A STATISTICAL STUDY OF INTELLIGENCE
IN THE COLORED HIGH SCHOOLS OF INDIANA
by

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Statement of the Problem. This study will deal with the intelligence of pupils in the colored high schools of Indiana. Efforts now being made to secure more efficient learning and better achievement on the part of high school pupils are certain to result in a more scientific study of intelligence in high schools throughout the country as a basis for proper classification of pupils with the idea of eliminating waste in instruction. ${ }^{1}$

Since a dual educational system for colored and white pupils is provided in a large number of states, it is important that statistical studies of intelligence be conducted in colored high schools as well as high schools established solely for white children.

The problem of this study is to analyze the intelligence of pupils in the colored high schools of Indiana as measured by their performance on Terman's Group Test of Mental Ability, Form A. This major problem has been divided into three minor problems. These problems may be stated as follows:

1. From the performance of the subjects of this study on Terman's Group Test of Mental Ability, Form A, what differences are evident in the levels of intelligence between the $A$ and $B$.
${ }^{1}$ C. W. Odell, Educational Measurementitin High School. New York: The Century Company, 1930. p. $50{ }^{\circ}$
pupils, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, in the colored high schools of Indiana?
2.' From the performance of the subjects of this study on this test, to what extent have the pupils of the $A$ and $B$ grades in the colored high schools of Indiana, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, been properly classified and sectioned according to their intelligence?
2. From the performance of the subjects of this study on this test, what are the evidences of racial and individual differences among the colored high school pupils of Indiana?

This information will be useful to educators interested in the study of intelligence of colored high school pupils, as well as be of service to administrators of the colored high schools of the State.

The interest of leading educators throughout the country and in Indiana in the problem of intelligence of colored high school pupils seems to justify a study of the problem. Examples of this interest are shown in letters received from Dr. Rudolph Pintner of Columbia University, Dr. Walter S. Monroe of the University of Illinois, Dr. Frank N. Freeman of Chicago University, Dr. H. H. Remmers of Purdue University and others. ${ }^{2}$

In a letter, Professor Homer L. Humke of Evansville
College makes the following statement: "The undertaking seems to be a very commendable one and I think it one which has lots of possibilities for service to the colored schools of Indiana. ${ }^{13}$

[^0]The department of Public Instruction of Indiana has also shown an interest in the study. This interest is manifested in a statement made in a letter by J. W. Bosse, Director of Educational Reference, of the State Department of Public Instruction. He writes: "Any further information which we might have on file will be cheerfully furnished you and we trust that when you have completed your findings that we may embody at least a part of it in the files of the Department." 4
2. Procedure and Technique. The procedure and technique used in this study are the ones most commonly employed by those who deal with scores, I Q's, mental ages and ohronological ages in large numbers. In practically every instance, statistical methods employed by H. E. Garrett in his book entitled "Statistics in Psychology and Education" are used.

The data were collected, classified, analyzed and interpreted.
a. The Data of the Study. The data to be used in this study are the point scores made by 690 pupils in eleven of the colored high schools of Indiana, when given Terman's Group Test of Mental Ability, Form A; Chronological ages of the subjects of the study; mental ages of these pupils based upon their point scores; and their I Q's.
b. Subjects of the Study. Six hundred and ninety pupils from every class, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, in eleven of the twelve colored high schools of the state were selected

[^1]as subjects for this study. The principal of each school used In this study selected the pupils in his school who were given the test. Various methods were employed by the principals in making the selections of the pupils to whom the test was given. In some cases, the names opposite the odd numbers on the class roll were selected until the required number of pupils were obtained. In another case, the names opposite the even numbers on the class roll were selected until the required number of pupils were obtained. Similar methods for selecting the subjects of this study were used by the other principals which practically assures the subjects of this study as being a random selection. A complete record of the number of pupils taking the test in each of the eleven colored high schools will be found in Table $I$.
c. Collection of the Data. The tests were administered to the pupils by the principal or some teacher who had had training or previous experience in testing. The tests were returned without being scored.
d. Classification of Data. When the tests were returned, they were carefully scored and checked. The chronological ages were recorded from the tests and the mental age equivalents in terms of the Stanford-Binet Scale were noted. 5 The I Q for each pupil was calculated. Each pupil's score, chronological age, mental age, and $I Q$ were placed upon individual data cards. Frequency distributions of the point scores and

[^2]I Q's for each A and B grade, ninth to twelfth, inclusive, were made. Tábles were constructed showing the calculation of the common measures of central tendency and variability of the distributions. Frequency polygons and histograms were drawn based upon the distributions of the scores and I $Q^{\prime}$, respectively. Frequency distributions for the chronological and mental ages of each $A$ and $B$ grade, ninth to twelfth, inclusive, were also made. Chronological and Mental, Age, Grade, Score, Distribution Tables were also constructed. Histograms were made showing a comparison between the chronological and mental ages for the pupils of each $A$ and $B$ grade, ninth to twelfth, inclusive. A table showing the percentile scores by grade, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, of the subjects of this study as compared with the norms was made.

## TABLE I

## SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PUPILS

TAKING TERMAN'S GROUP TEST OF MENTAL ABIL-
ITY, FORM A, IN EACH A AND B GRADE, NINTH TO TWELFTH GRADES, INCIUSIVE, IN ELEVEN COLORED HIGF SCHOOLS OF INDIANA

| SCHOOL | 9B | 9A | 10B | 10A | 11B | 11A | 12B | 12A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lincoln } \\ & \text { (Evansville) } \end{aligned}$ | 33 | 46 | 32 | 33 | 25 | 29 | 4 | 42 |
| East Pulaski (Gary) | 20 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Crispus Attucks <br> (Indianapolis) |  | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 10 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Incoln } \\ & \text { (Princeton) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1 | 10 |  | 15 |  | 4 |
| Broadway <br> (Madison) | 2 | 6 |  | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |
| ```Taylor (Jeffersonville)``` |  | 3. | 5 |  | 2 | 2 |  | 3 |
| Booker T (Mt. Vernon) | 3 | 5 |  | 4 |  | 9 |  |  |
| Sumner (Rockport) | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Booker T. Washington (Terre Haute) | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dunbar } \\ & \text { (Vincennes) } \end{aligned}$ | 1 | 2 |  | 5 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Roosevelt } \\ & \text { (Gary) } \end{aligned}$ | 16 | 19 | 29 | 22 | 29 | 10 | 26 | 24 |
| Total Cases By Grades | 79 | 101 | 89 | 07 | 81 | 85 | 53 | 95 |
| Combined Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |
| Total Cases | 690 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

