Shall we know or guess?

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Citizen Control of the Citizen's Business

TORONTO'S CITIZENS CAN CONTROL TORONTO'S AFFAIRS ONLY THROUGH FREQUENT, PROMPT, ACCURATE AND PERTINENT INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO TORONTO'S BUSINESS.

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

813-820 Traders I ank Building, Toronto Telephone: Main 3620.

White Paper Number Ten

February 10, 1916

SCHOOL STORY No. 6

Waste goes on everywhere. It is natural. But it can be checked.

There is waste in education. It is natural and universal.

But it can be minimized.

Waste in human resources is the most serious waste there is. It is the most worth while stopping.

But How?

Find

how much waste there is—where it is—why it is.

On this information

decide how much may be avoided and where

and how to tackle it.

Tackle it!

What follows looks dry
But it has a bearing on the highest welfare of
your child
your city
your province
your nation.
Take a few minutes off to study it.

(Note-Do not fail to read page 7)

"Retardation" and "Over-age"

are not synonymous terms. Retardation is one of the elements which produce "over-ageness" of children in the schools. Retardation, or slower than normal progress through the grades, and late entrance are the two chief causes of the large number of over-age children in the schools.

Toronto cannot accurately measure the amount of retardation or late entrance in the total without continuous individual records for each child going back at least eight or nine years. Toronto could measure accurately the amount of retardation for last year from such records going back one year. Failing these, Toronto still could measure accurately, by the use of existing records, the product of retardation and late entrance, viz: over-age, for every class, grade, school and district in the city.

It is worth while doing—not to measure or assign praise or blame, but to locate the problem and measure its size. The fact that many over-age children come from Europe and from outside Ontario communities only adds to the problem. We have to face it even if we are not responsible for it. We are responsible if we do not attempt to deal with it. We can deal with it effectively as is shown conclusively on pages 28 and 29 of the 1913 Report of the Toronto Board of Education.

Great strides have been made during the past year in several Toronto schools and districts in combatting over-age and retardation. Would not the movement be stimulated by a city-wide stock-taking and inquiry as to causes and would not parents and public school supporters be encouraged as to the future if they were taken more into the confidence of the Board?

More detailed and significant facts with regard to retardation and over-age, acceleration and under-age, upon which to base a merciless warfare against the greatest national waste, could be obtained in one month than most cities have gathered in ten years. Why lag behind? Why not be in the van?

Stories covering Over-age told about Pupils in Montreal Protestant Schools by the tabulation and analysis on the following page.

The great exodus from the public schools starts at thirteen. The numbers entering the high school do not begin to account for the drop. Do economic considerations? Studies elsewhere indicate not. Does discouragement? Do misfit courses of study? Or do all of these? If so, in what proportions?

The tendency is much more pronounced among the boys than the girls. About three times as many girls as boys over the age of 16 are found in the grades. Is this phenomenon due to the ease with which boys get jobs, to the mental superiority of boys over girls, the superior docility of girls, the comparative unsuitability of the course of studies to the boys' needs, the preponderance of female teachers in the grades, or the "original sin" in boys?

The percentage of over-age boys increases from 22.1% in the first grade to 53.9% in the fourth and then declines to 42.3% in the seventh. It increases up to the fifth because boys must stay in school that long. It declines after that, not because there is a sudden growth in brain power, but because the over-age boy drops out. Does he drop out because economic conditions are harder for him than for the rapid progress boy, because he is discouraged, because the school has nothing for him, because he wants to be doing something that seems to him worth while, or in sheer self-defence?

The percentage of over-age girls increases from 24.2% in the first grade to 55% in the fifth and decreases to 43.7 in the seventh. Over-age among girls rises higher and does not sink so low as among the boys not because girls are inferior to boys but—because girls can stand more for a longer time, parents insist on them going to school longer, or the school environment is more suited to their needs. Which?

The percentage of under-age among boys decreases up to the fourth grade, then increases up to the sixth with a slight drop in the seventh. The under-age appear to increase because over-age boys are actually dropping out. The same tendency, delayed two years, is noticeable among the girls. The apparent improvement is due to a real failure.

When will the Toronto Board of Education favor the supporters of public schools with the facts for Toronto?

CAUTION:—These figures are compiled from a Montreal not a Toronto report and tell us facts about Montreal not Toronto children. We should like to give you corresponding facts about the children in every school and district in Toronto. All we can do is to indicate, by an analysis of Montreal statistics, what you might and should be told as a result of the analysis of Toronto statistics.

