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## ABSTRACT

The Grants Bilingual-Bicultural Program provided for the linguistic and academic needs of children with language limitations in English and Spanish, children functional only in Spanish or English and children functional in the Keresan or Navajo language with limitations in English. The evaluation design determined program effects in English language development, Spanish language development, cultural perceptions and attitudes, and academic achievement in science, mathematics, and social science. pre-test and post-test measures were used for experimental and control group children in grade levels 1, 2, and 3 at 6 schools representing at least 4 ethnic groups and language references. The statistical findings showed that children tended to score higher on the cultural Sensitivity Test at progressively higher levels in the first 3 elementary grades, that ideas depicting native cultural references have been discussed by teachers in the program, that children in the bilingual program are advancing in the $S$ panish language arts, and that more structural activities are needed for the Spanish-surnamed child who operates with a Spanish-English mixed language reference base. Observations included that administrative encouragement and support were very apparent and that program personnel were very enthusiastic about the program. (Several pages may be light.) (PS) CATION POSITION OR POLICY.

BILINGUAL-BICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
FOR SPANISH, ENGLISH and indian speaking Children
in a southwestern multicultural environment

# A REPORT OF STATISTICAL <br> FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GRANTS BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROJECT <br> Grants, New Mexico 

# SOUTHWESTERN COOPERATIVE EDUCATION LABORATORY ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico 

by
Atilano A. Valencia, Pho. July 31, 1972

This report is based on data collected by an evaluation team through the Southwestern Cooperative Education Laboratory between September, 1971 and April, 1972. The author of this report was responsible for coordinating the overall study, including the conceptualization of the evaluation plan, interview guidelines, interpretation of computor data, and the composition of this document.

Mr. Anthony Galaz and Mr. Gilbert Villareal, Albuquerque Public Schools, and Mrs. Ida Carrillo and Sister Jacinta Callegos, Southwestern Cooperative Education Laboratory, assisted in conducting interviews and classroom observations in the Grants Bilingual-bicultural Program. Dr. Orval Hughes, Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory, was responsible for supervising the Laboratory team involved in the pretesting and post-testing activities. And Mr. Dick Lenz, Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory, was responsible for the computor data processing.

The excellent performance extended by the abovementioned educators and technicians, as well as the splendid cooperation by Grants administrators, teachers and other personnel contributed to the realisation of this study.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page
I. INTRODUCTICN ..... 1
II. DESCRIPTICN OF PROGRAM ..... 4
III. EVALUATION DESIGN. ..... 6
Statistical Analyses Design ..... 6
Tent Instruments and Related Variables. ..... 10
IV. STATISTICAL FINDINGS ..... 15
Exporimental Group Achievement in Oral Spanish ..... 15
Spanish Language Achievement in Grades Two and Three. ..... 17
Oral Engliah Proficiency Among First Grado Experimental Group Children ..... 18
Experimental Group Achievement in English Vocabulary Based on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. ..... 21
Experimental Group Achievement in Science, Mathematics, Language and Social Science Concepts ..... 23
Achievement in Reading, Mathematics, and Language Among Second and Third Grade. Experimental Group Children ..... 26
Experimental Groupi Perceptions About Relationships of Children Fo:m Three American Ethnic Groups ..... 29
V. . REPORT ON PROGRAM COMPONENTS BASED ON INTERVIEWS
FITH PROGRAM PERSONNEL AND CLASSROOM VISITATIONS ..... 33
VI. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 40
APPENDICES: Tables 1-25. ..... 48

The first two parts of this report, the Introduction and the Description of the Program, have been presented in previous evaluation reports. These two parts are herewith presented in similar content to provide background information for the reader who has not revlewed the previous reporta. They also serve to maintain continuity in the written document. For Grants Bilingual Education Program personnel who are vell familiar with previous documents, parts III-VI present the essential data and findings of this year's. evaluation study.

The Grants Bilingual Program is deaigned to carry out four major bilingual-bicuitural education objectives. The first objectiva is to facilitate the learning process by using the child's native language to introduce first grade curriculum concurrentiy with his learning to conmunicate in a second language--English. The socond objective is to provide a commanication arts program in the child's native language that serves to reinforce and further develop his ablilty to communicate in his first language. Since non-Spanish apeaking children (Spanish surmame, Indian, and Angio) also populate the Grants' schools, the Spaniah commund cation arts program has been offered to a large percentage of these children.* Additionaliy, the third major objective provides apecial emphasis to native cultural characteristics (other than language) as a means to develop and relnforce favorable perceptions of chlidren toward their nativo cultural heritage. Finaliy, by exposing children to multicultural media and activities, it is expected that all of the children

[^0]In the program will develop favorable perceptions and attitudes toward relationships with people from cultures other than their own.

Pre-gervice and inservice training activities have been provided for program personnel to gain an understanding of the underlying principles in bilingual-bicultural education. Furthermore, these institutes have been designed for teachers and teacher aides to gain familiarity with Uilingual-bicultural materials and media, as well as instructional competencies with bilingual children. One of the major recommendations In the 1971-72 evaluation report referred to the continuation of this type of training component for program personnel.

Program information for parents through school media, meetings and conferences was another recommendation auggeated in the previous evaluation study. Thus parental involvement through visitations, conferences and as aldes in the program have been suggested in interviews with program personnel and in previous evaluation reports. The extent to which these objectives have been realized also has been a feature in evaluation study.

## - Speciflcally, the program's objectives are:

1. To help students learn commanicative skilis in their native and second language.
2. To help students becone proficlent in two languages which wili, In turn, facilitate their educational development and academic/ vocational aspirations.
3. To help students learn subject matter concepts in two languages; particulariy in social science, science, mathematics and the arts.
4. To help students maintain or develop a positive self-concefit by studying their native cultural heritage (history and cultural aspects).
5. To help students recogntze the advantages of living in a multicultural environment.
6. To help students develop Eavorable perceptions and and attitudes toward the characteristics of other cultures, particularly those found among children in the school environment.
7. To deyelop teacher and teacher aides competencies in identleying, selecting, designing and using bilingualbicultural media and materials, and instructional strategles.
8. To develop effectivo liaison between the school and parents ifrom different ethnic groups in the community and, therefore, increase parental participation and support in the bilingual-bicultural program.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

The Grants Bilingual-Bicultural Program was conceptualized to provide for the linguistic and academic needs of children with language limitations in English and Spanish, children functional only in Spanish, children functional only in English, children functional in the Keresan language and limited in English, and children functional in the Navajo language and with limitations in English.

All children with limited or no ability in English are provided with a program in English as a second language. For Spanish-speaking children with limited ability in English, Spanish is used to clarify subject-matter concepts. The Keresan and Navajo dialects also are used with Indian children to clarify subject-matter concepts, particularly with children who have little ability in English. The communication arts in Spanish and English, especially reading, writing, vocabulary and spelling are provided for Spanish surname children. Because of the unavailability of sufficient written materials in Keresan and Navajo, communication arts development in these two languages have not been emphasized in the bilingual objectives of the program. However, clarification of concepts in the two languages have been an important element in the program. Moreover, oral communication ana some written symbols in the two languages have been encouraged in the learning activities with these children.

The Grants Bilingual-Bicultural Program was offered for the first tine in the District in.thel960-70 school year. Six schools were included in the program representing at least four ethnic groups and language references. The participating schools have been Cuber Elementary School, Séboyeta Elementary School, San Mateo Elementary School, San Rafael Elementary School,
and Sierra Vista School. This year the Mesa View School was included as a control group school. Bocauge of the difficulty in arranging for testing and observation-interview services at the Fence Lake School, this echool was not included in this year's evaluation study. The representation of the cour cultural groups in the six schools is a variable that has affected progran emphasis. For example, in the Cubero School the ethnic composition is predominantly American Indian, using the Karesan language, with about 30 percent Mexican American and about 4 percent Anglo American.* On the other hand, the ethnic composition in the Seboyeta School is predominantly Mexican American with about 30 percent American Indian and about: 3 porcent Anglo. The San Mateo is is predominantly Nexican American with little or no representation of children from the two other ethnic groups. San Rafael also is predominantly Mexican American, with about 25 percent Angio American and a very small number of Indian children. The Fence Lake School is predominantly Navajo with little or no representation of the three other caltural groups (Mexican American, Anglo American, and Laguna or Acoma Pueblo Indiana). Sierra Vista, located in Grants, has the largest enrollmant among all of the experimental schools. Here, too, the Nexican American evrollment is the largest, with about 15-20 percent Angio American representation and a relatively small number of American Indian children. Since these figures tend to vary across grade levels, they are presented as estimates. Nevertheless, these estimates have been sufficiently close to derive percentage samples for the purpose of the evaluation atudy.

In this study, the terms Anglo American, American Indian, and Mexican Amorlcan are used in a cultural rather than a racial frame of reference. Also, the term Mexican American is used aynonymously with the terms Spanish American, Hispanc, and Chicano.
III. EVALUATION DESIGN

## Statistical Analyses Design

The evaluatica design was conceptualized to detemine program effects in English language development, Spanish language development, cultural perceptions and attitudes, and academic achievement in science, mathematics, and social science. The various variables and measuring instruments relative to these general areas are described in greater detail in subsequent paragraphs.

Since this evaluation covers the third year of the project, pre-test and post-test measures were used for experimental and control group children in grade levels one, two, and three. Analyses of variance were perfomed to ascertain probability gain measures for each experimental group and in relationship to all of the given language, cultural, and subject-matter variables, Additionally, a percentage gain factor was used to facilitate interpretation of statistical data. And analyses of covariance were performed to determine differences between group scores and between experimental and control group scores. One of the analyses between exporimental groups was performed by ethnic group, school and grade level. A second set of analyses between experimental groups was performed by ethnic groups across all experimental schools. This was carried out especially where the ethnic group representation by school was relatively small for statistical purposes, And a thind series of analyses was performed to ascertain differences between experimental and control groups by ethnic groups, school and grade level. Again, another series of analyses was undertaken by ethnic group across all experimental schools as compared to the control group school, especially where one or more ethnic group representations by school appeared
relatively low.
The statistical analyses plan to ascertain experimental and control group gains and differences in terins of all of the variables measured by the selected tegts was-conceptualized as follows:

1. Analysis of variance to ascertain experimental group achlevement in Oral Spanish among Mexican American children in Grade Level i, using the Spanish Oral Capacity Test.
2. Analysis of variance to determine experimental group gains in SDanish language by ethnic group, school and grado level, based on the Test of Basic Skills.
3. Analysis of covariance to measure experimental ethnic group differencea in Spanish language scores by grade level across all schools, using the Test of Basic Experiences.
4. Analysis of variance to determine experimental group achievoment in oral Engilish by ethnic group, grade level and school, based on the SWCEL Oral Language Proficiency Test.