II. DIFFERENCES IN THE LEVELS OF INTELLIGENCE BETWEEN THE A AND B GRADES, NINTH TO TWELFTH GRADES, INELUSIVE, IN THE COLORED HIGH SCHOOLS OF INDIANA

1. The Problem. The problem of this chapter may be stated as follows: From the performance of the subjects of this study on Terman's Group Test of Mental Ability, Form A, what differences are evident in the levels of intelligence between the $A$ and B pupils, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, in the colored high schools of Indiana?
2. Significant Differences Between the Average Performances of the Subjects of this Study in the A and B Grades on the Test. The problem to be treated here may be stated in the following question: Are there significant differences between the average performances of the pupils of the $A$ grades on this test and the average performances of the pupils of the $B$ grades, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive?

The ratio between the difference of the averages of the A grades and the averages of the B grades and the probable error of this difference is a measure of the significance and is designated as the significant ratio. The significant ratio is expressed by the formula:

$$
\frac{M_{1}-M_{2}}{\sqrt{\left(P E_{M_{1}}\right)^{2}+\left(P E M_{2}\right)^{2}}}=\frac{D / F F_{m}}{P E \text { diFF }}
$$

Garrett gives a table for determining the chances of a true difference greater than zero when this ratio has been calculated. Garrett ${ }^{l}$ also points out that in order to be sure the difference of the obtained averages is really significant, it is necessary for the ratio to be 4. Such a condition would insure complete reliability.

Assuming that the performance indicated by the average is the typical performance of each grade, Tables II and III show that there are no significant differences between the average performances of the pupils of the $B$ grades and the pupils of the A grades on the test used in this study. The differences in each instance are probably due to sampling.
3. Variation of the Scores Between the $A$ and B Grades Made by the Subjects of the Study. The problem here may be stated as follows: How do the variations of the scores made by the A and B grades, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, compare with each other?

The variation of each $A$ and $B$ grade may be measured by the standard deviation, the quartile deviation, and the range.

Table IV shows that the 9 B grade has a greater variation than the 9A grade. Table IV also shows that in all other instances the A grades have a greater variation than the B grades. Figures 1 to 8 inclusive, show that the scores of the A.grades have wider ranges than the scores of the. B grades.

[^3]TABLE II
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIFFERENCES IN
MEANS OF THE B AND A SCORES, 9B TO 12A; INCLUSIVE

| Scores | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \pm \\ & P E_{(a v)} \end{aligned}$ | P ${ }^{\text {(diff }}$ ) | Difference in Means | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Signif- } \\ & \text { icant } \\ & \text { Ratio } \end{aligned}$ | Chances in 100 True Difference Is Significant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 B | $\begin{aligned} & 82.63 \\ & 2.221 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 9 A | $\begin{aligned} & 81.26 \\ & 1.952 \end{aligned}$ | 2.96 | 1.37 | . 463 | 62.2 |
| 10B | $84.83$ |  |  |  |  |
| 10A | $\begin{gathered} 94.11 \\ 1.96 \end{gathered}$ | 2.67 | 9.28 | 3.48 | 99 |
| 11B | $\begin{aligned} & 93.12 \\ & \pm .205 \end{aligned}$ | 3.40 | 5.09 | 1.5 | 84 |
| 11 A | $\begin{gathered} 98.21 \\ \pm .580 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $12 B$ | $\begin{array}{r} 114.97 \\ \pm .98 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 12A | $\begin{array}{r} 108.71 \\ \pm .46 \end{array}$ | 3.28 | 6.2 | 1.64 | 86 |

Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, Grades 7-12, Form A.
For example, Table II is to be read as follows: The chances are even that the obtained averages of 82.63 and 81.26 for the point scores of the $9 B$ and $9 A$ grades, respectively, do not differ from the true averages of the $9 B$ and 9 A paint scores by more than $\pm 2.221$ and $\neq I_{.} 952$, respectively. The chances are even that the obtained difference for the point scores of 1.37 for the 9B and 9A grades does not diverge from the true difference by more than 2.96. The significant ratio of .463 for the point scores of the 9B and 9A grades is in favor of the 9B grade. It is not significant and there are 62.2 chances in 100 that the true difference is greater than zero.

TABLE III
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DIFFERENCES IN IMEANS
OF THE I Q'S* OF THE B AND A GRADES, $9 B$ TO 12A, INCLUSIVE


For example, Table III is to be read as follows: The chances are even that the obtained averages of 93.83 and 91.36 for the I Q's of the $9 B$ and $9 A$ grades, respectively, do not. differ from the true averages of the $9 B$ and 9 A I $Q^{\prime}$ 's by more then $\pm .975$ and $\pm .801$, respectively. The chances are even that the obtained difference for the I Q's of 2.47 for the $9 B$ and 9A grades does not diverge from the true difference by more than 1.26. The significant ratio of 1.96 for the I Q's for the $9 B$ and 9 A grades is in favor of the 9 B grade. It is not significant and there are 91 chances in 100 that the true difference is greater than zero.

## TABLE IV

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS MADE FROM SCORES* BY GRADES, 9B TO 12A, INCLUSIVE

| Grade | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \pm \\ & P E(a v) \end{aligned}$ | Median | Standard Deviation | Quartile <br> Deviation | Reliability of Difference Between Means | Significant Ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98 98 | 82.63土2.221 | 81.08 79.92 | 29.26 29.09 | $\begin{aligned} & 24.25 \\ & 20.05 \end{aligned}$ | 2.96 | . 463 |
| 10 B 10 A | $\begin{aligned} & 84.83 \pm 1.82 \\ & 94.11 \pm 1.96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 82.5 \\ & 90.65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.50 \\ & 29.99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.48 \\ & 21.83 \end{aligned}$ | 2.67 | 3.48 |
| 1118 | $\begin{aligned} & 93.12 \pm 2.21 \\ & 98.21 \pm 2.58 \end{aligned}$ | 94.25 100.15 | $\begin{aligned} & 29.42 \\ & 35.26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.08 \\ & 24.26 \end{aligned}$ | 3.40 | -1.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 B \\ & 12 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 314.97 \pm 2.98 \\ & 108.71+2.46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.75 \\ & 104.53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32.12 \\ & 35.56 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.97 \\ & 26.99 \end{aligned}$ | 3.82 | 1. 64 |

*Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, For Grades, 7-12, Form A.


