25. Present the report to the faculty and discuss how the results can be used.

# REFERENCÈ

Myers, Betty, Donald R. Cruickshank and John J. Kennedy. Problems of Teachers Graduated from The Ohio State University as Teacher Education Curriculum Indicators. Columbus, Ohio: College of Education, The Ohio State University, 1974.

#### III. Instruments

TEACHER PROBLEMS CHECKLIST: ELEMENTARY FORM (TPC-E)

Donald R. Cruickshank

John J. Kennedy

Betty Myers

The Ohio State University

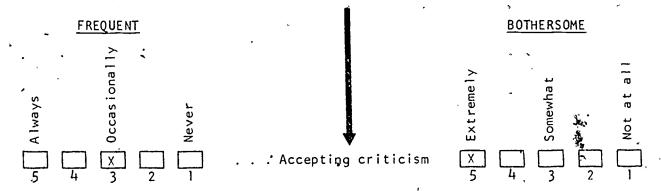
## Introduction

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

## Directions

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

EXAMPLE: Look at the sample problem statement below and one teacher's responses to it. Preface this and every problem statement with the words, "I HAVE A PROBLEM."



The sample problem shows that the teacher felt that "accepting criticism" is only an occasional problem but that when it happens it is extremely bothersome.

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

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''I HAVE A PROBLEM **BOTHERSOME** FREQUENT Occașionally Providing for individual learning differences Eliminating practices which upset my students Performing administrative functions such as administering standardized tests, scheduling and doing "paper-Getting students to use their leisure time well Creating interest in the topic being taught , D D D D D Maintaining order, quiet or. control Soliciting appropriate student behavior Knowing about and having appropriate materials for learning~ Enforcing social mores and folkways such as honesty and respect for teachers Removing students who are sourcesof frustration Helping my students to know and accept themiselves as they are

TPC-E 22

"I HAVE A PROBLEM . FREQUENT **BOTHERSOME** w | Occasionally 12 Guiding my students to do the things which will help them succeed in school Getting all my students to participate in class Overcoming a student's feelings of upset or frustration with himself Getting my student's to achieve competence in basic skills such as in expressing themselves effectively in both writing and speaking Encouraging parental interest~ in school matters Eliminating inappropriate student behavior 18 Getting my students to enjoy learning for its own sake, Having enough time for active teaching with student diagnosis and evaluation to do also Improving life for my students by putting right conditions both . inside and outside schools . Helping my students feel secure and unafraid TPC-E

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"I HAVE A PROBLEM . BOTHERSOME FREQUENT Controlling aggressive student behavior Responding appropriately to im-23 proper behavior such as obscenities Getting students to behave as I want them to behave Planning instruction in different ways and for different purposes Establishing and maintaining rapport with students and other teachers--being interested in them and having them interested in me Monitoring the behavior of students outside the classroom but still in the school area Overcoming or counteracting sources of interference to my teaching Keeping my students away from some things and people which may be a bad influence Finding satisfactory ways to 30 discipline students Knowing how to differentiate between student learning and psychological problems

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"I HAVE A PROBLEM FREQUENT BOTHERSOME Changing school policies and regu-32 lations 33 Having enough preparation time Feeling free from anxiety and fear  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 34 <sup>-</sup> Avoiding duties inappropriate to my 35 professional role Improving the intellectual quality of my students' homes Controlling my work and my time and getting others to provide support for my efforts 38 - Being awake and alert 39 Getting cooperation and support from the administration 40 Enforcing considerate treatment of property 41 Diffequatiating between tasks of teachers and teacher aides Maintaining student attention

TPC-E

"I HAVE A PROBLEM . FREQUENT **BOTHERSOME** Overcoming anxieties related to being supervised Helping students improve academically Overcoming student apathy or outright dislike Improving conditions so that stu-· dents can study better at home Helping students academically and personally--helping them to be efficient and effective Assessing my students' learning Understanding and helping the atýpical child 50 Having enough free time 51' Learning to use alternative methods of instruction 52 Gaining professional knowledge, skills and attitudes and being efficient and effective in their use Liking my student TPC-E

26

"I HAVE A PROBLEM . . FREQUENT **BOTHERSOME** Getting every student to work up to his ability Telling parents that their children have problems ' 56 Completing the work I have planned Promoting student self-evaluation 58 Handling problems which may have racial implications Establishing good relationships with parents built upon improved interaction and understanding 60 Extending learning beyond the classroom Maintaining an optimum class size Holding worthwhile conferences with parents 63 Getting my students to feel successful in school Knowing subject matter

TPC-E

V

TPC-E

TEACHER PROBLEMS CHECKLIST: SECONDARY FORM (TPC-S)

Donald R. Cruickshank

John J. Kennedy

Betty Myers

The Ohio State University

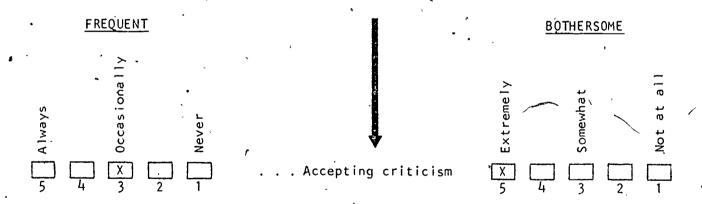
# Introduction

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

## Directions

The problems on the checklist have been reported by secondary teachers. They may reflect problems you encounter. In order to find out <u>respond</u> to each statement in two ways.

EXAMPLE: Look at the sample problem statement below and one teacher's responses to it. Preface this and every problem statement with the words, "I HAVE A PROBLEM."



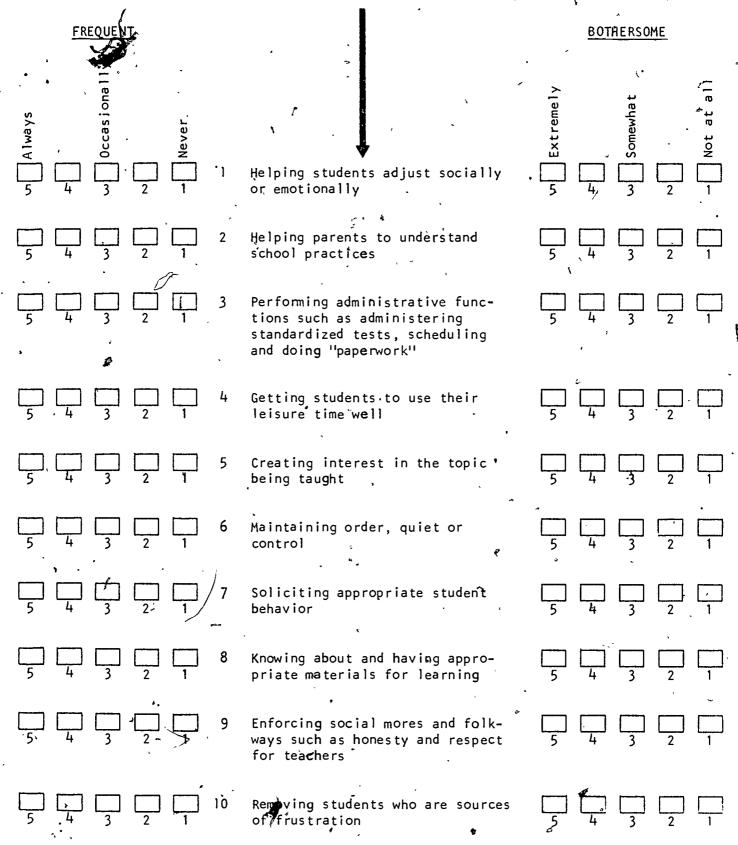
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You can see there are five choices related to the frequency of occurrence of the problem and to the extent of its bothersomeness, therefore many combinations of responses are possible. Remember to place a check mark in one of the frequent columns and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

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"I HAVE A PROBLEM .



