

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 237 300

RC 014 478

AUTHOR Barker, Bruce O.; Muse, Ivan D.
 TITLE A Research Report of Small/Rural School Districts in Texas Compared to School Districts of Similar Size Nationwide.
 PUB DATE 17 Nov 83
 NOTE 9p.; For related documents, see ED 228 013, ED 231 573, ED 231 585, and RC 014 470-479.
 PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
 DESCRIPTORS *Academic Achievement; Athletics; Comparative Analysis; *Curriculum; Declining Enrollment; Educational Finance; Educational Resources; Elementary Secondary Education; Profiles; Rural Schools; *School Districts; School Size; *Small Schools; State Surveys; Student Teacher Ratio; *Superintendents; *Teachers; Teacher Salaries; Transportation
 IDENTIFIERS *Texas

ABSTRACT

The study compared nationwide research findings about the districts, superintendents, teachers, programs, and student performance in 642 public school districts with an enrollment of 900 or less to data from a random sample of school districts of similar size in Texas. Data were gathered from superintendents by questionnaire during the 1982-83 school year. Eighty-four of Texas' 1,101 school districts, or 67.7% of those surveyed, responded. While school enrollments, average number of schools per district, and busing distances were similar to national averages, only 15.7% reported declining enrollments, compared to a national average of 36.2%. Bond issues were higher than average in Texas and 54.9% of the districts received state funds, compared to 24.2% nationally. More superintendents held master's degrees but fewer held education specialist or doctoral degrees than the national average. Superintendent salaries were generally higher than nationwide. Teachers/district and teacher/student ratios, as well as teacher turnover, duties, and salaries were close to national averages. Graduating seniors exhibited somewhat higher than average academic achievement and a similar percentage went on to college. District sports offerings compared favorably as did curricula. Fewer districts than average employed psychologists or adult, community, or vocational education directors, but other resource personnel figures were similar to national averages. (SB)

 * Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
 * from the original document. *

ED237300

A RESEARCH REPORT OF SMALL/RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS
COMPARED TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SIMILIAR SIZE NATIONWIDE

A Report Prepared for the
Texas Education Agency
November 17, 1983



by

Dr. Bruce O. Barker
Program Administrator
Division of Continuing Education

Dr. Ivan D. Muse
Professor of Education
College of Education

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Bruce O. Barker
Ivan D. Muse

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)"

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

- This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it
- Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy

Brigham Young University
Provo, Utah 84602

RC 014478

Texas

A descriptive report of K-12 public school districts in Texas enrolling 900 students or less compared to nationwide research findings for rural school districts of similar size. Eighty-four districts were surveyed in Texas; 642 districts were surveyed in the national study.

The study gathered data related to the rural district, the school superintendent, the teachers, school programs, and student performance. Data was collected during the 1982-83 school year.

A RESEARCH REPORT OF SMALL/RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS
COMPARED TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SIMILAR SIZE NATIONWIDE

by
Bruce O. Barker and Ivan D. Muse

INTRODUCTION

Until recently, comparatively few educators have taken an interest in the strengths and challenges of America's small/rural schools, despite the fact that almost one-third of America's youngsters attend schools classified as rural (REA News, 1982). With the decline in school consolidation and the current population shift to non-metropolitan areas (Beal, 1975), it is clearly evident that rural schools will continue to play a significant role in the future educational development of a large segment of our society. Currently, very little data are available about rural school systems in our society. This is particularly true of K-12 systems enrolling less than 1,000 students (Nachtigal, 1979).

The purpose of this report is to present major findings of K-12 rural school districts in Texas with those of a nationwide study completed by Barker (1983), in which descriptive data were collected on K-12 and/or 1-12 rural school systems enrolling 900 students or less. The findings were gathered during the 1982-83 academic year.

METHOD

Using the Education Directory, Fall 1980: Local Education Agencies as a reference, a hand count was made of all K-12 and 1-12 public school districts in the United States which enroll 900 students or less. Of the nation's 15,601 public districts, 4,125 (26.4 percent) were identified as qualifying K-12 or 1-12 systems. In Texas, 626 qualifying districts were identified. These districts represented 56.9 percent of the state's 1,101

operating public school districts and enrolled 223,704 students.

Questionnaires were mailed to superintendents of 816 randomly selected districts in the nationwide study. Completed questionnaires were returned from 642 districts (78.7 percent). The same questionnaire was mailed to 124 districts in Texas, of which 84 responded (67.7 percent). The questionnaire posed questions related to the rural district, the school superintendent, the teachers, school programs and student performance.

FINDINGS

A comparison of the major findings in Texas with those of the national study are reported in Table 1.

