DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 199 883

EA 013 384

TI-TLE

School Climate Assessment Programs. Technical

Assistance Bulletin 38.

INSTITUTION SPONS AGENCY

National School Resource Network, Washington, D.C. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Office of

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

PUB DATE [80]

GRANT 79JS-AX-0019

NOTE 29p.

AVAILABLE FROM National School Resource Network, 5530 Wisconsin

Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20015 (free).

EDRS PRICE DESCRIPTORS MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.

*Change Strategies: Check Lists: *Educational Environment: Elementary Secondary Education: *Evaluation Methods: *Needs Assessment: Program Descriptions: Questionnaires: *Resource Materials:

*Technical Assistance

ABSTRACT

Numerous studies indicate that climate, the prevailing "feeling" of the environment, not only contributes to behavioral and situational outcomes, but that climate can be changed to help bring about the behaviors and outcomes desired. Researchers have identified characteristics of positive school climates and ways of determining the presence or absence of such climate enhancers in the school environment. This bulletin explores ways of assessing school climate. Seven source documents are included that provide examples of school climate assessment instruments and strategies for change: (Author/MLF)

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SUMMARY

National School Resource Network

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Technical Assistance Bulletin

SCHOOL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS

U S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION & WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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The climate of a school is the prevailing "feeling" or "personality" of the environment as influenced by human interaction, physical survey. roundings, organizational structures, and events. Numerous studies indicate that climate not only contributes to behavioral and situational outcomes, but that climate can, in fact, be changed to help bring about the behaviors and outcomes desired. Experience shows that schools can alleviate disruptions and other negative events or acts through positive climate setting that encourages commitment and personal responsibility on the part of all members of the school. Researchers have identified characteristics of positive school climates and ways of determining the presence or absence of such climate enhancers in the school environment. The beginning step to improve the educational environment is to assess it. Such information is fundamental to any planning for change that a school would This bulletin explores ways of assessing school climate. undertake,

THE PROBLEM

Youth in the United States spend a significant portion of their days and lives in school environments. Hence, the impact of school climates and the magnitude of that impact upon the emotional, physical, and personality development of an individual is apparent. Students do not function in isolation in the school environment -- teachers, administrators, parents, counselors, and others whose daily decisions and roles influence the attitudes and behaviors of students, are also subject to the impact of school climate. Equally important is the fact that all of these individuals independently and collectively help create the climate in which they must function -- be it a negative or positive one. Numerous school climate enhancers have been identifed in research studies, which include mutual respect, trust, opportunities for input into decisionmaking, cohesiveness, good leadership, open channels of, communication and feedback, attractive physical surroundings, and the like. When these enhancers are absent or only minimally present in any organization, people may act in negative or destructive ways. Frequently, when this happens in a school setting, one can observe decreased staff and student morale, increased discipline and attendance problems, lower academic performance of students, and growing apathy among students, teachers and administrators.

With these considerations as a backdrop, we are brought to the problem stated as a question: What can schools do to create positive climates for learning and growth?

Prepared under Grant #79JS-AX-0019 from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice.

Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the NSRN and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.





THE SOLUTION

A negative school climate can be changed to a positive one and the first step in beginning this process is to assess the current climate. This can be done informally through observation of people and situations, or formally through the use of assessment instruments and procedures. Whichever approach is used, it is important that the following prior conditions be met: (1) The entire staff and student body should be briefed on the problem and, thus, helped to recognize the need for action; (2) The principal must play an assertive leadership role; (3) Priorities of need must be set; (4) Timelines must be established; (5) Skills training in climate assessment must be given to those individuals involved; (6) Students must play an active role in the process; (7) A minimum of 2 days and 1 followup day must be spent in data collection for assessment; and (8) Positive and negative climate variables must be clearly identified.

