CURA

RESOURCE COLLECTION



in coordination with the Office of Community Programs, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs

EDUCATION-RELATED

PREFERENCES AND CHARACTERISTICS

OF COLLEGE-ASPIRING

URBAN INDIAN TEENAGERS:

A PRELIMINARY REPORT

University of Minnesota

EDUCATION-RELATED

PREFERENCES AND CHARACTERISTICS

OF COLLEGE-ASPIRING

URBAN INDIAN TEENAGERS:

A PRELIMINARY REPORT

·			
1			
•			
	•		
•			
μ .			

EDUCATION- RELATED PREFERENCES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLEGE-ASPIRING URBAN INDIAN TEEN-AGERS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

by
Richard G. Woods
and
Arthur M. Harkins

Training Center for Community Programs

University of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minnesota

	,		
÷			
1			
•			
*			
j		,	
		,	
ji			

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Origin of the Survey	_
Classification of Respondents	.2
Purpose of This Report	3
Characteristics of CAs	4
CAs and School	8
Aspirations	l.
Interpersonal Relations	

APPENDIX

URBAN INDIAN TEENAGERS' RESPONSES TO HIGHER EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

			*	
	4			
	i			
		The state of the s		
	•			
	b .			
	•			
e de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya de la c				
s)			N.	
Ä	s)			
	ä			

EDUCATION-RELATED PREFERENCES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF COLLEGE-ASPIRING URBAN
INDIAN TEENAGERS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

ORIGIN OF THE SURVEY

On April 13, 1969, a special meeting of research team members of the National Study of American Indian Education from Baltimore, Chicago and Minneapolis met in St. Paul to discuss the part urban Indian education should play in the larger National Study. Professor Robert Havighurst, Study Director, was chairman for the session and invited guests included Dr. James Wilson, Indian Desk, Office of Economic Opportunity: Madison Coombs, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and Mr. William Craig, President of the American Indian Students' Association, University of Minnesota and Staff Member, Minneapolis Department of Civil Rights.

During the li-day conference the problem of securing data from innercity Indian teen-agers was raised, and Dr. Wilson suggested holding a free dance exclusively for Indian teen-agers at which a brief questionnaire could be administered. Mr. Craig offered the sponsorship of the American Indian Students' Association for such an affair in Minneapolis, and Professor Arthur Harkins, University of Minnesota, volunteered to design the questionnaire* and provide staff assistance with planning and executing the dance. Subsequently, the aid of a University of Minnesota undergraduate social science class studying urban Indians in the United States was enlisted, and the class successfully solicited donations of facilities, food and "Atertainment for the dance.

On Friday, May 9 from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. the dance was held as Coffman Union, University of Minnesota. A special exhibit of posters entered in a contest for Indian children and teen-agers decorated the ballroom. An acid rock band provided music and a light show, and hotdogs, soft drinks and potato chips were served. Indian parents served as chaperones for the dance. Indian students were excused from school for the event.

^{*}The questionnaire was in part constructed from items developed earlier by Professor Murray Wax, University of Kansas, and by several researchers involved in the National Study of American Indian Education, directed by Professor Robert Havighurst, University of Chicago.

As students entered the ballroom, they were given the questionnaire to complete, and each student was instructed to write his name on a numbered stub attached to the questionnaire and deposit it into a box from which prize winners later would be drawn. Both cash and merchandise prizes were awarded throughout the afternoon. Most of the students who completed questionnaires (which were not mandatory) did so at the beginning of the event; a few did not complete questionnaires until later in the afternoon. A copy of the questionnaire is attached to this report.

Usable questionnaires from 135 Indian teen-agers were obtained at the dance.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

These Indian teen-agers were classified as "College Aspirants" (CA) or "Non-College Aspirants" (NCA) on the basis of their responses to three questions:

(1)	What do you think you would like to study in college
(2)	How do you think you would feel about college?
-	Would like it very much.
	Would like it o.k.
	Wouldn't care.
	Wouldn't like it.
	Would hate it.
(3)	What kind of college would you like to go to best?

Eighty-five of the 95 respondents classified as CA answered question number 2 above "would like it very much" or "would like it o.k.". Six respondents classified as CA ansered that question "wouldn't care", but were highly specific in their responses to questions numbers 1 and 3 above, suggesting that thought had been given to attending college. Four respondents classified as CA did not

answer question number 2 above, but indicated in their responses to questions number 1 and/or 3 above some interest in higher education.

Of the forty respondents classified NCA, 9 did not respond to any of the three questions above, and 15 answered "wouldn't care" to question number 2 above but either gave no answer to the other two questions or answered them in a manner suggesting a negative attitude toward college. Eight respondents said they "wouldn't like" college and either did not answer the remaining two questions or gave appropriately consistent answers to these questions. Seven respondents said they "would hate" college and either did not answer the other two questions or answered them in a way suggesting negative attitudes. One respondent said he "would like it o.k.", but answered the other two questions in a manner inconsistent with that response.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report is intended to provide an initial analysis of questionnaire responses from the 135 Indian teen-agers who attended the dance. The data are presented in the accompanying tables for each question and they are classified by CA (N=95) and NCA (N=40), since it was believed that such a classification would be most useful in the immediate future. At least three groups at the University of Minnesota may find this initial report useful: those concerned with the recruitment and retention of minority students at the University; members of the University of Minnesota Department of American Indian Studies; and the American Indian Students' Association. The report will be widely circulated in the hope that others may also find it of value. A more complete analysis will follow in a few weeks.