"I HAVE A PROBLEM . . . " FREQUENT -BOTHERSOME Occasionally Providing for individual learning differences Guiding my students to do the things which will help them succeed in school Getting all my students to participate in class Overcoming a student's feelings of upset or frustration with himself. Getting my students to achieve competence in basic skills such as in expressing themselves effectively in both writing and speaking Encouraging parental interest in school matters Eliminating inappropriate student behavior Getting my students to enjoy learning for its own sake Developing confidence in my colleagues Establishing good relationships with parents built upon improved interaction and understanding

"I HAVE A PROBLEM. . FREQUENT BOTHERSOME 21 Developing and maintaining affiliation with my colleagues Controlling aggressive student behavior Responding appropriately to improper behavior such as obscenities 24 Establishing and maintaining rapport with students, other teachers and administrators -- being interested in them and having them interested in me 25 Finding time to get both professional and personal things accomplished Planning instruction in different ways and for different purposes Monitoring the behavior of students outside the classroom but still in the school area Feeling free from anxiety and fear Keeping my students away from some things and people which may be a bad influence 4 3 2 1 30 Finding satisfactory ways to discipline students



"I HAVE A PROBLEM 17 FREQUENT. BOTHERSOME 31 Knowing how to differentiate be-. tween student learning and psychological problems Changing school policies and regulations 33 Having enough preparation time Getting the understanding and sustenance of administrators and other teachers so that I can be efficient and feel professional 5 4 3 2 1. Being professional in my relationships with colleagues 36 Using A-V equipment Gefting students to behave as I want them to behave 38 Being awake and alert 39 Developing and maintaining student rapport, affection and respect 4 3 2 1 40 Enforcing considerate treatment of property

Y TPC-S

33

"I HAVE A PROBLEM . . ," FREQUENT **BOTHERSOME** Occasionally Getting my students to value school marks and grades Maintaining student attention Having students present and on time for all classes, rehearsals, games, etc. Helping students improve academi-5. 4 3 2 1 cally Overcoming student apathy or outright dislike Improving conditions so that students can study better at home Vitalizing my students' interests in learning and improving their achievement. Assessing my students' learning 5 4 3 2 1 49 Understanding and helping the atypical child 50 Having enough free time

"I HAVE A PROBLEM . . FREQUENT BOTHERSOME Occasionally Learning to use alternative methods of instruction Having skills and accomplishing tasks considered essential to learning` Liking my students Getting every student to work rup to his ability Telling parents that their children have problems 56 Completing the work I have planned 57 Promoting squdent self-evaluation 58 Knowing and enforcing school policies and regulations 59 Helping students who have problems Extending learning beyond the classroom Maintaining an optimum class

"I HAVE A PROBLEM ...," FREQUENT BOTHERSOME / 62 Holding worthwhile conferences with parents' Getting my students to feel success- ful in school 5 4 3' ful in school 64 Knowing subject matter 65 Making my classroom attractive and interesting Improving life for my students by 5 4 3 2 1° putting right conditions both inside and outside schoóls 67 Assisting parents having difficulty 5 4 3 2 1  $\square$   $\square$   $\square$   $\square$   $\square$   $\square$   $\square$   $\square$ Getting advisory and service help such as help in finding out about new instructional materials, help in ordering supplies or help in repairing A-V equipment 69 Avoiding teaching the poor 5 4 3 2 1° Gaining control over what I can and cannot do as a teacher and influencing decisions that affect me as a teacher 5 4 3 2 1 Avoiding duties inappropriate to my professional role

"I HAVE A PROBLEM . . . "

FREQUENT							•	BOT	HERS OF	•	
S A Iways	<u></u>	occasionally		→ Neveř	72	Enjoying teaching more	Sextremely.	<del></del>	Somewhat		- Not at all
5	<u></u>	3	2		73	Feeling successful and important	<u></u>	1-4	3	2	
5	<u></u>	3	2	1		Controlling and using my professional time in the most functional, efficient way	5	4	3	2	<u>                                     </u>
5	4	3.	2		75	Using group activities	5	4	3	2	1
5		3			76	Keeping up professionally	5	4	3	2	
5	4	3			77	Being awake and alert .	5	4	3	2	1
	4	3	2	1	78	Establishing and maintaining rapport with colleagues and students	<u>-5</u>	<u>_</u>	3	2	
5	4	<u></u>	2		79	Getting students to succeed academically and personally	5	4	3		<u> </u>
5	4	3	2	15	*	Gaining professional knowledge, skills and attitudes and being efficient and effective in their use	5	4	3	2	

## OATA SHEET TO ACCOMPANY THE .TEACHER PROBLEMS CHECKLIST

Providing the information requested will enable your teacher association to learn more about the relationships between teacher problems and these factors

For items providing a blank, write in your response. For those providing a response, circle your response. (Disregard the numbers in parentheses which are for use by data processors.)

1. What is your age? \_\_\_\_years, (12-13)

What is your sex? (14)					
male (1)	fe	male	(2)		
Highest earned degree (1	5)		•	,	
No degree (1)	•		~	′ 🔪	
Associate degree (2	)	•		•	
9.A. (3)				,	
B.A.+ (4)					e
H.A. (5)					£
H.A.+ (6)	•	,	٠.	•	
0octorate (7)			,		
Area of preparation		,	Ł		
		or are	a		`\$
	min	or are	a		
Years of full-time year (20-21)  Years of full-time (22-23)	•			_	ر آاه <b>ب</b>
What one grade level do yo teaching? (24-25)	ou currently	spend	the major (	part of you	r't im
K (0) · *	5	(5)		1	10 (
1 (1)	6	(6)	•	1	ı.ı (
2 (2),	7	(7)		1	12 (
3 (3)	8	(8)		•	•
4 (4)	9	(9)			
if you are a <u>secondary</u> te one subject do you teach i		<del>,</del> _		<u> </u>	
If you are an elementary	teacher, comp	leto o	ne of the	items below:	(36
l am a general elemen	ntary teacher	, (1)			
i am a special teach		teech			

