

AN EVALUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS IN THE
AAA PUBLIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

by

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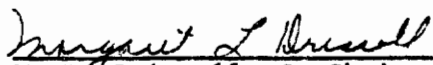
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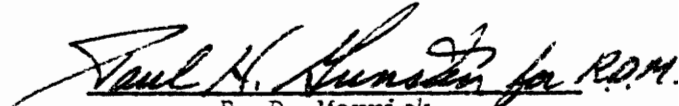
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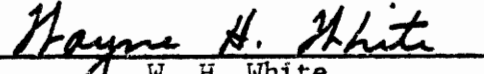
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In a report to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Secondary Principals, Archer summed up an aspect of the history of interscholastic athletics important to this study:

We have come a long way in interscholastic athletics . . . the abuses and inequities that once existed have been nearly wiped out . . . We have a safeguard to protect our students, our school authorities, and the good name of our schools. This safeguard is the set of standards which we accept as our guide in the administration of athletics. These standards have been developed over the years by the local school, by our state athletic associations. Our National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations has made an outstanding contribution to our cause through the strength it has given to these efforts. Now the National Association of Secondary School Principals has joined with the National Federation and the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation to secure recognition of our goals (Archer, 1951).

In 1953, the widespread popularity and appeal of interscholastic athletic contests "presents a constant challenge to those charged with the administration and supervision of secondary education" (Shepard and Jamerson, 1953). In the early fifties, school administrators were faced with the problems of promoting educationally sound athletic programs and of resisting outside forces and pressures which threaten school control of a worthwhile activity. Administrative control, according to Shepard and Jamerson, developed to some degree under the influence of this early background. They presented this development in four steps:

. . . first, control was exercised by the local school influenced largely by the local community. Second, several neighboring schools organized leagues or conferences and set up policies, standards, and regulations governing their competitive activities. Third, as competitive athletics became more popular and as transportation facilities improved, voluntary statewide associations appeared in an effort to establish uniform regulations over a wider area. Fourth, a national association composed of state association members was formed to function at interstate and national levels (Shepard and Jamerson, 1953).

Regardless of the arrangement or the labels given to the later stages of interscholastic athletic development, it was obvious that recognition of malpractices resulted in control by school administrators, and that recognition of interscholastic athletics as an essential adjunct of the total school program resulted in inevitable acceptance. This was described by Williams and Brownell, who stated:

Slowly school authorities came to realize the necessity of responsible leadership. Early attempts to exercise accountable administrative control were prompted by the embarrassment of school authorities over unethical procedures, rather than by an awakened consciousness of those officials that educational values might be derived from such contests. Gradually superintendents and principals began to accept interscholastic sports as essential parts of the school program (Williams and Brownell, 1946).

Control organizations represent a cooperative effort to formulate policies and regulations for "prompting the welfare of high school students in their activity programs. These policies and regulations were formulated by men and women who administered the activity programs of the school" (National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations Official Handbook, 1954-55).

The interscholastic athletic program, originally an unwanted outsider and later a tolerated extracurricular activity in 1967, has now come to gain its rightful place in the overall secondary school

curriculum (Voltmer and Esslinger, 1967). Interscholastic athletics entered the schools of the nation as a result of the demands of school pupils for physical activity and expression, despite the unwillingness and inability of school administrators to see in such activity an important educational tool (Voltmer and Esslinger, 1967).

President John F. Kennedy was concerned for a physically fit nation. He said:

The strength of our democracy is no greater than the collective well being of our people. The vigor of our country is no stronger than the vitality and will of our countrymen. The level of physical, mental, moral, and spiritual fitness of every American must be our constant concern (Kiernan, 1969).

There was a need, however, for continuing evaluation of their relative placement in the total educational program. Similar assessments, of course, were justified for all courses and activities in the field of secondary education (Kiernan, 1969).

High schools in 1969 published statements in athletic handbooks which served as guides for their interscholastic programs. The following is an example of a statement from which interschool athletic activities were planned:

We believe that participation in athletics, both as a player and as a student spectator, is an integral part of the student's educational experiences. Such participation is a privilege that carries with it responsibilities to the school, to the team, to the student body, to the community, and to the student himself. In his play and in his conduct, he is representing all of those groups. Such experiences contribute to the knowledge, skill, and emotional patterns that he possesses, thereby making him a better person and citizen (Handbook for Interscholastics, 1969).

It was evident in 1969 from school athletic philosophy that emphasis was being placed upon educating youth through athletics as

well as upon teaching athletic skills. Educators were in general agreement that when athletics failed to be educational, they could not be justified as a part of the educational program (Missouri State High School Activities Association, 1969). This was true in 1976 in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Principals were responsible for the direction of the athletic programs. Their decisions were final.

Final authority and ultimate responsibility in all matters pertaining to interschool activities of each school, both athletic and nonathletic, shall be vested in the principal, who acts under authority granted by the division superintendent of schools (Virginia High School League Handbook, 1976).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Media of mass dissemination of information have given time and space to the widespread concern over the present financial policies and the organizational structure in high school athletics. Textbooks, research studies, reports and various types of discussions have attested to this concern. A typical summary statement of the problem was made by Claude L. Reeves during the thirty-fifth annual convention of the National Association of Secondary-School Principals in 1951:

With this I am sure we all agree, interscholastic competition with the great interest on the part of school and community, brings many problems which in themselves can cause the destruction of all that is fine in the program if not handled strongly, fairly, and consistently. Every high school administrator has had to cope with such problems, and has attempted to arrive at a solution which would be educationally sound and protect the boys who were participating in the sport in question. Such decisions are often difficult, and in many cases result in the school administrator standing alone against outside interests which would exploit youth and promote the interests of a few (Reeves, 1951).

Yet all are aware of the forces and pressures that, if not resisted, would soon take away from the school the authority and control of this very worthwhile part of education (Reeves, 1951).

To meet the challenge of interscholastic athletics, and to deal with athletic competition as a beneficial tool for students, studies were needed. Studies concerning the effect of administrative policies and practices on the athletic program, and hence on the school as a whole, were also needed (Monroe, 1950).

In the National Federation editorial entitled "What is Going Where?," the following statements were presented.

It may be difficult to point out its destination but one thing is certain -- it will go in the direction desired by the school administrators who have been made responsible. It will be as good or as bad as they make . . . Therein lies the great difference between the high school athletic program and promotional activities which have been under no such controls (National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations Official Handbook, 1954).

Dumaree stated, in 1962, that the interscholastic athletic program faces many critics each day and each year. Problems have existed in the interscholastic athletic program for years and will continue to exist. Logically, he stated that the professional educator must answer the critics in each school district by an evaluation and examination of the interscholastic athletic program. The athletic problem confronting educators and parents in 1960 was the constant challenge to reexamine and reevaluate the program to make it the best possible program for the students (Dumaree, 1962).

Weber pointed out, in 1970, that evaluation of high school athletic programs were needed in areas of grade restrictions, behavioral restrictions, and time restrictions. He stated that inequities exist in the athletic programs in our schools and evaluation of the administration and organization of the athletic program was needed to eliminate problems in various areas (Weber, 1970).

Dannehl and Razor stated in their 1971 article that with the cost of education rising at fantastic rates, phases of the school program were being reevaluated to determine whether the expenditure for their continuation was justified on the basis of their educational value. The fact that athletics were an important part of our American culture was difficult to deny, but it was also important for students to realize that society rewards a winning effort whether it be in athletics, business, or education. The values of athletics are many and inherent within the activity, but continuous evaluation of administrative and organizational problems must be present in order that athletics achieve desired outcomes (Dannehl and Razor, 1971).

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic programs in the AAA public senior high schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Specifically, the investigation included responses to the following questions:

1. What are the problems that face the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia?
2. What are the comparative perceptions of the various levels of administration regarding the creation of a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in their region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville to improve interscholastic athletics?
3. To what extent does the student participate in a decision-making role in regard to athletic policies, rules, and regulations?

NULL HYPOTHESES

The study was based on the following null hypotheses.

1. There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that the organization and administration is inadequate in governing the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

2. There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in their region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program.

3. There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that the student should have little input about decisions concerning the organization and administration of high school athletics.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Interscholastic athletics refers to competitive sports among individuals or teams representing different secondary schools (Purdy, 1973).

High school refers to the senior high school unless otherwise indicated. The school may be: (1) a separate four-year high school (grades 9-12); or (2) a junior-senior high school (grades 7-12).

Chief school administrator is the division superintendent for the county or city school board. He has full responsibility and

accountability for the entire school program (Fairfax County Schools, Policies, By-laws, and Regulations Manual, 1976).

The director of athletics/student activity director is the chief administrator of the interscholastic athletic program who is directly responsible to the principal for carrying out school policies pertaining to the high school athletic, physical education, and student activities program (Voltmer and Esslinger, 1967).

Assistant athletic director/girls sports director is one who plans, organizes, and administers the girls' interscholastic sports program in cooperation with the athletic director (Fairfax County Schools, Policies, By-laws, and Regulations Manual, 1976).

The principal is the individual who supervises the planning, organization, administration, and has full responsibility and accountability for the management of a secondary school program. He/she has final authority and ultimate responsibility in all matters pertaining to interscholastic and interschool activities (VHSL Handbook, 1976).

The board member is the individual who is appointed by the board of supervisors to represent the people of a specific geographic location of a school system. He/she is directly responsible for carrying out school policies and final authority in hiring personnel for the school system.

The Virginia High School League is an organization of the public high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia and is under the sponsorship of the School of Continuing Education of the University of Virginia and is affiliated with the NFSHSA (VHSL Handbook, 1976).

AAA refers to the classification of the high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The majority of the schools will have a student enrollment of approximately 1500 in grades 10-12 (VHSL Directory, 1976).

A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association is an extension of the League office in Charlottesville. A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association, established in each region, would have the same functions and duties as the League office in Charlottesville and would provide each region with better communication, organization, and administration of interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This association would eliminate the regional council.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This investigation was limited to an evaluation of the 1977 status of the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program for boys and girls in the 98 AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Major emphasis was given to the state-wide organization for administering interscholastic athletics. This study was limited to the five levels of administration which included the principal, chief school administrators, athletic directors, assistant athletic director/girls' sports director, and board members representing the AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

ORGANIZATION OF STUDY

Chapter 2 reviews the literature related to this study. The first section deals with the history of interscholastic athletics and the stages through which athletics have progressed. Also, the policy-making athletic organization, both at the national and State of Virginia level, is reviewed. The next section of Chapter 2 deals with related studies that have been conducted on the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics. Attention is also given to articles related to this study.

Chapter 3 presents the methodology of this study. Subjects, materials, and procedures are discussed in detail to carry out this portion of the investigation.

Chapter 4 discusses in detail the analysis of the data. Frequency and percentage of response, analyses of possible relations between and among items within the instrument used, and analysis of possible relations between the opinions of the various levels of administration are discussed. Further discussion included findings that supported or disagreed with the studies conducted prior to this investigation.

Chapter 5 presents a summary of the entire study. Conclusions are presented discussing the rejection or the failing to reject the null hypotheses stated in Chapter 1. Recommendations are presented as to the direction the Virginia AAA high schools might take to improve interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

INTRODUCTION

The researcher conducted a comprehensive dissertation query search and an educational research probe for material that was relevant to this study. The literature presented in this chapter includes the history of interscholastic athletics and the stages through which athletics have progressed. Also, related studies and articles that deal with the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics are presented.

BRIEF HISTORY OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS

High school athletics play a significant phase in the secondary school educational program. Coaches, athletic directors, and administrators proclaim the educational value of their athletic programs with pride (Williams et al., 1964). However, it was the students that initiated these programs. Athletic contests were started by a group of students as social events in college following the Civil War. Imitating their older brothers and friends, high school students formed athletic associations around 1880. They elected their own managers, scheduled their own games, and played any teams available. As interest in competition grew, it was not uncommon for persons outside the school to be recruited to play on teams (French and Lehston, 1973). There are

basically four stages on the evolution of high school athletics. These stages were the period of opposition, the period of toleration, the period of recognition and capitalization, and the period of exploitation (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

Period of Opposition

Teams representing the student athletic associations eventually came to be identified with their schools and began to embarrass them during the early part of the Nineteenth Century. Recruiting of outsiders to play on the teams, controversies that arose, and volunteer coaching by individuals who had no training as teachers and whose tactics were questionable was not appreciated by school administrators. It was natural, then, to discourage and even try to abolish athletics, but the attempts were futile (Forsythe and Keller, 1972). Because of the popularity that had developed, the school administrators came to the conclusion that the only feasible alternative would be to assume control over athletics (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

Period of Toleration

Due to the lack of control, steps were taken to make these athletic games more respectable. Faculty members were to chaperon the games. Their main responsibilities were in supervision and prevention of controversies. During the middle part of the Nineteenth Century, teachers played on teams as well as directed the team in contests. This, however, was not permitted later in athletic development; and controls pertaining to players, eventually known as eligibility rules,

were to follow. Later, standards for coaches were established (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

Period of Recognition and Capitalization

The next period, which occurred during the last half of the Nineteenth Century, was the recognition that some educational outcomes could result from properly planned and properly administered interschool athletic contests. During the period, coaches and principals began to formulate specific educational objectives for the interscholastic program. After more standards were adopted, schools began to capitalize on the educational values of athletic activities and to consider them as an integral part of the total secondary school educational program (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

Period of Exploitation

Because of the attractiveness of interscholastic games, school organizations and individuals began to promote events involving high school athletes and the interscholastic athletic program. The primary interests of these promotions during the last quarter of the Nineteenth Century were gaining general recognition, advertising, and raising funds. Because of this type of exploitation, rules and regulations had to be set up. A few simple agreements were adopted, and all the schools belonging to such a group agreed to abide by them. Constitutions were adopted containing a set of regulations to guide these organizations (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC POLICY-MAKING AGENCIES

An interscholastic athletic policy-making agency consists of a group of individuals such as a superintendent, athletic director, faculty member and board members to establish policies to promote athletics in the best possible manner. Everyone associated with athletics must be informed of the basic philosophy and objectives under which the athletic program operates (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

National

As early as 1920, there were 29 state high school associations organizing and administering interscholastic athletics. This was necessary to keep athletics in proper perspective with the total school program. States established minimum standards to resolve their problems. There were some problems that state associations could not control. One such problem was competition between interstate schools near state borders in natural geographical areas for interschool competition. This was due mainly to different eligibility rules. State association leaders recognized immediately that a broader organization was much in need (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

The National Organization had its beginning in a meeting at Chicago on May 14, 1920. L. W. Smith, secretary of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, issued invitations to neighboring states and state association representatives to come from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The primary purpose of the meeting was to discuss problems which had resulted from high school contests which were organized by colleges and universities or by other clubs or promoters. Little attention was paid to eligibility rules of the high school associations or to other high school group regulations and chaotic conditions that had developed. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the group decided on the name "Midwest Federation of State High School Athletic

Associations." Principal George E. Marshall, Davenport, Iowa, was elected President; and Principal L. W. Smith of Joliet, Illinois, was elected Secretary-Treasurer (National Federation of State High School Associations Official Handbook, 1970-71).

