

## Guide to Indicators and Pull-out Pages

## Acknowledgements

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All data used in this document are from the School Profile System databases of the Department of Education.

- School level indicators appear in a series of "pull-out" pages.
- Each school is grouped into a "school type" based on grades offered:

Primary Any combination of K-3 to K-5 with no higher grades

Elementary K-6 to K-9 or any combination in this range

Intermediate Usually 7-9, but can vary $1-2$ grades above or below (e.g. 6-9, 8-10)

High Any combination in the 7-12 or 6-12 range

Senior High Grade configurations of 9-12 or 10-12

K-12 Schools with all grades or combination of grades across the primary, elementary, intermediate and high school range

Other Grade configurations different from those listed above

- Each pull-out contains a "core" group of indicators for each school. Depending on the grade configurations of each pull-out and space limitations, each pull-out may consist of different indicators. This document and the entire set of indicators can be viewed and/or downloaded at


## www.gov.n. caledulpub/ind05/main.htm

- All data are based on the 2003-2004 school year, unless otherwise noted. In addition to school level indicators, the provincial results are presented as the last row in each pull-out.
- Data are not reported in cases where scores are based on 5 or fewer students.
- For new schools, data are displayed only if the test or survey was administered after the school was opened.
- For more indicators by school, visit the K-12 School Profile System at
www.education.gov.n.cal/sch_ rep/pro_ year.htm



## Honourable

Tom Hedderson

Minister of Education

## Minister's Message

I am pleased to release the Department of Education's second annual report on schools, Indicators 2005.

Indicators 2005 provides statistical information on all aspects of our schools and school system. It is a compendium of the most frequently requested information, and is an invaluable tool for all education stakeholders. I hope it is used by everyone in the education community to make their schools the very best they can be.

I thank all those involved with the creation of this document. Many people within and outside the Department of Education have worked hard to ensure all information is current and accurate.

This resource, and all others published by the Department of Education, are available on our Web site at
http://www.ed.gov.nl.ca/edu/pub.htm

## Foreword

Public interest in school-level data, particularly student achievement data, is very high and increasing all the time. People want to know how their children, and their schools, are performing - and where there is room for improvement.

In an effort to assist this school improvement process, and to make our education system open and accountable to the public it serves, the Department of Education has partnered with school districts to produce Indicators 2005 A Report on Schools. While this report does not contain every indicator which influences a school's success, it does provide a broad range of statistical information designed to show administrators, educators, students and a school community where their schools are succeeding at this moment in time, and where they can work together to improve.

The report groups schools by type - for example, elementary schools, K-12, intermediate only and senior high only. It shows, for example, how students at schools of a similar structure performed on public exams and other provincial assessments in 2003-2004. Many factors contribute to the success of a school and its students. The report also provides information on some of these factors including attendance rates, the percentage of students involved in sports and the arts, pupil-teacher ratios, class sizes, and the average years experience of the teaching staff.

It is important to note that Indicators 2005 does not rank schools. That is not the purpose of this report. Rather, this wide range of information, assembled in one streamlined document, is a tool which can be used by an education community to help improve their school.

This is the second edition of what will be regular Indic ators reports which will serve to highlight individual school performance and record changes over time. Meanwhile, the school-level information contained in this document, as well as historical data, is available through the Department of Education's K-12 School Profile System, accessible online at:

## What is PISA?

An international assessment that shows how well 15 year olds are performing in Reading, Mathematics and Science.

ReadingWhat does it measure?

- the ability to use knowledge and skills to meet real life challenges
- factors that influence achievement


## Who participated?

- Over 40 countries
- 10 Canadian provinces
- Over 1,000 schools in Canada
- Over 250,000 fifteen-year-olds


## How Newfoundland and Labrador compares to




International AuerageCountrias and Proinces at the Canadian AveregeCountries and Prodinces above the Canadian Average

## Canada and the World

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| Maxico | 38 | Greeps |
| Grast | 49 | Dermaxk |
|  | 50 | Tuncia |

## How did we do?

- Canada's placement in each sitject area is equal to or better than the top 5 countries in the world.
- Newfoundland and Labrador students achieved at the Canadian average in reading, which was $2 n d$ in the world.
- Our students performed at the Canadian average in science, which was 5 th in the world.
- Our students achieved above the international average in mathematics, reading and science.
- While not yet at the Canadian average, Newfoundland and Labrador students showed the greatest improvement in mathematics in the country.