Figure 1
Frequency Polygon Representing
the Distribution of Scores for Pupils of Grade 9B, Table XIII


Figure 2
Frequency Polygon Representing the Distribution of Scores for Pupils of Grade 9A, Table XIV


Figure 3
Frequency Polygon Representing the Distribution of Scores for Pupils of Grade 10B, Table XV


Figure 4
Frequency Polygon Representing the Distribution of Scores for Pupils of Grade 10A, Table XVI


Figure 5
Frequency Polygon Representing the Distribution of Scores for Pupils of Grade llB, Table XVII


Frequency Polygon Representing
the Distribution of Scores for
Pupils of Grade IlA, Table XVIII


Figure 7
Frequency Polygon Representing
the Distribution of Scores for
Pupils of Grade 12B, Table XIX


Figure 8
Frequency Polygon Representing the Distribution of Scores for Pupils of Grade l2A, Table XX
4. Reliability of the Average Scores Made by the A and B Grades by the Subjects of this Study. To what extent do the scores made by the pupils of the $A$ and $B$ grades of the study show that these pupils represent all the colored pupils in the $A$ and $B$ grades, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, in the colored high schools of Indiana?

The reliability of an average depends upon the selection of a fairly representative sample from the larger group of the subjects which are being studied. The reliability of an average may be measured in terms of the $\mathrm{P} E$ of the average. As the $P \mathrm{E}$ of the average decreases, the reliability of the average increases.

Table IV also shows that the averages of the $I O B$ and $11 B$ grades are more reliable than the averages of the 10 A grade and $12 A$ grade, respectively.

Table IV also shows that the averages of the 9A grade and 12A grade are more reliable than the averages of the $9 B$ and l2B grades, respectively.

In general, Table IV shows that the averages of both the $A$ and $B$ grades are fairly reliable and indicate that the subjeots of this study are a fair representation of all the pupils in the colored high schools of Indiana.
5. Variation of the I Q's Between the A and B Grades of the Subjects of this Study. How do the $I$ 's of the pupils of the $B$ grades vary as compared with the I Q's of the pupils of the A grades of this study? This variation may be measured by the standard deviation, the quartile deviation, and the range of the I Q's of each $A$ and $B$ grade. Table $V$ shows that the I Q's

## TABLE V

SUMMARY OF CALCULATIONS MADE FROM I Q'S* OF PUPILS IN GRADES 9B TO 12A, INCLUSIVE

*Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, For Grades, 7-12, Form A.
of the pupils in the $9 B$ and $10 B$ grades have a larger standard deviation and are slightly more widely scattered than the pupils of the 9A and 10A grades, respectively. The lla and 12A grades have a larger standard deviation and consequently variation or a greater scatter than the $11 B$ grade and the l2B grade, respectively, as shown by Table IV. Figures 9 to 16 , inclusive, show that the I Q's for the subjects of this study in the A grades have wider ranges in practically every instance, than the $B$ grades.
6. Summary. The data for this chapter seem to justify the following statements.
a. The difference between the averages of the scores of the $9 B$ and 9A grades is in favor of the $9 B$ grade.
b. The differences between the averages of the scores of the l2B and l2A grades is in favor of the l2B grade.
c. The difference between the averages of the I $Q^{\dagger} s$ of the $9 B$ grade and of the 9 A grade is in favor of the 9 B grade.
d. The difference between the averages of the I Q's of the $12 B$ grade and the l2A grade is in favor of the $I Q^{\prime} s$ of the 12B grade.
e. There are no significant differences between the average performances of the pupils of the $A$ and $B$ grades on Termen's Group Test of Mental Ability for the subjects of this study.
f. There is a large variation of the scores.for each A and $B$ grade for the subjects of this study.
g. The average scores of both the $A$ and $B$ grades are fairly reliable and indicate that the subjects of the study are a fair representation of all the pupils in the $A$ and $B$ grades,
ninth to twelfth, inclusive, of the colored high schools of Indiana.
h. The variation of the $I Q^{\text { }}$ s for the $A$ and $B$ grades for the subjects of this study show that the I Q's are widely scattered for each $A$ and $B$ grade. The $I$ Q's of the $A$ grades are slightly more varied than those of the $B$ grades.


Figure 9
Histogram Representing the Distribution of I Q's for Pupils of Grade 9B, Table XXI


Figure 10
Histogram Representing the Distribution of I Q's for Pupils of Grade 9A, Table XXII


Figure 11
Histogram Representing the Distribution of I Q's for Pupils of Grade 10B, Table XXIII


Histogram Representing the Distribution of I $Q^{\text { }}$ S for Pupils of Grade 10A, Table XXIV


Figure 13
Histogram Representing the Distribution of I Q's for Pupils of Grade llB, Table XXV


Figure 14
Histogram Representing the Distribution of I Q's for Pupils of Grade lla, Table XXVI


Figure 15
Histogram Representing the Distribution of I Q's for Pupils of Grade l2B, Table XXVII


Figure 16
Histogram Representing the Distribution of I Q's for Pupils of Grade l2A, Table XXVIII
III. GROUPING ACCORDING TO INTELIIGENCE IN THE COLORED HIGH SCHOOLS OF INDIANA

1. The Problem. From the performance of the subjects of this study on this test, to what extent have the pupils of the $A$ and $B$ grades in the colored high schools of Indiana, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, been properly classified and sectioned according to their intelligence? The problems of grading children according to their capacity to learn and sectioning them according to their degree of brightness have been discussed pro and con during recent years by leading educators.

Dr. L. M. Terman ${ }^{1}$ may be considered the leader of those who favor homogeneous grouping and Dr. W. C. Bagley, ${ }^{2}$ the leader of the group opposing it.