CONCLUSION

Texas is one of the leading states in the nation in relation to the number of rural districts which make up the state's public school system. It is clearly evident that the operation and management of the small/rural district poses challenges and rewards, in many ways, uniquely different from those of a large urban district, and even many larger rural districts. It is hoped that the information presented herein will assist Texas educators, and others interested in education, to more knowledgeably enhance the strengths and address the needs of the small/rural districts within the state.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON K-12 PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN TEXAS AND THOSE NATIONWIDE, ENROLLING 900 STUDENTS OR LESS. 1983.

Variable	Texas	Nation
<u>The Rural District</u>		
1. Average student enrollment per district	383	436
2. Average number of schools per district	2.1	2.4
3. Average student enrollment per school	170.1	188.5
4. Average geographical size of district in square miles	197	245
5. Percent of student's bussed to school	54.4	64.4
6. Mean farthest one-way distance students bussed (miles)	20.3	19.0
7. Percent of districts reporting receipt of state aid or funding for small school districts	54.9	24.2
8. Average dollar amount of last bond issue	\$911,400	\$716,000
9. Percent of districts passing last bond issue	90.1	87.5
10. Percent of districts reporting declining enrollments	15.7	36.2
<u>The Superintendent</u>		
1. Average age of superintendent	47.3	47.1
2. Percent of superintendents holding master's as highest degree	82.5	55.4
3. Percent of superintendents holding Ed. Specialist degree	10.0	31.5
4. Percent of superintendents holding doctorate degree	7.5	13.1
5. Average tenure as superintendent (years)	6.8	8.5
6. Percent of superintendents reporting annual salary in excess of \$35,000	53.0	37.4
7. Percent of full-time superintendents	86.9	75.8
8. Percent of superintendent/principal combinations	11.9	20.9
9. Percent of superintendents who worked for district prior to appointment as superintendent	39.3	29.4
<u>The Teachers</u>		
1. Average number of elementary teachers in district	13.9	14.4
2. Average number of secondary teachers in district	13.9	15.7
3. Average teacher/student ratio	1:14.0	1:14.5
4. Percent teacher turnover (1982-83)	8.3	8.6
5. Mean beginning teacher salary (1982-83)	\$11,948	\$12,492
6. Mean top teacher salary (1982-83)	\$21,774	\$20,506
7. Mean current teacher salary (1982-83)	\$16,070	\$16,377

Table 1. (continued)

Variable	Texas	Nation
8. Average number of "steps" to reach top of salary schedule	13.5	14.5
9. Average number of different subject preparations for secondary teachers	3.6	3.5
<u>Student Performance</u>		
1. Mean number of graduating seniors	27.3	34.5
2. Percent of graduating seniors recognized as National Merit Exam Finalists	0.5	1.0
3. Percent of graduating seniors achieving scores of 25 or above on American College Test (ACT Exam)	9.2	7.5
4. Percent of graduating seniors achieving scores of 1100 or above on Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT Exam)	5.3	2.6
5. Percent of graduating seniors going on to college	37.7	38.6
6. Percent of graduating seniors going to technical school	6.9	14.1
<u>School Programs</u>		
1. Percent of districts employing either full or part-time, the following resource personnel:		
Special Education	86.4	86.6
School Counselor	72.8	79.4
School Psychologist	9.9	33.8
School Nurse	67.9	45.1
Librarian/Media Specialist	75.3	80.9
Adult Education Director	6.2	22.0
Community Education Director	2.4	7.8
Vocational Education Director	14.8	22.0
2. Percent of districts offering the following sports programs:		
Football	69.5	69.2
Basketball	100	100
Baseball	43.9	55.4
Softball	13.4	37.1
Volleyball	45.1	65.7
Cross Country Track	3.7	23.3
Soccer	1.2	7.0
Wrestling	1.2	25.2
Track and Field	96.3	78.7
Golf	40.2	22.4
Tennis	70.7	16.3
Swimming	2.4	3.2
Gymnastics	4.8	5.9

Table 1 (continued)

Variable	Texas	Nation
3. Percent of districts offering the following courses as a part of their curriculum:		
Spanish	47.4	41.8
German	0	9.7
French	1.3	18.9
Calculus	22.4	35.9
Chemistry	69.7	79.4
Computer Science	28.9	60.3
Electronics	2.6	13.0
Vocational Agriculture	90.8	63.1
Physics	50.0	67.7

Bibliography

- Barker, Bruce O. "A Descriptive Study of K-12 and 1-12 Rural School Systems in the United States." Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. 1983.
- Beal, Calvin L. The Revival of Population Growth in Nonmetropolitan America. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975.
- Nachtigal, Paul. Improving Education in Rural America: Past Efforts, Future Opportunities. Accepting Reality: An Agenda for the Future Improvement for Rural Education. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Education. December 1979. ERIC Document ED 196-635.
- "Research Focuses on Problems of Rural Schools." Rural Education News, Volume 32:4, Fall 1982, 4-5.
- U.S. Department of Education. Education Director, Fall 1980: Local Education Agencies. by Jeffrey W. Williams and Warren A. Hughes. National Center for Education Statistics. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.