Because it is a quick report, results do not show, for example, sex, age or grade-level differences. Additionally, further refinement of the data might eliminate the responses of the seven teen-agers from Cass Lake, Minnesota, who were guests at the dance, but who might not be regarded as <u>Urban</u> Indians. It is

When asked for their place of birth, most of the CAs indicated that their origins were in Minnesota (83.1%). A majority (57.9%) reported that they were born in northern Minnesota towns or reservations; frequently identified were White Earth (10.5%), Red Lake (13.7%), Cass Lake (21.0%), and Cloquet (6.4%). One-fourth (25.2%) of the CAs were born in Minneapolis or the southern Minnesota area, and 7.4% gave their birthplace as another state, including North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin, Illinois and Colorado.

The CAs came from fairly large families. They reported having from 0 to 13 sisters, with the median being between 2 and 3. From 0 to 8 brothers were reported, and the median number was 3. The average number of siblings thus is 6 (including the respondent), and to that number would be added parents and/or extended family members.

Chippewa was the predominant tribe (84.4%) among the CAs. Very small proportions of Sioux, Blackfoot, Chippewa-Sioux, and Sioux-Oneida appeared. Most of the CAs (56.8%) reported that no language other than English was spoken at home. However, a large minority (32.6%) said that Chippewa was spoken in the home. Other Indian and non-Indian languages spoken at home were reported by 5.4% of the CAs. Less than one-third (28.4%) of the CAs reported that they speak their tribal language, and all of these persons gauged their ability to speak it as "not so well".

About one-third (35.8%) of the CAs said that they have relatives in college. (This was double the proportion of NCAs who had college-student relatives.) There was no concentration of relatives in a particular college, with small numbers reported to be attending Bemidji State College, Moorhead State College, Mankato State College, the University of Minnesota (3.2% of the CAs had relatives here), and "out of state". About one-third (31.6%) of the CAs said that they have friends who are planning to go to college. (This is almost double the proportion of NCAs who reported college-bound friends.) The University of Minnesota had attracted the friends of 8.4% of the CAs, and smaller proportions repor

their friends were attracted to Haskell, Bemidji State College and Kansas University.

Most of the CAs felt that their present age range is a happy time; 46.4% said they were very happy from age 13 to 15 and 37.9% found ages 8 to 12 to be very happy. When asked for periods in their lives when they felt very sad, only 18.9% said that age 13 to 15 is such a time; 28.4 said ages 8 to 12 was a time when they were very sad, while 31.6 specified ages 4 to 7.

About one-third (35.8%) of the CAs did not answer when asked where they preferred to spend their spare time. Very small proportions said they spend their leisure hours at home or at school. Almost one-fourth (23.1%) specified the Indian Teen Center, about one-tenth (9.5%) said "with a friend", 8.4% responded "outside", and smaller proportions gave other responses.

Conclusions and suggestions:

- 1. A substantial group of immer-city Indian teen-agers with positive orientation toward higher education exists in Minneapolis. Thus, if the high-school drop-out barrier can be surmounted (or if appropriate alternatives to a conventional high-school education can be devised), recruitment of Indian college students can proceed on the local level, although the matter of appropriate recruitment approaches and incentives may need to be explored.
- 2. While an impressive minority of these persons are natives of Minneapolis, most were born in northern Minnesota towns or reservations. The evidence of recent rural—urban migration is clear, and more knowledge about the nature of migratory patterns may be needed in order to deal effectively with this population. For example, with a population of urban Indian college students, does the return of the family to the reservation signal the withdrawal of the student from college so that he or she can take part in such a family event? Would a flexible transfer system between the University of Minnesota and the state and private college systems be appropriate? Is the nature of Indian family attitudes toward higher education such that "sticking it out" in college will be encouraged?

- 3. Having relatives in college and friends who plan to go to college may be an important influence upon Indian teen-agers' decisions about their future education. Thus, effective college recruiting may have to utilize existing kinship and friendship patterns to a considerable extent. If Indians are better able to ascertain these patterns, and are better able to relate to other Indians, the need for Indians to serve as college recruiters is apparent.
- 4. Insofar as structuring a Department of American Indian Studies suited to the characteristics of local Indians is concerned, the predominance of the Chippewa tribe is reinforced by this study. Urban Indian teen-agers in Minneapolis do not seem more likely to have non-Chippewa tribal origins than the general Indian population in this area.
- 5. If an Indian language is spoken at home, it is likely to be Chippewa for this group. Not many college-aspiring Indian teen-agers themselves speak Chippewa, and those who do say they do not speak it well. The need for Chippewa language courses thus is more apparent.
- 6. Working with indigenous Indian teen-age organizations such as the Teen Centers may be fruitful, since these organizations provide a fairly popular gathering-place for Indian teen-agers. University involvement with such groups (such as arranging tutorials and other services supportive of the educational process) may be valuable as a means to establish first contact between Indian teen-agers and higher education institutions.
- 7. On campus there may be a strong need for parallel Indian youth organizations, such as the University of Minnesota American Indian Students' Association, and such groups may need their own physical facilities for meetings and leisure activities.
- 8. The relatively large average family size of the CAs, together with the observation that most of these students come from poverty-area schools, suggests that financial support for many will be essential. Relevant counseling and other assistance will also be required.