Nevertheless, the reports of recent studies reveal that there is a close relation between mental age and quality of school work. ${ }^{3}$

It appears then that the mental age may be used as a basis for determining the proper grade for a pupil.

Recent investigators have also revealed that the I $Q$ may
$1_{\text {Walter Scott Monroe, James Clarence DeVoss and Frederick }}$ James Kelley, Educational Tests and Measurements. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1924. p. 438.

2W. C. Bagley, Determinism in Education. Baltimore: Warrick and York, 1925. p. 194.
${ }^{3}$ C. W. Odell, Educational Measurement in High School. New York: The Century Company, 1930. Pp. 502-519.
be used as a basis for further classification. ${ }^{4}$
The technique of the problem of homogeneous grouping in this study is based upon the assumption that the findings referred to above are valid.
2. Grading According to Mental Ages. To what extent have the subjects of this study been graded according to their mental ages? Figures 17 to 24 show that in each $A$ and $B$ grade of this study, a large percentage of the pupils are below normal mental age; ranging from 62 to 95 per cent. On an average, there are more pupils of this study in each $A$ and $B$ grade above normal mental age than there are of normal mental age. The percentages of pupils of each $A$ and $B$ grade of normal and above normal mental ages are extremely low.
3. Sectioning According to $I Q$. To what extent have the subjects of this study been properly sectioned according to their I Q's? Figures 25 to 32 show that the pupils of this study in each $A$ and $B$ grade having normal I Q's range from 35 to 62 per cent; those having above normal I Q's range from 1 to 13 per cent; and those pupils having below normal I Q's range from 39 to 63 per cent.
4. Summary. The data submitted in this chapter seem to substantiate the following statement:
a. There is evidently a great need for reclassifying and sectioning the subjects of this study for each. $A$ and $B$ grade into more homogeneous groups.
${ }^{4}$ Rudolph Pintner, Intelligence Testing Methods and Results. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1931. p. 268.


Figure 17
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the 9B grade


Figure 18
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the 9A grade


Figure 19
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the loB grade


Figure 20
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the 10A grade


Figure 21
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the 11B grade


Figure 22
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the lla grade

There are no pupils in the 11A grade of normal mental age.


Figure 23
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the 12B grade


Figure 24
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal mental age, above normal mental age and below normal mental age for the 12A grade


Figure 25
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal I Q's, above normal I Q's, and below normal I $Q^{\prime}$ 's for the 9B grade


Figure 26
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal I $Q^{\prime}$, above normal I Q's, and below normal I Q's for the 9A grade


Figure 27
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal I Q's, above normal $I Q^{\prime} s$, and below normal I Q's for the $10 B$ grade


Figure 28
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal I Q's, above normal I $Q^{\prime}$ s, and below normal I Q's for the 10A grade


Figure 29
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal I Q's, above normal $I Q^{\prime} s$, and below normal I Q's for the llB grade


Figure 30
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal I Q's, above normal I $Q^{\prime} s$, and below normal I Q's for the lla grade


Figure 31
Sector diagram showing the per cent of pupils of normal I Q's, above normal I Q's, and below nommal I Q's for the l2B grade


Figure 32
Sector diagram showing the percent of pupils of normal I $Q^{\prime}$ s, above normal I $Q^{\prime} s$, and below normal I Q's for the 12A grade
IV. EVIDENCES OF RACIAL AND INDIVIDUAI DIFFERENCES AMONG THE COLORED HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS IN INDIANA

1. The Problem. The problem of this chapter may be stated: From the performence of the subjects of this study on this test, what are the evidences of racial and individual differences among the colored high school pupils in Indiana?

It is extremely doubtful whether the data presented by this study gives any evidences of racial differences. ${ }^{1}$

Grade norms for Terman's Group Test of Mental Ability, Form A, were made several years ago when the caliber of high school students was much above the caliber of those of today.

The fact that the norms are chiefly from city schools is another reason which might operate to the disadvantage of the colored pupils of this study.

The subjects of this study represent a selective group of colored boys and girls and this also would operate against making any sweeping generalization. ${ }^{3}$
${ }^{1}$ Letter from Dr. H. H. Remmers, Appendix, p. 95.
${ }^{2}$ Manual of Directions, Terman's Group Test of Mental Ability, Form A, p. 9.
${ }^{3}$ Letter from Dr. Walter Monroe, Appendix, p. 97.

In spite of these handicaps, a comparison of the percentile scores of each grade, ninth to twelfth, inclusive, made by the subjects of this study with the percentile grade norms of Terman's Group Test of Mental Ability, Form A, might be worthy of consideration.

There is considerable evidence of individual differences presented by the data for this chapter.
2. Comparison of the Performance of the Pupils of this Study on the Test with the Norms. What are the differences between the performance of the subjects of this study on this test and the performance of white pupils on this test? Table VI shows that a larger percentage of the subjects of this study made scores lower than the norms for each grade, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, than those who made scores exceeding the norms. Table VI also shows that approximately 20 per cent of the pupils of this study exceeded the median (norm) of the ninth grade; approximately 14 per cent exceeded the median (norm) of the tenth grade; approximately 9 per cent exceeded the median (norm) of the eleventh grade; and approximately 11 per cent exceeded the median (norm) of the twelfth grade. This is evidence of considerable overlapping. The quantitative difference is in favor of the norms.
3. Individual Differences as Shown by the Percentile

Scores. What individual differences are shown by the percentile scores of the subjects of this study? Table VI shows that there is much evidence of individual differences among the pupils of this study.

HIGH SCHOOLS OF INDIANA, GRADES NINIH TO TWELFTH, INCLUSIVE, COMPARED WITH THE NORMS

*Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, Grades 7-12, Form A.