NOTE: Often schools begin to undertake school improvement projects after the climate problems have reached crisis proportions. It may have taken 1-5 years for a situation to reach that crisis stage. The damage done, understandably, cannot be undone overnight or merely by using assessment instruments, forming committees, or hiring "expert" consultants. Arriving at a solution can be (and often is) a long, painful process in that the remedy to the problem must deal with causes, not symptoms. Participation is critical to the process. In order to develop a sense of shared stake and responsibility for the character and development of the school and its members, it is essential that all school members participate in school decisionmaking as it relates to climate assessment and improvement.

GETTING STARTED: A SCHOOL CLIMATE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE (SCIC)

A School Climate Improvement Committee (SCIC) is one organizational vehicle that allows broad based participation in developing goals, strategies, and approaches to assessing and improving the climate of a school. The creation and broad purposes of the SCIC is usually initiated by the principal. The principal invites participation from teachers, students, and parents. Upon convening the first committee meeting the principal works cooperatively with the members to establish the mandate, goals, objectives and agenda of the committee. Development of an action plan is critical to the functioning of the SCIC. The following are suggested activities to include in such an action plan:

- Establish a data and information base of literature and resource materials relevant to the problem.
- Review and discuss the literature insuring that all committee members
 have a clear and thorough understanding of the problem and its implications.
- Gather practical firsthand information and experience by visiting similar schools which have launched climate improvement projects.
- Publicize the climate improvement project throughout the school, making sure to include students, parents, and relevant community groups in the series of meetings.
- Conduct an audit to identify the climate strengths and weaknesses of the school.



- Share climate audit results with the school and involve teachers, students, and parents in (1) interpreting results; (2) prioritizing climate enhancer needs to be focused on; and (3) brainstorming activities to improve the climate.
- Report brainstorming outcomes schoolwide and solicit volunteers to serve on task forces that would spearhead the development and implementation of those climate enhancer activities given highest priority.
- Convene task forces for planning purposes (NOTE: the task force chairpersons would also serve as members of the SCIC.)
- Along with the principal, approve the activities and strategies developed by the task forces.

In addition to the above, the SCIC would have on-going responsibility for coordinating and supporting the activities of the task force, evaluating and reporting on the overall impact of the school climate improvement activities, and forming additional task forces as necessary to insure representation and input from all constituencies of the school.

SCHOOL CLIMATE IMPROVEMENT A TDR SCHOOL-SERVICE PROGRAM

TDR (Training/Development/Research) trains internal student-staff-parent teams to measure and improve school/climate, school discipline, and racial/ethnic (or other inter-group) relations. TDR provides training workshops, materials and ongoing assistance to the school teams over a two-year period, at a per-school cost of \$10,000 for year one, and \$5,000 for year two. This program is being used successfully by dozens of elementary and secondary schools in Massachusetts. Connecticut, and Rhode Island. A variety of state and federal funds are available to schools for this effort.

STUDENT-STAFF-PARENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

In the TDR program, internal student-staff-parent improvement teams are the initial mechanisms. They survey school members about their concerns, using TDR's validated instruments. The teams develop improvement plans based on the survey findings, and implement their plans with the assistance of other school members. It is essential that these stakeholder groups work together, to avoid or break out of the circular blaming and polarization that we often find. In this endeavor the teams work in concert with the established governing bodies of the school, such as the administration, and the teacher, student and parent associations. The teams supplement and enrich the ongoing operation, not replace it. They and their replacements become permanent renewal groups, to deal with the never-ending parade of problems that confront schools. TDR helps schools to establish this continuing, problem-solving capacity, while working on immediate concerns such as school discipline.

TDR's SERVICES

TDR provides the internal student-staff-parent improvement teams with survey instruments, resource materials, training workshops and ongoing assistance over a two-year period. The six full-day workshops (4 in year one, and 2 in year two) cover:





- Concepts, research and exemplary practice in the areas of school climate, school discipline and racial/ethnic (inter-group) relations.
- How to conduct a survey of the above factors.
- How to interpret the survey results.
- How to develop a school improvement plan based on survey results.
- How to implement, monitor and evaluate the school improvement plan.
- How to institutionalize this problem-solving capacity.

