



Spring 2014 Teacher Questionnaire Child Level

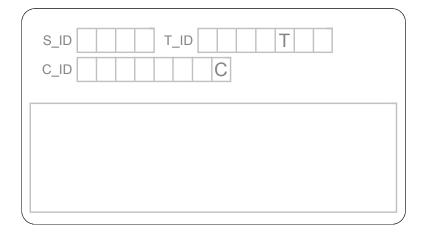
Prepared for the U.S. Department of Education

National Center for Education Statistics by:

Westat Rockville, Maryland

Use a black or blue ball point pen to complete this questionnaire.

RETURN THIS COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE SEALED TYVEK® ENVELOPE DIRECTLY TO YOUR SCHOOL COORDINATOR OR AN ECLS-K:2011 STAFF MEMBER. DO NOT MAIL THIS QUESTIONNAIRE UNLESS YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO BY STUDY STAFF AND ARE PROVIDED WITH AN ENVELOPE FOR MAILING.



According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1850-0750. Approval expires 12/31/2016. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 20 minutes per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information requested. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving the survey instrument, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202-4537. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual response to this survey, write directly to: National Center for Education Statistics, 1990 K Street, N.W., Room 9086, Washington, D.C. 20006-5574.

The collection of information in this survey is authorized by 20 U.S. Code, Section 9543. Participation is voluntary. You may skip questions you do not wish to answer; however, we hope that you will answer as many questions as you can. Your responses are protected from disclosure by federal statute (20 U.S. Code, Section 9573). All responses that relate to or describe identifiable characteristics of individuals may be used only for statistical purposes and may not be disclosed, or used, in identifiable form for any other purpose except as required by law. Data will be combined to produce statistical reports. No individual data that links your name, address, telephone number, or identification number with your responses will be included in the statistical reports.





Dear Teacher,

This questionnaire is a vital part of a major longitudinal study of children's early educational experiences beginning with kindergarten and continuing through grade 5. You have received this questionnaire because you are the teacher of one or more of the children who are participants in this study. The child who is the subject of this questionnaire is identified on the cover.

The Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 2010-11 (ECLS-K:2011) is collecting information from teachers of children who are in the study to investigate the relationship between children's academic progress and various school, classroom, teacher, and home characteristics. Taking part in the study is voluntary. You may stop at any time or choose not to answer a question you do not want to answer. Although we realize you are very busy, we urge you to complete this questionnaire as completely and accurately as possible. The information you provide is being collected for research purposes only and will be protected from disclosure to the fullest extent allowable by law (Education Sciences Reform Act of 2002, 20 U.S.C. § 9573). Information from multiple individuals will be combined to produce statistical reports; no information that identifies you will be included in any reports or provided to students, their parents, or other school staff.

DEFINITION

For the purposes of this study, the following definition applies:

<u>Individualized Education Program (IEP)</u>: A written statement of the educational program designed to meet
the individual needs of a school-aged child with a disability that is judged to affect the child's educational
performance. Children who receive special education services under the Individuals with Disabilities
Education Act (IDEA) are expected to have an IEP.



TYPES OF LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS (LIEPS)1

Programs that focus on developing students' literacy in two languages

- Two-way immersion program (TWI) or two-way bilingual program: The goal of these programs is to develop strong skills and proficiency in both students' home language and English. These programs may also be called dual language programs. These programs include students whose native language is not English (but who all speak the same non-English language) and students whose native language is English. Instruction is provided in both languages, typically starting with a smaller proportion of instruction in English, and gradually moving to half of the instruction in each language. Students typically stay in these programs throughout elementary school.
- Developmental bilingual program, late exit transitional program, or maintenance bilingual education program: The goal of these programs is to develop some skills and proficiency in students' home language and strong skills and proficiency in English. Content is taught in both languages by teachers fluent in both languages. These programs may also be called dual language programs. Instruction at lower grades is in the students' home language with a gradual transition to English. Students typically transition into mainstream classrooms with their English-speaking peers. The programs can vary in the focus placed on acquiring literacy in students' home language, but students generally do continue to receive some degree of support in their home language after the transition to English classrooms.
- Transitional program, early exit bilingual program, or early exit transitional program: The goal of these programs is to develop English proficiency skills as soon as possible, without delaying learning of academic core content. Instruction begins in students' home language but rapidly moves to English. Students typically are transitioned into mainstream classrooms with their English-speaking peers as soon as possible.
- Heritage language program or indigenous language program: The goal of these programs is to develop literacy in two languages. Content is taught in both languages by teachers fluent in both languages.
 These programs typically target non-English speakers with weak literacy skills in their home language.