ERIC

8.	Would you characterize the organization of your <u>classroom</u> as (31)
,	highly structured (1)
	moderately structured (2)
	loosely structured (3)
	unstructured (4)
9.	Would you characterize the organization of your school as (32)
	highly structured (1)
	moderately structured (2)
	loosely structured (3)
	unstructured (4)
10.	Your ethnic/racial origin (33)
	Black (1)
	Chicano (2)
	Native American (Indian) (3)
	White (4)
	Other (5) Specify
<b>\11.</b>	What are the lowest (34-35) and highest (36-37) grade levels in your school? Mark two.
	kindergarten (0)°
	first (1)fifth (5)ninth (9)
	second (2)sixth (6)tenth (10)
•	third (3)seventh (7)eleventh (11)
	fourth (4)eighth (8)
12.	Approximate number of students in your school (38-41)
	Average number of students you teach per class (42-43)
	Total-number of students you teach (44-46)
13.	Indicate roughly the ethnic/racial structure of your classes (e.g., 70% Chicano and 30% White).
14,	Which of the following best describes the socioeconomic condition of your students? Circle one number. (54)
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7. (lower) (mlddle) (upper)
15.	Which DNE of the following best describes the location of your school? (55)
	inner-city (1)suburban (3)
•	outer-city (2) sméll town/rurel (4)

ERIC

16.	Indicate your satisfaction with teaching. (56)
	very satisfied (1)somewhat dissatisfied (3)
	somewhat satisfied (2)very dissatisfied (4)
17.	Indicate your satisfaction with the school in which you teach. (57)
	very satisfied (1)somewhat dissatisfied (3)
	somewhat satisfied (2)very dissatisfied (4)
18.	Which of the following best characterizes the neighborhood(s) where your students live., (58)
	inner-city (1)suburban (3)
	outer-city (2)small town/rural (4)
19.	Which of the following terms describe your school? Indicate as many as necessary.
	public (61)
	private (62)
	religious (63)
	all male (64)
	all female (65)
	special purpose (66) Specify /
	other (67) Specify
	, 1
20.	Indicate whether your personal problems outside of school are (68)
	many (1)
	few (2)

ERIC

#### IV. Estimated Annual Cost.

The total cost is determined by the number of graduates who are solicited to participate in the study and by the number of graduates who actually do participate, so it is impossible to estimate the annual cost independently of these specific numbers. The College of Education of Ohio State University graduates approximately 1500 teachers per year: 600 from elementary program areas and 900 from secondary program areas. The costs estimated in the budget below are based on the above figures and assume that all graduates (1500) were asked to participate and that fifty percent of them (750) did participate.

#### A. Personnel

- (1) Evaluation Study Director (teacher educator)

  10% of time
- (2) Associate Director (research methodologist)
  5% of time
- (3) Graduate Research Assistant
  12 months
- (4) Secretary \$ 840 240 hours
- (5) Computer Consultant ' \$ 80

#### B. Materials

(1) Reproduction of 600 copies of the

Teacher Problems Checklist: Elementary

(TPC-E), 900 copies of the Teacher

Problems Checklist: Secondary (TPC-S),

1500 copies of a supplementary data sheet

,		•	and 1500 copies of a letter to				
		•	accompany the instruments.	\`` <b>\$</b>	;	165	
•		(2)	Duplication of materials (results)				
			for use by the project staff during				
			the study.	\$	;	20	
		(3)	Duplication of the report (200 copies				
·		,	of 142 pages)	\$	;	348	
	С.	Faci	lities	·			
		(1)	Keypunching at the rate of \$.50 per				
			checklist	\$	;	375	بدور نفوه
		(2)	Computer time	•	7		4
	ŝ		1 hour at \$500/hour	\$	;	500	
		(3)	Mailing (postage-paid envelopes)	\$		489	

### APPENDIX A

` \$ub	ject(	(s) Tau	ıght					_		
<b>G</b> ra	d <b>e</b> (s)	Taugh	nt	*			<del></del>	<del></del>	*	
			MY BI	GEST	r PROE	LEM T	ODAY	INVEN	TORY	
			1	) on a l	ld R.	Cruic	/ :kshar	nk		•
			. The	∍ Ohi	o Sta	te Un	ivers	ity		
1.	pene Atta	d as f	follows:	(Des	cribe	the	event	in a	s much	concern today hap- h detail as possible. etail the better.
	•		ı				\$		<u>^</u>	
11.	To.m b,c.	e this ) *	kind of	prob	lem i	s (Ci	rcle	one n	umber	for each part a,
٥	a. ·	Freque	<u>nt</u>	ſ	2	3	4	5	6	Infrequent
	b.	<u>Bother</u>	some	I	2	3	4	5	6	Not Bothersome
1	c	<u>Solvab</u>	<u>le</u>		2	3	4	5	6	Insolvable
111.	l th	ink th owing.	is proble )	m is	most	rela	ted t	o my	need f	or (Check <u>one</u> of the
	.—-	a.	Affiliat colleagu rapport.	es a	Es nd st	tabli udent	shing s. H	and ı av <b>in</b> g	mainta quali	ining rapport with ties which enhance
		_ b.	Control behave.	G	ettin	g stu	dents	to b	ehave	as I want them to
		_ c.	Parent R with pak standing	ents	ionsh buil	ips - t upo	- Est n imp	ab <b>li</b> si roved	hing g inter	good relationships action and under-
ı		d.	demica]]	y an h su	d soc ccess	ially	. Do	ing tl	hose t	be successful aca- hings which will pro- sting, nurturing and
		e. <sup>°</sup>	Time things a	Find ccom	ing t plish	ime to	o get	both	profe	ssional and personal
		f.	0ther			.′ .			,	•

## APPENDIX B

Sub	oject (s	s) Ta	ught							•
Gra	de (s)	Taug	ght				·	/	9	
٠	•		- MY	BIGGE	ST PR	OBLEM	TODA		.' :nt.ory	, ,
				Do	nald:	R. Cri	uicks	\ hank		
				The O	hio S	tate 1	Jnive	rsity		
1.	pened	ı as	TOILOWS:	(De	scribe	e the	even	tina	S muc	concern today hap- h detail as possible. detail the better.)
	9 d t c t	roup lisci o as ould he s ne w	plining k some bo l. I fee ame five as crawl f his cha	low changed them.  Dys to be a sing and another them.	hildro I have pay is una ix boy round	en for ad to atter fair t ys dis the f	matl stop ntion o the rupti	our lor jue othe ing ou	prob esson st be r chi r cla e ano	s. I have a lem was in so many times quiet so others ldren as it is ss each day. ther was falling up a meighbor's
>										•
11.	To me b,c.)	thi	s kind o	prob	olem i	s (Ci	rcle	one n	umber	for each part a,
		requ	ent	i	<b>(</b> 2 <b>)</b>	3	4	5	. `	 
•	_		rsome	1	2	3	4	<b>(5)</b>	6	Not Bothersome
	_	olva	•	1	2	3	4	5	6	
ш.	l thi	nk t	— hiş probl	em is		: rela		-		for (Check <u>one</u> of the
	follo	wing	.)		•	-		•		
		a.	Affiliat colleagurapport.	es ar	·- Est nd stu	ablis Id <b>en</b> ts	hing • Ha	and ma ving o	aintai qua∖i	ining rapport with tięs which enhance
لہ		b.	Control behave.	Ѐ	Étting	, stud	ents	to bel	nave ,	as I want them to
	•	c.	Parent R parents	elati built	onshi upon	ps .impr	Esta oved	blishi intera	ng go	ood relationships with n and understanding.
	***************************************	d.	demicali	y and h suc	soci cess	ally.	Doi	ng the	se_th	be successful aca- nings which will pro- sting, nurturing and



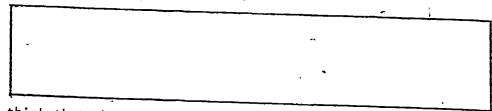
 e.	Time	Finding	time	to	get	both	professional	and	personal
	things a	accomplis	shed.					•	•

\_\_\_\_ f. Other

ſ

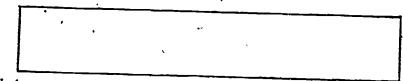
### HOW TO WRITE GOAL STATEMENTS

- I Read the first MBPTI located on the previous page. It is a description of a classroom problem reported by a teacher.
- II Since a problem is an instance of goal-response interference we can't understand a teacher's problem unless we know what s/he wants to do and cannot. So we must infer the teacher's goal. Consider what the teacher's goal was--what s/he wants--and write it in the box below. (In previous studies most teacher problems fit into one of the groups on pages sixty and sixty-one.