How Canada compares internationally

|  | Reading | Mathematios | Splenee |
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ff The skills and knowledge that individuals bring to their jobs, to further studies, and to our societt, play an important role in determining our economic success and our overall quality of life.

(Salstics Canada)

## Celebrating Success

## Provincial Assessments

As part of the provincial assessment program, an assessment in English Language Arts is administered annually in Grades 3 and 6. These assessments measure achievement at the end of primary and elementary. The results of the primary assessment reflect four years of student leaming. The results of the elementary assessment reflect seven years of student leaming.

## Primary

The provincial assessments measure achievement in English Language Arts in the areas of reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Figure 1 compares the results of the first primary assessment in 2001 to the results of the latest assessment in 2004. There has been growth in reading and listening. There has been a decline in the writing scores, which may be because of an increased emphasis on improving reading instruction.

Figure 1

The assessments are used to improve student achievement and teacher instruction. The Department of Education, school districts, and teachers have been working together in offering balanced instruction within English Language Arts and across curriculum areas.

The primary provincial assessment included mathematics as part of its comprehensive assessment of student achievement in 2004. The results can be seen in the primary pull-out section of this document. English Language Arts and Mathematics will continue to be assessed on an annual basis.

## Elementary

The elementary provincial assessment measures achievement in English Language Arts in the areas of reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Figure 2 compares the results of the first elementary assessment in 2002 to the results of the latest assessment in 2004. As with the primary results there has been growth in reading and listening. Speaking has shown substantial growth while there has been a decline in the writing scores. The same conclusions that were made in primary can be made about the drop in writing scores in elementary.

Figure 2


2000-01 vs 2003-04


## Celebrating Success

As part of the Department of Education's ongoing collaboration with teachers and schools, several schools were identified as having shown consistent growth in the results of the provincial assessments. Interviews were held with administrators and teachers to discuss how student achievement was being emphasized.

A prevalent theme throughout is that provincial assessments are being used to help measure academic achievement and growth. The following stories show how various schools have linked assessment and instruction to improve student achievement.

## Best Practices

Write Traits: a writing
resource that provides
instructio and strategies $n$ suction the skills for successful First Steps: a provincial resource implemented in all $K-6$ schools to improve instruction in reading, writing, and oral language.

## School \# 1

School \#1 is a small K-6 school. In the area of reading, the school has focused on the study of visual, poetic and informational texts with the intent of meeting and exceeding provincial expectations in primary and elementary provincial
assessments. It was felt that a number of factors have contributed to achieving this goal. Teachers are provided with multiple copies of a variety of text forms at each grade level which are used for reading instruction and other classroom projects. All teachers are given copies of relevant professional literature to support their teaching. Any child who is falling below grade level expectations is identified and that child's needs are immediately addressed through an appropriate form of intervention. Formal and informal meetings are held on an ongoing basis to monitor results.

In addition to improving results in reading, School \#1 has been successful in maintaining its high scores in the writing sections of provincial assessments. Students are continuously monitored, both formally and informally. Once strengths and needs are identified, it becomes a school-based team effort to move the children forward. The school has developed a writing plan to ensure all text forms are leamed and applied by all students as they move through the grades. Each grade is responsible for introducing specific text forms (e.g., poetry) while maintaining and expanding on what has been taught in a former grade.

First Steps is a professional development program designed to support teachers in the areas of reading and writing instruction. In this school, teachers use the strategies in this model for teaching the different kinds of text forms.