CAs AND SCHOOL

Only 4.3% of the CAs said that any of their teachers spoke a tribal language. Most (58.9%) reported that there were no such teachers, but 34.7% were not sure. When asked, "Would it help you in school if they did?", one-third (31.6%) replied "yes", 30.5% said "no", and 36.8% were "not sure".

More definite judgements were made about the tribal knowledge of teachers. Fully two-thirds (67.3%) of the CAs said that their teachers knew "very little" or "nothing at all" about their tribe. One-fifth (22.3%) said that their teachers knew "some" about their tribe, but only 3.1% judged that their teachers knew "much" about the subject. A majority of the CAs (60%) thought it would help them in school if teachers knew more about their tribes, while 24.1% were not sure and only 8.5% thought it would not help.

A majority (61.1%) of the CAs indicated that they "like school o.k.".

About one tenth (9.5%) "like it very much", 13.7% "don't care", 7.4% "don't like it", and 7.3% "hate it".

Of particular importance to those reading this report will be the responses of the CAs to the three questions upon which the CA - NCA classification was based. Responses to the question, "How do you think you would feel about college?" have already been discussed. The Indian teen-agers also were asked, "What do you think you would like to study in college?" The following table divides the responses of the CAs into three categories according to the relevance of higher education: those which there is uncertainty; those indicating that vocational training might be more appropriate; and those appropriate to higher education.

COLLEGE - ASPIRANT RESPONSES TO THE QUESTION, "WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD LIKE TO STUDY IN COLLEGE?"

Relevance of Higher Education

(Percentages)

RESPONSE	UNCERTAIN	DOUBTFUL	LIKELY
N.A. Don't know "Nothing" "Anything" Mechanic Industrial Arts Drafting Nursing Computer Technician Stewardess Printing Indian history, culture History Art Law	25.3 9.5 1.1 1.0	3.2 1.0 1.0 5.3 1.0 2.1	4.3 1.0 8.4 6.4
Science Electronics Art-sciences-gym English Cooking-English French French-Law Languages Social Work Business Interior Decoration Health Metals Gym Forestry Teaching Math Doctor "Doctor's Degree"	36.9	14.7	3.2 2.1 2.0 3.2 1.0 1.1 1.0 2.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1

The third classification question asked was, "What kind of college would you like to go to best?" Half (50.5%) of the CAs did not answer the question or said they did not know. The University of Minnesota was named by 11.7%, and Augsburg, UCIA, USC, Harvard, Yale, University of Minnesota General College, Bemidji State College, Mankato State College and Haskell were specified by 18%. An Indian college was desired by 4.2%, and 3.2% simply wanted to go to college in Minnesota.

Conclusions and suggestions:

1. The CAs were quite divided on the matter of the desirability of having teachers who spoke their tribal language. However, if there <u>is</u> any educational benefit to be derived from such a teacher skill, teachers-in-training at the University who wish to work especially with Chippewa children (as well as others who wish to work with Minnesota Indians) will need to learn Chippewa.

A six-quarter Chippewa language course is part of the first-year curriculum of the Department of American Indian Studies at the University of Minnesota.

Such courses should be made available on an off-campus basis as soon as possible.

- 2. These students perceive that their teachers' knowledge of Indian tribal history and culture is inadequate, and most of them feel that it would help them in school if teachers knew more about their tribes. This cue is another which should be heeded by those structuring the Department of American Indian Studies, as well as those concerned with teacher training.
 - 3. Most of the CAs who specified a prospective field of study for their college years chose subjects that are relevant to higher education institutions. Only 15% of the CAs named subjects more suited to vocational schools. This suggests that the CAs have a somewhat realistic notion of what college is all about, although this survey has nothing to say about the ability of the CAs to do college work -- another aspect of reality which must be considered.

ASPIRATIONS

The survey included several questions about aspirations. More than threefourths (76.8%) of the CAs said they would like to learn a tribal language, and
an even larger proportion (86.3%) expressed an interest in learning more about
their tribes. Most of the CAs (69.5%) said they would not like to be a teacher;
only about one-fourth (23.2%) were interested in becoming teachers. When asked,
"After graduation, where would you like to live?" about one-fourth (24.2%)
specified Minneapolis or "city". Other responses to this question were varied
and highly specific, but ll.6% chose California and 17% cited locations in
reservation areas of rural Minnesota. The CAs also were asked, "After graduation,
what kind of work would you like to do?" More than one-third (35.9%) did not
answer the question or said they did not know. Other responses to the question
were extremely varied and quite specific. This category with the largest proportion of responses was secretarial-clerical (13.7%). A fairly crude classification of those occupations specified according to whether or not college
training is normally required for entrance yields the following results:

COLLEGE ASPIRANTS' OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES ACCORDING TO NEED FOR PREPARATION THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION

PERCENT OF CAs (N=95) COLLEGE COLLEGE **EDUCATION** OCCUPATION SPECIFIED REQUIRED NOT REQUIRED UNCERTAIN 24.2 No Answer Don't Know 11.7 "Anything" 3.2 "Easy Work" 1.1 Work with Indians 1.1 Housewife 1.0 Secretarial-Clerical 13.7 Mechanic 7.4 6.3 Nurse Stewardess 4.3 2.1 Printing Truck Driver 1.1 Cab Driver 1.0 Army 1.0 Basebal1 1.1 Electronics 1.0 Computer Programmer 1.0 College 1.1 Draftsman 1.0 6.4 Teacher Social Worker 2.0 Lawyer 2.0 Interior Decorator 1.1 1.0 Forestry 1.1 Art Teacher Interpreter 1.1 Architect 1.0 42.1 42.3