(We think that the teacher wants all the students to pay attention. Do you agree?)

- Number the goal statement that you wrote one (1). Then put the code number located in the upper right hand corner of the MBPTI below it. Now you have a cross-reference system which will be useful later.
- Re-write the goal statement from II above using as few words and as simple vocabulary as possible. Write the goal statement so that it can be added to the stem, 'The teacher's goal is . . . " (The list of verbs on page fifty-seven may be useful now.)



("Maintaining student attention." We think this is a good statement because it is brief, clear and accurate.)

V Enter the goal statement which you prefer on the empty checklist which follows on page fifty-eight



#### APPENDIX C

#### Verb List

The following list of verbs has been used in writing problem statements for <u>Teacher Problems Checklists</u>. Each was used as the first word(s) of a phrase that follows the stem, "The Teacher's goal is...")

ing

				*
1.	maintaining	,	21.	changing
2.	preparing for		·22.	overcoming
3.	holding		23.	monitoring
4.	explaining		24.	assessing
5.	controlling		25.	extending
6.	knowing		26.	understand
7.	providing for		27.	accepting
8.	soliciting		28.	promoting
9.	feeling		29.	organizing
10.	helping		30.	assisting
li.	guiding		31.	treating
12.	enforcing		√32.	avoiding
13.	creating		33.	keeping
14.	encouraging		34.	developing
15.	making		35.	learning
16.	teaching		<b>3</b> 6.	removing
17.	planning		37.	telling'
18.	getting		38.	using
19/	responding		39.	doing
20.	completing		40.	showing

- 41. demonstrating42. improving
- 43. reinforcing

being

45. needing

44.

- 46. eliminating
- 47. dealing with
- 48. motivating
- 49. protecting
- 50. enjoying
- 51. clarifying
- 52. liking
- 53. setting
- 54. separating
- 55. differentiating.
- 56. seeing
- 57. performing

#### APPENDIX D

# FORTY PROBLEMS FROM THE TEACHER PROBLEMS CHECK LIST IDENTIFIED AS BEING SIGNIFICANTLY BOTHERSOME AND/OR FREQUENT FOR 382 O.S.U. GRADUATES OF BOTH ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

item		<del></del> ,		Item	<del></del>	-,	
on		Bother-	Fre-	on		Bother-	Fre-
TPCL	Problem Statement	some		16	Problem Statement	some	quent
55	Having every student work up to his ability.		.70 <sup>b</sup>	74	Employing retribution or punishment		
88	Eliminating inappropriate student be-havior	•	.41 ,	19	Knowing how to dif- ferentiate between student learning and psychological prob-		
5	Controlling aggres- sive student behav- ior	65		28	Enforcing social mores and folkways	•55 ·	,
14	Having preparation time	65	.54		such as honesty and respect for teachers	.55	.41
97	Removing students who are sources of frustration	65		39	Teaching too many students or large classes	.53	.42
67	Having enough free		.61	42	Responding appro- priately to improper behavior such as ob-		
1	Maintaining order, quiet or control	63	.34	3	scenity	•53 ·	•
41	Getting students to use their leisure				dents participate in class	.51	.44
91	Enforcing consider-	62	.60	11	Providing for indi- vidual learning dif- ferences		.56
	.ate treatment of property	62	.44.	50	Monitoring the be- havior or students		`.
105	Getting my students to enjoy learning for its own sake	61 .	.57		outside the class- room but still in the school area	.51	.37
27	Maintaining student attention	60	.38	51	Having my students achieve competence in basic skills such		
48	Overcoming student apathy or outright dislike	59	.35		as competence in ex- pressing themselves effectively in both writing and speaking	· ·	. 55



1 tem				Item		•
on	•	Bother-			_ Bother-	Fre-
TPCL	Problem Statement	s ome	quent	TPCL	Problem Statement some	quent
92	Knowing about and			`	for all classes, re-	
7-	having appropriate				hearsals, games, etc .43	
. •	materials for learn-	-	•	li	, games, ccc	
	ing		.42	89	Understanding and	
′			·		helping the atypical	
29	Creating interest in	1		H	child	
	the topic being					
	taught	49	. 42		Planning instruction	
10	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			'.	in different ways	
13	Soliciting appro-				and for different	
•	priate student be-	1.0			purposes	.42
•	hav jor	48		20	Holoina saudonta in	
103	Telling parents that	<b>.</b>		20	Helping students im- prove academically	.41
_	their children have	•	*		prove academicarry	• 🕶 1
	problems	48		59	Extending learning	
	p				beyond the classroom	.41
.77	Performing admini-	*			20,000	•
	strative functions			33	Encouraging parental	
	such as administer-		,	H	interest in school	
	ing standardized	,			matters	. 39 -
	tests, scheduling				A Company of the Comp	
	and doing "paper-			58	Assessing my stu-	
	work"	47	.35		dents' learning	. 37
26	Guiding my students	.*		06	leading to describ	
20	to manage themselves			30	Learning to use al- ternative methods of	1
	to do the things to				instruction	.35
	help them succeed in					• 35
	school		.47	73	Organizing my work	•
	,		• .,		and materials	.34
47	Having my students .			•		• •
	feel successful in			81	Helping my students	
	school	45	. 38		know and accept	
	·			1	themselves as they	
90	Overcoming a stu-				are	. 34
	dent's feelings of					
	upset or frustration			101	Having my students	
	with himself	45			value school marks	a.l.
66	Having students				and grades	.34
90	Having students present and on time					
	present and on time					

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$ proportion of teachers (N = 382) who indicated that a specific problem was

bothersome bproportion of teachers (N = 382) who indicated that a specific problem occurred frequently