In addition to this, Write Traits, a resource kit used for teaching writing in the classroom, has been purchased for primary and elementary classrooms. This kit helps teachers focus on the specific learning needs of individual students.

A good understanding of assessment practices and periodic staff involvement in the provincial marking process are also considered to be among the factors that contribute to high student achievement. In addition, underlying all school-based initiatives is strong support from program specialists at the Department of Education and school district levels.

## School \# 2

School \#2 is a large K-7 school that has consistently exceeded provincial averages on all provincial assessments. When questioned as to how this level of success has been maintained, several factors were identified.

Each day, a two-hour block is set aside for literacy instruction and this is considered to be a key factor in the students' success. Teachers view this as powerful instructional time, particularly because it is free from any interruptions. "We went so far as to provide our caretakers with two-way radios so that they could be reached without using the intercom," the principal said.

Teachers are provided several copies of a variety of text forms for reading instruction and copies of professional literature to guide their teaching. "When teachers come to me with legitimate requests, I never say 'no' to getting the right book in the right hands at the right time," the principal said. Like School \#1, all primary and elementary teachers are given a Write Traits kit for use in their classrooms.


> Consistency, collaboration, and administrative support are critical to effective schools.

Literacy teams have been formed and meet regularly. There has been a strong emphasis on professional growth and reflective practice. Teachers discuss teaching decisions and student achievement. All are very aware of the expectations at the end of each grade and all work collaboratively towards getting the students there.

## Best Practices

## Thinking Outside the Box

Different schools face different challenges - and the key to success often lies in innovative thinking as shown in this school's story. This school, which has shown strong improvement in achievement on provincial assessments, operates in an area of social and economic need. A determined administrator and dedicated staff have high expectations of all students.

## Partnerships that Work

Several programs have been implemented which have contributed to this school's success. For example, Exploratories is a program which avails of expertise and opportunities within
the community. This program has established the school as a member of the "active schools movement" and has given students experiences they would not otherwise have had, such as dancing, swimming, sewing, curling, and fly-tying. The school raises funds to have all students take part in six-week programs where they are engaged in an activity of their choice. Travel is funded through the province's Strategic Social Plan. The Exploratories program, in conjunction with an attendance program initiated by the school, has helped boost attendance, which has been a problem in the past. The school also focuses on healthy eating. It is a junk food free school which offers only healthy snacks; it has a breakfast program, and once a month community groups prepare fruits and vegetables for the students. These programs have resulted in increased motivation, enthusiasm, and healthy minds.

All types of magazines and information text are used, with a focus on providing students with time to
enjoy th enjoy them.


> This school operates in an area of great social and economic need but a dedicated staff and determined administrator have high expectations for all.

## Information Literacy

Information literacy has become a strong focus at the school since provincial assessments were first established. All types of magazines and information text have been used for instruction and for students' enjoyment. Teachers have focused on selected features at each grade level, including elements of design in the text and learning information from words, pictures, and other features. Exposure to the importance of an index, table of contents, and cover is also deemed important. A home-school partnership program has been created around this concept, using different kinds of reading materials to motivate students who are struggling in primary grades.

Using these magazines and other types of informational text, both students and teachers create questions that require students to express their opinions, make judgments, and support their answers. Students in Grades 2 and above are expected to complete three writing pieces a year. Samples of writing at different levels of proficiency are provided to the students so they can have a better understanding of what good writing looks like.

## Intense Parental Involvement

There are parent sessions for all primary grades. Reading strategies are taught to both parents and students through a program whereby parents come in to listen to children read. During this time, teachers demonstrate good leaming strategies for parents. If a child is having a particular problem, parents are contacted immediately to discuss specifics on how they can help their child.

## Best Practices

## Sharing Skills and Knowledge

When schools achieve above the provincial average in all areas of reading and writing, other schools can benefit from knowing how they did it.
an expectation that all students will succeed. They mentor one another and seek ways to intervene when students
are strug


At one school in the province, teachers carefully considered provincial assessment results and then developed an action plan to target problem areas. The plan includes a series of goals which are revisited each month at curriculum meetings. All assessments at the school district or provincial level are followed-up for each student, and curriculum nights in the fall are used to explain teaching practices and assessment to parents.