5: Analysis of covariance to determine ethnic experimental group differences in oral English by grade level across all schools, based on the SWCEL Test.
6. Analysis of variance (post-test comparison only) to ascertain differences between experimental and control groups in oral English by ethnic group, grade level and school, based on the SWCEL Oral Language Proficiency Test.
7. Analysis of varlance (post-test comparison only) to measure experimental and control group differences in oral English by ethnic groups, grade level and across all schools, based on the SWCEL Oral Language Proficiency Test.
8. Analysis of variance (post-test comparison only) to measure ethnic experimental and control group differences by grade lovel across all schools, based on the SWCEL Test.
9. Analysis of variance to measure experimental group pre-test/ post-test variances in English vocabulary by ethnic group, school and grade level, using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test.
10. Analysis of covariance to asertain ethnic experimental group differences in English vocabulary by grade level across all gchools, using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test.
11. Analysis of variance to determino experimental and control group differences (post-test comparison only) in English vocabulary by echnic group, school and grade level, using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test.
12. Analydis of variance to measure experimental and control group differences in English vocabulary by ethnic groups and between ethnic group (experimental school groups combined), using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test.
13. Analysis of variance to ascertain experimental group achlevement by ethnic g:oup, school and grade level int science, mathematics, language and social science concepts, based on the Test of Basic Skills (English version).
14. Analysis of covariance to determine experimental group difforences by shhool and grade level in acience, mathematics, language and social science concepts, based on the Test of Basic Skills.
15. Analysis of variance to determine experimental group achlevement. by ethnic group and grade level across all schools in science, mathematics, language and social concepts, based on the Test of Basic Skills (English version).
16. Analysis of variance to ascertain experimental and control group differences (post-test comparison only) by ethnic group, school and grade level in science, mathematics, language and social science concepts, based on the lest of Basie Skills (English version).
17. Analysis of variance to measure firat grade experimental and control group differences (post-test comparison only) by ethnic groups and between ethnic groups in science, mathematics, language and social science concepts, based on the Test of Basic Skills (English version).
18. Analysis of variance to measure experimental group gairis in reading, mathematics and language by ethnic group, school and grade level, based on the SRA Achlevement Test, published by Science Research Associates.
19. Analysis of variance (post-tost comparison only) to determine experinential and control group differences in reading; mathematics and language group, school and grade level, based on the SRA Achlevement Test.
20. Analysis of variance (post-test comparison only) to ascortain experimental and control group differences in reading, mathematics and language by etinic group and grade level across all schools, based on the SRA Achievement Test.
21. Analysis of variance (post-test comparison only) to measure experimental and control group differences in reading, mathematics and language between ethnic groups in grade levels two and three across all schools, based on the SRA Achlevement Test.
22. Analysis of variance to determine experimental groups changes in multicuitural perceptions by ethnic group, school and grade level, based on the SWCEL Cultural Sensitivity Test.
23. Analysis of covariance to ascertain ethnic experimental group difcerences in multicultural perceptions by grade level acrosg all schools, based on the SWCEL Cultural Sensitivity Test.
24. Analysis of covariance to ascertain experimental group differences in multicultural perceptions among three ethnic groups and between three grade levels, based on the SWCEL Cultural Sensitivity Test.
25. Analysis of variance to determine experimental and control group differences in malticultural perceptions by ethnic group, school and grade level, based on the SWCEL Cuitural Sensitivity Test.

Teat Instruments and Related Yarisiles

The Southwestern Cooperative Educational Labozatory (SWCEL) Test of Oral English Production was used to masure oral Engilsh proficiency of first grade children in the program. Three lingulstic areas are covered by this test: pronunciation, structure, and vocabulary. It is designed for particular application with children with limited or no English speaking ability. Thus the instrument has greater relevancy for non-English speaking children who have not been provided with an English as a second language program. It can be used effectively to ascertain degrec of oral language devalopment on a pre-test versus post-test plan.

The Peabody Plcture Vocabulary also has been used to provide an Engilsh language measure, with particular reforence to vocabulary development. The test provides a Yocabulary Ray Score masura, as well as an I.Q. vocabulary score. However, the primary reference in this study is in vocabulary achievement rather than I.Q. I.Q. has not been a variable for consideration in any of the evaluation studios conducted for the Grants Bilingual-bicultural Program, especially where the variable carries only an English language component. Thus this test is used in this study to provide oniy a measure of vocabulary improvement with particular raference to grade levela two and three.

The Spanish Oral Capacity Test can be used to determine oral Spanish ablilty of first grado children. Although this test is not designed to provide a measure of specific language areas as compared to the SHCEL Rest of Oral Enslish production, it neverthelesa provides an indication for bilingual educators to ascertain degree of beginning ability
in oral Spanish. Thus this test can be used to determine if the Hispano child In the Unitod States has some phonetic and structural proficiency in his native language. However, once this has been determined, this test has some serious iimitations as a pre-test/post-test instrument. It is ilmited in the number of variables it can measure, fer the maximum score has been found to be too low in providing a sufficiently valid posttest measure for the Spanish-speaking child. With reference to these ilmitations, the test has been used in this study primarily to provide an indication of the Spaniah-apeaking ability of children entering the first grade. In this respeot, too, the test can help program personnel design a bilingual program for this type of child.

The Test of Balcexperienceg (TOBE); pub!ished by CTB/McGrar-Hill in Monterey, Cailfornia, can be usod to measuro the proficiency level of a student in Spanish language development, science, mathematics, and social science concepts. Since the test can be administered in either Spanish or English, it provides a meagure of bilingual ability in Spanish and English. The General Concepts part of the test was used in this study to measure the Spanish language ability of program students. Additionaliy, the test can be used as an achievement masuring instrument of concepts in at least three subject-matter areas: science, mathematics and social acience. This year the test was administerod to provide a measure of program and non-program chlidren's achlevement in thege three areas. A similar measure can be obtained in Spanish. While this was not undertaken in this year's evaluation study, it has been proposed for the year 1972-73.

The SPA Achievement Series, pubilshed by Science Research Associates, was used to provido a measure of achlevement in reading, mathematics and
language. In previous years, the California Achlevement Test has been used. However, this year the SRA Test was used in order to correspond closely to the testing series offored by the school system. While this has affected some ilmitations in ciriying out a longitudinal camparison for this year, the feasibility of administering teats and the corresponding test data from the District can prove advantageous as the program continues in operation. And while the TOBE has been used to provide an achievement measure in grade lavel one, the SBA has been uged prinolpally for a measure of achievement in grade levels two and three.

The Cultural Sensitivity Instrument, designed by the author of this report, measures the child's perceptions or attitudes toward relationahips between three American cisitural groups (Angio American, American Indian, and Mexican Aborican). It is pictorial and manipulatory lri naturo and gives a quantitative attitudinal measure. Nine variables are given in the test. The first category rafers to the Mexican American child'a perception about Mexican American children'g relationship with Mexican Americans, Argio Americana, and American Indians; the aecond category pertaina to the Anglo American child's perception about Anglo American children's relationship with Maxican Americans, Angio Americans, and American Indians; and the third category refers to the American Indian child's perception about American Indian children's relationship with Mexican Americans, Anglo Americans, and American Indians.

The Cultural Sesitivity Test uses a social distance acale as a measuring feature, using a centimeter continuum. The higher the gcore, the greater is the positive attitude of the child coward his own and/or two other Amarican echnic
groups. Preliminary data from a pilot study indicate that the reliability of the test is beyond 90 , in terms of the Pearson 5 .

Due to the absence of comparable test instruments, further study Is needed to increase tha validity refarence of the test. However, the author has tried the test with children between the ages of five and ten. Consistent behavioral patterns were observed as compared to oral interviews with ten children of the same age groups. Further experinentation will ascert:ain degree of validity with children of different age groups. The test results from this evaluation atudy continue to provide favorable indicators relativn to the validity of the instrument. And With the absence of aimilar types of measuring instruments, it also continues to serve as an attitudinal and perceptual meaaure relative to children in a milticultural setting.

The Cultural Sensitivity Test data were examined on a pre-test versus post-test basis, using analysis of covariance, to ascertain attitudinal changea among experimental group children over an elght month month period. The test was administered individually among a sample of first, second, and third grade students (inciuding the three aforementioned ethnic groups) in the bilingual/bicultural program.

A questionnaire was designed to be used in interviewing a sample of program and non-program teachers and administrators. This instrument is designed to ascertain teacher and administrative perceptions about the various bilingual program components. The instrument is designed to reveal areas of strength in the program, as well as aspects that require modification or expansion.

All of the testers in the testing team were trained by the SWCEL in testing methods and procecures relative to each instrument used In the Grants evaluation study. Rater rellabillty has been controlled as nearly as possible, by training as well as by the nature of the scoring procedures and rating scales incorporated with the instruments.

## Experimental Group Achieyement in Oral Spanigh

The Spanish Oral Capacity Test was administosed to first grade Kexican American children in the Cubero, San Rafael, and Sierra Viata elementary schoola. While the samples in the Cubero and San Rafael schoola were Limited to nine students, the sample in the Sierra Viata School was 25 and afficiently high to draw valid interpretations from the atatistical findings. The findings indicate that Mexican American children in these three schools have a Spanish speaking background prior to exposure to Spanish language development in the Bilingual-bicultural Program. With the acores in these groups measuring within seven to ten points of the maximum possible score of 32, it can be concluded that it is posaible for these children to reach a maximum score after one year of Spanish language instruction. The three group means in Table I indicate that the maximum score was not completely achieved among all the children tested. The grenter variance in the standard deviations in Cubero and Sierra Vista auggests that the scores of aome of the Mexican American children in these groups, who had lower beginning proficiency levals in Spanish, tended to affect the post-test menn scores. Gains were noted In San Rafael and Sierra Vista, with a poaitive aignificant reading found at the . 05 leval of confidence in the fian Rafacl group. It also is apparent that the Naxican American children in the San Rafael group tended to be more homogeneous in their responaes in the pre-teating and post-testing as compared to the two other experimenal groups.

Since analyais of covariance was used in the statistical analyses, all of the pre-test means were.adjusted to allow for any beginning variances bntween the three ethnic groups. It is possibie that greater achlevement
variances between the ethnio groups would have been obtained with equalized experimental aamples. In future testings, stratified aampiling of the three ethnic groups may increase the significance of the fratios. Nevertheless, based on this year's findings, it can be conciuded that as bilingual education students progress through more advanced levels of Spanish language instruction, Spanish ianguage achievemant differences tend to appear with greater frequency between Spanish surname chlldren and the two other cultural groupa in the program. To ascertain the consiatency of tais phenomenon at higher grade levels, a gimilar analysia may be performed in subsequent evaluation studies.

Spanish Language Achievement in Gradeg Tyo and Three

The general concepts component of the Test of Basic Skills was administered in Spanish to experimental group children in grades two and three to ascertain their proficiency in Spanish. While the comparative achlevement means are not expected to be as high based on this test as compared to a program criterian teat, it nevertheless provides a measure of Spanish language progress overia one-year period. Progross on this variable is found in the majority of the observations, with the most valid findings found among experimental groups with the larger samples.* Significant gains at the 05 level of confidence are found among second grade Mexican American children in the San Mateo and Slerra Vista schools. The Sierra Vista data, with 50 second grade experimental group children, especially londs validity to this finding.

A comparative analysis was performed to determine differences in Spanish language achlevement between the three cultural groups in the Bilingual-bicultural Program. Table III in the Appendices gives the results of this analysia, with particular referonce to grades two and three. As would be expeoted, the Spanish language means are consistently higher among Mexican American children as compared to the two other ethnic groups. The most significant difference is found in the third grade between Mexican American ohlldren and Anglo American children, with the variance occurring at the . 01 level of confidence in favor of Mexican American children. The other significant variances appear between American Indian and Mexican American childiren in grade three, with the differences approximating the .05 level of confidence in favor of Mexican American children.

[^1]Oral English Proficiency Among Finst Grade Experimental. Group Children

The SWCEL Oral English Proficiency Test was administered to a sample of program children in the Cubero, San Rafael, Seboyeta, and Sierra Vista
 representation of one or two ethnic groups in some of the schools, aignificant achlevement measures were not possible through all of the statistical pre-test/post-test comparisons. While this limited the number of significant probability insications, the gains were aufficientiy high In at least three comparisons to indicate significant differences at the .05 and . 01 level of confidence.* These significant gains occurred among Mexican American first grade children at the San Rafael school in pronunciation (. 05 level of confidence), amoing Mexican American ilist grade children at Sierra Viata in vocabulary and pronunciation (. 01 and .05 levels of confidence respectively), and arang Anglo American children at Sierra Vista in vocabulary (. 01 levels of confidence). A close examination of the data in table IV shows that experimental group means in all of the schools tend to correspond In vocabulary and pronunciation. The greatest difference between the groups appear in English structure. Thla especially appears to be a factor in Sierra Vista, where Anglo American chldren's scores are relatively higher as compared to those of American Indian and Mexican Amorican children. On the other hand, the mean scores on this same variable among American indian children in Cubero and Mexican American children in San Rafaci appear relatively close to those of Anglo American children at Sierra Vista.