The purpose of the National Federation of State High School Associations is to coordinate the efforts of its member state associations toward the ultimate objectives of interscholastic activities. It shall provide a means for state high school associations to cooperate in order to enhance and protect their interscholastic programs.

Interscholastic athletics shall be an integral part of the total secondary school educational program that has its purpose to provide educational experiences not otherwise provided in the curriculum; which will develop learning outcomes in the areas of knowledge, skills, and emotional patterns; and will contribute to the development of better citizens.

The welfare of the schools demands a united front in sports direction policies and the high school associations provide opportunity for this unity. They must be kept strong (National Federation of State High School Associations Official Handbook, 1970-71).

During the thirties and forties, the National Federation continued to grow and gain membership of state associations. By 1940, a national office with a fulltime executive staff became necessary and was established. Specific achievements of the National Federation during this time period were the abolishment of national championships, regulating interstate contests, recommendation of minimum eligibility requirements and remedy the problem of college solicitation of high school athletes (Voltmer and Esslinger, 1967).

From the late fifties to the early seventies, state associations have taken on the added responsibilities of nonathletic activities. Because of this expansion by the state associations, people encouraged the National Federation to include nonathletics as well; and at the

meeting of the National Council of the National Federation held July 11, 1970, an amendment was adopted to change its name to the National Federation of State High School Associations. Guidelines that had been established by the Non-Athletic Committee were adopted by the National Federation (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

The National Federation represents the largest body of amateur athletics in the world and has grown from a charter membership of four states in 1920 to all fifty state associations and the District of Columbia in the United States. Other affiliated members include the Canadian Federation of Provincial School Athletic Associations, seven Canadian Province associations, and the associations of Guam, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. It represents some 22,000 high schools and approximately 9,500,000 secondary school students (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

Even though all states are members of the National Federation, it must be remembered that not all high schools are members of the National Federation. For example, there are private and catholic high schools in numerous states that have their own rules and regulations; and they are not in any way associated with the National Federation.

Despite its being a federation with power only to make recommendations, its recommendations have been used by state associations and their member high schools. These recommendations by the federation were a basis for establishing standards which have provided more wholesome and educational interscholastic activities for the millions of high school participants (Forsythe and Keller, 1972).

State

According to Forsythe, "there is some question as to which was the first state-wide organization for the control of interscholastic athletics" (Forsythe, 1948). In 1895, a state field day was held in Michigan in which schools competed under more or less uniform rules. A committee of teachers was appointed to further the organization of the Michigan Interscholastic Athletic Association. In 1896, a committee was appointed in Wisconsin to formulate rules to govern interscholastic athletic contests. Illinois preceded Indiana in the formation of state associations at the turn of the century. Pennsylvania organized a state association in 1913, although a part of the state had an athletic organization of schools in 1906. As Forsythe concludes:

It is apparent, therefore, that the beginnings of statewide athletic associations were made in most states either in the years immediately preceding 1900 or within the next few years thereafter (Forsythe, 1948).

Commonwealth of Virginia

Origin of the League. The League originated as a student activity of the Washington and Jefferson Societies at the University of Virginia. In 1913, debating was sponsored in some twenty nearby schools. The following year, oral reading was added to the literary program. After that, baseball, basketball, and track competition was undertaken; and a code of uniform rules was developed (VHSL Handbook, 1976).

Rapid growth increases responsibility. Due to the rapid growth of membership into the League, the Extension Division of the University of Virginia, now the School of Continuing Education, had to be assigned

greater responsibility for the conduct of League affairs. By 1926, the League stated that the legislative responsibilities should be vested in representatives of member high schools (VHSL Handbook, 1976). All student activities were coordinated under one organization. Control of the program was given to a body of principals known as the Legislative Council, assisted by a smaller Executive Committee. This basic organization still remains today (VHSL Handbook, 1976).

Reorganization of the League. The League was reorganized in March of 1946. Its name was changed from The Virginia High School and Athletic League to Virginia High School League. Member schools were classified in three groups rather than four, and an all-inclusive district organization within groups was established. The reorganization attracted the membership of 350 of the 393 high schools in the state in 1946-47. In 1960, the League classifications were reinstated with the district organization within each group extended to regional programs in each of the four areas of the State (VHSL Handbook, 1976).

Concern for officiating. A revised training program was initiated in 1951-52 school year for football and basketball game officials which required registration and examination of all such officials. Since then, similar programs have been added for wrestling, track, baseball, volleyball, and girls' basketball officials (VHSL Handbook, 1976).

League increases services. Because of the growth of girls' athletics, the League, in 1968, commenced to exercise control of girls'

athletic programs. This was further enhanced, in 1972, by the League's adoption of a Girls' Sports Committee; the function was to assist in leadership of the girls' athletic programs. Because of the growth of girls' sports and continued expansion of the boys' program, a public relations program was started in 1973 to increase the League's services to its member schools (VHSL Handbook, 1976).

Purpose. The Virginia High School League (VHSL Handbook, 1976-77) is an organization of the public high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is under the sponsorship of the School of Continuing Education of the University of Virginia. This organization encourages students to participate in desirable school activities by conducting or supporting programs of interschool activities in student activities.

STUDIES DEALING WITH INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATION

Some of the earliest studies on interscholastic athletics were completed at Springfield College in Massachusetts. Work was first reported in 1905 by Dr. James McCurdy. In 1910, Dr. Luther Gulick made a similar attempt to follow up on McCurdy's study. Basically, McCurdy and Gulick were attempting to discover the status of interscholastic athletics in the United States by the use of a questionnaire. The return percentage of the questionnaire was low. McCurdy and Gulick did not analyze the data. Two students compiled information relative to the data collected by McCurdy and Gulick. Mead worked with data collected by McCurdy (Mead, 1914). Mead's report illustrated the

growing need for some type of central governing organization to control high school athletics because of the inconsistencies in eligibility requirements and scheduling procedures. Mead's data also indicated that athletic associations under faculty supervision was the most popular means of athletic control.

McLean did a similar analysis with Dr. Gulick's questionnaire. McLean and Mead's studies provided information on early attempts to control interscholastic athletics in America (McLean, 1914).

Meadors pointed out that the studies by McLean and Mead did not have much impact on the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics; however, they did influence the United States Bureau of Education to conduct a similar study in 1914 (Meadors, 1971). One section of the survey was concerned with the administration of athletics and another section dealt with 'general' affairs of athletics. The response rate was high and it was determined to analyze the data properly. The data gathered by the U. S. Bureau of Education was given to Springfield College in Massachusetts. Thirteen masters degree students analyzed the data from a 38-item questionnaire. The significance of this data indicated that athletics were firmly entrenched in the high schools of this country; yet, in many cases, they were not properly controlled and/or supervised. They also reported there was a great deal of discrepancy of who should control athletics. They recommended that uniformity rules and regulations must be established in the majority of the states. Some of the returns indicated that a cooperative effort from faculty and students should control athletics; however, the

majority of the returns indicated that state athletic associations should control athletics.

Hunt's study, in 1927, was concerned with interscholastic athletic regulations throughout 46 states having state-wide athletic organizations. His basic source of data was derived from an inspection of the constitutions adopted by the different state athletic associations. Several significant implications were reached. His data indicated that high school athletics were firmly established in every state and, also, that there was a need for uniformity of regulations governing the various states. He recommended that the state associations adopt the rules and regulations of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations as their minimum requirements (Hunt, 1927).

Hair, in 1937, did a similar survey to Hunt's which compared objectives, fees, duties and powers, and rules and regulations of various state associations. He concluded that, in order to administer athletics properly, each state should have a paid Director of Athletics with a minimum term of three years. He recommended cooperation among the states and a more standardized type of organization which would improve interscholastic athletics (Hair, 1937).

Zalaski's study, in 1957, pointed out that athletics were sometimes conducted for the benefit of the community and not necessarily for the participant. He surveyed 115 schools in western Pennsylvania using the Educational Policies Commission checklist and determined that the primary reason for emphasis on interscholastic athletics was due to community interest and pressure (Zalaski, 1957).

Donald, in 1967, studied the status of interscholastic athletics in Nassau County, New York. He was particularly interested in the evaluation of athletics and what can be done to improve them. He concluded that an Athletic Council and an Advisory Council would improve athletic administration and communication throughout the county for the various levels of administration. Donald also stated that the office of Executive Secretary should be utilized more for administrative details and that he should work closer with all school officials to handle problems associated with interscholastic athletics (Donald, 1967).

ARTICLES DEALING WITH INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC ADMINISTRATION

In 1951, the Educational Policies Commission stated that there were many sound athletic programs throughout the United States. They also declared that even the best programs have observable faults and shortcomings. Because of these shortcomings, which were emphasis on false values, overemphasis on winning, and glorifying star athletes, the Educational Policies Commission stated that serious study and reform was needed. After three years of deliberation, consultation, and investigation of published materials prepared by Commission members, the Educational Policies Commission published a report of the reform of athletics in the American schools.

We believe in athletics as an important part of the school physical education program. We believe that the experience of playing athletic games should be a part of the education of all children and youth who attend school in the United States (Educational Policies Commission, 1954).

The document further included a checklist prepared by the Educational Policies Commission in evaluating the interscholastic athletic programs of their own school and community (Educational Policies Commission, 1954).

The National Council of Secondary School Athletic Directors was formed by the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, which later was renamed American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, as a means to improve the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics; to make available to members special resource materials through publication, conferences, and consultant services; to improve understanding of athletics throughout the nation; and to improve the educational aspects of interscholastic athletics and their articulation in the total educational program. This organization was concerned with the proper administration of athletics in today's society and the necessary tools an athletic director should have.

Albo, in 1972, suggested that the power granted to the state athletic associations will help in the administration of athletics and improve interscholastic athletics. Even though local school boards relinquish their power to control sports, the state associations have done an excellent job in promoting interscholastic athletics within tolerable limits (Albo, 1972).

Dr. Jerome A. Wray of St. Bede Academy, Peru, Illinois, in 1972, was concerned about the administration of athletics and, more specifically, the cost of athletics in secondary schools of north central Illinois. He wrote a questionnaire and sent it to 30 secondary

schools in 11 counties of northern Illinois. The response rate was above 80 percent indicating to him that there was a concern about the cost of athletic programs. From his data, he concluded that very little money was spent on female athletic programs, that females were being short changed, and that evaluation of athletic programs were necessary to determine athletic policy and administration (Wray, 1972).

The American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Division of Men's Athletics, as it was titled in 1973, and the National Council of Secondary School Athletic Directors began planning the development of an instrument to evaluate the organization and administration of secondary school athletic programs. A Task Force was appointed in 1971 to develop such an instrument. This instrument that was devised may not suit every athletic program; but if any athletic program in general measures up to the standards of this evaluation, it is a credit to the school and its personnel (Evaluating the High School Athletic Program, 1973).

The American School Board Journal, in 1975, published a series of articles concerning the worth of interscholastic athletics. They concluded from their survey that athletic programs should be administered properly to maximize the true dollar cost in relationship to the value the student is gaining from a particular activity. Also, a proportional amount of money should be spent on other extracurricular programs to provide nonathletic students to develop self-pride. Members of the board suggested a checklist that should be used for evaluating interscholastic sports programs in organizing and administering athletics (American School Board Journal, 1975).

Newcomer conducted a study, in 1975, of the History and Development of the National Council of Secondary School Athletic Directors to further validate the worth of this organization. Through personal interviews, survey, and correspondence, Newcomer pointed out problems that athletic directors had in organizing and administering interscholastic athletics in the 1970's and how the organization could have helped solve the problems. Three major problems cited were crowd control, finance, and the continuous evaluation of the worth of interscholastic athletics in the total educational system (Newcomer, 1975).

Because there are over twenty million youngsters whose athletic safety, at least in high school football, was appallingly neglected and whose instruction was in the hands of coaches who were not qualified, the National Association for Sports and Physical Education stated it was necessary to design a bill of rights for young athletes (Denlinger, 1977). Dr. Jerry Thomas of Louisiana State University, Dr. Rainer Martarns of the University of Illinois-Urbana, and Dr. Walt Cooper of the University of Southern Mississippi drafted the bill after hours of discussion and debate to emphasize the special needs of youth in sports. The bill of rights for young athletes included: (1) right of the opportunity to participate in sports regardless of ability level, (2) right to participate at a level that is commensurate with each child's developmental level, (3) right to have qualified adult leadership, (4) right to participate in safe and healthy environments, (5) right of each child to share in the leadership and decision-making of their sport participation, (6) right to play as a child and not as an adult, (7) right to proper preparation for participation in the sport,

(8) right to an equal opportunity to strive for success, (9) right to be treated with dignity by all involved, and (10) right to have fun through sport. The future of young athletes rests now with the legislators (Denlinger, 1977).

SUMMARY

The review of literature in this chapter began with the history of interscholastic athletics and the stages through which athletics have progressed. Also, the policy making athletic organization both at the national and state level were reviewed.

The next sections dealt with related studies that have been conducted on the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics. Special attention was given to state secondary school athletic programs that dealt with evaluation of interscholastic athletic programs.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY SUBJECTS, MATERIALS, AND PROCEDURES

To gather and treat the data relative to the stated problems, the following subjects, materials, and procedures were used.

SUBJECTS

The study was concerned with the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program in the public AAA senior high schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The board of education members, chief school administrators, principals, athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors in the public AAA senior high schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia were requested to provide certain data for a portion of the study.

MATERIALS

Current administrative problems were identified through personal interviews and athletic directors' meetings during the Virginia High School League meetings in Charlottesville. The status of the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program was determined by the use of an opinionnaire (see Appendix A). The views of persons functioning at the five levels of administration were surveyed by the use of the opinionnaire. Validation of the material in this survey instrument was based upon (1) personal interviews,

correspondence, and reports from educational employees; (2) Virginia State Education law; (3) the Virginia High School League Handbook; and (4) books on organizational administration of interscholastic athletics.

Further validation was obtained when a preliminary draft of the instrument was sent to a panel which included William Pace, Executive Secretary, Virginia High School League; Earl Gillespe, Assistant Executive Secretary, VHSL; and Michael Porter, Public Relations, VHSL. Also included on the panel were seven school administrators and two associates selected because of their expertise and close relationship to the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia over the past twenty years for further validation. This group included W. T. Woodson, Bernard Thompson, Patrick J. Cunningham, Paul Weber, Mike Millian, James Coyle, William Savage, William Miller, and Robert Wells.