TABL® VII
DISTRIBUTION OF CHRONOLOGICAL AGES FOR
THE SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY, 9B GRADE to I2A GRADE, INCLUSIVE


TABLE VIII
DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL AGES FOR THE SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY, 9B GRADE to 12A GRADE, INCLUSIVE


| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 0 \\ & 2 \\ & 2 \\ & 5 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $A G C$ LOWCST <br> YRS. + MO SCORE | Lowest |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $18$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline 20: 30-1 \\ 29 & 39 \end{array}$ |  | $4959$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80-190- \\ & 89199 \end{aligned}$ |  | $100$ | $110$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 139 \end{aligned}$ | $140-1500$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 60- \\ 169 \end{array}\right.$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 180- \\ & 189 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $1200$ | $210$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HigHCST } \\ & \text { SCORE } \end{aligned}$ |  | Mediair <br> SCORE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $11-6^{* *} / 2-5$ | 182 | 48 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 7 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109 | 1103 | 755 | 76 | 2 | 2 |
|  |  |  | 12-6 $t_{13}{ }^{\text {t }}$ | 65 | 42 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 7 | 2 3 3 |  | 2 | 7 | 2 |  |  | . |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 128 | 174 | 700 | 85 | 9 | 7 |
|  |  |  | (3-6t/4-5) | 41 | 43 |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4 | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 2 <br> 3 | 2 3 | $\frac{3}{3}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 1 | 7 |  |  |  | $\therefore$ |  |  |  | 141 | 133 | 681 | 80 | 27 | 27 |
|  |  |  | $\left\|14.6{ }^{x / 5}=5\right\|$ | 36 | 34 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | 3 | 2 5 | [ $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 2\end{aligned}$ | 7 | 3 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 138 | 167 | 1000 | 65 | 18 | 331 |
|  |  |  | $156^{20} / 6-5$ | 32 | 34 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 4 | 3 | $\frac{2}{2}$ | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145 | 101 | 62 | 57 | 19 | 18 |
|  |  |  | $16-6^{x+1 / 7-5}$ | 88 | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93 | 126 | 905 | 99 | 2 | 5 |
|  |  |  | $\left\|7-6^{\text {to }} 18-5\right\|$ | 66 | 52 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66 | 98 |  | 72 | 1 | 4 |
|  |  |  | 8-6 $19-3$ | 98 | 53 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 98 | 73 |  | 63 | 1 | 2 |
|  |  |  | $19-620.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  | 9 | 15 | 27 | 22 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 4 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 79 | 101 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{2} \\ & 8 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | NORMAL AGP 15-16 | $12-6^{x t} / 3-5$ | 182 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | 91 |  | 2 |  |
|  |  |  | $13-6 x^{1 / 4} 5$ | 63 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 149 | 115 | 1085 | 104 | 10 | 7 |
|  |  |  | $14^{-1 / 5}$ | 46 | 38 |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 产 | 2 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 3 | 1 | $2$ |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 145 | 181 | 74 | 89 | 24 | 28 |
|  |  |  | 5-6t/6-5 | 54 | 46 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4 | 7 | $\frac{4}{5}$ | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 7 2 | $t$ | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 131 | 154 | 705 | 89.5 | 28 | 42 |
|  |  |  | $166^{x_{0} / 75}$ | 47 | 42 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 144 | 154 | 75 | 108 | 16 | 15 |
|  |  |  | $17^{-60} / 8-5$ | 43 | 43 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 | 156 | 63 | 805 | 8 | 12 |
|  |  |  | $186^{20} 19-5$ | 105 | 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 | 157 | 108 | 104 | 1 | 3 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 8 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $19-6^{70} 20-5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $20.6{ }^{\text {T0 }} 21.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | FoTAL |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 8 | 22 | 24 | 27 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 4 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 89 | 107 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, Grades 7-12, Form A. The scores for the B grades are indicated in black ink. The scores for the A grades are indicated in red ink.

|  |  |  | AGE ${ }^{\text {ARS.OMO }}$ | Lowes | pe ${ }^{0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0-10 \\ & 9 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10-20 \\ 1929 \end{gathered}$ |  | $30-1$ |  | 95 | 96 | 69 |  | -18019 |  |  |  |  | $1 / 30-1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2009212 | al/icimest | MeSiaí |  | TAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 13 | $13-6^{10} / 4-5$ | 515 | 56 |  |  |  |  |  | ' |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1301/102 | 12164 | 4 | 3 |
|  |  | 1 | 14-6 $60 / 5-514$ | 475 | 52 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  | 1 |  | 2 |  | 5 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | $1751 / 3.2$ | 120.5103 | 12 | $1 /$ |
|  |  | $\because$ | $x^{5-6} 6^{2 / 6-5}$ | 524 | 43 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | $2^{3}$ |  | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1331208 | 941110 | 23 | 23 |
|  |  |  | (6-6,60,7.5 4 | 46 | 45 |  |  |  |  | $\frac{7}{2}$ | 1 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ${ }^{1}$ | , |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 138169 | 89100 | 21 | 24 |
| $n$ | $\cdots$ | $\checkmark$ | 7-6180 | 412 | 26 |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | $\frac{3}{3}$ | 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 137120 | 1100582 | 16 | 14 |
|  | 2 |  | /8-60, 9 -5 | 5015 | 15 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  | $\frac{1}{3}$ |  |  | T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10873 | 567.5 | 5 | 4 |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{2}$ | $\Sigma$ | 19.6 ${ }^{100} 20-5$ |  | 49 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 124 | 865 |  | 2 |
| \% | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | < | 206 ${ }^{20} \frac{105}{21-5}$ |  | $1 / 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 111 | 111 |  | 1 |
|  |  | $0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | TOTAL |  |  |  | $l$ | $l$ | 2 | 8 | 14 | 416 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 16 | 25 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 2 |  | 3 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 85 |
|  |  |  | 14-6 $6 / 5.5$ | 1006 | 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 163181 | 132311930 | 4 | 4 |
|  |  |  | 1560\%/6-5 | 866 | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 2 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 |  | 2 | 7 |  |  |  | 17\%147 | 13151265 | 14 | 14 |
|  |  |  | $16.6{ }^{\text {tom }} 175$ | 445 | 59 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 4 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 2 | 5 | T | 2 |  |  | 1 |  | 150196 | 103133 | 10 | 23 |
|  |  |  | 176 $6^{2018-5}$ | 443 | 30 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |  | 4 | 3 | 4 | 䂞 | 1 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | \% |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1751194 | 11090 | 15 | 33 |
|  |  | a | 18-6 ${ }^{20 / 9-5}$ | 189 4 | 43 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 | $\zeta$ |  | 1 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1601122 | 1261045 | 7 | 18 |
| $\downarrow$ | $\cdots$ | $\bigcirc$ | $146^{2 \sigma}{ }_{20-5}$ | -486 | 68 |  |  |  |  | ' | I |  | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1492 | 8180 | 2 | 2 |
|  | $\|\stackrel{e}{2}\|<$ | $<$ | 20-6 ${ }^{20} 0^{1-5}$ | 58419 | 94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 84194 | 84194 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  | 21-6 ${ }^{20} 22-5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\sim}{x}$ | 发 | 22-6823-5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | O | ¢ | TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 5 | 54 | 48 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  | 53 |  |
|  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, Grades 7-12, Form A. The scores for the $B$ grades are indicated in black ink. The scores for the A grades are indicated in red ink.