Programs that focus on developing students' literacy solely in English

- Sheltered English instruction or content-based English as a Second Language (ESL) program: The goal of
 these programs is to develop proficiency in English while learning content in an all-English setting.
 Students from various linguistic and cultural backgrounds can be in the same class. Instruction is adapted
 to students' proficiency in English and is supported by visual aids and support in the students' home
 languages as available. Fully developed prototypes of this program include Sheltered Instruction
 Observational Protocol (SIOP) and Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English (SDAIE).
- <u>Structured English Immersion (SEI):</u> The goal of SEI is to develop fluency in English. This program usually serves only English language learners. All instruction is in English, though the instruction is adjusted to the English proficiency level of students so subject matter is comprehensible. Teachers may have some receptive skills in the students' home language(s) and generally use sheltered instructional techniques.
- Pull-out English as a Second Language (ESL) or English Language Development (ELD): The goal of
 these programs is to develop fluency in English. ELL students leave their mainstream classroom for part
 of the day to receive ESL instruction, which generally focuses on grammar, vocabulary, and
 communication skills, not academic content. There typically is no support provided for students' home
 languages.
- <u>Push-in English as a Second Language (ESL) program:</u> The goal of push-in ESL is to develop fluency in English. Students receive ESL instruction in a mainstream classroom, with instruction in English with some native language support if needed. The ESL teacher or an instructional aide provides clarification, translation if needed, and uses ESL strategies.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP.

¹ National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition. (n.d.). Types of language instruction educational programs (LIEPs). Retrieved [January 6, 2012] from http://www.ncela.gwu.edu/files/uploads/5/Language Instruction Educational Programs.pdf.



MARKING DIRECTIONS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY AND USE A BLACK OR BLUE BALL POINT PEN TO COMPLETE THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. DO NOT USE PENCIL OR FELT-TIP PEN.

MARKING BOXES

It is important that you mark an "X" in the box next to your answers and print clearly.

Shown below is the correct way to mark your answers, along with examples of incorrect ways.

Correct Mark:



Incorrect Marks:

Light and thin, outside the box, thick or scrawled.



How to Change an Answer:

Completely black out the box of the incorrect answer and mark an "X" in the box next to the correct answer.



PRINTING ANSWERS IN BOXES

Answers should be printed clearly and should not touch or cross any of the box lines. Do not cross zeroes or sevens. That is, do not write a zero with a line through it like this – θ , and do not write a seven with a line through it like this – 7.

Write one number per box like this:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Write words like this:

John Smith



SECTION A. SOCIAL SKILLS

Teachers rated children in their classroom on social skills (including their ability to exercise self-control, interact with others, resolve conflict, and participate in group activities); externalizing and internalizing problem behaviors (e.g., fighting, arguing, anger, depression, low self-esteem, impulsiveness); and learning dispositions or "approaches to learning" (e.g., curiosity, self- direction, organization, and persistence). The social skills and problem behavior items were adapted from the Social Skills Rating Scale (SSRS) by Gresham and Elliot 1990 and are published by NCS Pearson. These items are copyright protected and are not listed. The approaches to learning items were created for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 1998-99 (ECLS-K) by Atkins-Burnett. They are not copyright protected and, therefore, are listed below.

For the set of items below, please think about this child's behavior during the past month or two. Decide how often the child demonstrates the behavior described. We realize that some items apply more to older children, but please answer as accurately as you can. For each item, mark one of the following responses:

Never → Child never exhibits this behavior.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sometimes} & \to & \text{Child exhibits this behavior occasionally or sometimes.} \\ \text{Often} & \to & \text{Child exhibits this behavior regularly but not all the time.} \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Very often} & \rightarrow & \mbox{Child exhibits this behavior most of the time.} \\ \mbox{No opportunity} & \rightarrow & \mbox{No opportunity to observe this behavior.} \end{array}$

		How			
	Never	Some- times	Often	Very often	No opportunity to observe
A11. Keeps belongings organized.					
A14. Shows eagerness to learn new things.					
A15. Works independently.					