TDR works with a structured approach to what are often vague concepts, such as school climate, school discipline and racial climate. Specifically, the factors that are measured and worked on improving are listed below.

School Climate As It Affects Students and Staff'

Community

- & Receptivity Challenge
- Involvement
- Equal.
- Treatment Groupings
- Learning
 - Orientation

- Expressiveness
- Accessibility Goal Direction

 - Dealing With Problems
 - Order
 - Options
 - Influence Distribution

School Discipline

- Behaviors Toward People
- Behaviors Toward The School
- Behaviors Toward Self

Racial Climate

- Racial Attitudes
- Inter-Racial Behaviors
- Racial Mixing
- Racial Fairness
- Staff Support For Integration
- Security
- Staff Modeling
- Multicultural Exposure

Each of these factors is derived from research related to orderly, productive and satisfying schools. For each factor TDR has a validated measurement scale with comparative norms, and a resource book that describes many ways to improve each factor. Each school develops its own unique improvement program by selecting several of these factors, based on need as revealed by its initial survey.

By participating in the formulation and operation of new school governance procedures, students, staff and parents share responsibility for control of the school, thus diminishing their feelings of powerlessness, however derived. By improving school climate an atmosphere that enhances school members' investment in learning and teaching can be maintained. By gearing the curricula and instructional practices to the variety of student interests and abilities in realistic and challenging ways, the "hope of attainment" necessary for selfdiscipline can be restored for many previously disruptive students.

That schools can make such improvements, even in current times, has been demonstrated. There is no magic_involved. It takes time, patience, determination, skill; and engaging, proven step-by-step procedures. The ideal state is never reached; only small, incremental changes that can over time add up to collectively impressive improvements. School discipline, and its companion, hope of attainment, are nbt completely at the mercy of spcietal forces. With leadership and nerve, schools can become what one historian has recently called "small communities of competence."





For more information, contact:

Dr. William J. Genova, President TDR Associates, Inc. 385 Elliot Street Newton, Massachusetts 02164 (617) 969-0651

REQUIRED RESOURCES

The resources required to develop a school climate assessment program depend entirely on the scope of the project envisioned—and the range of activities proposed. Excellent programs have been developed by students, and teachers, for little or no cost. Other programs, such as the TDR program, require more resources. As in many school programs, the leadership, interest and commitment of many are needed for the program to be successful and useful.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS

The documents in this section provide the reader with examples of school climate assessment instruments and strategies for change. For additional information on each, individuals may contact the resources listed at the end of each document.

The following source documents are exhibited:

Source Document 1: How Positive Is Your School's Climate?

Source Document 2: A Student-Initiated Process for School Climate Improvement.

Source Document 3: School Climate Assessment Kit.

Source Document 4: Analyzing School Climate Factors Source.

Source Document 5: Questionnaires on Teachers' and Administrators' Views of the School's Purposes, Programs and Teaching; and Students' View of the Schools Purposes, Programs and Teaching.

Source Document 6: Bilingual School Morale Attitude Survey.

Source Document 7: School Climate Checklist.



How Positive Is Your School's Climate?

This brief check-list was designed by Dr. Eugene Howard, of the School Improvement and Leadership Unit, Colorado Department of Education as a tool for assessing climate.

Rate each of the following items in accordance with the following code:

l = strongly disgree

3 = agree

2 = disagree

4 = strongly agree

If your answers total 60 or more, you believe that your school has a very positive climate.