The Statistical findings in oral English proficiency are given in Table IV of the dppendices.

Since the sample of students in the various schools, who were given the SWCEL Test, is at least 50 percent lower than the Mexican American sample in the Sierra Vista School, a comparative enalysis between the achools cannot be accurately provlded.

Based on provious evaluation findings, it has teen noted that Mexican American children in Grants tend to score lower than Anglo American children in oral Engilish structure. Table $V$ in the Appendices supports this Einding, which indicates a significant difference (. 05 level of confidence) on this variable between the two cultural groups, with the higher mean in favor of Anglo American children. A similar mean variance is found in the statistical comparison between American Indian and Anglo American children. With a gampling group comparable to the "n" in the Mexican American and Angio American statistical analysis, significant statistical difference (at least at. the .05 level of confidence) would have been found in the latter comparison as well. In terms of these and earlier findings, oral English structure continues to represent a language area which requires further emphasis in the Grants Bilingual Program.

The oral English proficiency of first grade experimental group children was compared to children of the aame ethnic group in a control school. The atatistical findings in Table VII of the Appendices show a close similarity between the two groups on all of the SWCEL Test variables. On the othar hand, the statistical findings in Table VIII in the Appendices reveal higher means in English structure among Anglo American experimental children as compared to Nesifcan American and American Indian children in the control school. Because of the amaller samples in these analyses, significant differences in terms of probability statistics were not indicated. However,
the comparative differences between the variables are reflocted in the percentage readings. In every comparison, atructure appears to have the greatest difference between the groups, with higher means scored by experimental group Angio Americans. This finding gives further validity to the findings illustrated in Table VII, which suggests increased attention to English structure for Nexican American and American Indian children.

Experimental Group Achievement in Engilgh Vocabulary Based on the Peabody Plcture Yocabulary Test

The Peabody Plcture Vocabulary Test was used to provide a measure of English vocabulary achievement for grades two and three. Table IX In the Appendices indicate percentages gains on this variable among the majority of the experimental groups. Because of the small gamples in each testing group, significant gains based on probability statistics are not given additional interpretation in this part of the study.

A comparative analysis was performed to ascertain significant differences between ethnic groups on this variable. With the sample of experimental Angio American and American Indian children at least fifty percent lower as compared to the sample of. Mexican American children, any significant diffarences between the groups in terms of probability statistics would vary in degree of accuracy. Nevertholess, the majority of the findings show a relatively close relationship between all of the experimental means, fith Angio American acores measuring slightly highet than Mexican American scores. Slightly higher mean scores also are found among experimental Anglo American children as compared to control group Mexican American and American Indian children. Without considering the disproportionality of the samples, especially between Mexican American and Angio Arerican second grade children, the statistical findings indicate these differences at the . 01 level of confidence.* On the other hand, no significant differences are found

[^2]between second grade experlmerctal group children and control group children where ethic groups ere held oonstant on this particular language variable. This observation suggests continued emphasis in English vocabulary development for both Mexican American and American Indian children.

Experimental Group Achievement in Science, Mathematics, Languase and

## Social Science Concepts

The Test of Basic Skilits (English version) was administered to experimental and control group first graders to determine their comparative achievement in science, mathematics, language and social science concepts.

Experimental group achiovement by ethnic group, school and grade level on the four TOBE variables ia illustrated in Table XIII of the Appendices. The statistical findings show aignificant gains for the majority of the experimental groups. Significant gains at the . 01 level of confidence are noted for Nexican American firat grade children in Cubero and Sierra Vista in all of the test variablos. Mexican American ohildren also gained significantly ( 05 level of confidonce) in science concepts in the San Rafael School. American Indian children gained significantly in science concepts (. 05 level of confidence) and language (. 01 level of confidence) in the Cubero School. A significant gain (. 05 level of confidence) also is found among American Indian children in language in the Sierra Vista School. High language gains (. 05 level of confidence) also are found among Anglo American childran in San Rafael and Sierra Vista.

The effectiveness of the inatructional program was especially apparent in these test results, with the findings indicating relatively higher percentages and $\mathbf{F r a t i o s}$ (based on anal.ysis of variance) as compared to the statistical findings from test iristiuments in previous illustrations.

Although Mexican American first grade children were found to have gained significanciy and with greater frequency as compared to American Indian and Anglo imerican children in the four TOBE variables, these mean gains (illustrated in Table XIV of the Appendices) are not shom as being atatistically greater, in tems of the $F$ ratio, than those of the two other ethnic groups. This comparison is based on analysis of covariance with reference to the .05 level of confidence.

A statistical analysis was performed to ascertain the significant differences between program and non-program children relative to the four TOBE variables, While the findings illustrated in Table XVI of the Appendices show significant gain (. 05 level of confidence) on the four variables among Mexican American experimental children as compared to Mexican American children in the giontrol group, these atatistical differences are not found in any of the other comparisona.

Ancther statistical comparison was performed to determine differences between experimental and control group children on the four variables, while also indicating achlevement differences between ethnic groups in the two samples. Significant differences. were indicated only in one comparison. Anglo American program children scored higher in mathematics and language (. 05 level of confidence) as compared to Moxican American control group children. Howevever, this aignificant difference was not found between Mexican American program children and Anglo American control group children. The means in the latter comparison, while not significantly different, nevertheless, tend to favor the Anglo American group. The data also show Anglo American children's acores slightly higher as compared to those of American Indian children.

The overall findings based on the TOBE reveal that program children are achleving normaliy and, in some instances, with increased rate in science, mathcmatict, Language and social science concepts. Since no consigtent comparativo differences were found between program and non-program children on the four variables, it can be concluded that this academic progress in not particulariy unique to elther the bilingual or non-bilingual instructional program. Again the findings ohow that in an achievement test administered in Engilah, Anglo American children tend to score silghtly higher than Xoxican American and American Indian children. And while a significant difference was found between Anglo American program children as compared to Nexican American noneprogram children, the same degree of difference was not apparent in the statiatical comparison between Mexican American program children as compared to Anglo American control grove childron. It is suggested that this comparison be repeatod with a more balanced sample In next year's evaluation study to further substantiate the validity of this finding. It also is suggested that the TOBE be administered both in English and Spanish among experimental group children, particularly among Mexican American and Anglo American children. If it is found that the achicvenent of Mexican American children is higher than Anglo American children in terms of the TOBE Spanish language version, the hypothesis that larguage is a variable accounting for differences in achlevement will be given greater support; and the need to continue a bilingual program in the Grants School System will be unequivocably established. Present and prior evaluation findings already proulde strong evidence in this direction.

Achievement in Reading, Mathematics and Language Among Second and Third Grade Experimental Group Children

The SRA Teat was administered to experimental and control group children in grades two and three to determine their achievement in reading, language and mathematics. Table XVIII in the Appendices indicate excellent gain in the majority of the comparisons. Significant achievement gains, based on probability atatistics (. 05 and .01 level of confidence), are found among second grade Mexican American and Anglo American children in San Rafael.relative to all of the SRA variables. Similar gains also are found among third grade Mexican American children in San Nateo and Slerra Vista on the same variables. Significant achievement gains also are noted (. 05 and .01 level of confidence) among third grade American Indian children in Cubero, especially in language and mathematics.

Because of the small number of atudents in some of the samples, significant gains in achiovement were not indicated in more of the pre-test/post-test comparisons. Nevertheless, the quantitative alfferences between the pre-test and post-test means, as well as the higher percentage gains found in the data clearly show that excellent progress occurred in reading, language, and mathematics among the three ethnic groups in the total program.

Although the Angio American and American Indian samples in this series of analyges are still comparably smaller than the Mexican American sample to provide consistertdifferences through probability statistics, the findings give a number of indications that may be of interest to the reader. The means of Maxican American second and third grade program children tend to be lower as compared to Anglo American children in the
same grade levels. However, it is possible that this difference may not be as apparent with a larger sample of Anglo American children.

A series of analyses was performed to determine the significant differences between experinental group children and control group children in terns of the three SRA Test variables. The data in Table XX show no significant difference ( 05 level of confidence) between second grade program and non-program children relative to reading, mathematics and language. The comparison between Mexican American program and non-program children shows a difference in favor of Anglo American non-program children; however, due to the disproportional nature of the sampling groups ( 49 to 7), this finding does not provide conclusive evidence. Nevertheless, based on all of the reliable factors in the analysis, it can be concluded that the difference in achievement in reading, mathematics and language (based on the SRA Test) betweem program and non-program children appears to be small and insignificant. This finding is in particular reference to second and third grade experimental and control group classes among the three ethnic groups in the study.

Statiatical analyses also were performed to determine mean differences in achlevement between experimental and controi group children In terms of ethnic representation, using the same SRA Tegt variables. The findings relative to these analyses among second and tilird grade students are found in Table XXI. of the Appendices. As was noted in examining the achievement level of the three ethnic groups in grade one, Anglo American children in both program and non-program ciasses tend to score silghtly higher as compared to Mexican Anserican and American Indian children. Significant differences at the . 05 level of confidence are
found between Anglo American children and Mexican American children in reading in the third grade. Wi th the higher means found among the Anglo American program and non-program samples as compared to the Mexican Aroerican and American Indian program and non-program children, the findings give further gupport to the hypothesis that language is an intervening variable in measuring subject-matter achievement among children whose first language is other than English. (This observation is particularly based on the fact that the SRA Rest is designed for the English speaking child). It also reveals that both Mexican American and American Indian children in grades one and two have not attained a proficiency level in English comparable to English-speaking Anglo American children. And it further indicates little or no difference in English language development between program and non-program children.

## Experimental Group Perceptions About Relationships of Children Exom

 Three Amexican Ethnic GroupsThe SWCEL Cultural Sensitivity Instrument was administered to detormine experimental and control group children's perceptions about relationship between children from three American cuitural groups. For example, Table XXII in the Appendices shows the mean scores of experimental children by ethnic group, school and grade level in the Bilingual-bicultural Progiam with reierence to their perceptions about the relationship between Anglo American, American Indian, and Mexican American children.

The Cultural Sensitivity Test includes the following variables:

1. Mexican American children's perceptions about the relationship of Mexican Americans with Mexican Americans.
2. Mexican American children's perceptions about the relationship of Mexican Americans with Anglo Americans.
3. Mexican American children's perceptions about the relationship of Mexican Americans with dimerican Indians.
4. Anglo American children's perceptions about the relationship of Anglo Americans with Mexican Americans.
5. Anglo American children's perceptions about the relationship of Anglo Americans with Anglo Americans.
6. Anglo Americans children's perceptions about the relationship of Anglo Americans with American Indians.
7. American Indian children's perceptions about the relationship of American Indians with Mexican Americans.
8. American Indian children's perceptions about the relationship of American Indians with Anglo Americans.
9. American Indian children's perceptions about the relationship of American Indians with American Indians.

The maximum score in this tost is 510 , with 255 representing the mid-point. This means that any score below the mid-point represents unfavorableness in perceptions or attitudes. Although variances in group acores are revealed in the data given in Table XXII of the Appendices, it is noteworthy that none of the group means appear below the mid-point score. Therefore, the second observation in this analysis relates to degree of change in perception over a pariod of elght months.