# APPENDIX E TABLE 8

# THIRTY-NINE BOTHERSOME AND/OR FREQUENT PROBLEMS FOR THE PROGRAM AREA OF ENGLISH EDUCATIONS

Item					<del></del>		
on on	<b>)</b> .	Bother-	F=0	i tem		. :	,
TPEL	PROBLEM STATEMENT	some	Fre-	On	DOMOLEM CTATEMENT	Bother-	Fre-
			/ quent	1766	PROBLEM STATEMENT	some	quent
55	Having every student		•	51	Having my students		
	work up to his abil-				achieve competence	•	v
	ity	. 92 <sup>b</sup>	.89 <sup>c</sup>		in basic skills suc	h	
		£.			as competence in ex		
91	Enforcing consider-	•	ď		pressing themselves		
	ate treatment of	_			effectively in both	•	
	property	.76	. 54		writing and speakin	g′. <b>.6</b> 5	.86
28	Enforcing social		•	14	Having preparation		
	mores and folkways				time	<i>:</i> .62	.62
	such as honesty and			1			.02
	respect for teachers	.70	.46	27	Maintaining študent		
1.6.					attention	62	.54
48	Overcoming student				•		• • • •
	apathy or outright			67	Having enough free	*	
	dislike	. 70	.65		time	62	.59
3.	Having all my stu-			74	Employing retribu-		
	dents participate in	<b>~</b>		′ ′	tion or punishment:	62	
	class	. 68	.59	1	troit of pairistancing.	02	^
	•			92	Knowing about and		
39	Teaching too many				having appropriate		The way
	students or large			l	materials for		I
	classes	.68	.62	i	learning	62	.41
6 <b>6</b>	Hautha and take		- 1		* *		
00	Having students		1	5	Controlling aggres-		
	present and on time for all classes, re-	•	Į	<b>`</b> ``	sive student beha-		•
	hearsals, games, etc.	. 68	.62	Ì	vior	59	
	mearsars, games, etc.	.00	.62	11	0 marri - 1		
97	Removing students		į		Providing for indi-		٠
٠,	who are sources of		•		vidual learning dif-		4
	frustration	.68			ferences	.59	.59
_	•			88	Eliminating inappro-	_	_
105	Getting my students				priat <b>e</b> student beha-	,	. ,
	to enjoy learning			,	vior:	.59	.51
	for its own sake	.68 🧈	.76		0	•,23	• ) •
• •	<u>L</u>		•	93	Having advisory and		ι,
19	Knowing how to dif-		1		service help such as	Y.	
	ferentiate between		li		help in finding out	=	,
	student learning and				about new instruc-	•	<b>5</b> A
	psychological prob-	-	,		tional materials,	,	
	lems	.65	.43	l	nelp in ordering		e.

İter	n	<del>-;</del>	<del></del>	I tem			
on		Bother-	Fre-	on		0-46	_
TPC	PROBLEM STATEMENT	some		16	PROBLEM STATEMENT	Bother-	Fre-
	supplies or help in repairing A-V equip-ment	.59	.41	42	•		quent
1	Maintaining order, quiet or control	•57	.46	1.1:	scenity	.49	
41	Getting students to	•5/	.40	44	Completing the work I have planned	.49	.41
	use their leisure time well	.57	.70	77	Performing admini- strative functions		
50	Monitoring the beha- vior of students outside the class- room but still in		•		such as administer- ing standardized tests, scheduling and doing "paperwork	'' . <b>4</b> 9	
	the school area	,•57	.41	104	Having personal problems affect my work.	<b>-</b> .49	
13 26	Soliciting appropriate student behavior.  Guiding my students	.57	.43	20	Helping students im- prove academically	<b></b>	.68
	to manage themselves to do the things to help them succeed in	`		59	Extending learning beyond the classroom		.59
• • •	school	.57	.57	29	Creating interest in the topic being		•
101	Having my students value school marks				taught		.46
33	and grades Encouraging parental	. 54	.51		Planning instruction in different ways and for different	<b>پ</b> و	~3
	interest in school matters	.51	.43		purposes		.43
47	Having my students feel successful in			79	Treating all my stu- dents fairly		.43
•	school	.51	.57	16	Feeling successful		J, 1
58	Assessing my stu- dents! learning	.51	.43	•	,		.41

The problem means in this table met the criteria for significance used in Table 5. Means for bothersomeness had to be .47 or higher and means for frequency had to be .38 or higher.

bproportion of graduates (N = 37) who indicated that a specific problem was

corred frequently curred frequently



TABLE 16
A Comparison of Problems from Tables 6-15

٦.

11 0 8 6 5 1 3 2 '-'	
Problem Statements  Haintaining order, quiet or control Preparing for and holding special school events  Having all my students participate in class Explaining clearly when I teach Controlling aggressive student behavior Eliminating nonproductive competition among my students Developing and maintaining student rapport, affection and respect Knowing subject matter Helping parents to understand school practices  Being awake and alert Providing for individual learning differences	
Art Education	
X I I I I X X X I X	
או או או וויי א co English או אוויי אוויי א English	
X I I I I X I X EX EX Foreign Language  X I I I I I X I X I X I X I X I X I X	uage
W Home Economic Education	es
Industrial Technology Education	
X I I I I I X I X	
Physical and Health Education	
Science X I I I I X X I X I X TO Science Education	•
Social Studie  Social Studie  Education	:s

52

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24	23	22	21	20	19	ī8	17	16	15	‡	<b>~</b>	12	TPCL #	
Being professional in my relationships with colleagues	Clarifying my students! misconceptions	Holding worthwhile conferences with parents	Protecting the class and individuals from harm	Helping students improve academically	Knowing how to differentiate between student learning and psychological problems	Enjoying teaching more	Having students accept my method for grading	Feeling successful and important	Using time for active teaching rather than for student diagnosis or evaluation	Having preparation time	Soliciting appropriate student behavior	Learning about new methods of instruction	Problem Statements	
· \'	; ;	, '	1	•	. × 1	1	1	•	×	×	×	•	8 F	Art Education
	,	1	1 <sub>44</sub>	J.	1	1	,	, 1	1	×	;	ı ×	·8 F	Business and Distributive Education
\	•	۱ ۱	1	ı ×	×	ı t	ı	×	1	×	*x	;	8 F	English Education
•	1 '	· ,	ı ı	×	1	×	<u>`</u>	×	. 1	×	1	' '	8	Foreign Language Education
, ,	* ~	· ~~ ,	,	1	×	×	1	×	×	×	×	×	80	Home Economics Education
,		1	×	1	* ' ' '	1	,	•	1	1	× ,	•	8 F	Industrial Technology Education
		1	-1	×	×	. '	'	,	1	'x   x	. 1	×	B %	Mathematics Education 2
•	. 1	,×	,	1 *	ı ×	ı ×	,	1,	, x	×	×	۱ ×	8 F	Physical and Health Education
•		'	•	ı ×	×	*,	1			×	×		8	Science Education
1		;	1	×	×	1	.+ .1	1	t 1	×	,	4°	8 -	Social Studies Education
					<u> </u>				-				1	·