## Sharing Experiences

Teachers at this school take the initiative to expand their skills and share their experiences with others. For example, several teachers served on the district marking panel for writing. One teacher has taken advantage of this experience to provide sessions for colleagues during a monthly professional development conference. Teachers also ensure students are using mathematics and reading skills throughout the school day in various subject areas.

## Focus on Reading

The teachers in this school set an expectation that all students will succeed. They mentor one another and seek ways to intervene when students are struggling. A key resource in this school is the Numeracy/Literacy Support teacher, who supports struggling students and helps teachers to incorporate best practices in their classrooms. Also serving as the school's librarian, this teacher has introduced selected literature to be read aloud in all classrooms and has worked with primary students and teachers in the School Leaming Resource Centre to promote understanding the features of informational text.

Overall, there has been a focus on using good children's literature to teach. Teachers have worked together to find quality literature to be used as teaching tools and the school has increased the amount of children's magazines available at the classroom level. As part of their reading program, all primary students receive 15 minutes of independent reading time every day.

## Focus on Writing

This school also offers an innovative writing program with a focus on all forms of writing that is constantly displayed in the school hallways. The school developed and
incorporated a media unit into the language arts program which covers a variety of text forms that allow the children to see writing in many places.

As a part of this initiative, children create their own business cards, are exposed to newspapers, and experience writing through computers. In Kindergarten, all children use their own journals to write and reflect on the day's leaming. This school plans to introduce a daily, two-hour period for language arts, during which there will be no intemuptions in the teaching and leaming process.



## Effective Strategies

Working with magazines is emphasized as a key strategy to helping students learn. As new magazine issues come into the school, past issues are placed in classrooms. Teachers exchange magazines periodically, so their classroom collections are continuously renewed. Each teacher has strategies to systematically ensure their use.

At the Kindergarten level, magazines are included in home-reading book bags along with other literature and a "response notebook". Primary students take magazines home, identify an article for parents to read to them, and may have to write a response. Throughout the grade levels, magazines are among the information texts used for research and writing reports.

In addition to an emphasis on magazines which targets information and visual literacy - the staff members share many other techniques that teachers employ to enhance overall literacy achievement. At the primary level, reading groups, joumal writing, children's literature, oral reading/questioning, peer conferencing, and a "word wall" are all important tools. Students in Grade 2 examine the local newspaper and develop their own newspaper based on an imaginary town they have built, thereby constituting a link between Language Arts and Social Studies. Similarly, Grade 3 students write news stories and present them in class. These few examples illustrate how this school exercises a combination of school-wide strategies, including a major emphasis on magazine use and ongoing good teaching practices to contribute to this school's growth.

## The Quality of School Life

How students feel about their school, teachers and themselves can provide valuable insight into student school life. By measuring how students view different aspects of school, along with other traditional measures, e.g., academic achievement, graduation rates, class size, etc., a more complete picture of a student's school life can be obtained. It is hoped that a better understanding of these areas will lead to students having a richer and more positive school experience.

How do Grade 9 students in Newfoundland and Labrador feel about the quality of their school life? How do students rate the quality of their school lives? How interested are students in learning? How do they view their school work, quality of teaching and school climate? Do students perceive the school as a secure place to leam?

In J une, 2004 all Grade 9 students in the province participated in the Quality of School Life (QSL) attitude assessment administered by the

Department of Education. This survey was designed to gather information about the attitudes of students toward their schooling experience. Students were asked to respond to a series of statements that began with "school is a place where..." by indicating on a four point scale whether they agreed or disagreed with each statement. The statements can be classified into the following attitude dimensions:

- student satisfaction;
- student dissatisfaction;
- student perception of their school work/opportunity to leam;
- interest in learning/extent to which school is useful;
- peer relationships;
- student perception of their own status;
- student perception of teachers, and the extent to which students feel safe and secure in school.