A significant change (. 05 level of confidence) is found among second grade American Indian children in the Cubero School, with particular reference to their perceptions of Mexican American children's relationship with Mexican American children. Two other significant changes (o 05 level of confidence) appear among first grade Anglo American children in the San Rafael School in reference to thoir perceptions of AnglowAmerican children's relationship ${ }^{\text {- }}$ with American Indian children, and in their perceptions of relationships between American Indians. Both of these changes were in the positive direction. Two other positive and significant changes (. 05 level of confidence) are found among Mexican American gecond grade children in the Sierra Vista School. These differences reflect the way Nexican dmerican children percoive the relationship between Maxican Americans, as weil as the way they view the relationship between American Indians and Mexican Americans.

The statistical data show that children tend to score higher on the Cultural Sensitivity Test at progressivoly higher grade levels in the firgt three elementary grade. This is particularly evident among Mexican American and American Indian children. Whereas the mean scores among Anglo Amorican first grade children tend to be silghtly but consistentiy higher as compared to the two other cultural groups, this pattern is not found in
the second and third grades. In fact, the mean scores appear higher for the two other etinic: groups. This difference is especially apparent in the Anglo American and Mexican American comparison. Whether this phenomenon is attributed to tha cultural heritage component of the Bilingual-bicultural Program or to other anknown factors is a question to be further analyzed in subsequent studies. It is suggested that this question be given special consideration in the liourth year evaluation study.

A comparative analysis was undertaken to ascertain significant dif* ferences between experimental means in terms of grade levels one, two, and three. The data in Table XXIV clearly lends support to the trend described In the previous paragraph. The mean scores of Nexican American second grade children as compared to Mexican American first grade children relative to the Cultural Sensitivity Teit are consistently higher. This difference also is apparent in comparing Mexican American children's second grade scores.

Among American Indian children the mean differences in favor of the gecond grade as compared to the iirst grade are not as apparent as in the Mexican American comparison; howevar, the trend toward higher mean scores In favor of the third grade children as compared to second grade and first grade children is definitely evident.

The data in Table XXIV shows a regnessive trend in Cultural Sensitivity Test scores among second grade Anglo American children as compared to Anglo American first grade children. Since data on a third grade sample was not collected, a comparative analysis between third grade Anglo American ohildren and first grade children is not possible. This type of analysis is recompended In the fourth year evaluation study, including a comparison between fourth grade children and children in the three lower grade levels. It is expected
that the fourth year study will provide sufficient data to substantiate or disprove the foregoing ovservations.

The comparative analysis undertaken this year with program and non-program children clearly reveal higher mean scores in favor of the program group. While only three significant differences (.05 level of confidence) are found in favor of Mexican American experimental group children, the majority of the comparisons indicate a consistent pattern of higher favorabie responses on all of the Cultural Serisitivity Test variables in reference to the three ethnic groups in the study.* It also is conceivable that with larger samples significant differences based on probability statistics would be obtained. Nevertheless, the consistent pattern of the present findings suggest that the cultural heritage component of the Bilingual-bicultural Program has positively affected the multicultural perceptions of children in the program as compared to non-program children.

These findings are given in Table XXV of the Appendices.
Y. REPORT ON PRGGRAM COMPONENTS BASED ON INTERVIENS WITH PROGRAM PERSONNEL AND CLASSROOM OBSERVATIONS

Interviews and visitations by three bilingual-bicultural education apecialists in the evaluation team were conducted in Februrary, 1972. The most significant observations reported from these activities are herewith presented.

Interview reports show that achievement and progress among students in the program is principaliy determined through teacher formulated examinations and observations of student responses. Since this approach can be related specifically to program content, objectives and learning activities in the actual setting as initiated and observed by the teacher, it provides the teacher with meaningful and relevant feedback In the instructional and learning processes.

Observations of classroom references to the native cultural features of Mexican American and American Indien children reveal varying degrees of emphasis. While the language of the child is stressed in developing bilingualism, reference to other cultural references across subject-matter content and learning activities can continue with increased emphasis. Ideas of bulletin board displays depicting native cultural references to fiestas, Christmas, Easter, costumes, songs, proverbs, poems, stories and means of livilihood are being discussed and shared by teachers in inservice training institutes. The statistical findings based on the SWCEL Cultural Sensitivity Instiument show consistent progress in favorable perceptions relative to cultural references and relationships among Mexican American and American Indian program children. For this reason,
it is highly recommended that the Bilingual-bicultural Progiam be expanded to include all of the children in the Grants schools.

As the program continues teachers are identifying and selecting a greater varlety of learnirig materials. This continuous enthusiam and effort among program teachers is one of the noteworthy features in the program. Administrators and conaultants should continue to encourage this activity, especially while bilingual materials are still in the developmental stage by regional and national bilingual education centers.

The Laidlaw Brothers Series is continuing to serve a purpose in Spanish language development. Although this series was not designed for particular use with Southwestern bilingual children, the Grants teachers have been giving advantageous supplementary reference to Southwestern Hispanic-Mexican cultural features. Classroom observations definitely show that children in the bilingual program are advancing In the Spanish language arts. Children have been observed reading and discussing the reading content; thus there is evidence that reading comprehension in Spanish is being developed.

The Mlami Linguistics, the Peabody, the Houghton-Mifflin, and Gin and Company--ABC references, coupled with instructional activities, have contributed to effective development in the English language arts among program children. The statistical findings reveal that first grade, second grade and third grade Spanish surname children and American Indian children have not reached achlevement levels in the English language arts comparable to Anglo American children. However, the group means appear only slightly below those of of monolingual English-speaker. Since
these children have not experienced the continuous Engilah language exposure that the Anglo American child experiences in the home environment and immediate commulty, it would be folly to expect them to operate a equivalent levels in Engilsh, especially in the first three years at school. One of the expectations of the program is to develop she Engilsh communication ability of Mexican American and American Indian children to equal that of their English-speaking counterpart. Future evaluation atudies will determine the relative success of the program in reaching this objectives. it the samo time, it is expected that Anglo American children will develop second language capabilities, particulariy in the Spanish language arts, to enable them to function in bilingual activities in and out of the school setting. Observational data give evidence that monolingual English-speaking children are making progress in Spanish. Again, it cannot be expected that their achlevement level in the Spanish language arts will equal that of the Spanish-speaking child in the early years of elementary education. The relative success of the program in developing the bilinguality of the monolingual English-speaking child can be continuousiy examined in future evaluation studies.

Although the absence of written symbols and reading materials in the Indian dialects have ilmited the application of comprehengive language arts program, especially in the Keresan dialect, teachers and teacher aides, nevertheless, are using the native language in introducing, clarifying and discussing subject-matter concepts with Indian children. Apart from the academeic component in the program, the native dialect also is used In various song and play activities. Observational and test data (Cultural Sensitivity) show that this has helped in developing favorable
perceptions about the native culturo among American Indian children in the program.

Supplementary material and media have been produced by teachers during the school year and in workehops. These materials and media are relative to various grade levels (1-3) and are being used advantageously In the learning process. Due to the uniqueness of the Indian dialects, commercial materials for the American Indian groups are few or non-existent. Teachers and teacher aides in this component of the Bilingual-bicultural Program have worked deligently in cranslating and developing materials for Indian cultural groups in the achools. A continuation of these effort, for both Spanish and Indian references, will be required as the program is offered at progressively higher grade levels.

Through a media center the teachers have access to various commerctal materials, especially in reading. Training in the use of these materials will increase teacher reference to this resource center. This is another feature that may be included in the inservice training program.

The classroom observations reveal advantageous application of grouping In terms of language competency. This approach should be given consideration by all of the teachers and teacher aides in the program. This is partisuiarly impnrtant in the Spanish-anglish bilingual program where competency in Spanish and English varies among Mexican American children. Individualized Instruction also is being used, especially in the beginning grades. Greater reference to this instructional mode can be extended relative to pupil needs.

Excellent English as a second language techniques were observed. One of the observational reports suggest increased emphasis in vocabulary deyelopment in this language componant of the program. The atatistical findings also suggest that emphasis is needed in developing English
language structure among Mexican American and American Indian children.
It also 18 observed that more structural activities are needed $f$ or the Spanish surname child who operates with a SpanisheEnglish mixed language reference, as well as for the non-Spanish speaking child. This would place increased emphasis in the speaking component for these types of children. Many of these children, whose comprehension level is greater than their speaking ability, will benefit from this language development approach.

A presservice training institute 18 provided for the teachers prior to the opening of school. Inservice training workshops are provided through the University of New Mexico once or twice a month. In the current workshops, teachers are becoming familiar with the formalation of behavioral objectives. In general, favorable coments and enthusiasm relative to the inservice training component are expressed by program personnel in the interviews. The workshops during the year are perceived as especially helpful in providing teachers with'ideas on how to relate program activities to prograin objectives.

Additional consultancy services, as needed and requested by program personnel, will require consideration from time to time. For example, it was observed that the Indian bilingual-bicultural component can use additional consultancy resources and inservice-training emphasis.

Administration encouragement and support is still apparent in the third year of the program. The new superintendent was the former director of the bilingual program and, therefore, is a strong advocate of this type of educational program.

School Board support and encouragement for she continuation of the program was reported in the interviews with school administrators. It is not prosently known whether this also represents a long-term commiment,

Irrespective of federal support. Nevertheless, this concern must be given a place in the agenda of subsequent School Board and Administration sessions.

Auxiliary personnel, as reported in the interviews, remain generally indifferent toward the program. Counselors, nurses, and librarians work with the total population, thus they have no strong feelings for or against the program. However, in the smaller comunities, noncertified personnel appear to express greater interest toward the program.

Although nonoprogram teachers' attltudes toward the program vary from unfavorable to some degree of acceptance, this year's interviews reveal some improvement as compared to previous interview findings. Some of the unfavorable perceptives are traceable to the availability of teacher aides, additional media and equipment found in bilingual program classes as compared to non-program classes. For example, each bilingual classroom has a listening center, tape recorder, record player, cassettes, film strips and a variety of supplementary materials.

A well-planned inservice workshop is needed to familiarize all gehool personnel with the advantages of bilingual-bicultural education. Since the present program is not all inciusive, the demonstration of its effactiveness can contribute to eventual implementation throughout the syatem. This also should serve to relieve the concern that bilingualbicultural instruction will place the monolingual teacher in an instructional disadvantage. (This is an unfounded fear, for the English language component is an important element in Southwestern bilingual programs). Yet, it also can serve to increase teacher sensitivity toward the acceptance of cultural pluralism in our American society, and perhaps increase motivation in loarning more about othor Southwestern languages and cuitures.

Increased interest and commitment by non-program taachers can affect the future development and expansion of blilnguis-bicultural education in the system.

Invitations for parents to attend meetings and visit program activities are frequentiy extended. Information about the program are carried home by children and other sources. While parental involvement has not yet reached a desired level as percelved by program personnel, community cooperation has increased as compared to previous years.
VI. SUMOMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECCMMENDATIONS

The Spanish Oral Capacity Rest was administered to first grade Maxican American program children. Based on this teat instrument, the findings Indicate that Mexican American children in the Grants Bilingualbicultural Program have a Spanish speaking background prior to program exposure. With the scores measuring within ten points of the maximum possible score of 32 , it can be conoluded that it is possible for these children to'reach or surpass the maximum score after one yoar of Spanish language instruction. although the findings reveal that the maximm score was not consistently achleved among the several program groups, this can bo attributed to the variances in beginning Spandsh language ability found among Mexican American children iṇ Grants. Nevertheless, based on this year's findings, it can be concluded that bllingual education students have advanced in Spanish language ability, Additionally, the data show higher Spanlsh language achlevement among Mexican American children as compared to the two other ethnic groups In the study.