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,	ω.	34		32	31	씽	29	28	Ty.	26	25	12C1 +	
• /	Avoiding dependent relationships with my students	Making my classroom attractive and interesting	Encouraging parental interest in school matters	Accepting criticism	Teaching whatever is necessary notwithstand- ing controversial subjects	Being as capable as my brightest student(s)	Creating interest in the topic being taught	Enforcing social mores and folkways such as honesty and respect for teachers	Haintaining student attention	Guiding my students to manage themselves to do the things to help them succeed in school	Liking my students	Problem Statements	
		-	. 1	. ^	`````````\`\\`\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	, -	×	gės <sup>×</sup>	×	ر ×		.B F	Art Education
-	. !		×	•	, `	-/ <sub>i</sub>	×	×	×	×	1	B F	Business and Distributive Education
	1		×	;	1	'	ı ×	×	×	× ,,	1	B F	English Education
	. 1	; , x	×	, '	•	1	1	×	×	'	:	В	Foreign Language Education
	b	×	, ×	1	1	;	* /	· ·	×	×	1	ВЕ	Home Economics Education
	1	1	1	1	ı°	;'	i i	×	. !	1		Б Б	Industrial Technology Education
	٠,	ı ×	×		,	1	×	1	×	, ,	•	. 3 F	Màthematics Education
	1		×	1 % 1	1	۲ <sub>1</sub>	ı	×	×	ı ×	1	ВГ	Physical and Health Education
	1	in in	, ×	1	:	1	×	×	×	, i	1	BF	Science Education
_	1	:	, ,	'	, ,		×	ı ×	× , i	×	1	8 8	Social Studies Education
`		-			•							ــــ	<u> </u>

54

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. <del>1</del> 6	\$	\$	, <b>5</b>	42	. <del>£</del>	<b>t</b> 0	39	38	37	36	TPCL #	
Changing school policies and regulations	Getting and using aneodotal Information about my students	Completing the work I have planned '	Knowing and enforcing school policies and regulations	Responding appropriately to improper behavior such as obscenity	Getting students to use their leisure time well	Planning instruction in different ways and for different purposes	Teaching too many students or large classes	Being an advocate for my students	Having cooperation from peers, including student teachers	Holding worthwhile conferences with-my students	.Problem Statements	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1	1		* \1	×	×	1 *	×	क । :		1	ВЕ	Art Education
'	ı	×	1	×	ı ×	ı ×	l'	)   	1	1	B	Business and Distributive Education
;	'	×	. '	×	×	ı ×	•× ×	1	ï	1	et B F	English Education
1	ı	1	" I	1	' x	, ×	×	1		1	В	Foreign Language Education
, x	1	x" x	×	X	×	×	1	;`	ı	1	В	Home Economics Education
:	1	1	, I	:	ı	1	ı ×	1	1	, •	ВГ	industrial Technology Education
×	,, l	×	1	1	×	×	×	1	1:	:	ВЕ	Mathematics Education
×	. I		×	×	×	1	×	1	1	1	B√ F	Physical and Health Education
× 1	) 1	1	×	*	i ×	1	×	1	1	1	ВГ	Science Education
—— × і	· 1	1	×	, i	×	1	×	1	'		В	Social Studies

			•	•						•		
57	56	. 55	54	<b>.</b>	52	51	. 20	64	48	47	TPCL #	
Knowing the names of all my students	Eliminating practices which upset my students	Having every student work up to his ability	Developing and maintaining rapport with parents	Separating the effects or outside events from the classroom	Improving conditions so that students can study better at home	Having my students achieve competence in the basic skills such as competence in expressing themselves effectively in both writing and speaking	. Honitoring the behavior or students outside the classroom but still in the school area	Setting objectives for individual courses	Overcoming student apathy or outright dislike	Having my students feel successful in school	Problem Statements	d
1	×	×	1	; 1	1	. '	. ×	` i	×	×	8 F	Art — BEducation
'	'	×	1	), I	·	, x		1	x' x'	1	B dr	Business and Distributive Education
1	1	×	1	,	1	×	×	1	×	×	B F	English Education
'	1	×	'	'	'	×	×	•	, ×	ı ×	8 F	Foreign Language Education
'	×	×	ı	, ×	×	× ×	, x	• 1	×	×	8 F	Home Economics Education
1	. '	×	1	1	1	۲, ۱ ×	1	1	×		8 F	Industrial Technology Education
· ·	1	×	,	1	1	, i	×	×	×	×	8 F	Mathematics Education
'	,	×	'		× 1	x" x	×	' *	× .	×	8 7	Physical and Health Education
'	'	× ×	,		, I	×	×	\$	×	×	, B F	Science Education
1	:	×	1		1	` ' ' X	×	1	* * *	'	8.	Social Studies Education

	, 69	68	67	66	65	\$	63	62	61	60	59	58	TPC	,
	J	-	•	,	•	•	-			•	•	-	TPCL #	
	Being tolerant of student differences .	Promoting student self-evaluation	Having enough free time	Having students present and on time for all classes, rehearsals, games etc.	Understanding and accepting certain educational practices or eliminating their use	Overcoming anxietles related to being supervised	Eliminating food from the classroom	Having confidence in my colleagues	Differentiating between tasks of teachers and teacher aides	Using A-V equipment	Extending learning beyond the classroom	Assessing my students learning	Probler Statements	* ** (1.
	<u> </u>	1	×	×	1	1		,	1	;	1	,	8 F	Art Education
/	'	1	×	, ×	1	×	1	1	1	×	ı ×	;	8 F	Business and Distributive Education
/	1		×	×	1	1	'	•	1	,	; ×	×	71	English Education
	1	ı ×	×	ı ×	1	1	. , ,	×	1	ı ×	; ×	ı ×	B F	, Foreign Language Education
	, 1	×	×	×	1	× 1	×	,1	i i	1	×	×	8 F	Home Econonics Education
	1	1	1	×	t	!	;	1	1	1	•	×	8 F	Industrial Technology Education
	7	1	×	×	1	, I	:	*	t I	1	×	×	D F	Mathematics Education
	1	ı ×	×	×	×	1	1	×	1	1	i ×	×	8 F	Physical and Health / Education
	,	1	×	× '	1	1	,	1	1	1	×	×'	8 F	Science Education
	1	1	×	× ,	1	1	:	,	1	1	1	;	8 F	Social Studies Education

80	.79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	TPCL #	
Avoiding duties inappropriate to my professional role	Treating all my students fairly	Assisting parents having difficulty with their children	Performing administrative functions such as administering standardized tests, scheduling and doing 'paperwork'	Seeing the use for and making lesson plans	Helping a student adjust socially or emotionally	Employing retribution or punishment	Organizing my work and materials	Feeling secure and unafraid	Keeping up professionally	Eliminating parental interference in my teaching	Problem Statements	
• ,	1	1	×	1	1	1 ×	1	) 	. ,	1	8 F	Art Education
 ×	1 \	. 1	×	ı ×	1	,	1	1	1	,	8 F	Business and Distributive Education
 ,	ı ×	1	×	1	1	×	1	•	1	1	B F	English Education
×	,	1	* * *	1	1	×	·×	1	×	1	8 %	Foreign Language Education
 	1	;	×	×	, '	×	×	1	, ×	1	D 71	Home Economics Education ·
1	×	1	×	,	1	, '	1		1	1	8 -	industrial Technology Education
1	1	1	1	1		×	ı ×	1	. :	1	B 71	Mathematics Education
×	1	1	,	1 X	×	` ×	'	'	1	1	8 5	Physical and Health Education
 1	1	,	×	1	, 1	/X	1	:	'.	1	8 %	Science Education
- '	1	•	×	1	,	×	1		;	1	8 71	Social Studies Education