As compared with other schools which serve pupils similar to our own--

,	
. 1.	Our school has comparatively few discipline problems
2.	Vandalism is not a problem in our school
3.	Littering of our buildings and grounds is not a problem
4.,	
5.	Staff absenteeism is not a problem
6.	Student morale is high
7.	Staff morale is high
8.	Pupils feel a high sense of ownership and pride in this school
<u> </u>	The staff feel a high sense of ownership and pride in this school
10.	People in this school (staff and pupils) trust one another, care
	about one another, and respect one another
11.	The various social groups among students (cliques) communicate well
	with one another, respect one another, and work together for the
•	benefit of the school
12.	The various faculty cliques communicate well with one another,
	respect one another, and work together for the benefit of the schoo
13.	Our students and staff frequently participate in problem solving
	and school improvement activities
14.	The threat level in our school is low (i.e., people are not afraid
	of being treated disrespectfully or unfairly, becoming failures,
	or being physically harmed)
15.	Our students support the activities of this school (e.g., athletic,
	social, and cultural events)
16.	Our staff supports the activities of this school
17.	Students feel that what they are learning is important and relevant
	-The student dropout rate is low
19.	The student failure rate is low
20.	Discussion in the faculty lounge is generally positive.

Total

Source Document 1--Continued

For more information contact:

Eugene Howard
Director
School Improvement and Leadership Unit
Colorado Department of Education
201 E. Colfox
Denver, CO 80203
Tele:: (303) 893-2212

A Student-Initiated Process for School Climate Improvement

The following is a student administered questionnaire to survey opinions of fellow students, faculty, administrators and parents. Based on the data collected, students develop a school climate profile. This profile is used to plan for change across a range of climate factors such as <u>involvement</u>, <u>affiliation</u>, <u>teacher support</u>, <u>conflict resolution</u> and <u>personal stress</u>.

STUDENT SURVEY ITEM

Involvement

- I put a lot of energy into what I do at school.
- Very few students take part in classroom discussions or activities.
- I enjoy coming to school most of the time.
- I cut a lot of classes.
- I would transfer to another school if I could.

Relationships

- · Often I feel put down by other people here.
- I don't have much chance to get to know other people in this school.
- There is a lot of encouragement and personal support among peoople in this school.
- New students and faculty members are made to feel welcome here.
- Most students are friendly and easy to talk with.

Teacher Support

- I can usually get help from a teacher when I need it.
- Teachers don't really know students as individuals.
- I feel teachers really listen to what I have to say.
- Teachers don't give students much encouragement in their work.
- Teachers often embarrass me in front of the class.

Curriculum

- In classes I'm learning the things I need to know.
- I don't feel very satisfied with my progress in school,
- This school makes students interested in learning.
- School work is boring and uninteresting to me.
- Teachers encourage students to help one another with class activities.

Counseling Services

- If I have a school-related problem, I feel there are ways for me to get this problem solved.
- People at this school seem to take a real interest in my future.
- This school helps me make decisions for myself about alcohol, drugs, sexual concerns.
- Counseling groups are a place I can talk about what's really bothering
 me.
- I feel uncomfortable going to the counselor for help.



Source Document 2--Continued

School Climate Improvement Plan Based on Student Survey Results

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?	TAHW	ARE	WE	DOING	ABOUT	IT?	WHO, IS RESPONSIBLE?	WHEN IS IT HAPPENING?	SUCCESS INDICATORS
l. Few students par- ticipate in class and many seem to cut a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•				.,	•		
lot of classes. Some aren't challenged. Students can't cope in some classes.		,		· · · · ·					
Too many put downs, ighting, name call- ng, destruction of property.	•				:			,	
. Students feel eachers embarrass hem in class, don't ncourage enough, and on't really listen they say. Not nough personal conact.								,	
. Students feel chool doesn't make hem interested in heir future. Some an't cope some lasses.		•							
. Not enough after- school activities.						ď		t	



Source Document 2--Continued

WHO IS

WHEN IS IT

SUCCESS INDICATORS

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM? • WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT IT?

RESPONSIBLE?

HAPPENING?

6. What can be done about our school when 88% of the students and 100% of the teachers don't feel good about the way it looks.

- a. litter
- b. scuzzy bathrooms
- c. dirty buildings
- d. open corridors

7. Students feel they aren't fairly listened to by teachers or other students when there is a disagreement, or when decisions are made.