According to the above panel, the instrument contains 38 statements concerning problems, issues, and practices in the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The opinionnaire was set up so that respondents checked one of the five boxes to indicate their preference. The range of possible answers was:

SA - Strongly Agree

A - Agree

NS - Not Sure

D - Disagree

SD - Strongly Disagree

Additional space was provided below each statement for clarification or further comments by the individual. Thus, validity is shown by the content of the opinionnaire representing the area of interest through item selection and through expert review. Reliability is discussed on page 35.

PROCEDURES

The investigator surveyed the five levels of administration asking each person to respond to each statement as identified by the panel as facing interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The VHSL "League Notes" provided a section in two issues informing the administrators the survey would be sent in the fall and requesting their cooperation. Research conducted by Pucel, Nelson and Wheeler indicated that for the highest frequency of returns, it should be printed on light green paper and some other incentive should be included, such as a pen or pencil (Pucel, Nelson and Wheeler, 1969). Therefore, the opinionnaire was printed on light green paper. A pen was enclosed in the opinionnaire with the inscription "LARRY BLAYLOCK Says THANKS FOR YOUR HELP."

To obtain the opinions of the individuals on the five levels of administration regarding the current organization and administration of interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia, a cover letter (see Appendix B) and an opinionnaire were mailed December 2, 1977, to each of the 371 administrators representing the school board members, chief school administrators, principals, athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors. There are 98 AAA high schools in the

35 school systems in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Therefore, opinionnaires were sent to the 35 chief school administrators, the 98 high school principals, the 98 athletic directors, the 70 assistant athletic directors, and the 70 school board members. Two school board members were selected from each system. Selection was based on the first two names that appeared on the list that was sent from Charlottesville. The survey instruments were coded with arabic numerals 1 through 371. When the opinionnaire was initially sent out, each numbered survey instrument corresponded to an individual in one of the five levels of administration. Otherwise, complete confidentiality of the respondents was maintained. Provisions were made for the separate return of each instrument through stamped, self-addressed envelopes.

Follow-up letters were sent December 17, 1977, and January 2, 1978, (see Appendix C). A second copy of the instrument was sent with the latter mailing. Analysis of the data began January 16, 1978. Thank-you letters were sent to all individuals participating in the study (see Appendix D).

The computer was programmed to handle the statistical analysis of the data. Data included:

1. Frequency and percentage of response.
2. Analysis of possible relations between and among items within the opinionnaire.
3. Analysis of possible relations between the opinions of the various levels of administration for descriptive purposes. Statistical significance of the relations examined were determined by the use of chi-square analysis.

4. One-way Analysis of Variance was used to examine each hypothesis for statistical significance. The .05 level of confidence was considered significant for the rejection of the null hypothesis.

Chapter 4

ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter the data collected throughout the study are analyzed. The opinions of the board members, chief school administrators, principals, athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors are reviewed concerning the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

OPINIONS OF ADMINISTRATORS REGARDING THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETIC PROGRAM IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

Board members, chief school administrators, principals, athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors all share responsibility for the administration of the interscholastic athletic program. In order to ascertain what persons on the five levels of administration think about the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia, they were asked to indicate their reaction to each of the 38 statements in the opinionnaire that was sent to them.

Responses

Returns were received from 336 of 371 administrators (90.5 percent) of which 328 were used. Table 1, which follows, indicates the breakdown of returns.

Table 1

Opinionnaires Returned by Five
Levels of Administration

Administration	Number Sent	Total Returns		Usable Returns	
		No.	%	No.	%
Athletic Directors	98	93	94.8	91	92.8
Asst. A. D.	70	68	97.1	66	92.4
Principals	98	92	93.8	91	92.8
Chief School Admin.	35	29	82.8	29	82.8
Board Members	70	53	75.7	51	72.8
TOTAL	371	336*	90.5	328	88.4

* One completed form was returned with the code removed.

Eight of the returns were not used. One respondent completed the instrument but had removed the code. This prevented an identification of the administrative level. One assistant athletic director was not teaching this school year. One assistant athletic director, two athletic directors and two board members completed their opinionnaires; but they were received later than January 16, 1978, when statistical analysis was started. One principal sent a blank return and explained that he preferred not to participate because of personal reasons but looked forward to the results of this study because he thought that it would be helpful to the Virginia High School League.

Thus, only 35 (9.4 percent) of 371 administrators failed to respond in some manner. This might indicate a keen interest administrators have for the direction of interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Representative opinion of persons on the five levels of administration was assured by the high number of usable returns. Only the percentage of returns from board members deviated markedly from any other group. The lower response could have been due to a lack of knowledge or interest on the subject. Also, it might have been that board members are not as accustomed to answering educational opinionnaires. As one analyzes the data presented in later pages, it should be noted also that board members responded with a greater percentage of NOT SURE answers than did the other four groups.

The high percentage of returns from all levels of administration also included excellent representation among schools. Each of the 98 schools was covered with at least 1 return.

Do the opinions of athletic directors, assistant athletic directors, board members, chief school administrators, and principals really differ? To ascertain the answer to this, responses on each question answered by the entire group were subjected to a chi-square analysis in contingency tables for descriptive purposes. The null hypothesis was tested, the assumption being that the deviations of observed results from those expected are not significant. The .05 level of confidence was accepted as sufficient to reject the null hypothesis. Due to some cells with zero frequencies, the computer automatically condensed the data, leaving some tables with 12 or 8 degrees of freedom. Consequently, 15.50 was found as the chi-square necessary for significance at the .05 level for 8 degrees of freedom, 21.02 for 12 degrees of freedom, and 26.29 for 16 degrees of freedom.

The results of these comparisons are discussed as part of an item by item analysis in the succeeding pages. Tables 3 through 40, which accompany the discussions, show frequency and percent of opinions to each statement along with the results of the chi-square test in contingency tables for the different groups. Since the following tables show the distributions of responses on each of the 36 items, the significance levels cannot be interpreted in the ordinary way. The significance levels for the items are more descriptive than inferential. Overall tests of the hypotheses and their associated significance levels are shown in Table 2. Reliability of the instrument was also checked. Cronbach's alpha reliability for Hypothesis #1 was .66, for Hypothesis #2 was .96, and for Hypothesis #3 was .51. All were considered adequate for group comparisons.

One-way Analysis of Variance

The following information indicates the results of a One-way Analysis of Variance on the data received. Each hypothesis is analyzed separately.

As can be seen from Table 2, which follows, all three hypotheses were rejected. The specific items that were associated with Hypothesis #1 were 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 on the opinionnaire (see Appendix A). Combining scores on these items and conducting a One-way Analysis of Variance for Hypothesis #1, Table 2 reveals a significant difference of opinion among the five groups. The range for a significant difference of opinion for Hypothesis #1 at the .05 level was 3.38. In looking at the mean for each group, the greatest significant difference of opinion was between the board members, with a mean of 50.09, and assistant athletic directors, with a mean of 54.65. There was a significant difference of opinion between the board members, with a mean of 50.09, and principals, with a mean 54.15. Also, there was a significant difference of opinion between the board members, with a mean of 50.09, and athletic directors, with a mean of 54.39. The chief administrators' opinions, with a mean of 52.55, were about halfway between the board members and assistant athletic directors. There is no significant difference of opinion among chief administrators, principals, athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors because the means for each group were between 52.55 and 54.65.

The specific items that were associated with Hypothesis #2 were 5, 6, 7, and 8 on the opinionnaire (see Appendix A). Combining scores

Table 2

Analysis of Variance of Hypothesis #1:

There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that the organization and administration is inadequate in governing the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	Probability
Between Groups	4	815.0631	203.7658	8.896	< .05
Within Groups	<u>323</u>	<u>7398.2397</u>	22.9048		
Total	327	8213.3008			

Multiple Range Test - Scheffé Procedure

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Means*</u>
Group 1 Principals	54.1538
Group 2 Athletic Directors	54.3956
Group 3 Chief Administrators	52.5517
Group 4 Board Members	50.0980
Group 5 Assistant Athletic Directors	54.6515

Subset 1

Group	Group 4	Group 3
Mean	50.0980	52.5517

Subset 2

Group	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 5
Mean	52.5517	54.1538	54.3956	54.6515

*Range for a significant difference of opinion at the .05 level is 3.38

Table 2 (continued)

Analysis of Variance of Hypothesis #2:

There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in their region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program.

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	Probability
Between Groups	4	938.8730	234.7182	13.011	< .05
Within Groups	<u>323</u>	5826.9963	18.0402		
Total	327				

Multiple Range Test - Scheffé Procedure

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Means*</u>
Group 1 Principals	10.6484
Group 2 Athletic Directors	13.5275
Group 3 Chief Administrators	10.8276
Group 4 Board Members	12.7451
Group 5 Assistant Athletic Directors	15.1364

Subset 1

Group Mean	Group 1 10.6468	Group 3 10.8276	Group 4 12.7451
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Subset 2

Group Mean	Group 3 10.8276	Group 4 12.7451	Group 2 13.5275
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Subset 3

Group Mean	Group 4 12.7451	Group 2 13.5275	Group 5 15.1364
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*Range for a significant difference of opinion at the .05 level is 3.00

Table 2 (continued)

Analysis of Variance of Hypothesis #3:

There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that the student should have little input about decisions concerning the organization and administration of high school athletics.

Source	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	Probability
Between Groups	4	105.5366	26.3841	5.359	< .05
Within Groups	<u>323</u>	<u>1590.2291</u>	4.9233		
Total	327	1695.7656			

Multiple Range Test - Scheffé Procedure

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Means*</u>
Group 1 Principals	11.1538
Group 2 Athletic Directors	9.9670
Group 3 Chief Administrators	11.0345
Group 4 Board Members	9.5059
Group 5 Assistant Athletic Directors	10.3030

Subset 1

Group	Group 4	Group 2	Group 5	Group 3
Mean	9.5059	9.9670	10.3030	11.0345

Subset 2

Group	Group 5	Group 3	Group 1
Mean	10.3030	11.0345	11.1538

*Range for a significant difference of opinion at the .05 level is 1.56

on these specific items and conducting a One-way Analysis of Variance for Hypothesis #2, Table 2 points out a significant difference of opinion among the five groups. The range for a significant difference of opinion for Hypothesis #2 at the .05 level was 3.00. The greatest significant difference of opinion was between the principals, with a mean of 10.64, and assistant athletic directors, with a mean of 15.13. Also, a significant difference of opinion existed between chief administrators, with a mean of 10.82, and assistant athletic directors, with a mean of 15.13. The board members' opinions, with a mean of 12.74, were about midway between the principals and assistant athletic directors. The principals' and chief administrators' means were nearly identical which indicated no significant difference of opinion.

The specific items that dealt with Hypothesis #3 were 17, 22, and 24 on the opinionnaire (see Appendix A). Again, combining these items and conducting a One-way Analysis of Variance, Table 2 indicates a significant difference of opinion among the five groups. The range for a significant difference of opinion for Hypothesis #3 at the .05 level was 1.56. This time the greatest significant difference of opinion occurred between board members, with a mean of 9.50, and principals, with a mean of 11.15. The principals' and chief administrators' means were nearly identical which indicated no significant difference of opinion. Also, the athletic directors' and board members' means were nearly identical which indicated no significant difference of opinion. The assistant athletic directors, with a mean of 10.30, were about midway between board members and principals. Further explanations of each hypothesis will be discussed in Chapter 5.

Chi-Square Item Analysis

As can be seen from Table 3, which follows, all five levels of administration expressed strong opinion that interscholastic athletics should be an integral part of the total educational program. This general item was used as a basis for the opening of the survey. It gave the respondents a chance to accustom themselves to the instrument. The significant consistency of responses and the lack of a single negative reply among athletic directors, principals, and assistant athletic directors should come as a surprise to those who criticize the inclusion of interscholastic athletics in the school curriculum. The percentages of STRONGLY AGREE responses by athletic directors and chief administrators were almost identical as was the percentage for principals and assistant athletic directors. Board members were unanimous in their support, but their responses varied a little from the other two groups as a lesser percent were STRONGLY AGREED. It should be noted that one athletic director was NOT SURE and that one chief administrator and one board member DISAGREED with the statement.

Even though a chi-square analysis with 12 degrees of freedom indicated significant differences of opinion, there should be little doubt that most administrators displayed strong and consistent responses that interscholastic athletics are an integral part of the total educational program.

All levels of administration, with the exception of assistant athletic directors, were generally agreed that the board of education enjoys as much freedom from outside pressure in the selection of all coaches as they do in the selection of other teachers. From the

Table 3

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #1:

"Interscholastic athletics should be an integral part of the total educational program."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	88	2	1	0	0	96.7	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0
P	85	6	0	0	0	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
CA	28	0	0	1	0	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
AAD	62	4	0	0	0	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
BM	35	15	0	1	0	68.6	29.4	0.0	2.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{88}{82.7}$	$\frac{2}{7.5}$	$\frac{1}{.28}$	$\frac{0}{.55}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{85}{82.7}$	$\frac{6}{7.5}$	$\frac{0}{.28}$	$\frac{0}{.55}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{28}{26.3}$	$\frac{0}{2.4}$	$\frac{0}{.08}$	$\frac{1}{.17}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{62}{59.9}$	$\frac{4}{5.4}$	$\frac{0}{.2}$	$\frac{0}{.4}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{35}{46.3}$	$\frac{15}{4.2}$	$\frac{0}{.1}$	$\frac{1}{.3}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	298	27	1	2	0	328

Chi Square = 47.70 With 12 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

inspection of Table 4, there were negative opinions expressed from all levels of administration. This produced a significant difference of opinion. The opinions of the respondents in this study indicated that the professional administrative staffs in the Commonwealth of Virginia do not make recommendations to their boards of education for coaching appointments in the same manner as they do for other teachers.

Administrative communication was the concern of the next item. More than 85 percent of the principals, athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors stated that all levels of administration (Board of Education, Chief School Administrators, Principals, Athletic Directors, and Girls Sports Directors) are kept informed by the VHSL of interscholastic rules and regulations. Although 58 percent of the chief administrators also agreed, attention should be given to the fact that 9 of the 29 chief administrators doubted that all levels are kept informed and that 16 of the 51 board members also doubted that all levels are kept informed. This, in part, created significant differences of opinion as shown in Table 5.

Almost all interscholastic athletics in the public high schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia are administered in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws of the Virginia High School League. Administrative opinion was sought regarding the controls and procedures associated with the State structure and organization.