MENTAL - AGE - GRADE - SCORE* - DISTRIBUTION, NINTH TO TENTH GRADES, INCLUSIVE

*Terman Group Test of Mental Ability, Grades 7-12, Form A. The scores for the $B$ grades are indicated in black ink. The scores for the $A$ grades are indicated in red ink.

MENTAL - AGE - GRADE - SCORE* - DISTRIBUTION, ELEVENTH TO TWELFTH GRADES, INCLUSIVE

d. The wide range of the chronological ages in each grade give evidence of marked individual differences. e. The wide range of the mental ages for each $A$ and $B$ grade shows that there are individual differences. f. The wide range of the $I Q^{\prime}$ s of the subjects of . this study gives evidence of marked individual differences.


Figure 33

Chronological and Mental Age Compared for<br>Pupils of Grade 9B, Table VII and Table VIII




Chronological and Mental Age Compared for
Pupils of Grade lOB, Table VII and Table VIII


Figure 36
Chronological and Mental Age Compared for Pupils of Grade 10A, TableVII and Table VIII

PLgure 37
Chronological and Iental Age Compared For
Pupils of Grase 11 E, Table VIIand Table VIII


Chronological and Mental Age Compared for
Pupils of Grade 1IA, Table VII and Table VIII


Figure 39
Chronological and Mental ige Comparea For Pupils of Grade 12B, Table VII and Table VIII


Figure 40

## v. CONCLUSIONS

The data presented in this study seem to justify the following conclusions:

1. Conclusions based on the data showing the levels of intelligence between the $A$ and $B$ grades, ninth to twelfth grades, inclusive, in the colored high schools of Indiana:
a. The average level of intelligence of the pupils of the $9 B$ grade is slightly higher than the average level of intelligence for the pupils of the 9A grade.
b. The average level of intelligence for the pupils of the $10 B$ grade is lower than the average level of intelligence for the pupils of the l0A grade.
c. The average level of intelligence of the pupils of the IlB grade is lower than the average level of intelligence for the pupils of the IlA grade.
d. The average level of intelligence for the pupils of the $12 B$ grade is slightly higher than the average level of intelligence for the pupils of the 12A grade.
e. Although there are differences in the average levels of intelligence between the $A$ and $B$ grades for the pupils of this study, there are no significant differences between these average levels of intelligence.
2. Conclusions based on the data showing the classification and sectioning of the pupils of this study:
a. There is evidently a great need for reclassifying the subjects of this study in each $A$ and $B$ grade into more nearly homogeneous groups.
b. Wherever the size of the class justifies it, the pupils of this study should be sectioned into more homogeneous groups.
3. Conclusions based on the data showing evidences of racial and individual differences:
a. There is probably some evidence of a quantitative difference in intelligence existing between the races when the scores for the subjects of this study are compared with the norms, but there is practically no evidence of a qualitative difference of intelligence existing between the races compared.
b. The wide range of the scores, chronological ages, mental ages and the I Q's for the subjects of this study for each $A$ and $B$ grade gives evidence of marked individual differences.

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## TABLE XIII

ILLUSTRATING THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, P: $\mathbb{E}_{(a v)}, S D, A N D Q$ FRON THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 79 9B PUPILS


Mean-82.63 $\pm 2.221$
Median-81.08
Mode-52. 5
Standard Deviation-29.26
Quartile Deviation-24.25

TABLE XIV
ILUUSTRATION THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MHEIAN, P $\mathbf{E}_{(a v)}$, $S$ D, AND $Q$ FROM THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 101 9A PUPILS


Mean-81.26士 1.952
Median-79.92
Mode-101. 5
Standard Deviation-29.09
Quartile Dexiation-20.05

TABLE XV
ILLUSTRATING THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, PE(av), S D, AND Q FRON THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 89 IOB PUPILS


Mean-84.83士 1.823
Median-82. 5
Mode-94. 5
Standard Deviation-25.50
Quartile Deviation-18.48

## TABLE XVI

IILUSTRATING THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, P E(av), S D, AND Q FROM THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 107 IOA PUPILS

| SCORES | HIDPOTIT | $\underline{T}$ | D | $F \times \mathrm{D}$ | $F \times D^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 175-181 | 178.5 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 121 |
| 168-174 | 171.5 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 121 |
| 161-167 | 164.5 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 154-160 | 157.5 | 4 | 8 | 32 | 256 |
| 147-153 | 150.5 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 49 |
| 140-146 | 143.5 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 108 |
| 133-139 | 136.5 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 75 |
| 126-132 | 129.5 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 48 |
| 119-125 | 122.5 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 54 |
| 112-118 | 115.5 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 36 |
| 105-111 | 108.5 | 6 | 1 | 6 137 | 6 |
| 98-104 | 101.5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 91-97 | 94.5 | 5 | -1 | -5 | 5 |
| 84-90 | 87.5 | 10 | -2 | -20 | 40 |
| 77-83 | 80.5 | 12 | -3 | -36 | 108 |
| 70-76 | 73.5 | 6 |  | -24 | -96 |
| -63-69 | 66.5 | 8 | -5 | -40 | 200 |
| - 56-62 | 59.5 | 6 | -6 | -36 | 216 |
| 49-55 | 52.5 | 8 | $-7$ | -56 | 392 |
| 42-48 | 45.5 | 3 | -8 | -24 | 192 |
| 35-41 | 38.5 |  | -9 | -9-250 |  |
| - |  | $\overline{N .107}$ |  |  | $.2083$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Mean-94.11士 1.96
Median-90.65
Mode-101. 5
Standard Deviation-29.99
Quartile Deviation-2l.83