For further information about the student-initiated process, read <u>Something</u>
More Than Survival: A Student-Initiated Process For School Climate Improvement.
The manual, related materials and technical assistance are available from:

The Center for Human Development 1852 Bonanza Street Walnut Creek, California 94596

School Climate Assessment Kit

Dr. Eugene Howard, of the School Improvement and Leadership Unit, Colorado Department of Education, has designed a school climate assessment kit.

The kit includes three sound filmstrips, two mini-audits, and a leader's guide - all the materials needed for a series of staff meetings and related activities aimed at climate improvement. Based on the research of Robert Fox and two decades of work by a group of interested educators, the materials have been tested successfully in several schools.

Filmstrip 1 introduces the concept of school climate and lists eight factors that characterize schools with warm climates. Explaining that a positive climate contributes to both satisfaction and productivity, the filmstrip shows examples of current efforts to improve climate in some schools.

Filmstrip 2 explains eight process determinants (such as effective communication) and three material determinants (such as supportive logistical system) that affect school climate.

Filmstrip 3 illustrates seven program determinants (such as active learning).

At appropriate points, all staff members participate in an assessment of the situation at their school by completing two mini-audits. A representative committee uses the results to prepare a plan which, with approval of the staff, becomes the basis for a schoolwide improvement effort.

Audience: Staff members, parents, and students who wish to analyze and improve the climate of their school. Also appropriate for graduate classes in supervision and administration.

Order from:

Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development 225 North Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314





Analyzing School Climate Factors*

To The Administrator:

This activity focuses on examining of values that are held by the administrator. For a principal to be effective as a climate leader, he/she must display congruence between what is believed and what is practiced each day. The plan here is to investigate what are the most valued climate factors, observe indicators which would show the desired climate, have an evaluation and build a plan to better promote the attainment of the valued climate factors.

The Goals and Outcomes of this Activity are:

- 1. To identify the climate factors you value most.
- To establish an evaluation system that checks for indications that the positive factors are being reinforced and the negative factors are being extinguished.
- 3. To develop a growth plan to make positive climate factors part of the school.

Group Size:

This is an analysis of the school climate, thus could include all the staff or a small random group. Through filling out the observation form, a large group could be involved.

Materials Needed:

- -- Duplicated forms for all observers.

 Forms: Climate Factors Most Valued

 Climate Factors Least Valued
- -- School Climate Factor Sheet

Procedure:

- 1. Complete "School Climate Factors" sheet.
- 2. Identify the five climate factors most valued and list.
- Identify the five climate factors least valued and list.
- 4. List two or three school climate indicators for each of the most valued and least valued. Brain-storm with a group of people to get several ideas under each factor.

*From: School and Self Assessment Processes: A Guidebook for School Administrators
CADRE Publications Center
College of Education
600 S. College
University of Tulsa, OK 74104



Source Document 4--Continued

Example:

Climate Factor

School Climate Indicators

Open Communications

- A staff with various teaching styles.
- Staff members feel they can talk with the administrator freely and openly on any school matter.

Subject Centered

- Teachers' only concern is that the students are getting the academic materials.
- Covering the book or staying up with the curriculum guide is most important.
- 5. Observe behavior in the school to see if school climate indicator exists in the school. Fill in chart with specific examples.
- 6. Analyze the observations and determine where more emphasis is needed on the most valued climate factors and where work needs to be done to eliminate more of the climate factors least valued.

7. Debrief:

- -- What can you do to insure that the climate factors most valued will be a more important part of your school?
- -- What can you do to insure that the climate factors least valued will be eliminated?
- -- What are the climate factors both positive and negative that are so important that immediate action, without compromise, must be taken?
- 8. Build a growth plan including the results of the observations with strategies to improve and methods to evaluate with your progress. (Refer to Self Performance Achievement Record (SPAR) -- see Bibliography.

Optional Activities:

- -- Modify the check list to classroom climate and use with teachers to see if they are promoting what they feel they are.
- -- Have a team observe for climate factor indicators and summarize their observations.
- -- Involve staff members in deciding what should be changed based on the results of observations.