Over 70 percent of athletic directors, principals, chief administrators, and assistant athletic directors seemed to agree that the Constitution and By-laws of the Virginia High School League Handbook form a sound basis for the administration of interscholastic

Table 4

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #2:

"The board of education enjoys as much freedom from outside pressure in the selection of all coaches as they do in the selection of other teachers."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	21	28	17	22	3	23.1	30.8	18.7	24.2	3.3
P	34	29	4	17	7	37.4	31.9	4.4	18.7	7.7
CA	13	6	0	7	3	44.8	20.7	0.0	24.1	10.3
AAD	9	15	17	19	6	13.6	22.7	25.8	28.8	9.1
BM	8	23	6	11	3	15.7	45.1	11.8	21.6	5.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{21}{23.6}$	$\frac{28}{28.0}$	$\frac{17}{12.2}$	$\frac{22}{21.1}$	$\frac{3}{6.1}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{34}{23.6}$	$\frac{29}{28.0}$	$\frac{4}{12.2}$	$\frac{17}{21.1}$	$\frac{7}{6.1}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{13}{7.5}$	$\frac{6}{8.9}$	$\frac{0}{3.9}$	$\frac{7}{6.7}$	$\frac{3}{1.9}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{9}{17.1}$	$\frac{15}{20.3}$	$\frac{17}{8.8}$	$\frac{19}{15.3}$	$\frac{6}{4.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{8}{13.2}$	$\frac{23}{15.7}$	$\frac{6}{6.8}$	$\frac{11}{11.8}$	$\frac{3}{3.4}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	85	101	44	76	22	328

Chi Square = 44.14 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 5

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #3:

"All levels of administration (Board of Education, Chief School Administrators, Principals, Athletic Directors, and Girls Sports Directors) are kept informed by the VHSL of interscholastic rules and regulations."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	56	24	5	6	0	61.5	26.4	5.5	6.6	0.0
P	43	36	5	5	2	47.3	39.6	5.5	5.5	2.2
CA	7	10	3	8	1	24.1	34.5	10.3	27.6	3.4
AAD	29	27	6	3	1	43.9	40.9	9.1	4.5	1.5
BM	3	21	11	8	8	5.9	41.2	21.6	15.7	15.7

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{56}{38.3}$	$\frac{24}{32.7}$	$\frac{5}{8.3}$	$\frac{6}{8.3}$	$\frac{0}{3.3}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{43}{38.3}$	$\frac{36}{32.7}$	$\frac{5}{8.3}$	$\frac{5}{8.3}$	$\frac{2}{3.3}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{7}{12.2}$	$\frac{10}{10.4}$	$\frac{3}{2.6}$	$\frac{8}{2.6}$	$\frac{1}{1.1}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{29}{27.8}$	$\frac{27}{23.7}$	$\frac{6}{6.0}$	$\frac{3}{6.0}$	$\frac{1}{2.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{3}{21.4}$	$\frac{21}{18.3}$	$\frac{11}{4.7}$	$\frac{8}{4.7}$	$\frac{8}{1.8}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	138	118	30	30	12	328

Chi Square = 83.26 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

athletics. However, Table 6 indicated a significant difference of opinion among the administrators due mainly to the board members expressed opinions. Also of interest is the fact that a total of 14 administrators DISAGREED, 3 STRONGLY DISAGREED, and 35 were NOT SURE of their response.

The creation of a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would be a more effective organization for establishing and implementing sound administrative policies and practices created many NOT SURE responses among all levels of administration, and only the assistant athletic directors responded with over 60 percent agreement that there was a need for the new association to implement sound policies and practices. Table 7 shows a significant difference of opinion among the different levels of administration, and it is of interest to note that the principals' disagreement outweighed their agreement by approximately three to one.

A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve communication with students and members of the community regarding the interscholastic athletic program again created many NOT SURE responses. Table 8 indicates that the principals and chief administrators were again consistent in not supporting such an Association as opposed to the support by the athletic directors and assistant athletic directors. Due to the apparent trend of thought in opposite directions by the above mentioned groups and the indecisiveness of the board members, a significant difference of opinion prevailed.

Table 6

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #4:

"The Constitution and By-laws of the Virginia High School League Handbook form a sound basis for the administration of interscholastic athletics."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	51	37	2	1	0	56.0	40.7	2.2	1.1	0.0
P	55	29	4	2	1	60.4	31.9	4.4	2.2	1.1
CA	7	14	5	3	0	24.1	48.3	17.2	10.3	0.0
AAD	23	33	5	5	0	34.8	50.0	7.6	7.6	0.0
BM	5	22	19	3	2	9.8	43.1	37.3	5.9	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{51}{39.1}$	$\frac{37}{37.4}$	$\frac{2}{9.7}$	$\frac{1}{3.9}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{55}{39.1}$	$\frac{29}{37.4}$	$\frac{4}{9.7}$	$\frac{2}{3.9}$	$\frac{1}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{7}{12.5}$	$\frac{14}{11.9}$	$\frac{5}{3.1}$	$\frac{3}{1.2}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{23}{28.4}$	$\frac{33}{27.2}$	$\frac{5}{7.0}$	$\frac{5}{2.8}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{5}{21.9}$	$\frac{22}{21.0}$	$\frac{19}{5.4}$	$\frac{3}{2.2}$	$\frac{2}{.5}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	141	135	35	14	3	328

Chi Square = 89.47 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 7

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #5:

"The creation of a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would be a more effective organization for establishing and implementing sound administrative policies and practices."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	20	19	27	18	7	22.0	20.9	29.7	19.8	7.7
P	6	11	30	26	18	6.6	12.1	33.0	28.6	19.8
CA	1	8	6	5	9	3.4	27.6	20.7	17.2	31.0
AAD	22	18	11	13	2	33.3	27.3	16.7	19.7	3.0
BM	1	16	22	10	2	2.0	31.4	43.1	19.6	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{20}{13.9}$	$\frac{19}{19.9}$	$\frac{27}{26.6}$	$\frac{18}{19.9}$	$\frac{7}{10.5}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{6}{13.9}$	$\frac{11}{19.9}$	$\frac{30}{26.6}$	$\frac{26}{19.9}$	$\frac{18}{10.5}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{1}{4.4}$	$\frac{8}{6.4}$	$\frac{6}{8.5}$	$\frac{5}{6.4}$	$\frac{9}{3.3}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{22}{10.1}$	$\frac{18}{14.5}$	$\frac{11}{19.3}$	$\frac{13}{14.5}$	$\frac{2}{7.6}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{1}{7.8}$	$\frac{16}{11.2}$	$\frac{22}{14.9}$	$\frac{10}{11.2}$	$\frac{2}{5.9}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	50	72	96	72	38	328

Chi Square = 70.67 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 8

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #6:

"A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve communication with students and members of the community regarding the interscholastic athletic program."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	19	25	28	13	6	20.9	27.5	30.8	14.8	6.6
P	7	17	29	22	16	7.7	18.7	31.9	24.2	17.6
CA	1	8	6	10	4	3.4	27.6	20.7	34.5	13.8
AAD	22	23	10	8	3	33.3	34.8	15.2	12.1	4.5
BM	2	20	23	5	1	3.9	39.2	45.1	9.8	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{19}{14.1}$	$\frac{25}{25.8}$	$\frac{28}{26.6}$	$\frac{13}{16.1}$	$\frac{6}{8.3}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{7}{14.1}$	$\frac{17}{25.8}$	$\frac{29}{26.6}$	$\frac{22}{16.1}$	$\frac{16}{8.3}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{1}{4.5}$	$\frac{8}{8.2}$	$\frac{6}{8.5}$	$\frac{10}{5.1}$	$\frac{4}{2.7}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{22}{10.3}$	$\frac{23}{18.7}$	$\frac{10}{19.3}$	$\frac{8}{11.7}$	$\frac{3}{6.0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{2}{7.9}$	$\frac{20}{14.5}$	$\frac{23}{14.9}$	$\frac{5}{9.0}$	$\frac{1}{4.7}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	51	93	96	58	30	328

Chi Square = 65.03 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve communication between administrators and staff of all schools in the region produced a significant difference of opinion among the five groups. Table 9 reveals that assistant athletic directors support such an Association for improving interscholastic athletics as opposed to the dissatisfaction of the principals' opinions. Over 20 percent of four groups responded with NOT SURE opinions.

The final statement that concerned itself with a supplemental Public High School Association produced a significant difference of opinion among the five groups. Over 69 percent of the assistant athletic directors supported the statement that a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would bring about more uniform procedures for organizing and administering tournaments, meets, and games. Table 10 indicates that over 25 percent of four groups responded NOT SURE.

The student population growth in the various regions of the Commonwealth of Virginia has made realignment an administrative problem. Two items were used to poll the opinion of administrators regarding some of the realignment issues. There was a significant difference of opinion in this area. Table 11 reveals that a majority of athletic directors, principals, and chief administrators AGREED, and an additional number STRONGLY AGREED that realignment in my region is done on an equitable basis. Forty and 49 percent of assistant athletic directors and board members respectively were NOT SURE of their opinions.

Table 9

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #7:

"A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve communication between administrators and staff of all schools in the region."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	19	28	22	17	5	20.9	30.8	24.2	18.7	5.5
P	6	16	29	25	15	6.6	17.6	31.9	27.5	16.5
CA	1	9	6	9	4	3.4	31.0	20.7	31.0	13.8
AAD	20	26	8	10	2	30.3	39.4	12.1	15.2	3.0
BM	1	16	27	6	1	2.0	31.4	52.9	11.8	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{19}{13.0}$	$\frac{28}{26.4}$	$\frac{22}{25.5}$	$\frac{17}{18.6}$	$\frac{5}{7.5}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{6}{13.0}$	$\frac{16}{26.4}$	$\frac{29}{25.5}$	$\frac{25}{18.6}$	$\frac{15}{7.5}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{1}{4.2}$	$\frac{9}{8.4}$	$\frac{6}{8.1}$	$\frac{9}{5.9}$	$\frac{4}{2.4}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{20}{9.4}$	$\frac{26}{19.1}$	$\frac{8}{18.5}$	$\frac{10}{13.5}$	$\frac{2}{5.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{1}{7.3}$	$\frac{16}{14.8}$	$\frac{27}{14.3}$	$\frac{6}{10.4}$	$\frac{1}{4.2}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	47	95	92	67	27	328

Chi Square = 72.44 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 10

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #8:

"A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would bring about more uniform procedures for organizing and administering tournaments, meets, and games."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	20	24	24	17	6	22.0	26.4	26.4	18.7	6.6
P	4	18	25	28	16	4.4	19.8	27.5	30.8	17.6
CA	1	8	8	7	5	3.4	27.6	27.6	24.1	17.2
AAD	24	22	10	7	3	36.4	33.3	15.2	10.6	4.5
BM	1	17	23	8	2	2.0	33.3	45.1	15.7	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{20}{13.9}$	$\frac{24}{24.7}$	$\frac{24}{24.9}$	$\frac{17}{18.6}$	$\frac{6}{8.9}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{4}{13.9}$	$\frac{18}{24.7}$	$\frac{25}{24.9}$	$\frac{28}{18.6}$	$\frac{16}{8.9}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{1}{4.4}$	$\frac{8}{7.9}$	$\frac{8}{7.9}$	$\frac{7}{5.9}$	$\frac{5}{2.8}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{24}{10.1}$	$\frac{22}{17.9}$	$\frac{10}{18.1}$	$\frac{7}{13.5}$	$\frac{3}{6.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{1}{7.8}$	$\frac{17}{13.8}$	$\frac{23}{14.0}$	$\frac{8}{10.4}$	$\frac{2}{5.0}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	50	89	90	67	32	328

Chi Square = 71.26 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 11

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #9:

"Realignment in my region is done on an equitable basis."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	12	42	13	11	13	13.2	46.2	14.3	12.1	14.3
P	19	40	6	20	6	20.9	44.0	6.6	22.0	6.6
CA	3	15	5	1	5	10.3	51.7	17.2	3.4	17.2
AAD	3	22	27	7	7	4.5	33.3	40.9	10.6	10.6
BM	0	17	25	7	2	0.0	33.3	49.0	13.7	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{12}{10.3}$	$\frac{42}{37.7}$	$\frac{13}{21.1}$	$\frac{11}{12.8}$	$\frac{13}{9.2}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{19}{10.3}$	$\frac{40}{37.7}$	$\frac{6}{21.1}$	$\frac{20}{12.3}$	$\frac{6}{9.2}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{3}{3.3}$	$\frac{15}{12.0}$	$\frac{5}{6.7}$	$\frac{1}{4.1}$	$\frac{5}{2.9}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{3}{7.4}$	$\frac{22}{27.4}$	$\frac{27}{15.3}$	$\frac{7}{9.2}$	$\frac{7}{6.6}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{0}{5.7}$	$\frac{17}{21.1}$	$\frac{25}{11.8}$	$\frac{7}{7.1}$	$\frac{2}{5.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	37	136	76	46	33	328

Chi Square = 70.71 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

However, a majority of four levels of administration AGREED that total student enrollment should be the most important factor in realignment. Board members narrowly missed a majority of support for this statement and over 30 percent of their responses were undecided. Table 12 reveals a significant difference of opinion mainly due to the NOT SURE responses on all levels of administration.

Over the past ten years, there has been an increase in the number of high schools which has created some scheduling problems. Even though a significant difference of opinion was revealed in Table 13 that the present system of schedule-making in my district is satisfactory, over 56 percent of all groups AGREED the present system was adequate. If the present system of scheduling is adequate, it might be safe to say that a computerized system of master scheduling should be adopted to allow for a method of dovetailing the various schedules that are in operation during the same season is not required. Significant difference of opinion does exist to this item even though all groups, with the exception of assistant athletic directors, are either NOT SURE or DISAGREE with the statement.

With the increase of interscholastic athletic sports programs offered to the students in the past ten years, it has been difficult for athletic directors to find certified and interested coaches to coach the various sports programs being offered. The majority of athletic directors, assistant athletic directors, and board members agreed that all coaches should have a physical education background or certification in coaching to coach a sport. Over 50 percent of the

Table 12

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #10:

"Total student enrollment should be the most important factor in realignment."