## TABLE XVII

ILLUSTRATING THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, P $\mathrm{E}_{(\mathrm{av})}$, $\mathrm{S} D$, AND $Q$ FROM THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 81 11B PUPILS


Mean-93.12士 2.205
Međian-94.25
Mode-122. 5
Standard Deviation-29.42
Quartile Deviation-25.08

TABLE XVIII
IILUSTRATING THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, P $\underset{(a v)}{E}, S D, A N D Q$ FROM THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 85 IIA PUPIIS


Mean-98.21士 2.580
Median-100.15
Mode-97.5
Standard Deviation-35.26
Quartile Deviation-24.26

## TABLE XIX

ILLUSTRATION THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, $P E_{(a v)}, S D$, AND $Q$ FROM THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 53 12B PUPILS


Mean-114.97士2.98
Median-113.75
Mode-136.5
Standard Deviation-32.12
Quartile Deviation-21.97

TABLE XX
IILUSTRATING THE CALOULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, P E (av), S D, AND Q FROM THE TERMAN TEST SCORES OF 95 12A PUPILS


Mean-108.71 $\pm 2.461$
Median-104.53
Mode-82. 5
Mode-97. 5
Standard Deviation-35.56
Quartile Deviation-26.99

## TABLE XXI

ILLUSTRATING THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, P $\mathrm{E}_{\text {(av) }}$, $S \mathrm{D}$, AND Q FROM THE I Q'S OF 79 9B GRADE PUPILS


Mean-93.83土 . 975
Median-92.25
Mode-87.5
Standard Deviation-12.85
Quartile Deviation- 9.34

## TABLE XXII

TO ILLUSTRATE THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, $\mathrm{P}^{\mathrm{E}}(\mathrm{av}), \mathrm{S} D, \operatorname{AND} Q \mathrm{FROM}$ THE I Q'S OF 101 9A GRADE PUPILS


Mean-91.36土.801
Median-89.64
Mode-87. 5
Standard Deviation-11.94
Quartile Deviation- 8.29

## TABLE XXIII

TO ILLUSTRATE THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, $P \mathrm{~F}_{\text {(av) }}$, $S \mathrm{D}$, AND $Q$ FROM THE I $\mathrm{Q}^{\prime} \mathrm{S}$ OF 89 IOB GRADE PUPILS


Mean-88.64 士.736
Median-86.63
Mode-79.5
Standard Deviation-10.29
Quartile Deviation- 7.81

## TABIF XXIV

TO ILLUSTRATE THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, $P{ }^{( }{ }_{(a v)}, S D, A N D Q$ FROM THE I Q'S OF 107 10A GRADE PUPILS


Mean-90.995 士 . 640
Meaian-90.5
Mode-91. 5
Standard Deviation-9.82
Quartile Deviation-6.49

## TABIF XXV

to ILLUSTRATE THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, METIAN, $P E_{(a v)}, S D, A N D Q$ FROM THE I Q'S OF 81 IIB GRADE PUPILS


Mean-89.54 士. 773
Median-88.35
Mode-94. 5
Mode-88. 5
Standard Deviation-10.32
Quartile Deviation-7.01

TABLE XXVI
TO ILLUSTRATE THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, $P{ }_{(a v)}, S D, A N D Q$ FROM THE I Q'S OF 85 1lA GRADE PUPILS


## TABLF XXVII

TO ILIUSTRATE THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE, MEDIAN, $P E_{(a v)}$, $S$ D, AND Q FROM THE I Q'S OF 53 I2B GRADE PUPILS


Mean-94.44土 .906
Median-93.86
Mode-97. 5
Standard Deviation-9.78
Quartile Deviation-6.34

## TABLE XXVIII

TO ILIUSSTRATE THE CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE,
MEDIAN, $P E_{(a v)}, S D, A N D Q$ FROM THE I Q'S OF 95 12A GRADE PUPILS


Mean-92.18土.822
Median-92.19
Mode-92. 5
Standard Deviation-11.87
Quartile Deviation- 8.63

EVANSVILLE COLLEGE
Evansville, Indiana
Department of
Education and Psychology
March 16, 1932

Mr. Charles F. Rochelle,
Lincoln High School
Lincoln Avenue
Evansville, Indiana
My dear Mr. Rochelle:
I hope my delay in answering your recent letter relative to your thesis has not caused you any annoyance. The undertaking seems to be a very commendable one and $I$ think it one which has lots of possibilities for service to the colored schools of Indiana. I am sorry that I can not give you any real help in this matter. You have chosen a big task. If you intend any individual testing of intelligence you will undoubtedly need some help. I have some doubts as to the final reliability of many of our intelligence tests. Your study has raised in my mind two questions. First, are the norms for our intelligence tests applicable to colored pupils; second, are the tests themselves adapted wholely to the experiences of colored children?

It might help you to secure copies of comparable studies made in other schools. I must confess that I am unable to give you any specific references at this point. However, the recent list on research studies published by the Office of Education, Washington, D. C., by Illinois University, Yale University, and the Library Digest might prove of interest. I happen to have several copies of this material which I would be glad to lend you if you want it. I would be very glad to know of your study when you have completed it.

Yours truly,
(Signed) Homer L. Humke
Homer L. Humke
Head of Department Education and Psychology

State of Indiana
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Administration Division
George C. Cole, Superintendent
J. Wm. Bosse, Director of Educational Reference Indianapolis

Mr. Charles E. Rochelle, Lincoln High School, Evansville, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Rochelle:-
I am quite interested in your prospective study of intelligence in the colored high schools in Indiana. I have hurriedly looked over your outline and feel that if you get the answers to the points mentioned, you will have a very dependable result. I would be pleased to hear further from you as the work progresses.

The United States Department of the Interior through the Office of Education is making a survey of secondary education for Negroes. It is termed Project W under the National Survey of Secondary Education and is under the direction of Ambrose Caliver. This project is to be unique in that it stresses status. The facts regarding negro education have never been assembled on a national scale. As far as possible, emphasis will be laid upon outstanding and noteworthy practices. A general check list of organization, school population, administration, supervision, curriculum, teachers and teaching problems, housing, and equip. ment will be made. Outstanding negro high schools will be visited for special study.