The general concepts component of the TOBE was administered in Spanish to experimental group children in grades two and three to ascertain their proficiency in Spanish. In this comparison, too, the Spanish language means are consistently higher among Mexican American children as compare to the two other ethnic groups. The most significant difference is found in the third grade between Mexican American children and Anglo Amorican children, with the variance indicated at the . 01 level of confidence. The other significant difference occurred between Nexican American and American Indian children in the third
grade, with the variance approximating the .05 level of confidence in favor of the liexican American group. This finding supports a second hypotheses which suggests that the Spanish phonetic and Btructural base of Spanish-speaking or bilingual Mexican American children proves advantageous in developing and enriching their native language ablifty.

The SWCEL Oral English Eroficiency Test was administered to a sample of first grade program children. These findings also reveal achievement gains among all program groups. Based on previous evaluation findings, it has been noted that Mexican American and American Indian children tend to score lower than Angio American children in oral English proficiency. This year's statistical findings give further support to previous findings. In every comparison, Engilsh language structure appears to have the greatest difference between the program groups, with the higher means scored by Anglo American program and non-program children. Thus in terms of this year's and earlier findings, oral English structure continues to represent a language area which requires further emphasis in the Grants Bilingual Program.

The Peabody Plcture Vocabulary Test was used to provide a measure of English vocabulary proficiency in grades two and three. The majority of the findings show a relatively close relationship between all of the group means, with Anglo American scores measuring silghtiy higher than Mexican American and American Indian scores. This observation also: points out the need for continuous emphasis in onglish vocabulary development for Mexican American änd American Indian children.

The Test of Basic Skills (Engilsh version) was administered to experimental and control group first grade children to determine their comparative achlevement in science, mathematics, language and social science concepts. The statistical findings show significant gains for the majority of the experimental groups. The effectiveness of the instructional program was especially apparent in these test resuite, with the findings indicating relatively higher percentage differences and Fratios (based on analysis of variance) as compared to the statistical findings based on test instruments described in previous illustrations.

The overall findings based on the TOBE reveal that experimental group children are achieving normally and, in some instance, with increased rate in science, mathematics, language and social science concepts. Since no consistent comparative differences are found between program and non-program children on the four TOBE variables, it can be concluded that this academic progress is not particularly unique to either the blifngual or non-bilingual instructional program. And it also can be concluded that bilingual instruction does not necessarily impede achlevement across subject-matiter areas as compared to monolingual instruction in Engilish.

The foregoing conclusion does not imply that the achievement lovels of Spanish-speaking, Indian-speaking or native bilingual children appear comparable to those of monolingual Anglo American children, particular in terms of a test administered in English. The findings show that in an achievenent test administored in English, Anglo American children tend to score slightly higher than Mexicán American and American Indian chlldren. Based on this observation, it is
suggested that the TOBE be administered both in English and Spanish among bilingual program children, particularly among Mexican American and Anglo Americar: children. If it is found that the achlevement of Mexican American children is higher than Anglo American children in terms of the TOBE Spanish language version, the hypothesis that language is a variabie accounting for differences in achievement scores will be given further support; and the need to continue a bilingual program in the Grants School will be unequivocably established. Present and prior evaluation findings already provide strong evidence in this direction.

The SRA Testi was administered to experimental and control group children in grades two and three to determine their achievement in reading, language and mathematics. Excellent achievement gains also were noted in terms of this test. Again significant differences are Eound between Anglo American children as compared to Mexican American and American Indian children in both program and non-program classes. This was particularly apparent in reading. Since the SRA Test was administered in English, the findings give further support to the hypothesis that language is an intervening variable in measuring subject matter achievement among children whose first language is other than English. Additionally, the test results show little or no difference in achievement between program and non-program children with respect to the three SRA Test yariables. Again it is found that while the bilingual program is not advancing children in the foregoing subject-matter areas on a greater rate as compared to non-program children, neither is it hindering normal achievement progress.

The SWCEL Cultural Sensitivity Test, designed by the author of this report, was administered to deternine experimental and control group perceptions about relationships between children from three American culturai groups--Anglo American, American Indian, and Mexican American. In the 1970-71 evaluation study it was found that the difa ference between pre-test and post-test means relative to the the 9 Cultural Sensitivity variables did not vary significantly among first grade children. First grade scores in this year's study also reveal small pre-teat and post-test differences. Part of this observation is attributed to the variances in individual scores, and the other reason is based on the larger period of time required to observe a notable change in the affective domain as compared to the cognitive and psychomotor learning areas.

This yearis comparison between first and second grade scores, second and third grade scores, and first and third grade scores clearly support the foregoing rationale. The statistical findings show that children tend to score higher on the Cultural Sensitivity Test at progressively higher levels in the first three elementary grades. This is especially apparent among Mexican American and American Indian children. Whereas the mean scores among Anglo American first grade children tend to be slightiy but consistently higher as compared to the two other cultural groups, this response pattern is not found In the second and third grade. In fact, the mean scores on several variables appear higher for the Mexican American and American Indian 8roups, especialiy in the Mexican American and Angio American atatistical comparison. Whether this phenomenon is attributed to the
cultural heritage component of the bilingual-blcultural program or to other unknown variables, is a question to be continuousiy examined in future studies. It is suggested that this observation be give special consideration in the fourth year evaluation study.

The comparative analysis performed this year to determine the significant difference between program and non-program chlidren reveal higher scores on the Cultural Sensitivity Test in favor of program children. The consistency of the findings in favor of the progran group suggest that the culturai heritage component in the bilingual-bicultural program have positively affected the cultural perceptions of children in the program as compared to non-program children.

Interviow and observational data show that ideas depicting native cultural references have been discussed by teachers in the program. A continuous exchange in ideas also is suggested between program and non-program teachers; for while program students appear to be gaining in favoroble perceptions about their own cuiture and other cultures in the Southwest, the program's multicultural component can easily be incorporated in nonaprogram classes for the benefit of all the children in the Grants School System.

The observation and interview reports also show that teachers are using teacher prepared tests and observations to determine student needs and progress. Since this approach can be related specifically to program content, objectives; and learning activities; it can provide the teacher with meaningful feedback relative to the instruc. tional features in the progam.

Classroom observational data definitely show that children in the bilingual program are advancing in the Spanish language arts. Children have been observed reading and discussing the reading content, thus there is evidence that reading comprehension in Spanish is being developed. There also is observational evidenco that monolingual English-speaking children are making progress in Sipanish. The relative success of the programin developing the bilinguality of the monolingual Englishspeaking child can be continuously examined in future evaluation studies.

It also was observed that more structural activities are needed for the Spanish surname child who operates with a Spanish-English mixed language reference base. This would place increased emphasis In the speaking component for these type of children. Many of these children, whose comprehension level is greater than their speaking ability, will benefit from this language development approach.

Administration encouragement and support is still very apparent In the third year of the program. School Board support and encouragement for the continuation of the program was reported in the interviews with school administrators. It is not presently known whether this also represents a long-term commtment, irraspective of federal funding. Nevetheless, this concerm mugt be given a place in the agenda of future School Board and administration meetings.

Program personnel continue to be ethusiastic about the program; this is especially exhibited through their dedication in teaching, involvement in workshops, and participation in the gelection and preparation of materials and lessons. And although non-program personnel attitudes vary from unfavorable to some degree of acceptance in reference to the program, this year's interviews reveal some positive perceptions as
compared to previous interview findings. Future invoivement in bilingual-bicultural meetings, workshops, conferences, and other related activities by nonmprogram personnel can help promote wider and continuous support for bilingual-bicultural education in the district.

In general, administrators and program personnel reflect optimism toward program growth as school people and community members become increasingly aware of the beneficial aspects of the bilingualbicultural program. Thus school administrators and program personnel must continue to search for atrategies that will enhance this avareness and commitment among school people throughout the system and across cultural groups in the commanity.

APPENDICS
Stailstical Tables 1-25

51
ERIC

TAbLe I: EKPERIMENTAL GROUP ACHIEVEMENT IN ORAL SPANSSH AMONG MEXICAN AMERICAN CHILDREN IN GRADE ONE, USING THE SPANISH ORAL CAPACITY TEST

table id: experimental group gains in spanish language by ethnic group, school and grade level, based on the test of basic experiences

table III: EXpbrimental ethnic groue diferences in spanish language scores by Boe 5 GRADE LEVEL ACROSS ALL SCHOOLS, USING THE TEST OF BASIC EXPERIENCES


The letter $X$ refers to experimental or bilingual program group.
The letters $N A$ means that the statistical analyais was not applied to a given oolumn.

Page 52
table iv: experimental group achievement in oral english by ethnic group, grade level and school, based on the shcel oral language proficiency tes t


Page 53
table v: ethnic experimental group diffgrences in oral english by grade hevel
ACROSS ALL SCHONLS, BASED ON THE SWCEL ORAL LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY TEST


Pace 54
TABLE VI: EXPERIMENTAL VERSUS CONTROL GROUP ACHIEVEMENT IN ORAL ENGLISH BY ETHNIC GROUP, SCHOOL AND GRADE LEVEL, BASED ON THE SWCEL TEST

OF ORAL LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY


In all of the statistical comparisons, the control groups are represented by samples from the Mesa View School in Grants.

TABLE VII: EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP DIEFERENCES IN ORAL ENGLISH BY ETHNIC GROURS, GRADE LEVEL AND ACROSS ALL SCHOOLS, BASED ON THE SWCEL oral language proficiency tesi


The letter $X$ in the statistical tables refers to experimental or program groups. The letter $C$ in the atatistical tables refers to control or non-program groups.
table viti: ethinc experamental and control group difperences in oral english by grade level and across all schools, based on the swcel ORAL LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY TEST

table ix: experimental group pre-/pust-test varlances in english vucabulary by eminic group, school aid grade level, using the peabody PICTURE VOCABULARY TEST


Variable 1 represents the Raw Score in vocabulary.
Variable 2 represents a vocabulary I.Q. measure in the Test; however, since the pert wa adminintered only in Fincinh, it in not given an I.Q. Interpretation in

Tabie $x$ : eItnic experimenital group differences in engilsh vocabulary Grade I.EVEL AND ACROSS ALL SCHCOLS, USING THE PEABODY PICTURE VOCABULARY TESI


TABLE XI: EXPERIMENTAL AND CONYRUL GRADE DIFEERENCES IN ENGLISH VOCABuLARYGE 59 Bi EIHNIC GROUP AND GRADE LEVEL, USING THE P'EABUDY PICTURE vocabulary test


TABLE XII: EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP DIFPERENCES IN ENGIISH VOCABULARY bY EIHNIC GROUPS AND BETWEEN ETHNIC GROURS, USING THE PEABODY picture vocabulary tes t


Page 61
table xili: experimental group achievenent in science, matheratics, language and SOCIAL SCIENCE CONCEPTS BY ETHNIC CLASSIFICATION, SCHOOL AND GRIDE Level, based on the test uf basic experiences (english vepsion)


TABLEXIV: ETHNIC EXPERIMENTAI GROUP DIfferences BY QRADE LEVEL ACROSSALL SCHOOIS IN mathematics, language and social science concepis, based on the test OF BASIC EXPERIENCES