Key

AD Athletic Directors	SA Strongly Agree
P Principals	A Agree
CA Chief Administrators	NS Not Sure
AAD Asst. Athletic Directors	D Disagree
BM Board Members	SD Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	18	43	7	18	5	19.8	47.3	7.7	19.8	5.5
P	12	43	13	19	4	13.2	47.3	14.3	20.9	4.4
CA	1	14	8	6	0	3.4	48.3	27.6	20.7	0.0
AAD	5	29	8	18	6	7.6	43.9	12.1	27.3	9.1
BM	2	23	16	9	1	3.9	45.1	31.4	17.6	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{18}{10.5}$	$\frac{43}{42.2}$	$\frac{7}{14.4}$	$\frac{18}{19.4}$	$\frac{5}{4.4}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{12}{10.5}$	$\frac{43}{42.2}$	$\frac{13}{14.4}$	$\frac{19}{19.4}$	$\frac{4}{4.4}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{1}{3.3}$	$\frac{14}{13.4}$	$\frac{8}{4.6}$	$\frac{6}{6.2}$	$\frac{0}{1.4}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{5}{7.5}$	$\frac{29}{30.6}$	$\frac{8}{10.5}$	$\frac{18}{14.1}$	$\frac{6}{3.2}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{2}{5.9}$	$\frac{23}{23.6}$	$\frac{16}{8.1}$	$\frac{9}{10.9}$	$\frac{1}{2.5}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	38	152	52	70	16	328

Chi Square = 31.95 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 13

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #11:

"The present system of schedule-making in my district is satisfactory."

Key

AD Athletic Directors	SA Strongly Agree
P Principals	A Agree
CA Chief Administrators	NS Not Sure
AAD Asst. Athletic Directors	D Disagree
BM Board Members	SD Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	30	45	1	13	2	33.0	49.5	1.1	14.3	2.2
P	32	45	3	5	6	35.2	49.5	3.3	5.5	6.6
CA	3	22	1	1	2	10.3	75.9	3.4	3.4	6.9
AAD	13	37	6	8	2	19.7	56.1	9.1	12.1	3.0
BM	0	29	13	7	2	0.0	56.9	25.5	13.7	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{30}{21.6}$	$\frac{45}{49.4}$	$\frac{1}{6.6}$	$\frac{13}{9.4}$	$\frac{2}{3.9}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{32}{21.6}$	$\frac{45}{49.4}$	$\frac{3}{6.6}$	$\frac{5}{9.4}$	$\frac{6}{3.9}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{3}{6.9}$	$\frac{22}{15.7}$	$\frac{1}{2.1}$	$\frac{1}{3.0}$	$\frac{2}{1.2}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{13}{15.7}$	$\frac{37}{35.8}$	$\frac{6}{4.8}$	$\frac{8}{6.8}$	$\frac{2}{2.8}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{0}{12.1}$	$\frac{29}{27.7}$	$\frac{13}{3.7}$	$\frac{7}{5.3}$	$\frac{2}{2.2}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	78	178	24	34	14	328

Chi Square = 65.38 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 14

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #12:

"A computerized system of master scheduling should be adopted to allow for a method of dovetailing the various schedules that are in operation during the same season."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	13	28	17	24	9	14.3	30.8	18.7	26.4	9.9
P	9	20	28	23	11	9.9	22.0	30.8	25.3	12.1
CA	0	10	8	9	2	0.0	34.5	27.6	31.0	6.9
AAD	15	21	17	11	2	22.7	31.8	25.8	16.7	3.0
BM	3	12	23	12	1	5.9	33.5	45.1	23.5	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{13}{11.1}$	$\frac{28}{25.2}$	$\frac{17}{25.8}$	$\frac{24}{21.9}$	$\frac{9}{6.9}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{9}{11.1}$	$\frac{20}{25.2}$	$\frac{28}{25.8}$	$\frac{23}{21.9}$	$\frac{11}{6.9}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{0}{3.5}$	$\frac{10}{8.0}$	$\frac{8}{8.2}$	$\frac{9}{7.0}$	$\frac{2}{2.2}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{15}{8.0}$	$\frac{21}{18.3}$	$\frac{17}{18.7}$	$\frac{11}{15.9}$	$\frac{2}{3.9}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{3}{6.2}$	$\frac{12}{14.1}$	$\frac{23}{14.5}$	$\frac{12}{12.3}$	$\frac{1}{3.9}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	40	91	93	79	25	328

Chi Square = 32.24 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 15

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #13:

"All coaches should have a physical education background or certification in coaching."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	24	26	6	25	10	26.4	28.6	6.6	27.5	11.0
P	10	14	9	43	15	11.0	15.4	9.9	47.3	16.5
CA	2	11	1	11	4	6.9	37.9	3.4	37.9	13.8
AAD	24	25	1	13	3	36.4	37.9	1.5	19.7	4.5
BM	12	25	0	11	3	23.5	49.0	0.0	21.6	5.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{24}{20.0}$	$\frac{26}{28.0}$	$\frac{6}{4.7}$	$\frac{25}{28.6}$	$\frac{10}{9.7}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{10}{20.0}$	$\frac{14}{28.0}$	$\frac{9}{4.7}$	$\frac{43}{28.6}$	$\frac{15}{9.7}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{2}{6.4}$	$\frac{11}{8.9}$	$\frac{1}{1.5}$	$\frac{11}{9.1}$	$\frac{4}{3.1}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{24}{14.5}$	$\frac{25}{20.3}$	$\frac{1}{3.4}$	$\frac{13}{20.7}$	$\frac{3}{7.0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{12}{11.2}$	$\frac{25}{15.7}$	$\frac{0}{2.6}$	$\frac{11}{16.0}$	$\frac{3}{5.4}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	72	101	17	103	35	328

Chi Square = 57.22 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

chief administrators and over 60 percent of the principals were in disagreement with the statement.

As can be seen from Table 16, which follows, all levels of administration, with the exception of board members, expressed strong opinion that tournaments, games and meets are satisfactorily organized and administered in all sports in my district and region. Because a wide variety of responses were expressed by board members, this created a significant difference of opinion for this statement.

With little exception, it seems safe to say that administrators were united in their responses that each student should be given equitable opportunity to try out and participate in an athletic activity. A total of eight administrators expressed disagreement with the statement.

Although it might be difficult to find qualified and competent coaches and although it might be difficult to find money for coaching supplements, Table 18 reveals that over 90 percent of all levels of administration responded by stating that the program of athletic activities should be designed to offer a wide variety of opportunities to meet the individual differences of the students. This was one of six items in which the chief administrators were unanimous in their responses.

A wide divergence of opinion was found by the five groups in regard to the statement that the student should participate in a decision-making role in regard to athletic policies, rules, and regulations. Even though over 31 percent of all the groups disagreed with the statement, it would seem that within a few years students will be taking

Table 16

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #14:

"Tournaments, games, and meets are satisfactorily organized and administered in all sports in my district and region."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	28	54	1	6	2	30.8	59.3	1.1	6.6	2.2
P	42	42	2	4	1	46.2	46.2	2.2	4.4	1.1
CA	6	19	4	0	0	20.7	65.5	13.8	0.0	0.0
AAD	12	34	8	9	3	18.2	51.5	12.1	13.6	4.5
BM	4	19	22	5	1	7.8	37.3	43.1	9.8	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{28}{25.5}$	$\frac{54}{46.6}$	$\frac{1}{10.3}$	$\frac{6}{6.6}$	$\frac{2}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{42}{25.5}$	$\frac{42}{46.6}$	$\frac{2}{10.3}$	$\frac{4}{6.6}$	$\frac{1}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{6}{8.1}$	$\frac{19}{14.8}$	$\frac{4}{3.3}$	$\frac{0}{2.1}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{12}{18.5}$	$\frac{34}{33.8}$	$\frac{8}{7.4}$	$\frac{9}{4.8}$	$\frac{3}{1.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{4}{14.3}$	$\frac{19}{26.1}$	$\frac{22}{5.7}$	$\frac{5}{3.7}$	$\frac{1}{1.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	92	168	37	24	7	328

Chi Square = 97.14 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 17

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #15:

"Each student should be given equitable opportunity to try out and participate in an athletic activity."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	73	14	0	1	3	80.2	15.4	0.0	1.1	3.3
P	71	19	1	0	0	78.0	20.9	1.1	0.0	0.0
CA	23	6	0	0	0	79.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAD	53	11	0	2	0	80.3	16.7	0.0	3.0	0.0
BM	29	19	1	2	0	56.9	37.3	2.0	3.9	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{73}{69.1}$	$\frac{14}{19.1}$	$\frac{0}{.55}$	$\frac{1}{1.4}$	$\frac{3}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{71}{69.1}$	$\frac{19}{19.1}$	$\frac{1}{.55}$	$\frac{0}{1.4}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{23}{22.0}$	$\frac{6}{6.1}$	$\frac{0}{.17}$	$\frac{0}{.4}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{53}{50.1}$	$\frac{11}{13.9}$	$\frac{0}{.4}$	$\frac{2}{1.0}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{29}{38.7}$	$\frac{19}{10.7}$	$\frac{1}{.3}$	$\frac{2}{.8}$	$\frac{0}{.5}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	249	69	2	5	3	328

Chi Square = 26.96 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 18

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #16:

"The program of athletic activities should be designed to offer a wide variety of opportunities to meet the individual differences of the students."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	66	21	2	1	1	72.5	23.1	2.2	1.1	1.1
P	56	30	3	2	0	61.5	33.0	3.3	2.2	0.0
CA	20	9	0	0	0	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAD	46	14	2	4	0	69.7	21.2	3.0	6.1	0.0
BM	23	23	0	3	2	45.1	45.1	0.0	5.9	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{66}{58.5}$	$\frac{21}{26.9}$	$\frac{2}{1.9}$	$\frac{1}{2.8}$	$\frac{1}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{56}{58.5}$	$\frac{30}{26.9}$	$\frac{3}{1.9}$	$\frac{2}{2.8}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{20}{18.7}$	$\frac{9}{8.6}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	$\frac{0}{.9}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{46}{42.4}$	$\frac{14}{19.5}$	$\frac{2}{1.4}$	$\frac{4}{2.0}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{23}{32.8}$	$\frac{23}{15.1}$	$\frac{0}{1.1}$	$\frac{3}{1.5}$	$\frac{2}{.5}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	211	97	7	10	3	328

Chi Square = 26.63 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 19

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #17:

"The student should participate in a decision-making role in regard to athletic policies, rules, and regulations."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	5	28	13	32	13	5.5	30.8	14.3	35.2	14.3
P	9	32	21	22	7	9.9	35.2	23.1	24.2	7.7
CA	1	15	3	9	1	3.4	51.7	10.3	31.0	3.4
AAD	5	23	8	25	5	7.6	34.8	12.1	37.9	7.6
BM	2	17	8	21	3	3.9	33.3	15.7	41.2	5.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{5}{6.1}$	$\frac{28}{31.9}$	$\frac{13}{14.7}$	$\frac{32}{30.2}$	$\frac{13}{8.0}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{9}{6.1}$	$\frac{32}{31.9}$	$\frac{21}{14.7}$	$\frac{22}{30.2}$	$\frac{7}{8.0}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{1}{1.9}$	$\frac{15}{10.2}$	$\frac{3}{4.7}$	$\frac{9}{9.6}$	$\frac{1}{2.6}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{5}{4.4}$	$\frac{23}{23.1}$	$\frac{8}{10.7}$	$\frac{25}{21.9}$	$\frac{5}{5.8}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{2}{3.4}$	$\frac{17}{17.9}$	$\frac{8}{8.2}$	$\frac{21}{16.9}$	$\frac{3}{4.5}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	22	115	53	109	29	328

Chi Square = 18.24 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance > .05

part along with adults in a decision-making role in regard to athletic government.

All levels of administration expressed strong agreement that regular channels of communication should be established by the administration to impart program values and standards to all students. Table 20 reveals no significant difference of opinion among the groups and only a total of five dissenting responses.

There was no significant difference of opinion that an adequate insurance program should be provided the student to defray the cost of medical attention in case of injury. In fact, over 83 percent of all levels of administration agreed with the statement. Many administrators clarified this statement on the opinionnaire by saying that the student should bear the cost of the insurance program and not the school.

The VHSL requires a pre-season health examination by a licensed physician to all participants of interscholastic sports each year. Coaches and administrators are concerned about the physical condition of each athlete at the conclusion of each season or school year. The purpose of the next statement was to ascertain the responses of the administrators regarding the post-season health of the athlete. Table 22 points out that a majority of all groups, with the exception of assistant athletic directors, expressed agreement that there should be post-season health examinations given by a licensed physician to all participants. A significant difference of opinion was mainly due to assistant athletic directors expressing a variation of responses.

Even though Table 23 indicates a significant difference of opinion, there should be little doubt that the administrators support

Table 20

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #18:

"Regular channels of communication should be established by the administration to impart program values and standards to all students."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	43	44	2	1	1	47.3	48.4	2.2	1.1	1.1
P	42	46	1	2	0	46.2	50.5	1.1	2.2	0.0
CA	10	19	0	0	0	34.5	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAD	35	29	2	0	0	53.0	43.9	3.0	0.0	0.0
BM	18	30	2	1	0	35.3	58.8	3.9	2.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{43}{41.1}$	$\frac{44}{46.6}$	$\frac{2}{1.9}$	$\frac{1}{1.1}$	$\frac{1}{.28}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{42}{41.1}$	$\frac{46}{46.6}$	$\frac{1}{1.9}$	$\frac{2}{1.1}$	$\frac{0}{.28}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{10}{13.1}$	$\frac{19}{14.8}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	$\frac{0}{.4}$	$\frac{0}{.08}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{35}{29.8}$	$\frac{29}{33.8}$	$\frac{2}{1.4}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	$\frac{0}{.2}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{18}{23.0}$	$\frac{30}{26.1}$	$\frac{2}{1.1}$	$\frac{1}{.6}$	$\frac{0}{.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	148	168	7	4	1	328

Chi Square = 12.22 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance > .05

Table 21

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #19:

"An adequate insurance program should be provided the student to defray the cost of medical attention in case of injury."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	59	23	6	2	1	64.8	25.3	6.6	2.2	1.1
P	59	26	3	2	1	64.8	28.6	3.3	2.2	1.1
CA	17	10	0	1	1	58.6	34.5	0.0	3.4	3.4
AAD	48	12	3	3	0	72.7	18.2	4.5	4.5	0.0
BM	27	16	6	1	1	52.9	31.4	11.8	2.0	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{59}{58.3}$	$\frac{23}{24.1}$	$\frac{6}{5.0}$	$\frac{2}{2.5}$	$\frac{1}{1.1}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{59}{58.3}$	$\frac{26}{24.1}$	$\frac{3}{5.0}$	$\frac{2}{2.5}$	$\frac{1}{1.1}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{17}{18.6}$	$\frac{10}{7.7}$	$\frac{0}{1.6}$	$\frac{1}{.8}$	$\frac{1}{.4}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{48}{42.3}$	$\frac{12}{17.5}$	$\frac{3}{37.1}$	$\frac{3}{1.8}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{27}{32.6}$	$\frac{16}{13.5}$	$\frac{6}{2.8}$	$\frac{1}{1.4}$	$\frac{1}{.6}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	210	87	18	9	4	328

Chi Square = 14.72 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance > .05

Table 22

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #20:

"There should be post-season health examinations given by a licensed physician to all participants."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	37	21	18	14	1	40.7	23.1	19.8	15.4	1.1
P	26	27	21	15	2	28.6	29.7	23.1	16.5	2.2
CA	3	13	8	5	0	10.3	44.8	27.6	17.2	0.0
AAD	23	9	6	26	2	34.8	13.6	9.1	39.4	3.0
BM	14	12	14	9	2	27.5	23.5	27.5	17.6	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{37}{28.6}$	$\frac{21}{22.7}$	$\frac{18}{18.6}$	$\frac{14}{19.1}$	$\frac{1}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{26}{28.6}$	$\frac{27}{22.7}$	$\frac{21}{18.6}$	$\frac{15}{19.1}$	$\frac{2}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{3}{9.1}$	$\frac{13}{7.2}$	$\frac{8}{5.9}$	$\frac{5}{6.1}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{23}{20.7}$	$\frac{9}{16.5}$	$\frac{6}{13.5}$	$\frac{26}{13.9}$	$\frac{2}{1.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{14}{16.0}$	$\frac{12}{12.7}$	$\frac{14}{10.4}$	$\frac{9}{10.7}$	$\frac{2}{1.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	103	82	67	69	7	328

Chi Square = 38.11 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

the next statement. In fact, over 96 percent of all groups agreed that the student should be provided with the best equipment, facilities, and environment possible in view of existing minimum standards and the financial ability of the school. It should be pointed out that one athletic director, one principal, and one assistant athletic director STRONGLY DISAGREED with the statement.