92	91	. 98	89	88 .433	87	86	85	\$	83	82	8	TPCL #	
Knowing about and having appropriate materials for learning	Enforcing considerate treatment of property	Overcoming a student's feelings of upset or frustration with himself	Understanding and helping the atypical child	Eliminating inappropriate student behavior	Demonstrating student growth and learning	Having cooperation and support from the administration	Keeping my students away from some things and people which may, be a bad influence	Teaching for objectives i consider worthwhile	Helping my students feel secure and unafraid	Improving the intellectual quality of my students! homes	Helping my students know and accept themselyes as they are	Problem Statements	<b>S</b>
· ·	×	1	1	×	:	ı ×	1	1	ı ×	1	ı ×	8 F	Art Education
× · ·	×	×	1	×	1	,	'	1	1	i	1	0 F	Business and Distributive Education
×	×		1	, ×	1	1	.1	1	1	1	; ' <b>\</b>	B F1	English Education
×	* *		ا بر	× ×	· ·	×	i i	ı *	1	1	1	8	Foreign Language Education
× ×	ر'	×	1	×	. 1	×	. ,	1	1 *	1	×	B 71	Home Economics Education
1	× ×	ı ×	1	×	1	i 1	×	1	1	1	. 1	<b>39</b>	Industrial Technology Education
1	× ×		•	×	ı ×	1	×	1	r	!	ı ×	8 -	Mathematics Education
× ×	×	ı ×	1	×	1	ı ×	, ×	'	1	×	×	8 F	Physical and Health Education
×	×	, ×	1	, ×	1		×	1,	1	×	1	8 F	Science Education
ì	×	•	1	×	,	1	1.	1	1	1	1	8	Social Studies

102	101	* 001	99	98	97	%	95	ŧ	93	TPCL #	
Assisting students who have physical handicaps	Having my students value school marks and grades	Controlling the physical environment of the school/classroom	Handling problems which may have racial implications	Using group activities	Removing students who are sources of frustration	Learning to use alternative methods of instruction	Developing and maintaining affiliation with my colleagues	Avoiding teaching the poor	Having advisory and service help such as help in finding out about new instructional materials, help in ordering supplies or help in repairing A-V equipment	Problem Statements	
' II	×	1	1	, 1	×	1	1	1	1 1	8 F	Art Education
•	×	1		ı ×	×	1	1	1	×°	8 F	Business and Distributive Education
1	× •×	1	t I	1	, x	1,	1	1	×	B F	English Education
	, x	x .	t 1	ı ×	×	* /	-	<del>-</del> ,	×	8 F	Foreign Language Education
•	×	×	١,	ı ×	×	ı ×	×	1	× . 1	8 F	Home Economics Education
1	× 1	, ×		1	×	ŀ	<u>.</u> ;	1	1	8 F	Industrial Technology Education
1	×	1	,	1	×	, ×	,	:	; ~ I	8 × F	Mathematics Education
;	×	1	,	' x '	×	×	1	· ;	* ×	8 -F	Physical and Health Education
•	×	1	1	;	×	1		gy t	1	ED 11	Science Education
, 1	1	1,	,	1	×	Š	1	;	, ,	B -F	Social Studies Education

			<u>,                                     </u>	· ·					<del>, — —</del>		
•		Art Education	Business and Distributive ' Education	English Eaucation	foreign Language Education	Home Economics Education	Industrial Technology Education	Mathematics Education	Physical and Health Education	Science Education	Social Studies Education
TPCL #	Problem Statements	B F	B F	8 F	B F	B F	B F	B F	B F	6 F	B F
103	Telling parents that their children have problems	1				x -	××	x -	x -	× -	
104	Having personal problems affect my work		.₹ -	x -	x -						
105	Getting my students to enjoy learning for its own sake	- x	, x x	* *	x 'x	××	x -	× ×	x x .	* _*	x x '
-	Totals	22 21	29 22	33 33	27 38	51 35	19 14	32 28	38 47	37 24	23 15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>8 stands for bothersomeness and F stands for frequency.

An x indicates that the problem was present in the program area table and a - indicates that the problem was not present in the table.

TABLE 19

A COMPARISON OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN TABLES 3, 4, 5 AND 8°
FOR USE BY ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY

item on TPCL	Problem Statement .*	Proportion Reporting Problem to be Bothersome	Rank Order by Bothersomeness	Proportion Reporting Problem to be Frequent	Renk Order by Frequency
55	Having every student work up to his ability	.76/.82/.71/.92 <sup>b</sup>	1/1/1.5/1	,70/.74/.69/.89	1/1/1/1
88	Eliminating inappropriate student behavior	.68/.71/.66/.59	2/4/6 /18,5	.41/.40/.42/.51	16.5/24/10/18.5
5	Controlling aggressive student behavior	.65/.64/.68/.59	4/9.5/4.5/18.5	0/0/0 /0	0/0/0 /0 <sup>c</sup>
14	Having preparation time	.65/.61/.70/.62	4/13/3/14	.54/.52/.57/.62	7/7/5/8
97	Removing students who are sources of frustration	.65/.70/.62/.68	4/5/7/7	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
67	Having enough free time	.64/.58/.71/.62	6/16.5/1.5/14	.61/.54/.66/.59	2/6/2/11.5
1	Maintaining order, quiet or control	.63/.64/.61/.57	7/9.5/8/22	.34/.39/0/.46	28.5/26.5/0/21
41 ,	Getting students to use their leisure time well	.62/.56/.68/.57	8.5/18.5/4.5/22	.60/.56/.63/.70	3/4.5/3/4
, 91	Enforcing considerate treatment of property	.62/.72/.53/.76	8.5/3/13.5/2	·.44/.50/ <u>.3</u> 9/.54	9.5/9/12/16.5
105	Getting my students to enjoy learning for its own sake	.61/.69/.56/.68	10/6/10/7	.57/.71/.46/.76	4/2/8/3
27	Maintaining student attention	60/.65/.57/.62	11/7.5/9714	.38/.41/.35/.54	20.5/21/22.5/16.5
48	Overconing student apathy or outright dislike	.59/.74/.46/.70	12.5/2/24.5/3.5	.35/.46/0/.65	25/14/0/6
74	Employing retribution or punishment	.59/.65/.55/.62	12.5/7.5/11/14	.0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
19	Knowing how to differentiate between student learning and psychological problems	.55/.59/.54/.65	14.5/15/12/10.5	0/6/.34/.43	0.'0/26/25.5
28	Enforcing social mores and followays such as honesty and respect for teachers	.55/.63/.49/.70	14.5/11.5/1 <b>%</b> 3.5	.41/.45/.38/.46	16 5/17/14/21
39	Teaching too many students or large classes	.53 <sup>4</sup> .557.51 <b>7.68</b>	16.5/21/16.5/7	42/.46/.38/.62	12.5/14/14/8