Page 62

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { School } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { Sample } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Eth- } \\ \text { nic } \\ \text { Group } \end{array}$ | Varlable | $\boldsymbol{n}$ | Grade Level | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre-Test } \\ \text { Mean } \end{gathered}$ | Post Test Mean | St'd. Dev. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} F \\ R A+10 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% } \\ \text { Dift. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre- | Post |  |  |
| Cubero | M.A. | Sclence | 12 | 1 | 15.75 | 18.17 | 3.79 | 3.50 | . 62 | NA |
|  | A.I. | Science | 15 | 1 | 14.87 | 19.33 | 4.42 | 4.53 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 12 | 1 | 17.50 | 18.31 | 5.18 | 3.14 | . 03 | NA |
|  | A.I. | Math. | 15 | 1 | 15.60 | 18.62 | 5.27 | 6.25 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 12 | 1 | 17.58 | 20.12 | 4.35 | 2.73 | . 07 | na |
|  | A.I. | Lang. | 15 | 1 | 15.07 | 20.15 | 3.05 | 3.91 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 12 | 1 | 16.25 | 19.00 | 4.48 | 4.88 | . 58 | NA |
|  | A. 1. | Soc. Sc. | 15 | 1 | 15.34 | 17.67 | 4.82 | 4.18 |  |  |
| San Rafael | M.A. | Sclence | 27 | 1 | 12.70 | 15.12 | 5.92 | 5.68 | 1.38 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Science | 7 | 1 | 13.71 | 16.70 | 6.14 | 8.00 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 27 | 1 | 17.48 | 19.82 | 5.26 | 5.54 | . 15 | NA |
|  | A. 1. | Math. | 7 | 1 | 21.43 | 20.57 | 2.50 | 2.06 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 27 | 1 | 15.81 | 20.08 | 4.55 | 5.33 | . 13 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Lang. | 7 | 1 | 19.57 | 20.70 | 2.00 | 2.39 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 27 | 1 | 13.81 | 19.38 | 3.66 | 4.28 | . 23 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 7 | 1 | 18.71 | 20.25 | 2.44 | 1.73 |  |  |
| Sierra Viste | M.A. | Science | 67 | 1 | 12.97 | 15.80 | 4.06 | 4.60 | 3.40 | NA |
|  | A.I. | Science | 9 | 1 | 14.50 | 12.65 | 4.16 | . 44 |  |  |
|  | M. $\mathrm{A}_{1}$. | Math. | 67 | 1 | 13.42 | 18.20 | 4.40 | 3.78 | . 92 | NA |
|  | A.I. | Math. | 9 | 1 | 13.00 | 16.71 | 2.24 | 2.30 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 67 | , | 15.03 | 18.44 | 4.31 | 4.031 | 0.08 | Na |
|  | A.I. | Lang. | 9 | 1 | 13.00 | 18.93 | 2.55 | 0.71 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 67 | 1 | 12.42 | 16.59 | 5.78 | 6.31 | 2.55 | NA |
|  | A.I. | Soc. Sc. | 9 | 1 | 15.50 | 13.66 | 4.72 | 2.95 |  |  |
| Sierra Vista | M.A. | Science | 67 | 1 | 12.97 | 15.83 | 4.06 | 4.60 | 0.42 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Science | 9 | 1 | 14.11 | 16.56 | 4.71 | 3.02 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Math | 67 | 1 | 13.12 | 18.54 | 4.40 | 3.78 | 0.34 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Math | 9 | 1 | 18.44 | - 18.33 | 5.35 | 3.86 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 67 | 1 | 15.03 | 18.61 | 4.31 | 4.03 | 2.74 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Lang. | 9 |  | 16.89 | 20.58 | 3.42 | 3.21 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 67 | 1 | 12.42 | 17.03 | 5.78 | 6.31 | 0.81 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 9 | 1 | 18.00 | 15.87 | 3.40 | 3.69 |  |  |
| Sierra Vista | A.I | Science | 4 | 1 | 14.50 | 13.65 | 4.16 | 0.44 | 7.95 |  |
|  | A.A. | Science | 9 | 1 | 14.11 | 17.38 | 4.71 | 3.02 |  |  |
|  | A. I | Math | 4 | 1 | 13.00 | 18.50 | 2.24 | 2.29 | 0.53 | NA |
|  | A. 1 | Nath | 9 |  | 18.44 | 19.89 | 5.34 | 3.86 |  |  |
|  | A. I | Lang. | 4 | 1 | 13.00 | 19.65 | 2.55 | 0.71 | 0.52 | NA |
|  | A.A. | Lans. | 9 | 1 | 16.89 | 20.71 | 3.42 | 3.21 |  |  |
|  | A. I | Soc: ${ }_{\text {Sce }}$ | 4 | 1 | 15.50 18.00 | 17.03 19.99 | 4.72 3.40 | 2.95 3.59 | 1.89 | NA |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

table xv: ethnic experimentai group difperences by grade level across all schools IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LANGUAGE AND SUCIAL SCIENCE, BASED ON THE test of basic experiences


XVI: EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL group differences by ethnic group, school and grade level in science, mathematics, lancuage, and social science cunceits, based ON THE TEST OF BASIC EXPERIENCES

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { School } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { Sample } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eth- } \\ & \text { nlc } \\ & \text { Group } \end{aligned}$ | Variable | n | Grade Level | Post Test Mean | St'd. Dev. |  | $\begin{gathered} F \\ \text { Ratio } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ D!f f . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre* | Post |  |  |
| Cubero | M.A. | Science | 12 | 1 | 19.17 |  | 3.31 | 6.55 | 19.76 |
| Control | M.A. | Science | 8 | 1 | 15.38 |  | 2.69 |  |  |
| Cubero - | MoA. | Math. | 12 | 1 | 21.08 |  | 2.63 | 6.21 ' | 15.82 |
| Control | M, $\mathrm{A}_{\text {. }}$ | Math. | 8 | 1 | 17.75 |  | 3.00 |  |  |
| Cubero | M.A. | Lang. | 12 | 1 | 21.50 |  | 2.18 | 4.867 | 9.30 |
| Control | M.A. | Lang. | 8 | 1 | 19.50 |  | 1.32 |  |  |
| Cubero | $M_{0} A_{\text {a }}$ | Soc. Sc. | 12 | 1 | 20.75 |  | 3.09 | 2.08 | 11.45 |
| Control | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 8 | 1 | 18.38 |  | 3.87 |  |  |
| San Rafael | M.A. | Sciance | 27 | 1 | 14.93 |  | 5.68 | . 04 | 3.01 |
| Control | M.A. | Science | 8 | 1 | 15.38 |  | 2.69 |  |  |
| San Rafael | M.A. | Math . | 27 | 1 | 19.33 |  | 5.54 | . 56 | 8.19 |
| Control | M.A. | - Math. | 8 | 1 | 17.75 |  | 2.99 |  |  |
| San Rafael | M,A. | Lang. | 27 | 1 | 19.48 |  | 5.32 | . 00 | . 19 |
| Control | M.A. | Lang. | 8 | 1 | 19.50 |  | 1.32 |  |  |
| San Rafael | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 27 | 1 | 18.89 |  | 4.28 | . 08 | 2.72 |
| Control | MoA. | Soc. Sc. | 8 | 1 | 18.38 |  | 3.87 |  |  |
| San Rafael | A.A. | Solence | 7 | 1 | 17.43 |  | 8,00 | . 19 | 9.97 |
| Control | A.A. | Science | 6 | 1 | 19.17 |  | 3.93 |  |  |
| San Rafael | A.A. | Math. | 7 | 1 | 22.43 |  | 2.06 | 1.45 | 6.37 |
| Control | A.A. | Math. | 6 | 1 | 21.00 |  | 1.83 |  |  |
| San Rafael | A.A. | Lang. | 7 | 1 | 23.00 |  | 2.38 | . 09 | 2.1 |
| Control | A.A. | Lang. | 6 | 1 | 22.50 |  | 2.87 |  |  |
| San Rafael | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 7 | 1 | 22.14 |  | 1.73 | . 00 | . 6 |
| Control | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 6 | 1 | 22.00 |  | 3.00 |  |  |
| Sierra Vista | a M.A. | Sciene: | 67 | 1 | 15.73 |  | 4.59 | . 04 | 2.27 |
| Control | M.A. | Science | 8 | 1 | 15.38 |  | 2.68 |  |  |
| Sierra Vista | a M.A | Math. | 67 | 1 | 18.21 |  | 3.78 | . 10 | 2.52 |
| Control | M.A. | Math. | 8 | 1 | 17.75 |  | 2.98 |  |  |
| Sierra Vista | a M.A. | Lang. | 67 | 1 | 18.49 |  | 4.03 | . 48 | 5.45 |
| Control | M.A. | Lang. | 8 | 1 | 19.50 |  | 1.32 |  |  |
| Sierra Vista | Ha Mono | Soc. Sc. | 67 | 1 | 16.43 |  | 6.30 | . 70 | 11.82 |
| Control | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 8 | 1 | 18.38 |  | 3.87 |  |  |
| Sierra Visq | ya A.A. | Science | 9 | 1 | 17.33 |  | 3.01 | . 89 | 10.53 |
| Control | A. 1. | Scienco | 6 | 1 | 19.17 |  | 3.97 |  |  |
| Sierra Vista | a A.A. | Math. | 9 | 1 | 20.77 |  | 3.8 | . 02 | 1.0 .8 |
| Control | A.A. | Math. | 6 | , | 21.00 |  | 1.81 |  |  |
| Sierra Vis | ,a A.A. | Lang. | 9 | 1 | 21.44 |  | 3.20 | . 36 | 4.92 |
| Control | A.A. | Lang. | 6 | 1 | 22.50 |  | 2.83 |  |  |
| Sierra Vis | A A.A. | Soc. Sc. |  |  | 20.33 |  | 3.68 | . 73 | 8.20 |
| Control | A. A | Soc. Sc. | 6 | 1 | 22.00 |  | 3.00 |  |  |

Page 65
TABLE XVII: FIRST GRADE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP DIFEERENCES BY ETHNIC GROU ${ }^{5}$ AND BETWEEN ETHNIC GROUPS IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL based on the test of basic experiences