All groups favored by a slight majority that the participant should be able to appeal a decision on the part of a coach or administrator. Board members, chief administrators, and assistant athletic directors had the highest negative responses. This, plus the administrators undecided responses, created a significant difference of opinion.

There was no significant difference of opinion among all the groups that the participant should be protected from a loss of class time by proper scheduling of athletic events. Administrators do protect the participant from missing academic class work during the regular season. However, it is almost impossible for students not to miss class time during regional and State tournaments. Fifteen administrators expressed a negative response to this statement.

As can be seen from Table 26, which follows, this item just missed having a significant difference of opinion from the various groups. All levels of administration agreed that the participant should take part in the decision in regard to the scheduling of competition commensurate with school size and program interest. Over 20 percent of the administrators were either NOT SURE or DISAGREED with the statement.

Table 23

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #21:

"The student should be provided with the best equipment, facilities, and environment possible in view of existing minimum standards and the financial ability of the school."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	73	17	0	0	1	80.2	18.7	0.0	0.0	1.1
P	69	21	0	0	1	75.8	23.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
CA	20	9	0	0	0	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAD	54	11	0	0	1	81.8	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.5
BM	24	24	3	0	0	47.1	47.1	5.9	0.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{73}{66.6}$	$\frac{17}{22.7}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{69}{66.6}$	$\frac{21}{22.7}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{.8}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{20}{21.2}$	$\frac{9}{7.2}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{54}{48.3}$	$\frac{11}{16.5}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{1}{.6}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{24}{37.3}$	$\frac{24}{12.7}$	$\frac{3}{.5}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{.5}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	240	82	3	0	3	328

Chi Square = 37.33 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 24

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #22:

"The participant should be able to appeal a decision on the part of a coach or administrator."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	12	39	17	16	7	13.2	42.9	18.7	17.6	7.7
P	25	48	7	7	4	27.5	52.7	7.7	7.7	4.4
CA	6	13	3	7	0	20.7	44.8	10.3	24.1	0.0
AAD	8	30	9	15	4	12.1	45.5	13.6	22.7	6.1
BM	3	24	6	15	3	5.9	47.1	11.8	29.4	5.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{12}{15.0}$	$\frac{39}{42.7}$	$\frac{17}{11.6}$	$\frac{16}{16.6}$	$\frac{7}{5.0}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{25}{15.0}$	$\frac{48}{42.7}$	$\frac{7}{11.6}$	$\frac{7}{16.6}$	$\frac{4}{5.0}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{6}{4.8}$	$\frac{13}{13.6}$	$\frac{3}{3.7}$	$\frac{7}{5.3}$	$\frac{0}{1.6}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{8}{10.9}$	$\frac{30}{31.0}$	$\frac{9}{8.4}$	$\frac{15}{12.1}$	$\frac{4}{3.6}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{3}{8.4}$	$\frac{24}{23.9}$	$\frac{6}{6.5}$	$\frac{15}{9.3}$	$\frac{3}{2.8}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	54	154	42	60	18	328

Chi Square = 30.35 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 25

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #23:

"The participant should be protected from a loss of class time by proper scheduling of athletic events."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	37	43	3	7	1	40.7	47.3	3.3	7.7	1.1
P	48	40	1	2	0	52.7	44.0	1.1	2.2	0.0
CA	20	9	0	0	0	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAD	33	27	3	2	1	50.0	40.9	4.5	3.0	1.5
BM	20	28	1	2	0	39.2	54.9	2.0	3.9	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{37}{43.8}$	$\frac{43}{40.8}$	$\frac{3}{2.2}$	$\frac{7}{3.6}$	$\frac{1}{.55}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{48}{43.8}$	$\frac{40}{40.8}$	$\frac{1}{2.2}$	$\frac{2}{3.6}$	$\frac{0}{.55}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{20}{13.9}$	$\frac{9}{13.0}$	$\frac{0}{.7}$	$\frac{0}{1.1}$	$\frac{0}{.17}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{33}{31.8}$	$\frac{27}{29.6}$	$\frac{3}{1.6}$	$\frac{2}{2.6}$	$\frac{1}{.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{20}{24.6}$	$\frac{28}{22.8}$	$\frac{1}{1.2}$	$\frac{2}{2.0}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	158	147	8	13	2	328

Chi Square = 18.09 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance > .05

Table 26

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #24:

"The participant should take part in the decision in regard to the scheduling of competition commensurate with school size and program interest."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	22	48	10	5	6	24.2	52.7	11.0	5.5	6.6
P	28	50	8	3	2	30.8	54.9	8.8	3.3	2.2
CA	11	14	3	1	0	37.9	48.3	10.3	3.4	0.0
AAD	18	35	7	6	0	27.3	53.0	10.6	9.1	0.0
BM	5	29	12	4	1	9.8	56.9	23.5	7.8	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{22}{23.3}$	$\frac{48}{48.8}$	$\frac{10}{11.1}$	$\frac{5}{5.3}$	$\frac{6}{2.5}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{28}{23.3}$	$\frac{50}{48.8}$	$\frac{8}{11.1}$	$\frac{3}{5.3}$	$\frac{2}{2.5}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{11}{7.4}$	$\frac{14}{15.6}$	$\frac{3}{3.5}$	$\frac{1}{1.7}$	$\frac{0}{.8}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{18}{16.9}$	$\frac{35}{35.4}$	$\frac{7}{8.0}$	$\frac{6}{3.8}$	$\frac{0}{1.8}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{5}{13.1}$	$\frac{29}{27.4}$	$\frac{12}{6.2}$	$\frac{4}{2.9}$	$\frac{1}{1.4}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	84	176	40	19	9	328

Chi Square = 25.26 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance >.05

Some administrators do not like students taking part in a decision-making role in regard to athletic government.

Over 90 percent of all levels of administration agreed that the student should be encouraged to participate in a variety of sports and if unable to participate on the varsity level, is encouraged to continue competition on the extramural or intramural level. No significant difference of opinion was established and not one administrator STRONGLY DISAGREED with the statement.

Students should be permitted to participate only in one competitive school scheduled sport during a season. A wide divergence of opinion was found by the five groups in regard to this statement. Only the assistant athletic directors had a majority of support for athletes to compete in only one sport during a specific season. Over 66 percent of the board members disagreed. Some administrators who have coached stated on the opinionnaire that they would prefer the student concentrate on one sport during a season rather than two or even three sports activities.

The next two items were concerned with the safety of the participant during practice and during scheduled interscholastic athletic contests. Table 29 reveals that administrators' opinions differ significantly on whether a doctor or medical service should be present during all practices. Whereas, Table 30 reveals no significant difference of opinion among administrators that a doctor or medical service should be present at all interscholastic contests held under school auspices. Further clarification by administrators pointed out that it was almost financially impossible to have a doctor or medical

Table 27

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #25:

"The student should be encouraged to participate in a variety of sports and if unable to participate on the varsity level, is encouraged to continue competition on the extramural or intramural level."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	56	30	4	1	0	61.5	33.0	4.4	1.1	0.0
P	52	37	1	1	0	57.1	40.7	1.1	1.1	0.0
CA	17	11	0	1	0	58.6	37.9	0.0	3.4	0.0
AAD	42	23	0	1	0	53.6	34.8	0.0	1.5	0.0
BM	20	26	3	2	0	39.2	51.0	5.9	3.9	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{56}{51.9}$	$\frac{30}{35.2}$	$\frac{4}{2.2}$	$\frac{1}{1.7}$	$\frac{0}{0.0}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{52}{51.9}$	$\frac{37}{35.2}$	$\frac{1}{2.2}$	$\frac{1}{1.7}$	$\frac{0}{0.0}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{17}{16.5}$	$\frac{11}{11.2}$	$\frac{0}{.7}$	$\frac{1}{.5}$	$\frac{0}{0.0}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{42}{37.6}$	$\frac{23}{25.5}$	$\frac{0}{1.6}$	$\frac{1}{1.2}$	$\frac{0}{0.0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{20}{29.1}$	$\frac{26}{19.7}$	$\frac{3}{1.2}$	$\frac{2}{.9}$	$\frac{0}{0.0}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	187	127	8	6	0	328

Chi Square = 15.88 With 12 Degrees of Freedom Significance > .05

Table 28

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #26:

"Students should be permitted to participate only in one competitive school scheduled sport during a season."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	25	19	9	25	13	27.5	20.9	9.9	27.5	14.3
P	20	24	8	21	18	22.0	26.4	8.8	23.1	19.8
CA	7	7	1	11	3	24.1	24.1	3.4	37.9	10.3
AAD	27	12	8	15	4	40.9	18.2	12.1	22.7	6.1
BM	3	8	6	26	8	5.9	15.7	11.8	51.0	15.7

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{25}{22.7}$	$\frac{19}{19.4}$	$\frac{9}{8.9}$	$\frac{25}{27.2}$	$\frac{13}{12.8}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{20}{22.7}$	$\frac{24}{19.4}$	$\frac{8}{8.9}$	$\frac{21}{27.2}$	$\frac{18}{12.8}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{7}{7.2}$	$\frac{7}{6.2}$	$\frac{1}{2.8}$	$\frac{11}{8.7}$	$\frac{3}{4.1}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{27}{16.5}$	$\frac{12}{14.1}$	$\frac{8}{6.4}$	$\frac{15}{19.7}$	$\frac{4}{9.2}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{3}{12.7}$	$\frac{8}{10.9}$	$\frac{6}{5.0}$	$\frac{26}{15.2}$	$\frac{8}{7.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	82	70	32	98	46	328

Chi Square = 35.29 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 29

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #27:

"A doctor or medical service should be present during all practices."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	18	22	19	27	5	19.8	24.2	20.9	29.7	5.5
P	13	31	12	28	7	14.3	34.1	13.2	30.8	7.7
CA	4	3	5	13	4	13.8	10.3	17.2	44.8	13.8
AAD	14	19	5	25	3	21.2	28.8	7.6	37.9	4.5
BM	3	8	11	28	1	5.9	15.7	21.6	54.9	2.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{18}{14.4}$	$\frac{22}{23.0}$	$\frac{19}{14.4}$	$\frac{27}{33.6}$	$\frac{5}{5.5}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{13}{14.4}$	$\frac{31}{23.0}$	$\frac{12}{14.4}$	$\frac{28}{33.6}$	$\frac{7}{5.5}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{4}{4.6}$	$\frac{3}{7.3}$	$\frac{5}{4.6}$	$\frac{13}{10.7}$	$\frac{4}{1.8}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{14}{10.5}$	$\frac{19}{16.7}$	$\frac{5}{10.5}$	$\frac{25}{24.3}$	$\frac{3}{4.0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{3}{8.1}$	$\frac{8}{12.9}$	$\frac{11}{8.1}$	$\frac{28}{18.8}$	$\frac{1}{3.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	52	83	52	121	20	328

Chi Square = 30.99 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 30

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #28:

"A doctor or medical service should be present at all interscholastic contests held under school auspices."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	39	29	7	14	2	42.9	31.9	7.7	15.4	2.2
P	34	36	8	10	3	37.4	39.6	8.8	11.0	3.3
CA	13	7	0	7	2	44.8	24.1	0.0	24.1	6.9
AAD	31	28	5	2	0	47.0	42.4	7.6	3.0	0.0
BM	13	23	6	7	2	25.5	45.1	11.8	13.7	3.9

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{39}{36.1}$	$\frac{29}{34.1}$	$\frac{7}{7.2}$	$\frac{14}{11.4}$	$\frac{2}{2.5}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{34}{36.1}$	$\frac{36}{34.1}$	$\frac{8}{7.2}$	$\frac{10}{11.4}$	$\frac{3}{2.5}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{13}{11.5}$	$\frac{7}{10.9}$	$\frac{0}{2.3}$	$\frac{7}{3.5}$	$\frac{2}{.8}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{31}{26.1}$	$\frac{28}{24.7}$	$\frac{5}{5.2}$	$\frac{2}{8.0}$	$\frac{0}{1.8}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{13}{20.2}$	$\frac{23}{19.1}$	$\frac{6}{4.0}$	$\frac{7}{6.2}$	$\frac{0}{1.4}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	130	123	26	40	9	328

Chi Square = 23.83 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance > .05

service available for all practices; but for the actual competition between schools, it was extremely desirable to have medical service on hand.

The next eight items dealt with the administration of athletic finance. All items created a significant difference of opinion among the administrators with the exception of item 29. Table 31 indicates that over 73 percent of all groups agreed that there should be written policies governing the derivation and expenditure of all funds for athletics.

From an examination of Table 32, the majority of all groups agreed that policies governing finances should be public information even though there was a significant difference of opinion. This was due mainly to the NOT SURE and negative responses of the athletic directors. Over 94 percent of the principals, board members, and chief administrators agreed that policies governing finances should be available for public inspection.