Conclusions and suggestions:

- 1. The CAs' interest in learning more about tribal language, history and culture is evident and strong. The implications for Chippewa language, history and culture course offerings at the University are clear.
- 2. Less than one-fourth of the CAs showed an interest in becoming teachers. The current critical shortage of Indian teachers in Minnesota suggests that efforts might be undertaken to (1) further encourage those Indian students who now have an interest in teaching and (2) communicate to others in a more effective fashion the opportunities and potentialities of teaching as a career. Another measure to ease the Indian teacher shortage problem would be to import (if necessary) Indian teachers with BA degrees from out-of-state, employ them in metropolitan school systems, and structure a part-time graduate training sequence in minority education at the University. This measure is being studied at present.
- 3. The analysis of responses to the question asking for occupational preference suggests that many of the CAs are uncertain about their vocational futures (or perhaps wish to defer that choice until after high school graduation and, possibly, college). Of those who specified an occupation, most named jobs that probably would not require a college education for entrance. These results are not particularly surprising when one considers that (for Cauqasians at least) occupational preferences typically do not become stable until the late teens, and that most youths' knowledge of alternative vocational opportunities is severely restricted to those jobs held by friends and relatives (and to grossly inadequate occupational guidance provided through the public schools).

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS

A series of questions were asked to probe the type of interpersonal relationship preferred under given circumstances. For each question the respondent was permitted to choose "one of my relatives", one of my teachers", or one of my friends".

When asked to select the most-liked person, a majority (55.8%) of the CAs chose a friend. A relative was selected by 37.9% and only 4.3% indicated a teacher. When asked to identify a preferred companion for a trip, the same pattern emerged: 53.7% preferred a friend, 42.1% named a relative, and only 3.2% chose a teacher.

Somewhat similar results occurred when the matter of personal problems was explored in the questionnaire. In <u>discussing</u> such problems, 42.1% of the CAs said they were best understood by a friend, 37.9% by a relative, and 15.8% by a teacher. When seeking <u>advice</u> about a personal problem, 45.4% of the CAs said they sought out a friend, 43.1% preferred a relative, and only 5.3% named a teacher. An interesting difference occurred when the <u>importance</u> of advice was queried: 67.4% of the CAs said they paid more attention to advice from relatives, 15.8% chose a teacher, and 12.6% named a friend.

Slightly less than half of the CAs (44.2%) said that praise meant more to them when it came from relatives. Praise from friends was valued most highly by 26.3%, and 20% said praise meant more when teachers conferred it. When asked whom they would first tell if they had just received an important award for doing something, 63.2% of the CAs said "one of my relatives". Friends ranked second with 26.3% of the respondents and 7.4% elected to name a teacher.

An interesting contrast to the pattern of interpersonal relationships outlined above appears in the responses to the statement, "If I were working on an important project for my best friend and needed help, I would ask______".

Teachers were chosen by 36.8% of the CAs, while relatives and friends each were identified by 29.5%.

Conclusions and suggestions:

- 1. The CAs' responses to questions about interpersonal relations confirm the very strong influence of relatives and friends upon Indian youth. Insofar as the results of this questionnaire are concerned, teachers do not seem to be a significant interpersonal influence upon Indian students. Only in the context of task assistance do they outrank friends and relatives, and that difference is not great.
- 2. The importance of support from friends and relatives for educational endeavors is thus underlined. Educational programs for Indians may depend largely for their success upon the <u>active</u> support of the Indian youth's circle of friends and relatives. Substantial involvement of members from the Indian community in structuring educational programs for and about Indians may be essential. It may be necessary for Indian college recruiters to spend time communicating the purposes, advantages, and practical problems of college education to the relatives and friends of potential Indian college students.
- 3. A further source of academic motivation for Indian youth might be to strengthen teacher influence through encouraging teachers to learn Chippewa and to develop reasonable competence in Indian history and culture. In this way it is possible that skills might be developed which would enable teachers to relate to their Indian students in a more positive and productive fashion.

URBAN INDIAN TEEN-AGERS * RESPONSES TO HIGHER EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

College Aspirants vs. Non College Aspirants

AGE N 12 14 13 27 14 21 15 18 16 4 17 4 18 5 19 2 95	28.4 1 22.2 1 18.9 4.3 4.2 5.3 2.1	NCA NCA N	 	SEX Male Female	<u>N</u> 45 50 95	<u>CA</u> 47.4 52.6 100.0	18 22 40	NCA 45.0 55.0 100.0
CRADE NA Out of Schoo University 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 25 1 3 2 2 14 20 19 5 3 2 95	CA	N 5 2 0 0 6 11 7 5 3 1 40	NCA 12.5 5.0 0.0 15.0 27.5 17.5 12.5 7.5 2.5 100.0	,			
NAME OF TOWN Minneapolis St. Paul Hopkins Cass Lake Chicago Mille Lacs Park Rapids Garrison Ponsford NA	N CA 79 1 1 6 1 2 0 0 0 5	83.2 1.1 1.0 6.4 1.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.3 100.0	27 1 0 2 0 0 1 1 1 7 40	NCA % 67.5 2.5 0.0 5.0 0.0 2.5 2.5 2.5 17.5				