This same instrument was also administered to Grade 9 students in February, 2001-02; the results of both are presented here.

To facilitate comparison with the QSL survey administered in 2002, 15 survey items were selected to represent the eight attitude dimensions of the survey. These are shown in Table 1. Results for each item are reported as the combined percentage of students who mostly agreed or definitely agreed with the statement.

## Student satisfaction and dissatisfaction

On items that measure student satisfaction and dissatisfaction (items 1-3) the results show an increase in general satisfaction over the 2002 survey. Sixty-five percent of students agreed with the statement "school is a place where I like to be" in 2004, an increase of $15 \%$ from the 2002 survey. While the statement "school is a place where I really like to go," received agreement from just 44\% of students, this represents an increase ( $11.5 \%$ ) from 2002. The survey also asked that students respond to the statement "school is a place where there is nothing exciting to do". In 2002, almost $51 \%$ agreed with this statement while in 2004, 41.2\% of Grade 9 students agreed with the statement.

## Students' perception of school work and interest in learning

Results around students' perception of their school work and interest in leaming also indicate a general improvement. Seventy-four percent of students agreed that they "feel good about their work" (item 4) up from 66\% in 2002. The percent of students agreeing with the statement "the work I do is important to me" (item 5) also increased from 66\% in 2002 to $73 \%$ in 2004. Similarly, in the area of student interest in leaming (items 6 and 7), results showed improvements. In response to the statement "I like to leam new things" student agreement was high ( $82 \%$ ) in 2002. This was maintained and improved by $6 \%$

Table 1

| Quality of School Life Survey Results for Grade 9 Students in Newfoundland and Labrador (2002 and 2004) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School is a place where: | Year | Male | Female | Total |
| I like to be | 2002 | 41.4 | 57.3 | 49.3 |
|  | 2004 | 53.6 | 76.0 | 64.7 |
| I really like to go | 2002 | 28.3 | 36.8 | 32.6 |
|  | 2004 | 35.6 | 52.6 | 44.1 |
| there is nothing exciting to do | 2002 | 55.6 | 46.1 | 50.8 |
|  | 2004 | 48.0 | 34.2 | 41.2 |
| I feel good about my work | 2002 | 62.8 | 70.0 | 66.3 |
|  | 2004 | 68.4 | 79.0 | 73.7 |
| the work I do is important to me | 2002 | 60.0 | 71.2 | 65.6 |
|  | 2004 | 65.3 | 80.7 | 72.9 |
| I like to learn new things | 2002 | 79.4 | 85.2 | 82.2 |
|  | 2004 | 84.9 | 91.3 | 88.1 |
| I am genuinely interested in my work | 2002 | 45.7 | 53.1 | 49.3 |
|  | 2004 | 52.9 | 67.4 | 60.1 |
| I learn to get along with other people | 2002 | 82.7 | 87.5 | 85.1 |
|  | 2004 | 85.8 | 90.8 | 88.3 |
| I can get along with most of the students even though they may not be my friends. | 2002 | 80.5 | 88.7 | 84.6 |
|  | 2004 | 85.2 | 92.6 | 88.9 |
| I know that people think a lot of me | 2002 | 53.3 | 59.6 | 56.4 |
|  | 2004 | 57.1 | 64.5 | 60.8 |
| people think I can do a lot of things | 2002 | 64.9 | 64.3 | 64.6 |
|  | 2004 | 69.5 | 71.6 | 70.5 |
| teachers treat me fairly in class | 2002 | 69.8 | 80.2 | 74.9 |
|  | 2004 | 76.8 | 88.7 | 82.7 |
| teachers help me to do my best | 2002 | 70.9 | 78.6 | 74.7 |
|  | 2004 | 78.1 | 85.6 | 81.8 |
| I feel safe from personal harm | 2002 | 68.8 | 74.3 | 71.6 |
|  | 2004 | 76.5 | 84.1 | 80.4 |
| students pick on each other all the time | 2002 | 51.4 | 53.6 | 52.6 |
|  | 2004 | 46.0 | 47.6 | 46.8 |

in the more recent survey to $88 \%$ of students agreeing that they "like to leam new things". Students indicated an increase of $11 \%$ agreement to the statement "I am genuinely interested in my work" from $49 \%$ in 2002 to $60 \%$ in 2004.