The complete athletic budget should always be available for the coaches inspection and use. Again, Table 33 reveals a significant difference of opinion; however, over 82 percent of all groups favored letting coaches view what other coaches' expenditures and incomes are for the respective sports. Table 34 points out that over 80 percent of all levels agreed that adequate consideration should be given to the equitable distribution of finances among all the sports in the entire athletic program. Table 35 indicates agreement that the athletic director should prepare a yearly, itemized athletic budget. Again,

Table 31

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #29:

"There should be written policies governing the derivation and expenditure of all funds for athletics."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	36	31	11	9	4	39.6	34.1	12.1	9.9	4.4
P	39	39	4	8	1	42.9	42.9	4.4	8.8	1.1
CA	12	13	2	2	0	41.4	44.8	6.9	6.9	0.0
AAD	34	22	5	3	2	51.5	33.3	7.6	4.5	3.0
BM	19	29	3	0	0	37.3	56.9	5.9	0.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{36}{38.8}$	$\frac{31}{37.2}$	$\frac{11}{6.9}$	$\frac{9}{6.1}$	$\frac{4}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{39}{38.8}$	$\frac{39}{37.2}$	$\frac{4}{6.9}$	$\frac{8}{6.1}$	$\frac{1}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{12}{12.4}$	$\frac{13}{11.8}$	$\frac{2}{2.2}$	$\frac{2}{1.9}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{34}{28.1}$	$\frac{22}{27.0}$	$\frac{5}{5.0}$	$\frac{3}{4.4}$	$\frac{2}{1.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{19}{21.8}$	$\frac{29}{20.8}$	$\frac{3}{3.9}$	$\frac{0}{3.4}$	$\frac{0}{1.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	140	134	25	22	7	328

Chi Square = 21.40 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance > .05

Table 32

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #30:

"Policies governing finances should be public information."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	26	36	11	11	7	28.6	39.6	12.1	12.1	7.7
P	35	51	2	3	0	38.5	56.0	2.2	3.3	0.0
CA	15	13	1	0	0	51.7	44.8	3.4	0.0	0.0
AAD	25	33	3	5	0	37.9	50.0	4.5	7.6	0.0
BM	17	31	2	1	0	33.3	60.8	3.9	2.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{26}{32.7}$	$\frac{36}{45.5}$	$\frac{11}{5.3}$	$\frac{11}{5.5}$	$\frac{7}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{35}{32.7}$	$\frac{51}{45.5}$	$\frac{2}{5.3}$	$\frac{3}{5.5}$	$\frac{0}{1.9}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{15}{10.4}$	$\frac{13}{14.5}$	$\frac{1}{1.7}$	$\frac{0}{1.8}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{25}{23.7}$	$\frac{33}{33.0}$	$\frac{3}{3.8}$	$\frac{5}{4.0}$	$\frac{0}{1.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{17}{18.3}$	$\frac{31}{25.5}$	$\frac{2}{2.9}$	$\frac{1}{3.1}$	$\frac{0}{1.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	118	164	19	20	7	328

Chi Square = 44.91 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 33

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #31:

"The complete athletic budget should always be available for the coaches inspection and use."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	36	39	11	4	1	39.6	42.9	12.1	4.4	1.1
P	41	39	6	4	1	45.1	42.9	6.6	4.4	1.1
CA	12	13	1	3	0	41.4	44.8	3.4	10.3	0.0
AAD	38	24	1	3	0	57.6	36.4	1.5	4.5	0.0
BM	10	36	3	2	0	19.6	70.6	5.9	3.9	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{36}{38.0}$	$\frac{39}{41.9}$	$\frac{11}{6.1}$	$\frac{4}{4.4}$	$\frac{1}{.5}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{41}{38.0}$	$\frac{39}{41.9}$	$\frac{6}{6.1}$	$\frac{4}{4.4}$	$\frac{1}{.5}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{12}{12.1}$	$\frac{13}{13.3}$	$\frac{1}{1.9}$	$\frac{3}{1.4}$	$\frac{0}{.2}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{38}{27.6}$	$\frac{24}{30.4}$	$\frac{1}{4.4}$	$\frac{3}{3.2}$	$\frac{0}{.4}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{10}{21.3}$	$\frac{36}{23.5}$	$\frac{3}{3.4}$	$\frac{2}{2.5}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	137	151	22	16	2	328

Chi Square = 29.39 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 34

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #32:

"Adequate consideration should be given to the equitable distribution of finances among all the sports in the entire athletic program."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	39	37	5	6	4	42.9	40.7	5.5	6.6	4.4
P	40	40	4	5	2	44.0	44.0	4.4	5.5	2.2
CA	11	13	3	2	0	37.9	44.8	10.3	6.9	0.0
AAD	45	19	0	2	0	68.2	28.8	0.0	3.0	0.0
BM	14	27	4	6	0	27.5	52.9	7.8	11.8	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{39}{41.3}$	$\frac{37}{15.3}$	$\frac{5}{4.4}$	$\frac{6}{5.8}$	$\frac{4}{1.7}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{40}{41.3}$	$\frac{40}{15.3}$	$\frac{4}{4.4}$	$\frac{5}{5.8}$	$\frac{2}{1.7}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{11}{13.2}$	$\frac{13}{12.0}$	$\frac{3}{1.4}$	$\frac{2}{1.8}$	$\frac{0}{.5}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{45}{30.0}$	$\frac{19}{27.4}$	$\frac{0}{3.2}$	$\frac{2}{4.2}$	$\frac{0}{1.2}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{14}{23.2}$	$\frac{27}{21.1}$	$\frac{4}{2.5}$	$\frac{6}{3.3}$	$\frac{0}{.9}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	149	136	16	21	6	328

Chi Square = 31.73 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 35

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #33:

"The athletic director should prepare a yearly itemized athletic budget."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	46	33	6	5	1	50.5	36.3	6.6	5.5	1.1
P	50	38	2	1	0	54.9	41.8	2.2	1.1	0.0
CA	15	14	0	0	0	51.7	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAD	46	17	1	2	0	69.7	25.8	1.5	3.0	0.0
BM	20	30	1	0	0	39.2	58.8	2.0	0.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{46}{49.1}$	$\frac{33}{36.6}$	$\frac{6}{2.8}$	$\frac{5}{2.2}$	$\frac{1}{.3}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{50}{49.1}$	$\frac{38}{36.6}$	$\frac{2}{2.8}$	$\frac{1}{2.2}$	$\frac{0}{.3}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{15}{15.6}$	$\frac{14}{11.7}$	$\frac{0}{.9}$	$\frac{0}{.7}$	$\frac{0}{.1}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{46}{35.6}$	$\frac{17}{26.6}$	$\frac{1}{2.0}$	$\frac{2}{1.6}$	$\frac{0}{.2}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{20}{27.5}$	$\frac{30}{20.5}$	$\frac{1}{1.5}$	$\frac{0}{1.2}$	$\frac{0}{.1}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	177	132	10	8	1	328

Chi Square = 28.37 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

over 86 percent favored this statement. It is interesting to note that six athletic directors disagreed, one strongly.

Even though some principals are unaware of the athletic budget and what is spent or taken in at athletic contests, all levels of administration agreed that the principal should be knowledgeable about all parts of the athletic budget. This was one of the few items to which not one negative response was given. Only one principal and one board member were NOT SURE in their response.

It is hard to understand why five administrators, two athletic directors, two principals, and one board member would not want to keep records for future planning. Even though a significant difference of opinion did exist among the groups, over 90 percent of the administrators agreed that all financial records of the past years should be maintained to provide information and future planning. Not one administrator STRONGLY DISAGREED and only five DISAGREED in their response to the statement.

A wide divergence of opinion was found by all the five groups in regard to their responses that there should be standardized admission prices for each sport statewide. A majority of the athletic directors and assistant athletic directors favor statewide prices for athletic contests. Principals, chief administrators, and board members must prefer the present system of regulating admission prices or some other system.

The next two items were concerned with the coaching background of all the levels of administration. Table 39 indicates the responses the administrators gave to the question are you currently coaching. No

Table 36

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #34:

"The principal should be knowledgeable about all parts of the athletic budget."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	59	32	0	0	0	64.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
P	59	31	1	0	0	64.8	34.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
CA	20	9	0	0	0	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AAD	48	18	0	0	0	72.7	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
BM	20	30	1	0	0	39.2	58.8	2.0	0.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{59}{57.1}$	$\frac{32}{33.3}$	$\frac{0}{.6}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{59}{57.1}$	$\frac{31}{33.3}$	$\frac{1}{.6}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{20}{18.2}$	$\frac{9}{10.6}$	$\frac{0}{.2}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{48}{41.4}$	$\frac{18}{24.1}$	$\frac{0}{.4}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{20}{32.0}$	$\frac{30}{18.6}$	$\frac{1}{.3}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	206	120	2	0	0	328

Chi Square = 17.77 With 8 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 37

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #35:

"All financial records of the past years should be maintained to provide information and future planning."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	59	29	1	2	0	64.8	31.9	1.1	2.2	0.0
P	57	32	0	2	0	62.6	35.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
CA	17	11	1	0	0	58.6	37.9	3.4	0.0	0.0
AAD	49	17	0	0	0	74.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
BM	21	25	4	1	0	41.2	49.0	7.8	2.0	0.0

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{59}{56.3}$	$\frac{29}{31.6}$	$\frac{1}{1.7}$	$\frac{2}{1.4}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{57}{56.3}$	$\frac{32}{31.6}$	$\frac{0}{1.7}$	$\frac{2}{1.4}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{17}{17.9}$	$\frac{11}{10.1}$	$\frac{1}{.5}$	$\frac{0}{.4}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{49}{40.8}$	$\frac{17}{22.9}$	$\frac{0}{1.2}$	$\frac{0}{1.0}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{21}{31.6}$	$\frac{25}{17.7}$	$\frac{4}{.9}$	$\frac{1}{.8}$	$\frac{0}{0}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	203	114	6	5	0	328

Chi Square = 25.87 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

Table 38

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #36:

"There should be standardized admission prices for each sport statewide."

Key

AD	Athletic Directors	SA	Strongly Agree
P	Principals	A	Agree
CA	Chief Administrators	NS	Not Sure
AAD	Asst. Athletic Directors	D	Disagree
BM	Board Members	SD	Strongly Disagree

	Group Frequency Distribution					Percentage Distribution				
	SA	A	NS	D	SD	SA	A	NS	D	SD
AD	33	17	9	25	7	36.3	18.7	9.9	27.5	7.7
P	16	11	19	30	15	17.6	12.1	20.9	33.0	16.5
CA	0	2	3	23	1	0.0	6.9	10.3	79.3	3.4
AAD	35	13	10	6	2	53.0	19.7	15.2	9.1	3.0
BM	3	12	8	23	5	5.9	23.5	15.7	45.1	9.8

	SA	A	NS	D	SD	ROW TOTAL
AD	$\frac{33}{24.1}$	$\frac{17}{15.2}$	$\frac{9}{13.6}$	$\frac{25}{29.7}$	$\frac{7}{8.3}$	<u>91</u>
P	$\frac{16}{24.1}$	$\frac{11}{15.2}$	$\frac{19}{13.6}$	$\frac{30}{29.7}$	$\frac{15}{8.3}$	<u>91</u>
CA	$\frac{0}{7.7}$	$\frac{2}{4.9}$	$\frac{3}{4.3}$	$\frac{23}{9.5}$	$\frac{1}{2.6}$	<u>29</u>
AAD	$\frac{35}{17.5}$	$\frac{13}{11.1}$	$\frac{10}{9.8}$	$\frac{6}{21.5}$	$\frac{2}{6.0}$	<u>66</u>
BM	$\frac{3}{13.5}$	$\frac{12}{8.5}$	$\frac{8}{7.6}$	$\frac{23}{16.6}$	$\frac{5}{4.7}$	<u>51</u>
TOTAL	87	55	49	107	30	328

Chi Square = 91.37 With 16 Degrees of Freedom Significance < .05

chief administrator or board member is currently coaching. However, 45 assistant athletic directors, 24 athletic directors, and 1 principal are currently coaching in the 1977-78 school year. Table 40 reveals that all levels of administration are represented when asked if they have ever coached in the public high schools. Four athletic directors and one assistant athletic director have never coached in the public high schools. Usually the trend is to hire only those individuals with coaching experience to such positions as athletic director or assistant athletic director.

DISCUSSION

Although McCurdy and Gulick's study never was completed, its purpose was to discover the status of interscholastic athletics in the United States at the beginning of the Twentieth Century. Therefore, it is difficult to draw conclusions of either support or nonsupport with this researcher's study.

Even though Mead's (1914) and McLean's (1914) studies did not have much impact on the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics in the United States in the early part of the Twentieth Century, their major finding was that state athletic associations were the most popular means of athletic control and improvement. This does support this researcher's findings in that the state association is adequately governing the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Hunt's study (1927) was concerned with interscholastic athletic regulations throughout 46 states having state-wide athletic

Table 39

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #37:

"Are you currently coaching?"

Key

AD Athletic Directors Y Yes
 P Principals N No
 CA Chief Administrators
 AAD Asst. Athletic Directors
 BM Board Members

Group	Frequency Distribution		Percentage Distribution	
	Y	N	Y	N
AD	24	67	26.4	73.6
P	1	90	1.1	98.9
CA	0	29	0.0	100.0
AAD	45	21	68.2	31.8
BM	0	51	0.0	100.0

Table 40

Administrators' Opinions Toward Statement #38:

"Have you ever coached in the public high schools?"

Key

AD Athletic Directors Y Yes
 P Principals N No
 CA Chief Administrators
 AAD Asst. Athletic Directors
 BM Board Members

Group	Frequency Distribution		Percentage Distribution	
	Y	N	Y	N
AD	87	4	95.6	4.4
P	58	33	63.7	36.3
CA	18	11	62.7	37.9
AAD	65	1	98.5	1.5
BM	5	46	9.8	90.2

associations. His data indicated that high school athletics were firmly established in every state and that there was a need for uniformity of regulations governing the various states. It is difficult to draw conclusions between Hunt's 1927 study and the researcher's 1977 study. It is a fact that interscholastic athletics were firmly established in 1977 in the Commonwealth of Virginia and that uniform rules regulate interscholastic athletics in the public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Hair's study (1937) dealt with a comparison of objectives, fees, duties and powers, and rules and regulations of various state associations. His major finding was to have a paid Director of Athletics for each state to coordinate various aspects of interscholastic athletics for successful operation of the program. It is again difficult to draw conclusions with this research and the 1977 research. It should be pointed out that the Executive Director of the Virginia High School League coordinates student activities and does a successful job.

Zalaski's study (1957) pointed out that athletics were sometimes conducted for the benefit of the community. His major finding was that the primary reason for emphasis on interscholastic athletics was due to community interest and pressure. Zalaski's research does not support this study.

Donald's study (1967) dealt with the status of interscholastic athletics in Nassau County, New York. He was interested in the evaluation of athletics and what can be done to improve athletics. He concluded that an Athletic Council would improve athletic administration and communication throughout the county. This research does not support Donald's research. In fact, it is in direct contrast.

Chapter 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Other writers have stressed the need for continuous evaluation of interscholastic athletics for their relative placement in the total educational program. This chapter attempts to summarize the procedures used in the study, draw conclusions about the findings, and suggest recommendations for further study.