SECTION A. SOCIAL SKILLS (CONTINUED)

		How			
	Never	Some- times	Often	Very often	No opportunity to observe
A21. Easily adapts to changes in routine.					
A23. Persists in completing tasks.					
A24. Pays attention well.					
A25. Follows classroom rules.					

Source: Social Skills Rating System (SSRS). Copyright © 1990, NCS Pearson. Adapted with permission. All rights reserved.



SECTION B. CLASSROOM BEHAVIORS

Please read each statement and decide whether it is a "true" or "untrue" description of this child's reaction to a number of situations within the past six months. If you cannot answer one of the items because you have never seen the child in that situation, then mark "not applicable."

<u>The</u>	child:	Almost always untrue	Usually untrue	Sometimes true, sometimes untrue	Usually true	Almost always true	Not applicable
B1.	Is easily distracted when listening to a story.						
B2.	Can stop him/herself when s/he is told to stop.						
B3.	Looks around the room when doing school work.						
B4.	Can stop him/herself from doing things too quickly.						
B5.	When working on an activity, has a hard time keeping her/his mind on it.						
B6.	Has an easy time waiting.						
B7.	Has a hard time paying attention.						
B8.	Has a hard time waiting his/her turn to talk when excited.						
B9.	Needs to be told to pay attention.						
B10	. Gets distracted when trying to pay attention in class.						
B11	. Likes to plan carefully before doing something.						
B12	. Is good at following directions.						
B13	. Has a hard time slowing down when rules say to walk.						

Source: Adapted from the *Temperament in Middle Childhood Questionnaire*. © 2004 Jennifer Simonds and Mary K. Rothbart, University of Oregon. Used with permission.



SECTION C. STUDENT-TEACHER INTERACTIONS

Below is a series of statements about your relationship with this child. For each statement, please code the category that most applies to your relationship with him or her.

		Definitely does not apply	Not really	Neutral, not sure	Applies sometimes	Definitely applies
C1.	I share an affectionate, warm relationship with this child.					
C2.	This child and I always seem to be struggling with each other.					
C3.	If upset, this child will seek comfort from me.					
C4.	This child is uncomfortable with physical affection or touch from me.					
C5.	This child values his/her relationship with me.					
C6.	When I praise this child, he/she beams with pride.					
C7.	This child spontaneously shares information about himself/herself.					
C8.	This child easily becomes angry at me.					
C9.	It is easy to be in tune with what this child is feeling.					
C10.	This child remains angry or is resistant after being disciplined.					
C11.	Dealing with this child drains my energy.					
C12.	When this child is in a bad mood, I know we're in for a long and difficult day.					
C13.	This child's feelings toward me can be unpredictable or can change suddenly.					
C14.	This child is sneaky or manipulative with me.					
C15.	This child openly shares his/her feelings and experiences with me.					

Source: Pianta, R. C., & Stuhlman, M. W. (2004). Teacher-child relationships and children's success in the first years of school. *School Psychology Review*, 33(3), 444-458. Used with permission.



SECTION D. PEER RELATIONSHIPS

Please indicate how often each of these items applies to this child, particularly in the context of his or her behavior with peers. MARK ONE RESPONSE ON EACH ROW.

		Doesn't apply (seldom displays this behavior)	Sometimes applies (occasionally displays this behavior)	Certainly applies (often displays this behavior)
D1.	Seems concerned when other children are distressed.			
D2.	Is not chosen as playmate by peers.			
D3.	Peers avoid this child.			
D4.	Is kind toward peers.			
D5.	Is excluded from peers' activities.			
D6.	Is cooperative with peers.			
D7.	Shows concern for moral issues (for example, fairness, welfare of others).			
D8.	Is ignored by peers.			
D9.	Offers help or comfort when other children are upset.			