Risk Involved:

This is a low risk activity if it is completed only by the principal. The more people it involves, the higher the risk because action will be expected.

Skills Needed:

- -- Objective observation.
- -- Understanding of accountability planning.



Questionnaires on Teachers' and Administrators' Views of the Schools' Purposes, Programs and Teaching and Students' Views of the Schools Purposes Programs and Teaching

Developed by the Educational Testing Service (1977), these questionnaires are designed to identify attitudes and views of parents, students, administrance and teachers about a wide range of topics including: teaching methods; school's purposes; programs and teaching; personal relations; and pupil concerns. Questionnaires are given anonymously and take about 40 minutes to complete. Space is provided for schools to ask from one to 15 local-option questions.

For more information contact:

Educational Testing Service Secondary School Research Program Rosedale Road Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Bilingual School Morale Attitude Survey

Often, input of younger students is not solicited, thereby depriving the school of valuable information. Short, informal, easily administered question-naires can help identify problem areas before they become crises. Dade County, Florida Public Schools developed Sample Survey forms in English and Spahish for primary and elementary age children. Responses are elicited by words and pictures and answers are given by children by either circling pictures or words. All results are tallied by computer analysis.

For more information, contact:

Dade County, Florida Public Schools 1410 Second Avenue N.E. Miami, Florida 33132



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FECIPA DE NACIMIENTO NÚMERO ESTUDIANTE GRADO BECCIÓN APELLIDO DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS ESCRIBE SU NOMBRE EN LOS CUADROS PROYEIDOS. ENTONCES, ENNEGRECE EL CIRCULO DEBAJO DUE CORRESPONDE A CADA LETRA DE SU-NOMBRE. FORMA ELEMENTAL (GRADOS 4 - 6) ESCUELA SURVEY DE ACTITUDES MORALES. NOMBRE APELLIDO PATERNO INSTRUCCIONES: Este documento no es un examen. En el mismo se presentan para su consideración una serie de conceptos con |ବ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରତ୍ର respecto a su escuela. Léalo cuidadosamente y decida si está de acuerdo o no con tales critérios. Si Ud. está de acuerdo con las preguntas. Hene los espacios bajo la fetra "a" en la hoja que corresponde a las respuestas. Si Ud. está en |ପ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ର desacuerdo con las preguntas. Ilena los espacios bajo la letra "d" en la hoja de las respuestas. Por lavor, responda a cada <u>୭</u>୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭ una de las preguntas. Este suivey es parte de un proyecto que se esta llevando a efecto en varias escuelas del Condado. Sientase <u>୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭</u>୭ completamente libre al responder a las preguntas del cuestionario. Ninguna persona de esa escuela tendra acceso a las |ଉଚ୍ଚତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ର respuestas que Ud. de a estas preguntas. Las respuestas se recogerán y serán leidas en otro lugar; respondo tan <u> ԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹԹ</u>Թ honestamente como pueda. Encontrará que a veces estará de acuerdo con algunos de los conceptos y otras veces estará en desacuerdo con algunos de ellos. Conteste de la manera que sienta y no de la manera que piense sea la correcta. |ଉଚ୍ଚର୍ଷର ଭର୍ଷ ଅବସ୍ଥାନ । |ବ୍ୟର୍ଷ ଅବସ୍ଥାନ | Muchas gracias. <mark>ଭାଜାର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜ ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜ ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜ ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍</mark> <u>ଭ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ର୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ର</u> <u>|</u> 13. Algunia veces, on esta escuela nesoliós veinos policulas <u>୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭୭</u>୭୭ 1. Algunos estudiantes pueden hacer cosas mal hechas y reportajes filmicos ||00000000000000000000000 y nunca tienen problemas. 14. Hay sulicientes materiales y equipos para ser issidos $oldsymbol{eta}$ 2. A menudo me sianto como si estuviera haciendo algo en muchas de mis clasos 909**0**90999999999999 rnalo en esta escuela. 🔼 15. La éscuela no me ha ayudado a aprender muchas <u>ଉପ୍ତେତ୍ତ୍ରପ୍ରତ୍ତ୍ରପ୍ରତ୍ରପ୍ରତ୍ର</u> COSAS Nuevas @@@@@@@@<mark>@</mark>@@@@@@ 3. Yo estoy muy orgulloso de mi escuela 16. Nosojios no tenemos suficiente práctica de lectura, 4. Yo tengo la suerte de que he podido venir a esta |<mark>ଉଦ୍ବର୍ବର୍ବ୍ଦର୍ବର</mark> escritura y armmetica todos los dias **ଔଷଜରେଜ୍ଞାନ୍ତ୍ର ଜେଜ୍ଞାନ୍ତ** escuela. 17. Casi siempre yo puedo hacer mis tareas sin ayuda de 5. Si esta escuela luviera algunos clubes, seria mucho <u>|ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼ଡ଼</u>ଡ଼ ଉପ୍ରତ୍ରତ୍ତ ହେଉ ଅବସ୍ଥାନ । ଆଧାର୍ଥ ବର୍ଷ 6. Yo le diria a un estudiante nuevo que ésta es una 18. Mis libros de texto están en muy matas condiciones. buena escuela. NÚMERO IDENTIFICACIÓN ESTUDIANTE 19. En mi deso yo no hago nada que sea de interes parà mi. **ESCUELA** 7. Mejor vengo a esta escuela que a cualquier otra. 20 Cuando mi maestro no está alrededor, yo sé como estudiar. B. Nadio me entiendo en esta oscuela., 0000000000021. Yo merezco las caulicaciones que oblengo en mis 9. Yo pienso que soy tan inteligente como otros estudiantes 10000 0000000 papoles y en el reporte de las notas. 6 0000 0000000 10. Las drogas no son el mayor problema de nuestra 0000 0000000 22. La mayoria de las voces yo entiendo mis tarcas 0000 0000000|9600|23. La gento de esta escuela quieren que yo aproixia 3000000 11. Esta escuela tiene muchas regulaciones. 6666 0000000 12. La mayoría de los estudiantes aqui no están intere-0000 24 Hay mycha bulla en ol aula para yo aprender. 00000000 sados en jugar en equipos deportivos. 0000CONTINUE EN EL REVERSO DE ESTA PAGIN 0000000 MIS-22098 (06-78) NCS Trans Optic E. F6008-6432 [0000]0000000