SUMMARY

This study evaluated the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic programs in the AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Findings from this study should be implemented by the Virginia High School League to improve the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics in the AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Specifically, the investigation included responses to the following questions:

1. What are the problems that face the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia?
2. What are the comparative perceptions of the various levels of administration regarding the creation of a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in their region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville to improve interscholastic athletics?

3. Does the student participate in a decision-making role in regard to athletic policies, rules, and regulations?

The investigator surveyed the five levels of administration, which included principals, athletic directors, assistant athletic directors, chief school administrators and board members, asking each person to respond to each statement as identified by the panel facing interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia. To obtain the opinions of the individuals on the five levels of administration, an opinionnaire was mailed December 2, 1977, to each of the 371 administrators. Therefore, opinionnaires were sent to 70 school board members, 35 chief school administrators, 98 high school principals, 98 athletic directors, and 70 assistant athletic directors. The survey instruments were coded with arabic numerals 1 through 371.

The data was keypunched and the computer was programmed to handle the statistical analysis of the data. Data included:

1. Frequency and percentage of response.
2. Analysis of possible relations between and among items within the opinionnaire.
3. Analysis of possible relations between the opinions of the various levels of administration for descriptive purposes. Statistical significance of the relations examined were determined by the use of chi-square analysis.
4. One-way Analysis of Variance was used to examine each hypothesis for statistical significance. The .05 level of confidence was considered significant for the rejection of the null hypothesis.

This study was limited to an evaluation of the 1977 status of the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program for boys and girls in the 98 AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This study was limited to the five levels of administration.

Returns were received from 336 of 371 administrators (90.5 percent) of which 328 were used. Eight of the returns were not used. One respondent completed the instrument but had removed the code. One assistant athletic director, 2 athletic directors, and 2 board members completed their opinionnaires; but they were received later than January 16, 1978, when statistical analysis began. One principal sent a blank return and explained that he preferred not to participate because of personal reasons but looked forward to the results of this study because he thought that it would be helpful to the Virginia High School League. Thus, only 35 (9.4 percent) of 371 administrators failed to respond in some manner.

Only the percentage of returns from board members deviated markedly from any other group. The lower response could have been due to a lack of knowledge on the subject. It should be noted, also, that board members responded with a greater percentage of NOT SURE answers than did the other four groups.

CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the analysis of this study and upon the appropriateness of the instrument designed for this study to affectively measure the responses of the administrators to the organization and

administration of interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. A significant difference of opinion does exist among the various levels of administration that the organization and administration is inadequate in governing the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This evaluation concludes that the Virginia High School League is doing an adequate job for the AAA Public Senior High Schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia with the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics. The five levels of administration in 1977 support the Virginia High School League goals, objectives, rules, and regulations for the administration of interscholastics.

2. A significant difference of opinion does exist among the various levels of administration that a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in their region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program. The athletic directors and assistant athletic directors are for such a supplemental association to improve interscholastic athletics and the principals and chief administrators are opposed to such a supplemental association. Board members are indecisive. All groups combined would not be in favor of such a supplemental association at this time to improve the communication, the organization, and the administration of interscholastic athletics in the AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

3. A significant difference of opinion does exist among the various levels of administration that the student should have little input about decisions concerning the organization and administration of high school athletics. This evaluation concludes that the student should have input about the decisions that are made concerning policies, rules, regulations, and scheduling of interscholastic athletics in the AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Based on the findings and procedures of this research, the following are recommendations for further study:

1. This study should be replicated to add validity to the research procedure and methodology.
2. A study should be conducted in each state from all geographic locations in the United States.
3. This study should be replicated in each of the four regions of the Commonwealth of Virginia to determine specific needs for that region.
4. A similar study should be conducted on the financing of interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
5. A similar study should be conducted using more or different groups as the respondents. Such groups might include head coaches of all interscholastic sports, teachers, students, and members of the community.

6. A similar study should be conducted on the legal liability administrators and/or coaches would face if a physician, trainer, or medical service is not available for all practice sessions.

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APPENDIX A
OPINIONNAIRE

AN EVALUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS IN THE
AAA PUBLIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

by

Larry P. Blaylock

5028 Tibbitt Lane
Burke, VA 22015

OPINIONNAIRE

Instructions

Please indicate your opinion to every statement with a single check (✓) mark in one of the five boxes. The range of possible answers is:

- SA - Strongly Agree
- A - Agree
- NS - Not Sure
- D - Disagree
- SD - Strongly Disagree

Please check the NS box when any statement is unfamiliar to you or if you do not have an opinion. Additional space below each question is provided for clarification or comment if you so desire. Please remember the purpose of a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region is to have the same functions and duties as the League office in Charlottesville and provide each region with better communication, organization, and administration of interscholastic athletics in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This would eliminate a regional council.

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
1. Interscholastic athletics should be an integral part of the total educational program.					
2. The board of education enjoys as much freedom from outside pressure in the selection of all coaches as they do in the selection of other teachers.					
3. All levels of administration (Board of Education, Chief School Administrators, Principals, Athletic Directors, and Girls Sports Directors) are kept informed by the VHSL of interscholastic rules and regulations.					
4. The Constitution and By-laws of the Virginia High School League Handbook form a sound basis for the administration of interscholastic athletics.					
5. The creation of a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would be a more effective organization for establishing and implementing sound administrative policies and practices.					
6. A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve communication with students and members of the community regarding the interscholastic athletic program.					
7. A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve communication among administrators and staff of all schools in the region.					
8. A supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in your region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would bring about more uniform procedures for organizing and administering tournaments, meets, and games.					

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
9. Realignment in my region is done on an equitable basis.					
10. Total student enrollment should be the most important factor in realignment.					
11. The present system of schedule-making in my district is satisfactory.					
12. A computerized system of master scheduling should be adopted to allow for a method of dovetailing the various schedules that are in operation during the same season.					
13. All coaches should have a physical education background or certification in coaching.					
14. Tournaments, games, and meets are satisfactorily organized and administered in all sports in my district and region.					
15. Each student should be given equitable opportunity to try out and participate in an athletic activity.					
16. The program of athletic activities should be designed to offer a wide variety of opportunities to meet the individual differences of the students.					
17. The student should participate in a decision-making role in regard to athletic policies, rules, and regulations.					
18. Regular channels of communication should be established by the administration to impart program values and standards to all students.					
19. An adequate insurance program should be provided the student to defray the cost of medical attention in case of injury.					

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
20. There should be post-season health examinations given by a licensed physician to all participants.					
21. The student should be provided with the best equipment, facilities, and environment possible in view of existing minimum standards and the financial ability of the school.					
22. The participant should be able to appeal to a decision on the part of a coach or administrator.					
23. The participant should be protected from a loss of class time by proper scheduling of athletic events.					
24. The student should take part in the decision in regard to the scheduling of competition commensurate with school size and program interest.					
25. The student should be encouraged to participate in a variety of sports and if unable to participate on the varsity level, is encouraged to continue competition on the extramural or intramural level.					
26. Students should be permitted to participate only in one competitive school scheduled sport during a season.					
27. A doctor or medical service should be present during all practice periods.					
28. A doctor or medical service should be present at all interscholastic contests held under school auspices.					
29. There should be written policies governing the derivation and expenditure of all funds for athletics.					

	SA	A	NS	D	SD
30. Policies governing finances should be public information.					
31. The complete athletic budget should be always available for the coaches inspection and use.					
32. Adequate consideration should be given to the equitable distribution of finances among all the sports in the entire athletic program.					
33. The athletic director should prepare a yearly itemized athletic budget.					
34. The principal should be knowledgeable about all parts of the athletic budget.					
35. All financial records of the past years should be maintained to provide information and future planning.					
36. There should be standardized admission prices for each sport statewide.					
37. Are you currently coaching?				Yes	No
38. Have you ever coached in the public high schools?				Yes	No

APPENDIX B

COVER LETTER TO ADMINISTRATORS

5028 Tibbitt Lane
Burke, VA 22015
December 3, 1977

Dear _____,

I request your participation in a research project designed to evaluate the development and current status of the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program in the AAA public senior high schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The study is being carried on as a part of my doctoral program in the College of Education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University under the direction of the faculty of the Division of Educational Administration and Supervision. The Virginia High School League is sponsoring this survey.

Your cooperation in filling out the enclosed opinionnaire will take only a few minutes of your time and is purely voluntary. You are being asked your opinions regarding current problems and practices in the organization and administration of the athletic program. The success of the study depends upon your cooperation. Confidentiality of individual responses will be maintained.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Larry P. Blaylock
Doctoral Candidate
Division of HPER
V.P.I. & S.U.
Blacksburg, VA 24061

William E. McCubbin
Professor of Education
Division of HPER
V.P.I. & S.U.
Blacksburg, VA 24061

APPENDIX C
FOLLOW-UP LETTER

5028 Tibbitt Lane
Burke, VA 22015
December 17, 1977

Dear Administrator,

The response to my opinionnaire on "An Evaluation of the Organization and Administration of Interscholastic Athletics in the AAA Public Senior High Schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia" has been gratifying. The number of early replies indicates a keen interest by all levels of administration in the results of this study.

The value of the opinionnaire will be enhanced as the number of replies approaches one hundred percent of school board members, chief school administrators, principals, athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors/girls' sports directors. The opinionnaire is being conducted in the doctoral program in the College of Education at V.P.I. & S.U.

To date, I have not received your reply. May I again invite you to participate so that each level of administration can be represented as the combined opinions of each group are compared. Please return the opinionnaire in the self-addressed, stamped envelope that was sent to you two weeks ago. If you have misplaced the form, please contact me immediately; and I will send you another copy.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Larry P. Blaylock
Doctoral Candidate
Division of HPER
V.P.I. & S.U.
Blacksburg, VA 24061

William E. McCubbin
Professor of Education
Division of HPER
V.P.I. & S.U.
Blacksburg, VA 24061

APPENDIX D
THANK YOU LETTER

5028 Tibbitt Lane
Burke, VA 22015
January 20, 1978

Dear Administrator,

Thank you so much for your participation in responding to the opinionnaire entitled "An Evaluation of the Organization and Administration of Interscholastic Athletics in the AAA Public Senior High Schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia." Your time and effort has been greatly appreciated.

I have been extremely pleased in the high percentage of returns from the first mailing. This might indicate the concern administrators have for the direction of interscholastic athletics.

Again, I thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Larry P. Blaylock
Doctoral Candidate
Division of HPER
V.P.I. & S.U.
Blacksburg, VA 24061

William E. McCubbin
Professor of Education
Division of HPER
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Blacksburg, VA 24061

VITA

The author of this dissertation, Larry Pat Blaylock, was born on a farm near Kinross, Iowa, on January 30, 1947. He is the twin brother of Barry Mike Blaylock and the son of Marvin and Jessie Blaylock. He completed his secondary education in 1965 and graduated from English Valley High School located in North English, Iowa. Later that year he entered Northeast Missouri State University in Kirksville, Missouri, where he received his Bachelor of Science in Education Degree in November 1968. In January of 1969, he enrolled at the University of Northern Colorado as a graduate student and left in June of 1969 for employment.

His professional employment began in September of 1969 as a teacher in the Cleveland Public School System in Cleveland, Ohio. After one year, he and his wife moved to Annandale, Virginia, and his employment now was with the Fairfax County Public School System. He has been a teacher for the Fairfax County Public School System from 1970-76 and 1977-78. In 1972, he received his Master of Science in Education Degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and in 1974 started working on his doctoral degree.

During the doctoral program, he served as a graduate assistant in the Division of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at V.P.I. & S.U. There he taught activity courses during the 1976-77 school year. In May of 1977, he returned to Northern Virginia to resume teaching in the Fairfax County Public School System.

The author is affiliated with the following professional societies and associations: American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Virginia Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Fairfax Education Association; Virginia Education Association; National Education Association; Virginia High School Coaches Association; National High School Athletic Coaches Association; Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity; Farmers Lodge No. 168, A.F. & A.M., Kinross, Iowa.

He is married to the former Michelle Gilmore of North English, Iowa. They were married in December 1969. They are the parents of two children, Shelby Gelene and Kyle Patrick.


Larry Pat Blylock

AN EVALUATION OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION
OF INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS IN THE
AAA PUBLIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

by
Larry Pat Blaylock

(ABSTRACT)

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic programs in the AAA public senior high schools of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The study was based on the following null hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that the organization and administration is inadequate in governing the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

2. There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in their region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program.

3. There is no significant difference of opinion among the various levels of administrators that the student should have little input about decisions concerning the organization and administration of high school athletics.

An opinionnaire was mailed to 371 administrators representing the school board members, chief school administrators, principals,

athletic directors, and assistant athletic directors. Therefore, opinionnaires were sent to 70 school board members, 35 chief school administrators, 98 high school principals, 98 athletic directors, and 70 assistant athletic directors.

The data was keypunched and the computer was programmed to handle the statistical analysis of the data. Data included:

1. Frequency and percentage of response.
2. Analysis of possible relations between and among items within the opinionnaire.
3. Analysis of possible relations between the opinions of the various levels of administration for descriptive purposes. Statistical significance of the relations examined were determined by the use of Chi-square Analysis.
4. One-way Analysis of Variance was used to examine each hypothesis for statistical significance. The .05 level of confidence was considered significant for the rejection of the null hypothesis.

Returns were received from 336 of 371 administrators (90.5 percent) of which 328 were used. Eight of the returns were not used for various reasons.

On the basis of these analyses, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. A significant difference of opinion does exist among the various levels of administration that the organization and administration is inadequate in governing the interscholastic athletic program in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This evaluation concludes that the Virginia High School League is doing an adequate job for the AAA Public

Senior High Schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia with the organization and administration of interscholastic athletics. The five levels of administration in 1977 support the Virginia High School League goals, objectives, rules, and regulations for the administration of interscholastics.

2. A significant difference of opinion does exist among the various levels of administration that a supplemental Public High School Athletic Association in their region in coordination with the League office in Charlottesville would improve the organization and administration of the interscholastic athletic program. The athletic directors and assistant athletic directors are for such a supplemental association to improve interscholastic athletics and the principals and chief administrators are opposed to such a supplemental association. Board members are indecisive. All groups combined would not be in favor of such a supplemental association at this time to improve the communication, the organization, and the administration of interscholastic athletics in the AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

3. A significant difference of opinion does exist among the various levels of administration that the student should have little input about decisions concerning the organization and administration of high school athletics. This evaluation concludes that the student should have input about the decisions that are made concerning policies, rules, regulations, and scheduling of interscholastic athletics in the AAA public senior high schools in the Commonwealth of Virginia.