łte≠ on TRCL	7	Problem Statement	Proportion Reporting Problem to be Bothersome	Rank Order by Bothersomeness	Proportion Reporting Problem to be Frequent	Rank Order by Frequency
1;		Responding appropriately to improper behavior such as obscenity	.53/.55/.53/.49	16.5/21/13.5/31.5	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
>		. Having all my students participate in class	.51/.50/.44/.68	19/14/28.5/7	.44/.56/0/.59	9.5/4.5/0/11.5
11		Providing for Individual learning differences	.51/.52/.49/.59	19/23/19/18,5	.56/.51/.60/.59	5/8/4/11.5.
50	٠,	Monitoring the behavior of students outside the classroom but still in the School area	.51/.56/.57/.57	۰ 19/18.5/22/22	.37/.39/.35/.41	22.5/26.5/22.5/31
1		Having my students achieve competence in basic skills such as competence in expressing themselves effectively in both writing and speaking	.50/.55/.46/.65	21.5/21/24.5/10.5	.55/.63/.48/.86	6/3/6.5/2
<b>32</b>		Knowing about and having appropriate materials for learning	.50/.50/.51 /.62	21.5/25.5/16.5/14	.42/.41/.43/.41	12.5/21/9/31
29		Creating interest in the topic being taught	.49/.58/0/0	23/16.5/0/0	.42/.49/0/.46	12.5/10/0/21
13		Sollciting appropriate student behavior	.48/.49/.47/.54	24.5/27/22/25	0/0/0/.43	. 0/0/0/25.5
103		Telling parents that their children have problems	.48/0/ 52/0	24.5/0/15/0	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
77		Performing administrative functions such as administrative functions such as administrative functions such as administrative functions such as administrative functions.	.47/.50/.45/.49	26/25.5/26.5/31.5	.35/0/.38/0	25/0/14/0
26		Guiding my students to manage themselves to do the things to help them succeed in school	.45/0/.45/.54	28/0/26.5/25	.47/.45/.48/.57	8/17/6.5/14.5
47		Having my students feel successful in school	.457.48/.43/.51	28/28/30.5/28	.38/.45/0/.57	20.5/17/0 /14.5
90		Overcoming a student's feerings of upset or frustration with himself	.45/6/.49/0	28/0/19/0	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
66	•	Having students prosent and on time for all Relaces, rehodrsals, games, etc	.43/.63/0/.68	30.5/11.5/0 <sub>/7</sub>	4/ 48/9/.62	0/11/0/8

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item on TPCL	Problem Statement	Proportion Reporting Problem to be Bothersome	Rank Order by 8	Proportion Reporting Problem to be Frequent	Rank Order by Frequency
,89	Understanding and helping the atypical child	.43/0/.47/0	30.5/0/22/0	0/0/.35/0	0/0/22.5/0
40	Planning Instruction in different ways and for different purposes	0/0/0 /0	0/0/0/0	.42/.42/.41/.43	12.5/19/11/25.5
20	Helping students Improve academically	0/0/0/0	0/0/🎉0	.41/.47/.36/.68	16:5/12/19/5
59	Extending learning beyond the classroom	0/0/0 /0	0/0/0/0	.41-/.46/.36/.59	16.5/14/19/11.5/
33	Encouraging Catenal interest in school matters	0/0/0 / .51	0/0/0/28	.39/.40/.37/.43	19/24/16.5/25.5~
58	Assessing my stud∉nts¹ learning	0/0/0/.5!	0/0/0/28	.37/:40/.35/.43	22.5/24/22.5/25.5
96	Learning to use alternative methods of instruction	0/0/0 /0 😘	0/0/0/0	.35/0/.37/0	25/0/16.5/0
73	Organizing my work and materials	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0 ·	.34/0/.34/0	28 <sub>-5</sub> /0/26 <sup>/0</sup>
81	Helping my students know and accept themselves as they are	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0	,34/ô/.36/0	28.5/6/19/0
101	Having my students value school marks and grades	0/.51/0/.54	0/24/0/25	.34/.41/0/.51 %	28.5/21/0/18.5
82 .	Improving the intellectual quality of my students homes	0/0/.44/0	0/0/28.5/0	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
64	Overcoming anxietles related to being supervised	0/0/.43/0	0/0/30.5/0	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
75	Helpi q a student adjust socially or emotionally	0/0/0 /0	0/0/0/0	0/0/.34/0	0/0/26/0
93	Having advisory and service help such as help in		•	•	•
1	finding out about new instructional materials, help in ordering supplies or help in repairing A-V equipment	0/0/0/.59	0/0/0/18.5	0/0/0/.41	0/0/0/31
44	Completing the work I have planned	0/0/0/.49	0/0/0/31.5	0/0/0/.41	0/0/0/31
	Having personal problems affect my work	0/0/0/.49	0/0/0/31.5	0/0/0/0	0/0/0/0
104	Hotting horacia, t.				,

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Proportion Proportion Rank Order Reporting Rank Order by Reporting Problem Statement Item on by Frequency Problem to be 80 thersomeness Problem to TPCL Bothersome be Frequent 0/0/0/25.5 0/0/0/0 0/0/0/0 0/0/0/.43 79 Treating all my students fairly 0/0/0/0 0/0/0/.41 0/0/0/31 16 feeling successful and important 0/0/0/0

<sup>a</sup>This table contains information specific to the program area of English Education. (N = 37)

bTable data should be read as follows: 76% of 0.S.U. graduates reported item 55 as a bothersome problem; 82% of 0.S.U. graduates who were secondary education majors reported item 55 as a bothersome problem; 71% of 0.S.U. graduates who were elementary education majors reported item 55 as a bothersome problem; 92% of 0.S.U. graduates who were English education majors reported item 55 as a bothersomeness scale for 0.S.U. graduates who were English education majors reported item 55 as a bothersomeness scale for 0.S.U. graduates generally; Problem 55 ranks 1 on the same scale for secondary education majors; Problem 55 ranks 1.5 on the same scale for English education majors.

Czero cell indicates a proportion that was not significant and therefore not recorded in the table. Since there were too few respondents from this program area to compute significance, the level of significance used for secondary education majors generally was assumed to be significant for this program area also.

TABLE 36

### FACTORS WHICH ACCOUNT FOR ALL BOTHERSOME AND FREQUENT PROBLEMS UNIQUE TO ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WITH THOSE UNIQUE TO SECONDARY TEACHERS

Elemer	itary .	Secondary		
Bothersome	Frequent	Bothersome	Frequent	
Competence 4 Nuturance 1 Remediation 1	Competence 6  Efficiency 1	unvigoration 2 Control ا	Control 2	
N = 6	N = 7,	N = 3		

TABLE 37

COMPARISON OF BOTHERSOME AND FREQUENT PROBLEMS
UNIQUE TO ELEMENTARY TEACHERS WITH THOSE
UNIQUE TO SECONDARY TEACHERS

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	Elementary .		Secondary		
TPCL Item No.,	Bothersomé i	Frequent	Bothersome	Frequent	
1 03	X	. ′	3 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		
26	X	•			
90	х.	,			
89	×	×			
82	×			•	
64	x	-			
29			×	X	
66		•	∬ ×	X	
1 01			×	X	
. 19		X		1	
77	, ,	× 🛪			
∕ <del>9</del> 6 <sup>*</sup>		X J		*	
73	,	X.		•	
, 81 <sup>'</sup>		x ,	.		
75		X	,		
1 .				X	
48	, , ,			, x	
3			-	×	
· 47				·	
N	6	7	3 *	7	