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { School } \\ \text { oi: } \\ \text { Saruple } \end{gathered}$ |  | Variable | n | Grade Level | Post <br> Test <br> Man | Stid. Dav. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} F \\ \text { Ratlo } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre | Post |  |  |
| X | M.A. | Science | 106 | 1 | 15.92 |  | 4.92 | . 92 | 3.39 |
| C | M.A. | Science | 8 | 1 | 15.37 |  | 2.70 |  |  |
| X | $M_{0} \Lambda_{0}$. | Math. | 106 | 1 | 18.82 |  | 4.30 | . 46 | 5.69 |
| C | M.A. | Math. | 8 | 1 | 17.75 |  | 2.99 |  |  |
| X | M, A. | Lang. | 106 | 1 | 19.08 |  | 4.35 | . 07 | 2.17 |
| C | M.A. | Lang. | 8 | 1 | 19.50 |  | 1.32 |  |  |
| X | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 106 | 1 | 17.55 |  | 5.77 | . 15 | 4.72 |
| c | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 8 | 1 | 18.38 |  | 3.87 |  |  |
| X | A.A. | Science | 16 | 1 | 17.38 |  | 5.75 | . 44 | 10.31 |
| C | A.A. | Sclence | 6 | 1 | 19.17 |  | 3.93 |  |  |
| X | A.A. | Math. | 16 | 1 | 21.50 |  | 3.30 | .11 | 2.33 |
| C | A.A. | Math. | 6 | 1. | 21.00 |  | 1.83 |  |  |
| X | A. $\wedge_{\text {. }}$ | Lans. | 16 | 1 | 22.13 |  | 2.98 | . 06 | 1.60 |
| c | A.A. | Lang. | 6 | 1 | 22.50 |  | 2.87 |  |  |
| X | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 16 | 1 | 21.13 |  | 3.12 | . 31 | 4.15 |
| C | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 6 | 1 | 22.00 |  | 3.00 |  |  |
| X | A.I. | Science | 19 | 1 | 18.00 |  | 4.59 | 2.11 | 14.50 |
| C | M.A. | Science | 8 | 1 | 15.38. |  | 2.69 |  |  |
| X | A.I. | Math. | 19 | 1 | .17.84 |  | 5.69 | . 00 | 0.52 |
| C | M. $\Lambda_{\text {. }}$ | Math. | 8 | 1 | 17.75 |  | 2.99 |  |  |
| X | A.I. | Lang. | 19 | 1 | 19.79 |  | 3.61 1.32 | . 04 | 2.40 |
| C. | M.A. | Lang. | 8 | 1 | 19.50 |  | 1.32 |  |  |
| X | A.I. | Soc. Sc. | 19 | $i$ | 17.26 18.38 |  | 3.98 3.87 | . 41 | 5.44 |
| C | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 8 | 1 | 18.38 |  | 3.87 |  |  |
| X | M.A. | Sclence | 106 | 1 | 15.92 |  | 4.92 | 2.47 | 20.40 |
| C | A.A. | Science | 6 | 1 | 19.17 |  | 3.93 |  |  |
| X | M.A. | Math. | 106 | 1 | 18.32 |  | 4.30 | 1.49 | 11.60 |
| . C | A.A. | Math | 6 | 1 | 21.00 |  | 1.83 |  |  |
| X | M.A. | Lang. | 106 | 1 | 19.08 |  | 4.35 | 3.54 | 17.90 |
| C | A.A. | Lang. | . 6 | 1 | 22.50 |  | 2.87 |  |  |
| X | M. A. | Soc. Sc. | 106 | 1 | 17.55 |  | 5.77 3.00 | 3.45 | 25.40 |
| C | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 6 | 1 | 22.00 |  | 3.00 |  |  |
| X | A.A. | Science | . 16 | 1 | 17.36 |  | 5.75 | . 79 | 21.60 |
| C | M. A. | Science | 8 | 1 | 15.38 |  | 2.69 |  |  |
| X | A. A. | Math. | 16 | 1 | 21.50 |  | 3.30 | 6.72* | 17.40 |
| C | $M ; A$. | Math. | 8 | 1 | 17.75 |  | 2.99 |  |  |
| X | A.A. | Lang. | 16 | 1 | 22.13 |  | 2.98 | 5.19 | 11.90 |
| C | M.A. | Lang. | 8 | 1 | 19.50 |  | 1.32 |  |  |
| X | A.A. | Soc. Sc. | 16 | 1 | 21.13 |  | 3.12 | 3.21 | 13.10 |
| C | M.A. | Soc. Sc. | 8 | 1 | 18.38 |  | 3.87 |  |  |

## Page 66

TABLE XVII: (Continued)

| School or Sample | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ech- } \\ & \text { nic } \\ & \text { Group } \end{aligned}$ | Variable | n | Grade <br> Level | Post Te3t Mrean | St'd. Dev. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} F \\ \text { Ratio } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { DIff. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre- | Post |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & X \\ & c \\ & X \\ & X \\ & c \\ & X \\ & c \\ & X \\ & C \end{aligned}$ | $A_{0} I_{0}$$A_{0} A_{0}$$A_{0} I_{0}$$A_{\cdot} A_{+}$$A_{1} I_{0}$$A_{0} A_{0}$$A_{1} I_{0}$$A_{.} A_{0}$ | Science <br> Science <br> Matlı. <br> Matli. <br> Lang. <br> Lang. <br> Soc. Sc. <br> Soc. Sc. | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 6 \\ 19 \\ 6 \\ 19 \\ 6 \\ 19 \\ .6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.00 \\ & 19.17 \\ & 17.84 \\ & 21.00 \\ & 19.79 \\ & 22.50 \\ & 17.26 \\ & 22.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.59 \\ & 3.93 \\ & 5.69 \\ & 1.83 \\ & 3.61 \\ & 2.87 \\ & 3.98 \\ & 3.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .28 \\ 1.64 \\ 2.59 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 6.50 \\ 17.70 \\ 13.70 \\ 27.50 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Page 67
table xvili: experiniental group gains in reading, mathemiatics and language by ethinic grour, school and giade level, based on the sra

ACHIEVEIENT TEST

| School or Sample | Ethnic Group | Variable | $\Omega$ | Grade Level | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre-Test } \\ \text { Mcan } \end{gathered}$ | Post Test Nean | St'd. Dave |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} F \\ \operatorname{Ratlo} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{K} \\ D i f f \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre- | Post |  |  |
| Cubero | N.A. | Reading | 6 | 3 | 18.50 | 29.00 | 5.85 | 9.97 | 4.12 | 56.76 |
|  |  | liath. | 6 | 3 | 27.17 | 35.00 | 9.67 | 11.72 | 1.32 | 28.83 |
|  |  | Lang. | 6 | 3 | 56.00 | 59.50 | 11.47 | 19.77 | . 11 | 6.25 |
|  |  | Reading | 11 | 3 | 30.09 | 41.64 | 10.07 | 11.20 | $5.87 \%$ | 38.37 |
|  |  | Math. | 11 | 3 | 33.00 | 44.91 | 4.94 | 9.77 | $12.82{ }^{\circ}$ | 36.09 |
|  |  | Lang. | 11 | 3 | 62.00 | 73.91 | 11.81 | 14.51 | 4.03 | 19.21 |
| San Mateo | M.A. | Reading | 4 | 2 | 24.25 | 35.75 | 7.12 | 9.31 | 2.88 | 47.42 |
|  |  | Math. | 4 | 2 | 20.00 | 39.50 | 6.04 | 14.43 | 4.66 | 97.50 |
|  |  | Lang: | 4 | 2 | 48.50 | 64.00 | 2.96 | 10.98 | 5.57 | 31.90 |
|  | M.A. | Reading | - 5 | 3 | 26.40 | 30.60 | 2.87 | 7.58. | 1.07 | 15.90 |
|  |  | Nath. | 5 | 3 | 30.80 | 61.40 | 6.49 | 11.39 | 21.77 | 99.35 |
|  |  | Lang. | 5 | 3 | 53.40 | 60.60 | 11.69 | 9.54 | 0.91 | 13.48 |
| San Rafael | N.A. | Reading | 11 | 2 | 21.00 | 32.09 | 2.00 | 9.49 | 13.07 | 52.80 |
|  |  | Nath. | 11 | 2 | 24.27 | 38.36 | 3.79 | 7.11 | 30.55 | 58.00 |
|  |  | Lang. | 11 | 2 | 47.91. | 59.09 | 6.63 | 9.22 | 9.70 | 23.00 |
|  | A.A. | Reading | 4 | 2 | 25.00 | 43.00 | 5.96 | 10.09 | $7.06{ }^{\circ}$ | 72.90 |
|  |  | Niath. | 4 | 2 | 28.75 | 53.50 | 2.49 | 15.82 | 7.11. | . 86.00 |
|  |  | Lang. | 4 | 2 | 50.00 | 68.75 | 2. 2.2 | 11.95 | $7.16 *$ | 37.50 |
| Seboyeta | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 3 | 26.14 | 31.29 | 7.97 | 11.18 | 0.84 | 19.60 |
|  |  | Nath. | 7 | 3 | 32.86 | 37.43 | 9.39 | 14.63 | 0.41 | 13.90 |
|  |  | Lang. | 7 | 3 | 51.43 | 62.29 | 14.88 | 19.89 | 1.14 | 21.10 |
|  |  | Reading | 7 | 3 | 27.86 | 40.57 | 13.30 | 14.39 | 2.51 | 45.60 |
|  |  | Math. | 7 | 3 | 40.29 | 50.57 | 14.18 | 17.60 | 1.24 | 25.50 |
|  |  | Lang. | 7 | 3 | 57.00 | 73.14 | 16.91 | 17.37 | 2.66 | 28.30 |
| Sierra Visth | M.A. | Reading Nath. Lang. | 31 | 3 | 28.94 | 34.42 | 9.89 | 14.42 | $2.95{ }^{\circ}$ | 18.90 |
|  |  |  | $31$ | 3 | 35.90 | 47.68 | 13.80 | 17.80 | $8.19{ }^{\circ}$ | +32.70 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 | 59.10 | 60.97 | 12.49 | 17.44 | 0.22 | 3.10 |


| School or Sample | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eth- } \\ & \text { nic } \\ & \text { Group } \end{aligned}$ | Variable | $n$ | Grade Level | Premest Mcan | Post <br> Tegt <br> Mcan | St'd. D2v. |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} F \\ R a t 10 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\stackrel{7}{\text { DIEE. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre- | Post |  |  |
| Cubero | N.A. | Reading | 6 | 3 | 18.50 | 29.00 | 5.85 | 9.97 | 9.07 | 56.70 |
|  | NoA. | Reading | 6 | 3 | 27.17 | 35.00 | 9.97 | 11.72 | 1.32 | 3S.C: |
|  | N.A. | Lang. | 6 | 3 | 56.00 | 59.50 | 11.47 | 19.77 | 0.11 | C. $2:$ |
| Cubero | A.I. | Reading | 11 | 3 | 30.09 | 41.64 | 10.07 | 11.20 | 5.87 | : 38.30 |
|  | A.I. | Math. | 11 | 3 | 33.00 | 44.91 | 4.91 | 9.77 | 11.82 | : 36.00 |
|  | A.I. | Lang. | 11 | 3 | 62.00 | 73.91 | 11.81 | 14.53 | 4.03 | 19.21 |
| San Mateo | N.A. | Reading | 4 | 2 | 24.25 | 35.75 | 7.12 | 9.31 | $2 . \varepsilon \varepsilon$ | 47.42 |
|  | N.A. | Nath, | 4 | 2 | 20.00 | 39.50 | 6.04 | 14.43 | 4.61 | 97.50 |
|  | N.A. | Lang. | 4 | 2 | 48.50 | 64.00 | 2.96 | 10.98 | 5.57 | 31.95 |
| Sari Nateo | M. A. | Reading | 5 | 3 | 26.40 | 30.60 | 2.87 | 7.58 | 1.07 | 15.01 |
|  | M, A. | Nlath. | 5 | 3 | 30.80 | 61.40 | 6.49 | 11.39 | 21.77 | 99.35 |
|  | M. A. | Lang. | 5 | 3 | 53.40 | 60.60 | 11.69 | 9.54 | 0.91 | 13.43 |
| San Rafael | N.A. | Reading | 11 | 2 | 21.00 | 32.09 | 2.00 | 9.49 | 13.07 | 52.E1 |
|  | $\mathrm{N}_{0} A_{0}$. | Math. | 11 | 2 | 24.27 | 38.36 | 3.79 | 7.11 | 30.55 | :58.05 |
|  | $N_{0} A_{0}$ | Lang. | 11 | 2 | 47.91 | 59.09 | 6.63 | 9.22 | 9.70 | 23.34 |
| Pan Rafael | A.A. | Reading | 4 | 2 | 25.00 | 43.00 | 5.96 | 10.09 | 7.06 | -i2.00 |
|  | A.A. | Nath. | 4 | 2 | 28.75 | 53.50 | 2.49 | 15.32 | 7.16 | 86.09 |
|  | A.A. | Lang. | 4 | 2 | 50.00 | 68.75 | 2.12 | 11.95 | 7.15 | :37.50 |
| Seboyeta | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 3 | 26.14 | 31.29 | 7.97 | 11.18 | 0.84 | 19.67 |
|  | M.A. | Niath. | 7 | 3 | 32.86 | 37.43 | 9.39 | 14.63 | 0.41 | 13.91 |
|  | N.A. | Lang. | 7 | 3 | 51.43 | 62.29 | 14.88 | 19.89 | 1.14 | 21.11 |
| Seboyeta | A.A. | Reading | 7 | 3 | 27.86 | 40.57 | 13.39 | 14.39 | 2.51 | 45.6: |
|  | A.A. | Nath. | 7 | 3 | 40.29 | 50.57 | 14.18 | 17.60 | 1.24 | 25.53 |
|  | A.A. | Lang. | 7 | 3 | 57.00 | 73.14 | 16:91 | 17.37 | 2.66 | 28.32 |
| Slerra Vista | M.A. | Reading | 31 | 3 | 28.94 | 34.42 | 9.89 | 14.42 | 2.95 | 18.95 |
|  | N.A. | Nath | 31 | 3 | 35.90 | 47.68 | 13.80 | 17.80 | 8.19 | - 32.19 |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 31 | 3 | 59.10 | 60.97 | 12.49 | 17.44 | 0.22 | 3.17 |