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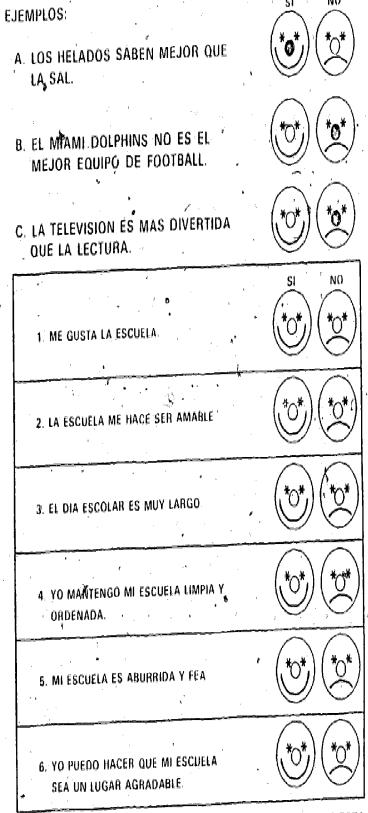
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DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS PRIMARY FORM SCHOOL MORALE ATTITUDE SURVEY ESCUCHEN LAS INSTRUCCIONES DEL MAESTRO

SECCION MIMERO DE ESTODIANTE EL FISCO DE CONTRADECED



As part of its training module on assessing school climate, the National School Resource Network has developed the following school climate checklist and climate change training activity to be used by students, teachers and administrators.