## Peer relationships

The peer relationship items (items 8 and 9) indicate that most students believe that school helps them leam to get along. In response to the statement "school is a place where I learn to get along with other people", $86 \%$ of boys and $91 \%$ of girls agreed. The percentage of agreement was also high in response to "I can get along with most of the students even though they may not be my friends" ( $85 \%$ of boys and $93 \%$ of girls). This item also had high rates of agreement in 2002 ( $81 \%$ boys; 89\% girls).

## The Quality of School Life

## Student perception of their ow n status

 Items selected from this dimension are believed to be indicators of student self-esteem. On item 10 "school is a place where I know that people think a lot of me", $61 \%$ of students agreed an increase of 5 percentage points from 2002. Students also responded more positively to the statement "school is a place where people think I can do a lot of things" with a 6\% increase to $71 \%$ in 2004.
## Student perception of teachers

The overall results for items that asked about student perception of teachers show that a large majority of Grade 9 students view their teachers positively. Eighty-three percent of students reported agreement on the statement "teachers treat me fairly in class" while $82 \%$ of students felt that teachers help them do their best. Both these indicators show gains of approximately $7 \%$ in the percentage of agreement from 2002.

## Safety and security

Students also responded positively to the statement "School is a place where I feel safe from personal harm" at 80\% agreement. This represents an increase of $9 \%$ over the 2002 results. However, a substantial percentage of students (47\%) agreed with the statement "school is a place where students pick on each other all the time". While this is an improvement from 2002 when $52.6 \%$ of students agreed with this statement; this area is one on which student opinion continues to be fairly evenly split.

## Gender Differences

Generally, female students were more positive than male students in their responses on all questions for all dimensions, as shown in Figure 3. In terms of student satisfaction, for example, $76 \%$ of females indicated that "school is a place where I like to be" as compared with $53.6 \%$ for males, a difference of 22.4 percentage points. Females indicated greater agreement on this item in 2002 as well, but the percentage point difference between girls and boys was smaller at 16 percentage points. On item 2, more females than males agreed that "school is a place where I really like to go" by 17 percentage points, a much broader range than the 8.5 percentage points separating girls and boys in 2002.

On the student dissatisfaction item, "there is nothing exciting to do" both genders showed a decrease in agreement from 2000-01 levels. Fifty-six percent of males agreed with this item in 2002, compared to $48 \%$ in 2004. Females also expressed less dissatisfaction with a decrease from $46 \%$ in 2002 to 34\% in 2004.

On the other dimensions, a similar pattern is apparent. While both genders report increases in satisfaction from 2002, females continue to report higher satisfaction overall than males. For example, $53 \%$ of the boys surveyed agreed with the statement "I am genuinely interested in my work" compared with 67\% of girls. M oreover, $81 \%$ of girls agreed with the statement "the work I do is important to me", compared with $65 \%$ of boys. The gap between girls and boys on this item increased from 11 percentage points in 2002 to 15 in 2004.

On the safety and security items, both boys and girls report an increase in agreement to the statement "I feel safe from personal harm" from the 2002 survey. Girls report a slightly higher increase in agreement from $74 \%$ to $84 \%$ while boys report increases from $69 \%$ to $77 \%$.

For most items used in this survey the gap between the genders has increased from 2002 to 2004. Only on items 9, 13 and 15 has gender difference narrowed somewhat. Comparisons show the percentage of positive responses to items by females to be an average of 6.1 percentage points higher than that of males in 2002. In 2004, that gap has risen to 8.2 average percentage points higher for females.

## Summary

Grade 9 students in the province have reported an overall increase in positive attitudes toward their school experience from 2002 to 2004 sometimes by as much as 15 percentage points.