Source: Adapted from the *Child Behavior Scale* © Gary W. Ladd. Used with permission.



D11.

SECTION D. PEER RELATIONSHIPS (CONTINUED)

D10. During this school year, how often have other students ... MARK ONE RESPONSE ON EACH ROW.

		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often
a.	Teased, made fun of, or called this student names?					
b.	Told lies or untrue stories about this student?					
C.	Pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked this student?					
d.	Intentionally excluded or left this student out from playing with them? Tring this school year, how often here.	as <u>this stud</u>	ent MAR	EK ONE RESPO	DNSE ON E	EACH ROW.
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often
a.	,,	П	П			
	other students names?		Ш	Ш	Ш	
b.	Told lies or untrue stories about other students?					
b.	Told lies or untrue stories about other students?					

Source: Espelage, D. L. & Holt, M. (2001). Bullying and peer victimization during early adolescence: Peer influences and psychosocial correlates. *Journal of Emotional Abuse*, 2, 123-142. Adapted and used with permission.



SECTION E. STUDENT INFORMATION

E1.	How long has this child been in your classroom this school year	until now?	MARK ONE	RESPONSE
	Entire school year until now			
	More than one semester but less than the entire school year until r	now		
	More than one quarter but less than one semester			
	Less than one quarter of the school year			
E2.	Please indicate the total number of absences for this child for the RESPONSE.	e current scl	hool year. A	MARK ONE
	No absences			
	1 to 4 absences			
	5 to 7 absences			
	8 to 10 absences			
	11 to 19 absences			
	20 or more absences			
E3.	Does this child receive (or has he/she received during this school	ol year) instr	uction in an	y of
	the following types of programs in your school? MARK YES OR	NO ON EAC	H ROW.	
		Yes	No	
	a. Individual tutoring or remedial program in reading/language arts			
	b. Individual tutoring or remedial program in mathematics			
	c. Gifted and talented program in reading/language arts			
	d. Gifted and talented program in mathematics			
	e. Gifted and talented program with no specific content focus			
E4.	Is English this child's native language? MARK ONE RESPONSE.			
	Yes (SKIP TO Q E10)			
	No			
	Don't know			



E 5.	Does this child participate in an instructional program designed to teach English language skills to children with limited English proficiency? MARK ONE RESPONSE.						е		
		Yes							
		No (SKIP TO Q E10)							
E 6.	W	Would you say the instruction this child receives is primarily MARK ONE RESPONSE.							
		EXAMPLES OF THE PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN EACH CATEGORY ARE PROVIDED BELOW. SEE PAGE 4 FOR DEFINITIONS OF THESE EXAMPLES.							
		Programs that focus on dev	eloping st	tudents' lit	eracy in tv	vo langua	ges. For e	xample:	
		 Two-way immersion pro Developmental bilingual 	al program	, late exit ti			or		
	maintenance bilingual education programTransitional program, early exit bilingual program, or early exit transitional program								
		Heritage language program or indigenous language program							
		Programs that focus on dev	eloping st	tudents' lit	eracy <u>sole</u>	ely in Engl	<u>ish</u> . For ex	cample:	
		 Sheltered English instruction or content-based English as a Second Language (ESL) program 							
		Structured English Immersion (SEI)							
		 Pull-out English as a Second Language (ESL) or English Language Development (ELD) Push-in ESL program 							
	Γ	Other program(s) (PLEASE S	SPECIFY)						
		No specialized language pro	ogram is p	provided to	this child	i. (SKIP To	O Q E9)		
≣7.		ow <u>often</u> does this child usuall pes? MARK ONE RESPONSE			d languag	e instruct	ion of the	following	program
	-			Less than once	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days
			Never	a week	a week	a week	a week	a week	a week
	a.	Program that focuses on developing students' literacy in two languages							
	b.	Program that focuses on developing students' literacy solely in English							
	C.	Other program							



E8. On the days when this child receives specialized language instruction, for how much time does he/she receive instruction of the following program types? MARK ONE RESPONSE ON EACH ROW.