		CA		NCA
SCHOOL	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	$\frac{\overline{0}}{0}$	<u>%</u>
NA	7	7.4		0.0
Out of school	0	0.0	2	5.0
Ascension	0	0.0	1	2.5
Phillips	48	50.5	12	30.0
Franklin	16	16.8	13	32.5
South	5	5.3	4	10.0
Cass Lake	5	5.3	2	5.0
North	4	4.3	3	7.5
Lincoln	3	3.2	0	0.0
Henry	2	2.1	0	0.0
Willard	1	1.0	0	0.0
Central Jr.	1	1.1	0	0.0
Folwell	1	1.0	0	0.0
Central	1	1.1	2	5.0
Mechanic Arts	1	1.0	1	2.5
	95	100.1	$\frac{1}{40}$	100.0
	, ,		, ,	100.0
		CA		NCA
BIRTHPLACE		%	N	%
NA	<u>N</u>	9.6	$\frac{N}{2}$	5.0
Beaulieu	1	1.1	0	0.0
White Earth	10	10.5	4	10.0
Fergus Falls	1	1.0	. 0	0.0
Brainerd	1	1.1	0	0.0
Red Lake	13	13.7	4	10.0
Cass Lake	20	21.0	6	15.0
Cloquet	6	6.4	5	12.5
Mahnomen	1	1.0	0	0.0
Crookston	1	1.1	0	0.0
Cook	0	0.0	1	2.5
Virginia	1	1.0	0	0.0
Pine City	0	0.0	1	2.5
Park Rapids	0	0.0	2	5.0
Nett Lake	0	0.0	1	2.5
Sauk Center	0	0.0	1	2.5
Mankato	1	1.1	0	0.0
Crystal	1	1.0	0	0.0
Shakopee	1	1.1	0	0.0
Redwood Falls	1	1.0	0	0.0
Minneapolis	20	21.0	9	22.5
St. Paul	0	0.0	2	5.0
North Dakota	1	1.1	1	2.5
South Dakota	1	1.0	0	0.0
Montana	1	1.1	0	0.0
Wisconsin	2	2.1	1	2.5
Illinois	1	1.0	0	0.0
Colorado	_1	1.1	_0	0.0
	95	$1\overline{00.1}$	40	100.0

LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME, OTHER THAN ENGLISH NA Chippewa Sioux French-Chippewa French Spanish German None	N 4 31 3 1 1 0 1 54	CA 4.2 32.6 3.2 1.1 1.1 0.0 1.0 56.8 100.0	$ \begin{array}{c} \frac{N}{10} \\ 16 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ \frac{11}{40} \end{array} $	NCA 25.0 40.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 5.0 0.0 27.5 100.0
NUMBER OF SISTERS NA None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	$ \begin{array}{c} \frac{N}{1} \\ 12 \\ 21 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{95} \end{array} $	CA 1.0 12.6 22.3 14.7 17.8 14.7 8.5 3.2 0.0 2.1 2.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.1 100.1	N 1 2 5 8 10 8 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	NCA 2.5 5.0 12.5 20.0 25.0 20.0 15.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 100.0
NUMBER OF BROTHERS NA None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	N 11 19 16 19 15 8 2 2 2	CA 1.1 11.7 19.9 16.8 19.9 15.8 8.5 2.1 2.1 2.1 100.0	N 1 3 9 5 4 10 3 2 2 1 40	NCA 2.5 7.5 22.5 12.5 10.0 25.0 7.5 5.0 5.0 2.5 100.0

TRIBE NA TO TRIBE	CA 7.3 1.0 84.4 3.2 1.1 1.0 2.1 100.1	36 9 1 0 0	% 7.5 0.0 0.0 2.5 0.0 0.0	
SPEAK TRIBAL LANGUAGE Yes No	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{\text{N}}{2} & \frac{\text{CA}}{2} \\ & \frac{1}{27} & 28.4 \\ & \frac{68}{95} & \frac{71.6}{100.0} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} $	30.0 70.0 100.0	
IF SO, HOW WELL? Very well Average Not so well	CA N %(of 0 0.0 0 0.0 27 28.4 27 28.4		NCA 0.0 0.0 30.0 30.0	. 40)
LIKE TO LEARN TRIBAL LA NA Yes No Not sure	ANGUAGE? N 0 73 6 16 95	CA 0.0 76.8 6.4 16.8 100.0	N 2 26 9 3 40	NCA 5.0 65.0 22.5 7.5 100.0
DO ANY OF YOUR TEACHER SPEAK A TRIBAL LANGUAG NA Yes No Not sure		2.1 4.3 58.9 34.7 100.0		