In addition to the above, the Department of the Interior has a bulletin, No. 17, 1931, which is a Bibliography of the Education of the Negro. I think this will be very valuable to you since it will enable you to select such studies as will fit in With your work. I note that no study of Indiana is included in the list.

The State Department of Public Instruction in Texas has just published a bulletin, No. 294, outlining the negro education in that state.

Under the auspices of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, a special Negro History Week beginning Feb. 7th is being urged as a national celebration. I am enclosing a copy of the pamphlet which came to this office.

Any further information which we might have on file will be cheerfully furnished you and we trust that when you have completed your findings that we may embody at least a part of it in the files of the Department.

Thanking you very cordially for bringing this to my attention and assuring you of my best wishes for unlimited success, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. W. Bosse
J. W. Bosse

JWB: $F$
Director of Educational Reference

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
LaFayette, Indiana
Division of Educational Reference

February 4, 1932.
Mr . Charles E. Rochelle, Manager, Lincoln High School Athletic Association, Evansville, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Rochelle:
I have your letter asking for suggestions concerning your proposed study of intelligence in the colored schools of Indiana.

Under your heading of the problem, I should like to make the following comments.

1. That the concept of intelligence quotient and mental age have recently been very much discussed in the literature. Experimental evidence concerning the modified ability of the $I$. $Q$. would need to be summarized and interpreted.
2. It is extremely doubtful that racial differences in mental ability can be established with scales and measuring instruments now available. See, Daniel, Robert P. "Basic Consideration for Valid Interpretation of Experimental Studies Pertaining to Racial Differences," Jo Educ. Psych., January, 1932, pp. 15-27. This reference contains references to other iiterature to which you would need to become familiar.
3. On the question of homogeneously grouping, again you will find a wealth of material, the general trend of which will not be easy to interpret. See, for example, a bulletin of the Bureau of fducational Research of the University of Illinois entitled "Ten Years of Educational Research."

The study which you have outlined would doubtless be considered practical apart from the theoretical aspects upon which I have commented. I should be considerably interested in knowing the results of your study.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) H. H. Remmers
H. H. Remmers

Director

## TEACHERS COLLEGE

Columbia University
New York

February 6, 1932

Mr . Charles E. Rochelle
Lincoln High School Athletic Association Evansville, Indiana

My dear Mr. Rochelle:

Your letter has been handed to me for reply. It seems to me that the plan of your dissertation is well conceived. I think the questions which you raise are very interesting and I should be very glad to see your findings. I have tried to gather the pertinent bibliography on the subject of General Intelligence Among Colored Students in Chapter 20 of my book INTELLIGENCE TESTING, revised edition. My references to this topic which have appeared since may be found in my surnmaries on intelligence testing which appear every now and again in the Psychological Bulletin.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) R. Pintner
RP.AD

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
College of Education Urbana

Bureau of Educational Research Office of Director

February 2, 1932

Mr. Charles E. Rochelle Iincoln High School Athletic Assoc. Evansville, Indiana

Dear. Mr. Rochelle:
I am not familiar with the literature on the topic you mention in your recent letter. I am reasonably certain that the general intelligence of negro children has not been studied at all extensively. Some attention has been given to the matter in certain state surveys where a considerable proportion of negro children were involved. I believe the problem is worthy of further study. It will be, however, somewhat difficult to generalize from the data you collect because you probably cannot ascertain the extent to which the children tested are representative of the colored race in general. At the high school level a large proportion of the colored children have dropped out of school and it seems reasonable to expect that this elimination has resulted in a higher degree of selection than in the case of white children.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Walter S. Monroe
Walter S. Monroe,
NC 149
Director

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
The Department of Education
March 9, 1932

Mr. C. E. Rochelle Lincoln High School Athletic Ass'n. Evansville, Indiana

My dear Mr. Rochelle:

Your letter was referred to me. You will find the literature on racial differences referred to in the revised edition of the book by R . Pintner entitled, Intelligence Tests.

In his chapter on racial differences, he will refer you to other more detailed summaries of investigation in this field.

Your problem is a complicated one and it is a question how far you will be able to interpret the results so as to bear upon this problem.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Frank N. Freeman
FNF: ©p
Frank N. Freeman

State of Indiana
BALL STATE TEACHERS COLIEGE
Muncie

February 12, 1932

Mr. Charles E. Rochelle Lincoln High School Evansville, Indiana

My dear Mr. Rochelle:
We have your inquiry relative to our opinion of your thesis outline in your work as graduate student at Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute. There would appear to be an ethical question involved in undertaking to make any comments or criticisms on your thesis outline. If your committee and advisers at Terre Haute should recommend that you consult us, the matter would, of course be in a different light. We should be very reluctant to seem to be supplanting them in our advice to you.

Relative to your bibliography, I should suggest that through the library at Indiana State Teachers College, you can secure from the Library of Congress an exhaustive and satisfactory bibliography suited to your purposes. As for your problem, we might say that the validity of your study depends upon the validity of the Terman Group Test. The same is true as to its reliability. Grade norms for that test were found many years ago when, perhaps, brighter students were in high school than on the average now are there. That fact may make a comparison of the present colored students with these norms result in a disadvantage to the colored student. Perhaps there is already enough evidence to show that intelligence norms, so-called, are in part affected by home environment. Will not this factor operate unfavorably to the negro?

If you desire further suggestions from our men, I am sure you can secure them with the consent of your committee.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Ralph Noyer Ralph Noyer Dean of the college, Executive offece of the Graduate "Council


[^0]:    2Appendix, Letters from Leading Educators, pp. 93-99.
    ${ }^{3}$ Appendix, Letter from Professor Homer L. Humke, p. 93.

[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ Appendix, Letter from J. W. Bosse, Director of Educational Referenee of the state Department of Public Instruction, p. 94 .

[^2]:    $5_{\text {Terman }}$ Group Test of Mental Ability, Manual of Directions, $\mathrm{p} \cdot 10$.

[^3]:    $I_{H .}$. G. Garrett, Statistics in Psychology and Education. New York: Longman, Green and Company, 1926. p. 133.