'TABLE XIX: EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP DIFFERENCES IN READING, MATHLMATICS AND LANGUAGE BY ETHNIC GROUP SCHOOL AND GRADE LEVEL, BASED ON THE SRA ACHIEVEMENT TEST

| School or Sample | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { Eth- } \\ \text { nic } \\ \text { Group } \end{array}$ | Variable | n | Grade Level | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Pre-Tcst } \\ \text { Mean } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Post Test Mean | St'd. Dev. |  |  | $\stackrel{\neq}{\text { DIff. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre- | Post |  |  |
| San Mateo Control | M.A. | Reading | 4 | 2 |  | 35.75 |  | 9.31 | . 54 | 10.89 |
|  | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 2 |  | 31.86 |  | 6.38 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 4 | 2 |  | 39.50 |  | 14.43 | . 00 | . 54 |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 7 | 2 |  | 39.29 |  | 12.09 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 4 | 2 |  | 64,00 |  | 10.98 | . 66 | 9.15 |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 7 | 2 |  | 58.14 |  | 10.05 |  |  |
| San Rafael Control | M.A. | Reading | 11 | 2 |  | 32.09 |  | 9.49 | . 00 | . 73 |
|  | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 2 |  | 31.86 |  | 6.38 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 11 | 2 |  | 38.36 |  | 7.11 | . 03 | 2.40 |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 7 | 2 |  | 39.29 |  | 12.09 |  |  |
|  | M,A. | Lang. | 11 | 2 |  | 59.09 |  | 9.21 | . 03 | 1.60 |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 7 | 2 |  | 58.14 |  | 10.04 |  |  |
| San Rafael Control | A.A. | Reading | 4 | 2 |  | 43.00 |  | 10.10 | 1.13 | 18.60 |
|  | A.A. | Reading | 8 | 2 |  | 35.00 |  | 11.69 |  |  |
|  | A.A. | Math. | 4 | 2 |  | 53.50 |  | 15.82 | 1.90 | 25.23 |
|  | A.A. | Math. | 8 | 2 |  | 40.00 |  | 13.93 |  |  |
|  | A.A. | Lang. | 4 | 2 |  | 68.75 |  | 11.95 | . 44 | 10.00 |
|  | A.A. | Lans. | 8 | 2 |  | 61.88 |  | 16.84 |  |  |
| Cubero Control | M.A. | Reading | 6 | 3 |  | 29.00 |  | 9.97 | 17.76 | 65.52 |
|  | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 3 |  | 48.00 |  | 4.24 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 6 | 3 |  | 35.00 |  | 11.72 | $7.14{ }^{\circ}$ | 57.14 |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 7 | 3 |  | 55.00 |  | 12.91 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 6 | 3 |  | 59.50 |  | 19.77 | $9.98{ }^{\circ}$ | 45.98 |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 7 | 3 |  | 86.86 |  | 6.75 |  |  |
| San Mateo Control | M.A. | Reading | 5 | 3 |  | 30.60 |  | 7.58 | 21.37 | 56.86 |
|  | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 3 |  | 48.00 |  | 4.24 |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{0} \mathrm{~A}_{*}$ | Nath. | 5 | 3 |  | 61.40 |  | 11.39 | . 65 | 10.42 |
|  | M. $A_{*}$ | Nath. | 7 | 3 |  | 55.00 |  | 12.91 |  | 10. |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 5 | 3 |  | 60.60 |  | 9.54 | $25.97{ }^{\circ}$ | 43.33 |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 7 | 3 |  | 86.86 |  | 6.75 |  |  |
| Peboyeta | M. A. | Reading | 7 | 3 |  | 31.29 |  | 11.18 | $11.71{ }^{\circ}$ | 53.42 |
|  | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 3. |  | 48.00 37.43 |  | 4.24 14.63 | 4.86\% | 46.95 |
|  | M.A. M.A. | Hath. | 7 | 3 3 |  | 37.43 55.00 |  | 14.63 | 4.86 | 46.95 |
|  | M.A. | Lang. | 7 | 3 |  | 62.29 |  | 19:89 | 8,21 | 39.45 |
|  | N.A. | Lang. | 7 | 3 |  | 86.86 |  | 6.75 |  |  |
| Sierra VistControl | M.A. | Reading | 31 | 3 |  | 34.42 |  | 14.42 | 5.767 | 39.400 |
|  | M.A. | Reading | 7 | 3 |  | 48.00 |  | 4.24 |  |  |
|  | M.A. | Math. | 31 | 3 |  | 47.68 |  | 17.80 | 1.00 | 15.36 |
|  | $\mathrm{M}_{0} A^{\circ}$ | Math. | 7 | 3 |  | 55.00 |  | 12.91 |  |  |
|  | M. A. $\mathrm{M}_{+} \mathrm{A}_{+}$ | Lang | 31 | 3 |  | 60.97 86.86 |  | 17.80 | 14.11 | * 42.46 |

Page 70
tablis xx: experimental and conproh group diferences in reading, mathamatics alid language bi ethinic grour and grade levid across all schoots.


TABLE XXI: EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP DIFFERENCES IN REAOING, MATHAMATICS and language betheen etinic groups in grade levels two and three across all schols, based on the sra achievement test


Page 72
TABLE XXII: EXPERIMENTAL GROUP CHANGES IN MULTT CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS BY ETHNIC GROUPS, sCHOOL AND GRADE LEVEL, bASED ON THE SWCEL CULTURAL SENSITIVITY TES'T





Pagen6
table xxilit experimental qroup differences jn multicultural perceptions by grade level across all schools, based on the shcel culiural sensitivity test





TABLE XXIV: EXPERIMENTAL GROUP DIFFERENCES in MULTTTCULTURAL PERCEPTIONS BY Page 81 ethnic groups in three grade levels based on the shcel cultural SENSITIVITY TEST


TABLE XXIV: CONTINUED




TABLE XXV: EXPERIMGNTAL AND CONTRUL GROUP DIFFERJNCES II J.ULTICULTURAL PERCERTIGNS BY ETHNIC GROUP, SCHOOL AND GRADE LEVEL, BASED UN THE SHCEL CULTURAL SENSITIVITY TEST



| School or Sample |  | Variable | n | Grane Level | Post <br> Tegt <br> Mean | SL'd. Dey. |  | $\begin{gathered} F \\ \text { R.atio } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { DIff. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pre* | Post |  |  |
| San Rafael | A.A. | 1 | 5 | 2 | 458.00 |  | 56.62 | . 89 | 11.03 |
| Control | A.A. | 1 | 8 | 2 | 407.50 |  | 100.16 |  |  |
| San Rafael | A. $A_{\text {. }}$ | 2 | 5 | 2 | 321.00 | : | 103.17 | 1.21 | 23.05 |
| Control | A.A. | 2 | 8 | 2 | 395.00 |  | 111.44 |  |  |
| San Rafael | A.A. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 371.00 |  | 150.35 | . 03 | 3.61 |
| Control | A.A. | 3 | 8 | 2 | 384.38 |  | 90.067 |  |  |
| San Rafae, | A.A. | 4 | 5 | 2 | 349.00 |  | 112.31 | 1.32 | 18.37 |
| Control | A.A. | 4 | 8 | 2 | 413.13 |  | 72.50 |  |  |
| San Rafae: | A. A. | 5 | 5 | 2 | 440.00 |  | 86.43 | . 74 | 12.36 |
| Contról | A.A. | 5 | 8 | 2 | 385.63 |  | 110.61 |  |  |
| San Rafae | A.A. | 6 | 5 | 2 | 334.00 |  | 94.25 | 1.44 | 20.36 |
| Control | A.A | 6 | 8 | 2 | 402.00 |  | 89.12 |  |  |
| San Rafaef | A.A. | 7 | 5 | 2 | 405.00 |  | 73.48 | . 00 | 1.08 |
| Control | A.A. | 7 | 8 | 2 | 400.63 |  | 85.51 |  |  |
| San Rafae | A.A | 8 | 5 | 2 | 363.00 |  | 58.87 | . 13 | 5.e9 |
| Control | A. A | 8 | 8 | 2 | 384.38 |  | 108.24 |  |  |
| San Rafae | A.A. | 9 | 9 | 2 | 403.00 |  | 84.30 | . 04 | 2.76 |
| Control | A.A. | 9 | 9 | 2 | 391.88 |  | 88.92 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M.A. | 1 | 21 | 2 | 442.83 |  | 59.67 | . 00 | . 22 |
| Control | M.A. | 1 | 7 | 2 | 443.86 |  | 72.35 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M.A. | 2 | 21 | 2 | 423.81 |  | 71.96 | . 91 | 7.36 |
| Control | M. $\mathrm{A}_{\text {. }}$ | 2 | 7 | 2 | 455.00 |  | 72.31 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M.A. | 3 | 21 | 2 | 414.52 |  | 94.38 | . 06 | 2.53 |
| Control | M. A. | 3 | 7 | 2 | 425.00 |  | 74.07 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M. $\wedge_{\text {. }}$ | 4 | 21 | 2 | 420.24 |  | 72.84 | . 00 | .74 |
| Control | M.A. | 4 | 7 | 2 | 417.14 |  | 90.75 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M. A. | 5 | 21 | 2 | 457.14 |  | 78.34 | 1.56 | 8.47 |
| Control | M. A. | 5 | 7 | 2 | 495.86 |  | 16.65 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M.A. | 6 | 21 | 2 | 407.38 |  | 85.38 | . 75 | 7.94 |
| Control | M.A. | 6 | 7 | 2 | 439.71 |  | 72.00 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M. $\Lambda$. | 7 | 21 | 2 | 433.10 |  | 79.02 | . 01 | 1.18 |
| Control | M.A. | 7 | 7 | 2 | 428.00 |  | 84.00 |  |  |
| Sierra V. | M.A. | 8 | 21 | 2 | 401.19 |  | 86.52 | . 01 | 1.36 |
| Control | M.A. | 8 | 7 | 2 | 395.71 |  | 134.01 |  |  |
| Slerra V. | M.A. | 9 | 21 | 2 | 446.90 463.57 |  | 51.01 38.70 | . 58 | 3.73 |
| Control | M. A. | 9 | 7 | 2 | 463.57 |  | 38.79 |  |  |

TABLE XXV: CONTIHUED


TABLE XXV: CONTINUED



[^0]:    Spanish as a second languege has been offered to all children in the Bilingual Education Program except where Indian children are presented with the Indiar-dialect/Engilish bilingual component.

[^1]:    *These findings are given in Table II of the Appendices.

[^2]:    * 

    Thege findings are illustrated in Table KII of the Appendices.