Would it help if they did? NA Yes No Not sure	CA 1 1.1 30 31.6 29 30.5 35 36.8 100.0	$ \begin{array}{ccc} $
Interested in Learning More About your Tribe? NA Yes No Not sure	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & \underline{CA} & & \\ \hline 1 & & \overline{1} \cdot 1 \\ 82 & & 86 \cdot 3 \\ 2 & & 2 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 10 & & \underline{10 \cdot 6} \\ 95 & & \underline{100 \cdot 1} \end{array} $	NCA N 1 2.5 26 65.0 6 15.0 7 40 17.5
What Do Teachers Know About Your Tribe? NA Not sure Much Some Very little Nothing at all	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	NCA N 2 5.0 0 0.0 1 2.5 13 32.5 13 32.5 11 27.5 100.0
Would it Help if Teachers Knew More About Your Tribe? NA Yes No Not sure	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & \underline{CA} & & & \\ & \underline{N} & & \underline{6} \cdot 4 \\ & \underline{6} \cdot 4 \\ & \underline{57} & & \underline{60 \cdot 0} \\ & \underline{9} & & \underline{9 \cdot 14} \\ & \underline{23} & & \underline{24 \cdot 2} \\ & \underline{95} & & \underline{100 \cdot 0} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{ccc} $
Would You Like to be a Teacher NA Yes No Maybe Don't know	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & \underline{CA} \\ & \underline{N} \\ & 4 & 4 & 3 \\ & 22 & 23 \cdot 2 \\ & 66 & 69 \cdot 5 \\ & 1 & 1 \cdot 0 \\ & 2 & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & 95 & 100 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	NCA 2 5.0 2 5.0 35 87.5 1 2.5 0 0.0 40 100.0

	C.	A	<u>N CA</u>	
If Yes, Why?	<u>N</u> 2	$\frac{2}{2}$. 1	$\frac{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{1}}$	$\frac{\%}{2.5}$
NA NA	2			
Don't know	1	1.1	. 0	0.0
Because	1	1.1	0	0.0
Help Indians	3	3.2	0	0.0
Schould be more Indian teachers	2	2.1	0	0.0
Like to teach	2	2.0	. 0 .	0.0
Like to help others	1	1.1	0	0.0
Money	1	1.1	0	0.0
Good pay, fun to teach	1	1.0 3.1		0.0
Like kids	3 1	1.1	0 1	2.5
Boss kids	1	1.0	ō	0.0
Teach Indian history	2	2.1	. 0	0.0
Want to be smart	1	1.1		
Want responsibility	$\frac{1}{22}$	$2\frac{1.1}{3.2}$	$\frac{0}{2}$	0.0 5.0
	22.	2.3.2.	-	-
		-		
	C	A	NCA	
If No, Why Not?	N	~ %	N	<u>%</u> _
If No, Why Not?	<u>N</u> 18	$\frac{\frac{\%}{18.9}}{18.9}$	<u>N</u> 11	27.5
	N 18 12	$\frac{\frac{\%}{18.9}}{12.6}$	N 11 0	$2\overline{7.5}$
NA	N 18 12 11	$\frac{\frac{2}{18.9}}{12.6}$	N 11 0 11	27.5 0.0 27.5
NA OK	N 18 12 11 0	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0	N 11 0 11 2	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0
NA OK Because, just don't	N 18 12 11 0	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0	N 11 0 11 2 7	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard	N 18 12 11 0 0	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5	N 11 0 11 2 7 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard	N 18 12 11 0 0 9	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3	N 11 0 11 2 7 0 3	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else ¹ Be hated by kids	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3	N 11 0 11 2 7 0 3 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else Be hated by kids Had trouble myself	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5 1	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3 1.1	N 11 0 11 2 7 0 3 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else Be hated by kids Had trouble myself Poor pay	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5 1 1	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3 1.1 1.0	N 11 0 11 2 7 0 3 0 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else Be hated by kids Had trouble myself Poor pay Kids hard to handle, get on nerves,	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5 1	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3 1.1	N 11 0 11 2 7 0 3 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else Be hated by kids Had trouble myself Poor pay Kids hard to handle, get on nerves, don't like kids	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5 1 1 1	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3 1.1 1.0 1.1 3.1	N 111 0 111 2 7 0 3 0 0 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0 0.0 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else Be hated by kids Had trouble myself Poor pay Kids hard to handle, get on nerves, don't like kids Don't like school	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5 1 1 1 3	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3 1.1 1.0 1.1 3.1	N 11 0 11 2 7 0 3 0 0 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0 0.0 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else Be hated by kids Had trouble myself Poor pay Kids hard to handle, get on nerves, don't like kids Don't like school No patience	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5 1 1 3	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3 1.1 1.0 1.1 3.1	N 111 0 111 2 7 0 3 0 0 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0 0.0 0.0
NA OK Because, just don't Boring Don't like school teachers Too hard Rather be something else Be hated by kids Had trouble myself Poor pay Kids hard to handle, get on nerves, don't like kids Don't like school	N 18 12 11 0 0 9 5 1 1 1 3	18.9 12.6 11.7 0.0 0.0 9.5 5.3 1.1 1.0 1.1 3.1	N 11 0 11 2 7 0 3 0 0 0	27.5 0.0 27.5 5.0 17.5 0.0 7.5 0.0 0.0 0.0

[&]quot;Rather be something else" includes "not interested", "sickening", "don't dig teaching".