School Climate Checklist

There are several school climate checklists. The following questions are based on five of them: CFK - Ltd.'s "School Climate Profile"; Rensis Likert Associates: "The Profile of a School"; Dade County Public Schools' "School Morale Attitude Survey"; Racine Wisconsin, Unified School District's "School Environment, Staff and School/Community"; and Dr. James Garbarino's checklist. This checklist is only a sampling of these questionnaires, all of which are quite long.

Course /	3 + Scrool Climate	
Module	3.1 - Defining and Assessing School Climate	Participan
\\\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.	D 3 1 3	Worksheet

Instructions: Answer each question as you see your school. Check the space that indicates your perception of the situation: Almost Never--Rarely--Occasionally--Frequently--Almost Always.

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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Naver	Rarely	sionally	Frequently	Always
	General Factors	b.	u .			
	A. I'm proud to be a part of my school. (3)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
•	B. Students feel that teachers are "on their side." (1)		Ji.	34	,	•
	C. Even slow students feel enthusiastic about learning. (5)	n.	6'	6	3	
	D. Administrators listen to ficulty and student ideas. (2)	p		1,4	be v	
ę.	E. My school shows good school spirit. (5)					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	F. I can count on other teachers to help me when I need it. (1)					
	G. I can count on stu- dents to help me when I need it. (5)					\ \
•	Program Determinants	*	e •	3		
	A. Students feel free to talk to teachers about school matters. (2)					
	3. Students can choose among curricular and		;			a l

II.

extra-curricular activities. (1)

	5 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Almost Never	Rarely	Occa- sionally	Frequently	Almost Always
	. C.	Racial and ethnic minor- ities are treated with respect and their cul- tural needs taken into consideration. (4)		>			
	D.	Students get away with antisocial behavior. (3)				, ,	
	E.	Students are praised for good citizenship. (5)					
III.	Pro	cess Determinants		:			
	A.	Problems are recognized and dealt with rather than being swept under the carpet. (1)					
	B.	My school is open to community suggestions and involvement. (1)					
	c.	When we have conflicts in my school the result is constructive not destructive. (1)					
•	D.,	Students stick together against teachers. (5)		·			
	E.	Each clique or group of students ignores the others. (4)					>
•	F.	New ideas about the pro- gram are welcomed by the administration and					
īV.	Mat	other teachers. (1) erial Determinants			P		
	Α.)			,

. tion. (1)

B. Teachers are paid well compared with other communities. (1)

C. My school is kept clean. (1)



-		Never	Rarely	sionally	Frequently	Always
D.	There are adequate facilities for teachers and students to use, during recess or free time. (5)					
E.	There are too many people for everyone to get to know each other and have a chance to participate in school		F			,

Numbers next to items indicate source from which they were adapted.

- 2. Rensis Likert Associates, from The Profile of a School: A Resource for Improving School Administration. Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1977.
- 3. Dade County Public Schools, School Morale Attitude Survey, Dade County, Florida, 1978.
- 4. Racine Unified School District, School Environment, Staff and School/Community, Racine, Wisconsin, 1977.
 - 5. Dr. James Garbarino, Boys' Town, Nebraska.

activities. (5)

^{1.} CFK, Ltd., in School Climate Improvement: A Challenge to the Administrator, by Robert S. Fox et at. Bloomington, Indiana: Phi Delta Kappa (paperback), 1974. 141 pp., \$3.00.

RESOURCES (In Addition to Those Mentioned In The Text)

- Dr. Bill Maynard
 309 West Lee
 Seattle, WA 98119
 (206) 285-6638
- 3. Barbara Case 4549 E. 39 Street Tulsa, OK 74135 (918) 622-6087

- Dr. James Hugh
 1901 W. Briarwood Avenue
 Littleton, CO 80120
 (303) 794-0851
- 4. "The Profile of A School"
 Rensis Likert Associates, Inc.
 630 City Center Building
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

The following publications are available from:

CADRE Publications Center

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