			Not applicable/ never	Less than ½ hour	½ hour to less than 1 hour	1 to less than 1 ½ hours	1 ½ to less than 2 hours	2 to less than 2 ½ hours	2 ½ to less than 3 hours	3 hours or more
	a.	Program that focuses on developing students' literacy in two languages								
	b.	Program that focuses on developing students' literacy solely in English								
	C.	Other program								
E9.		During this school year native language? MARI None of the time Less than half of the Half of the time More than half of the Almost all the time	time	PONSE.					is/her	
E10	•	Yes No	TIEP ON TEC	ora with t	me schoo	DIE WARA	JNE RES	PUNSE.		
E11		Does this child receive MARK YES OR NO ON E		n any of t	the follow	ring types o	of progra	ms in your	school?	
								Yes	No	
		 Speech-language the disorders/impairment 		iildren with	speech c	or language				
		b. Special education s provided in the clas				erapy, whet	her			



E12.		ing <i>structured</i> play time, how doons of physical activity? <i>MARK ON</i>		•	th other child	dren in the class in
		A lot less active than most				
		A little less active than most				
		About the same as most				
		A little more active than most				
		A lot more active than most				
E13.		ing <i>unstructured</i> play time, how erms of physical activity? MARK			with other c	hildren in the class
		A lot less active than most				
		A little less active than most				
		About the same as most				
		A little more active than most				
		A lot more active than most				
E14.		rall, how would you rate this ch curriculum standards for his/her o	current grad	de level? <i>MAI</i> About on	RK ONE RES	_
			grade level	grade level	grade level	
	a.	Reading				
	b.	Writing				
	C.	Oral language				
	d.	Mathematics				
	e.	Science				
	f.	Social Studies				



E15. Listed below are statements that describe children. Please indicate how often this child has had problems with these behaviors over the past 6 months. MARK ONE RESPONSE ON EACH ROW.

			Never	Sometimes	Often				
	a.	[BRIEF Teacher Working Memory Item 2]*							
	b.	[BRIEF Teacher Working Memory Item 25]	*						
	C.	[BRIEF Teacher Working Memory Item 28]	* 🔲						
	d.	[BRIEF Teacher Working Memory Item 31]	*						
	reme	hers are asked to indicate how often the child do mbering a list of chores or tasks or needing help ded in place of the question text because the wo	from adults to stay on t	task. The scale name and item					
	North Peter	ce: Adapted and reproduced with special permiss Florida Avenue, Lutz, Florida 33549, from the <i>Be</i> K. Isquith, Steven C. Guy and Lauren Kenworth bited without permission from PAR, Inc.	havior Rating Inventory	of Executive Function by Gerar	rd A. Gioia,				
E16.	6. How often does this child work to the best of her/his ability? MARK ONE RESPONSE.								
		Never							
		Seldom							
		Jsually							
		Always							
E17.		many instructional groups based on ently have in this child's class? MAR			do you				
		do not use instructional groups for read	ing (SKIP TO Q E1	19)					
		Гwo							
		Three							
	F	-our							
	F	Five or more							
E18.		hich reading instructional group is thi HEST INSTRUCTIONAL GROUP. WRIT							
		Instructional Group							



E19.	How many instructional groups based on achievement or ability you currently have in this child's class? MARK ONE RESPONSE.	levels in MATHEM	ATICS do
	I do not use instructional groups for mathematics (SKIP TO Q E	21)	
	Two		
	Three		
	Four		
	Five or more		
E20.	In which mathematics instructional group is this child currently publication. HIGHEST INSTRUCTIONAL GROUP. WRITE THE NUMBER OF THE GROUP BELOW.		
	Instructional Group		
E21.	How involved at the school would you say this child's parents/gu RESPONSE.	uardians are? MAF	RK ONE
	Not involved at all		
	Somewhat involved		
	Very involved		
	Don't know		
E22.	Are you this child's primary teacher in the following subject area <i>EACH ROW.</i>	s? MARK YES OR	NO ON
		Yes M	No
	a. Reading/Language Arts		
	b. Mathematics		
	c. Science		
	d. Social Studies		



E23. Date Questionnaire Completed:

MONTH DAY YEAR

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!



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Ref	