			·	
9				
•				
•				
a.				
	·			
۳.				
		·	·	
æ				
*				

WHAT KIND OF WORK	WOULD YOU	CA		NCA
LIKE TO DO AFTER O		 %	<u>N</u>	2 <u>%</u> 25.0
NA	GRADUATION? N 23	24.2	10	
Don't know	11	11.7	9	22.5
None	0	0.0	2	5.0
Anything	3	3.2	1	2.5
Secretarial-Cleric	ea1 13	13.7	3	7.5
Mechanic	7	7.4	3	7.5
Teacher	6	6.4	0	0.0
Nurse	6	6.3	0	0.0
Stewardess	4	4.3	2	5.0
Social Worker	2	2.0	0	0.0
Printing	2	2 1	0	0.0
Lawyer	2	2 0	0	0.0
Truck Driver	ī	1.1	0	0.0
Cab Driver	1	1.0	0	0.0
"easy work"	1	1.1	1	2.5
Army	ĩ	1.0	0	0.0
Baseball	ĩ	1.1	0	0.0
Electrician	ī	1.0	0	.0.0
"working with kids	-	0.0	1	2.5
Interior Decorator		1.1	0	0.0
VISTA	ō	0.0	1	2.5
Forestry	1	1.0	0	0.0
Cooking	0	0.0	1	2.5
Work with Indians	i	1.1	0	0,0
Commercial Art	0	0.0	1	2.5
Computer programme	er 1	1.1	0	0.0
Welder	0	0.0	1	2.5
Art Teacher	ĺ	1.0	0	0.0
Carpenter	0	0.0	1	2.5
Housewife	1.	1.0	1	2.5
College	1	1.1	0	0.0
Draftsman	1	1.0	0	0.0
Interpreter	1	1.1	0	0.0
Architect	ī	1.0	0	0.0
Car Wash	Ō	0.0	1	2.5
Beading	0	0.0	1	2.5
Deading	95	100.1	40	100.0

PERIODS WHEN YOU	<u> </u>	CA	NO	<u>CA</u>
WERE VERY HAPPY	N	%	$\overline{\mathbf{N}}$	<u>%</u>
NA(for all)	$1\overline{0}$	10.5	7	17.5
4 - 7	20	21.1	2	5.0
8 - 12	36	37.9	7	17.5
13 - 15	44	46.4	23	57.5
16 - 18	12	12.6	6	15.0
	$\overline{122}*$	128.5	45*	112.5

* 122 answers from 95 respondents; 45 answers from 40 respondents

PERIODS WHEN YOU	<u>(</u>	CA		NCA
WERE VERY SAD	\overline{N}	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
NA(for all)	18	18.9	15	37.5
Can't say	3	3.2	0	0.0
None	4	4.3	0	0.0
4 - 7	30	31.6	12	30.0
8 - 12	27	28.4	14	35.0
13 - 15	18	18.9	3	7.5
16 - 18	4	4.3	0	0.0
	1 04 *	109.6	44*	110.0

* 104 answers from 95 respondents; 44 answers from 40 respondents.

HOW DO YOU FEEL		CA		NCA
ABOUT SCHOOL?	N	 %	N	%
NA	Ī	1.0	7	17.5
Like it very much	9	9.5	1	2.5
Like it O.K.	58	61.1	12	30,0
Don't care	13	13.7	8	20.0
Don't like it	7	7.4	2	5.0
Hate it	_7	7.3	10	25.0
	95	100.0	40	100.0

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE	27	<u>CA</u>	NT T	NCA %
TO STUDY IN COLLEGE?	$2\frac{N}{4}$	25.3	$2\frac{N}{2}$	52 <u>.</u> 5
Don't know	9	9.5	6	15.0
	1	1.1	11	27.5
"Nothing really" - Nothing "Anything"	1	1.0	0	0.0
Indian history, culture	1 4	4.3	0	0.0
Science	3	3.2	0	0.0
Art	8	8.4	0	0.0
Law	6	6.4	0	0.0
	0	0.0	1	2.5
Geography	0	0.0	1	2.5
Commercial Art	2	2.1	0	0.0
Electronics	1	1.1	0	0.0
Teaching Mechanic	3	3.2	0	0.0
	3 1	1.0	0	0.0
Industrial Arts			0	0.0
Forestry	1	1.1	0	0.0
Drafting	1	1.0		0.0
Math	1	1.1	0	0.0
Doctor	1	1.0	0 0	0.0
"Doctor's Degree"	1	1.1	0	0.0
Computer Technician	1	1.0	0	0.0
Metals	1	1.1		
Gym	1	1.0	0	0.0
Printing	1	1.1	0	0.0
History	1	1.0	0	0.0
French	1	1.1	0	0.0
Nursing	5	5.3	0	0.0
Stewardess	2	2.1	0	0.0
Languages	2	2.0	0	0.0
English	3	3.2	0	0.0
Cooking - English	1	1.0	0	0.0
Social Work	2	2.1	0	0.0
Business	1	1.1	0	0.0
Interior Decoration	1	1.0	0	0.0
Art - Sciences - Gym	2	2.0	0	0.0
Health	1	1.1	0	0.0
French-Law	_1_	$\frac{1.0}{1.0}$	0	0.0
	95	100.1	40	100.0

HOW DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD FEEL ABOUT COLLEGE? NA Don't Know Would like it very much Would like it o.k. Wouldn't care Wouldn't like it Would hate it	N 2 3 33 51 6 0 95	CA 2.1 3.2 34.7 53.7 6.4 0.0 0.0 100.1	N 9 0 0 1 15 8 7 40	NCA 22.5 0.0 0.0 2.5 37.5 20.0 17.5 80.0
WHAT KIND OF COLLEGE WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO TO BEST? None NA Don't Know Doesn't Matter Indian College U of M General College In Minnesota Augsburg UCLA USC Harvard Yale "A Big One" Vocational Trade College "Good One" Bemid ji State Mankato Art Social Work Haskell Business "Far Away"	N 099241133211112126111111195	CA 0.0 30.5 20.0 2.1 4.2 11.7 1.1 3.2 3.2 2.0 1.1 1.0 2.0 1.0 2.1 6.4 1.1 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	N 7640030000000000000000000000000000000000	NCA 17.5 65.0 10.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