The numbers within the heavy squares represent children of normal age by the standard indicated.

Those in all squares to the left indicate the children of ages less than normal; and those in all squares to the right represent over-age children. Note that the sexes are treatment of the right represent over-age children.

AGE-GRADE DISTRIBUTION IN MONTREAL'S PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

Year in		Under	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-12	13-14	TA-TE	15-16	16-17	17_18	18-19	Totals	PI	ER CENT	
Course		5	30	- ,	, ,	0 9	9 10	10 11	11 12	12 13	13 14	14 15	15 10	10-17	1/-10	10-19	Totals	Under Age	Normal	Over Age
First	Boys Girls	I	97 19	693 690	757 720	292 267	85	39 56	12 13	0.0	I 3	3					1986 1886	39.8 37.6	38.1 38.2	22.1 24.2
	Total	I	116	1383	1477	559	196	95	25	13	4	3					3872	38.7	38.2	23.1
Second	Boys Girls			15	312 334	619 584	414	186	80 03	35 37	7 8	2					1670 1619	19.6 21.7	37.1 36.1	43.3 42.2
	Total			32	646	1203	829	347	143	72	15	2					3289	20.6	36.6	42.8
Third	Boys Girls	·····	·····		27 33	239	504 460	442 389	203	120 94	24 27	11 _4	4	I			1575 1403	17 17.4	32. 32.8	51. 49.8
	Total	******		I	60	450	964	831	387	214	51	15	4	I			2978	17.2	32.4	50.4
Fourth	Boys Girls					14	190 177	386 435	362 334	198	94 94	20 17	11 5	5	I		1281 1274	15.9 15.1	30.1 34.1	54. 50.8
	Total					29	367	821	696	395	188	37	16	5	I		2555	15.5	32.1	52.4
Fifth	Boys Girls						18	150	317 307	317	145	46 59	6 13	I 2	2	I	1001 1015	16.8 14.8	31.7 30.2	51.5 55.
	Total					******	30	288	624	614	329	105	19	3	2	2	2016	15.8	30.9	53.3
Sixth	Boys Girls							2I I3	88 95	240 246	180 223	92 137	26 35	2 9	4	_ I	649 763	16.8 14.1	37. 32.3	46.2 53.6
	Total							34	183	486	403	229	61	II	4	1	1412	15.4	34.4	50.2
Seventh	Boys Girls								8	127 99	197 228	128 195	66 84	6 20	5		535 639	25.8 16.7	36.8 35.7	37.4 47.6
	Total								19	226	425	323	150	26	5		1174	20.9	36.2	42.9
Totals	Boys Girls	1	97 19				1211 1175	1224 1192	1073 1004	1044 76	648 767	302 412	113 137	14 32	11	1 2	8697 8599	23. 21.6	34.7 34.7	42.3 43.7
	Total	1	116	1416	2183	2241	2386	2416	2077	2020	1415	714	250	46	12	3	17296	22.3	34.7	43.

Note:-Allowing one year more leeway in reckoning over-age the official Montreal percentages are:

GRADES	1	2	4	5	6	7
Boys						

Either standard is good in that each makes it possible to measure internal progress.

These are the facts for 1914, according to a chosen standard, for Montreal's Protestant Schools.

Membership	Younger than Normal	Of Normal Age	Older than Normal	Total
Boys	2003	3020	3674	8697
Girls	1862	2980	3757	8599
Total	3865	6000	7431	17,296

What are the facts for Toronto by any standard, for any year?

Who was guilty of originating the term "misfit child"?

When the suit you are wearing feels and looks uncomfortable are you the misfit or is the suit?

Do you consult a surgeon or a tailor?

When children by wholesale and their school environment do not agree, which is the "misfit," the child or his schooling?

There are misfit homes

misfit school buildings

misfit courses of study

misfit systems of promotion

misfit boards of education

but no "misfit," only "misfitted" children.

"A place for every child and every child in his place"

This will ensure the natural rate of progress for every child consistent with his health and ability.

It depends largely on the processes and products of our schools

How healthy How wealthy

How wise

How efficient

How socially minded

How happy

our Canadian people are to be in the years of opportunity which are to follow the war.

Shall we know or guess?

Setting a standard of average attainment does not mean that all children should be treated alike. That has been the tendency too long. In addition to calling attention to individual needs, it is of value in setting up a yardstick by which one year's progress can be compared with another, one district with another similar district, one school with another similar school. Each community may have its own standard for self-measurement and self-comparison so all can see how quickly "what is" approaches "what might be".