Girls are generally more positive about all aspects of their school life than boys. Girls also responded more positively than boys on self-esteem related issues.

Students have a clear understanding of the need to get along with others and believe that school helps them to do this.

Generally, Grade 9 students have a high regard for their teachers. They perceive teachers as fair and competent in helping them leam.

About two in ten students do not feel safe in school and slightly less than half of all students indicate that students pick on each other all the time.

Figure 3
Quality of School Life Survey Results for Grade 9 Students by gender, 2004








Mimime







District ID identifies the school district.
1 - Labrador
2 - Western
3 - Nova Central
4 - Eastem
5 - Conseil scolaire francophone provincial
803 - Private Schools
804 - Aboriginal Schools

School ID is a 3-digit unique identifier for each school.

School Name - Community is the name of the school and the community in which it is located.

Grades Offered is the grades in which students are enrolled in the school.

Enrolment is the headcount enrolment in the school.

K-3 Average Class Size is the average of all K-3 classes in the school.

Distance Education indicates whether a school offers high school courses using distance education.

## Average Number of Students per Grade

is the full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolment (i.e., kindergarten at 50\%; headcount for all other grades and programs) divided by the number of grades. This indicator is one measure of school size.

Percent of Students Receiving Special Education Services is the ratio of students receiving such services to the total enrolment in the school. Students with exceptional abilities who receive support are not included.

Full-time Equivalent (FTE) Teachers is the headcount of full-time teachers, plus part-time teachers according to the percent of allocated unit. Teacher is a generic term used in this document to refer to regular classroom teachers, principals, viceprincipals, guidance counsellors, special services personnel, itinerant teachers and other school-based educators.

Average Students per Teacher is the full-time equivalent (FTE) enrolment divided by total FTE teachers in the school.

Average Years Teacher Experience is the average number of years that teachers have been teaching in the school system.

## Percentage of Teachers Above Level 5

Certificate is the percentage of teachers that have Level 6 or more on a 7 level scale.

Average Student Attendance is the ratio of the total number of days students were in attendance to the total number of days possible that students could have been in attendance. It is derived from monthly attendance reports submitted by schools, averaged over the school year.

## Provincial Assessments

English Language Arts is the proportion of students in the school achieving at or above the provincial standard. Grade 3 Math is the overall average score for each school.

## Number of High School Courses is the total

 number of high school courses (Levels I-IV) offered by each school.
## Average School Mark on Public Exam Courses

 is the average mark awarded by the school, before adjustment, on all public examination courses. Average Public Exam Mark on Public Exam Courses is the public exam average mark on all public examination courses.
## Percentage of Students Taking Advanced

Mathematics is the ratio of students taking Level III advanced mathematics to the total students taking all Level III mathematics in J une 2004.

Percentage of Students Taking Academic English is the ratio of Level I-III students enrolled in the academic English program.

Graduation Rate is the ratio of total graduates to the total eligible to graduate in J une 2004. A graduate is a student who has satisfied graduation requirements, and includes those who passed supplementary examinations.

Graduation with Honours Status is the percentage of students attaining the minimum average of $80 \%$ using 10 credits in Level III academic and/or advanced courses. At least two credits must be selected from each of English, Math, Science, and Social Studies or French.

Graduation with Academic Status is the percentage of students attaining the same course criteria as for Honours status but with a minimum of $50 \%$ in each of the required courses.

Graduation with General Status is the percentage of students attaining the minimum graduation requirements but did not meet requirements for either Honours or Academic Status.

Student Activities is derived from the Department's Student Activity Survey. Figures are the percentages of students reporting participation in the given activity.

## Safety and Security, and Satisfaction with

 School are the percentages of students in agreement with a series of statements related to these categories on a Quality of School Life survey conducted in 2004 for Grade 6 and for Grade 9. The "satisfaction" indicator is an average of seven questions and the "safety and security" indicator consists of an average of four questions.
# MOCCOORS 2005 

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