WHEN HAVE PERSONAL PROBLEM SEEK ADVICE FROM: NA Relative Teacher Friend	N 6 41 5 43 95	CA 6.3 43.1 5.3 45.4 100.1		NCA 20.0 25.0 0.0 55.0 100.0
WHEN HAVE SPARE TIME PREFER TO SPEND IT: NA Home School Other	34 4 3 54 95	CA 35.8 4.3 3.1 56.8 100.0	N 9 7 0 24 40	NCA 22.5 17.5 0.0 60.0 100.0
IF "OTHER", WHERE? NA Indian Teen Center With a friend With brother At a party, having fun In the streets, outside At the junk yard Anyplace	N/9 22 9 0 2 8 0 4 54	CA 9.5 23.1 9.5 0.0 2.1 8.4 0.0 4.2 56.8	N 8 6 4 1 0 3 2 0 24	NCA 20.0 15.0 10.0 2.5 0.0 7.5 5.0 0.0 60.0
WOULD CHOOSE, AS PERSON MOST LIKED: NA Relative Teacher Friend	N 2 36 4 53 95	CA 2.1 37.9 4.3 55.8 100.1	N 9 1 22 40	NCA 20.0 22.5 2.5 55.0 100.0
MOULD GO ON A TRIP WITH: NA Relative Teacher Friend	N 1 40 3 51 95	CA 1.1 42.1 3.2 53.7 100.1	N 7 7 2 24 40	NCA 17.5 17.5 5.0 60.0 100.0

WHEN DISCUSSING PROBLEMS, AM UNDERSTOOD BEST BY: NA Teacher. Relative Friend	N 4 15 36 40 95	<u>%</u> 4.3 15.8 37.9 42.1 100.1	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & \underline{NCA} \\ & \underline{N} \\ & 6 \\ & 15.0 \\ & 1 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 13 \\ & 32.5 \\ & 20 \\ & 40 \\ & 100.0 \\ \end{array} $
MEANS MORE WHEN PRAISED BY: NA Teacher Friend Relative All of above	N 5 19 25 42 4 95	<u>CA</u> 5.3 20.0 26.3 44.2 4.3 100.1	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & NCA \\ \hline N & $
PAY MORE ATTENTION TO ADVICE FROM: NA Relative Teacher Friend	N 4 64 15 12 95	<u>%</u> 4.3 67.4 15.8 12.6 100.1	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & \underline{\text{NCA}} \\ & \underline{\frac{N}{9}} & \underline{\frac{\%}{22.5}} \\ & 12 & 30.0 \\ & 6 & 15.0 \\ & \underline{13} & 32.5 \\ & 40 & 100.0 \end{array} $
IF RECEIVED AWARD, WOULD FIRST TELL: NA Relative Teacher Friend	N 3 60 7 25 95	CA 3.2 63.2 7.4 26.3 100.1	$ \begin{array}{ccc} & \underline{\text{NCA}} \\ & \underline{\text{N}} \\ & 7 & 17.5 \\ & 16 & 40.0 \\ & 0 & 0.0 \\ & \underline{17} & \underline{42.5} \\ & 40 & 100.0 \\ \end{array} $
IF WORKING ON PROJECT, AND NEEDED HELP, WOULD FIRST ASK: NA Relative Teacher Friend All of above	N 2 28 35 28 2 95	CA 2.1 29.5 36.8 29.5 2.1 100.0	NCA NCA 22.5 8 20.0 7 17.5 16 40.0 0 0.0 40 100.0

;

**************************************	RELATIVES IN COLLEGE? NA Yes No Not Sure	<u>N</u> 3 27 35 30 95	CA	3.2 28.4 36.8 31.6 100.0	N 8 5 14 13 40	<u>NCA</u>	20.0 12.5 35.0 32.5 100.0
	WHERE? NA Don't Know Out of State Bemidji Moorhead Mankato University of Minnesota	N 12 3 3 2 1 27	<u>CA</u>	½(of 12.6 3.2 3.1 3.2 2.1 1.0 3.2 28.4	95) <u>N</u> 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 5	<u>NC≜</u>	2(of 40) 5.0 2.5 2.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.5 12.5
	FRIENDS PLANNING TO GO TO COLLEGE? NA Yes No Not Sure	<u>N</u> 6 30 10 49 95	<u>CA</u>	8 6.4 31.6 10.5 51.6 100.1	<u>N</u> 9 7 8 16 40	NCA	22.5 17.5 20.0 40.0 100.0
	WHERE? NA Don't Know Out of State (Denver, Calif.) Anyplace U of M Haskell Bemidji Kansas A Good One	N 14 3 2 1 8 1 0 0 1 30	CA	½ (of 14.7 3.2 2.1 1.0 8.4 1.1 0.0 0.0 1.1 31.6	95) <u>N</u> 1 0 0 1 1 2 1	<u>NCA</u>	2.5 0.0 0.0 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 5.0 2.5

2						
•						
; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;						
•						
		4				
ð.					į	
					`,	
,						
			`**	No. K		
				20.00		
ù.	*					
*	·					
*	·					
*						
*						
*						
*						
*						