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Some Medical and Social Aspects of
the Female Adolescent Years as observed
in the City of Glasgow in the Early 1960s.

by

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PROLOGUE

"Admit me Chorus to this history;
Who, prologue-like, your humble patience pray,
Gently to hear, kindly to judge, our play."

William Shakespeare (1564-1616).

Spoken in the opening stages of his play, King Henry the Fifth, these words to-day could well reflect the plea of youth on behalf of the adolescent years to the well-meaning, if often anxious and bewildered, older generation. The years of adolescence form, for the valiant fledgling, the season of the first and most hazardous flight: Many will experience the joyous easy beating of wings against the sky of experience; for some, the dangers of storm and brooding calm lie ahead; while others will prefer to stay for a time close to the nest, the sky forming too big a world in which to lose oneself.

This thesis records some medical and social aspects of the female adolescent years as observed within the city of Glasgow during the early 1960s. Although it relates the adolescent fledgling's expansion in physical and emotional maturity and her physical/

physical and emotional experiments, something is also told of the nest and parent birds who gave her life and nourishment, of the family background within the city of Glasgow beside the Clyde where both pulsating city and river bound her world of April weather before the parent nest is left behind for the wider vista of adult life and work.

Herein are the experiences of two groups of girls all working out, each in her own way for the wider community of adult living, her period of "probation" whether in the broader terms of life or in the narrower terms of transgression and sanction. One group of 363 girls left school when they reached the unavoidable minimum of their education at age 15 years and were as representative a cross-section as was possible to obtain of the very much larger group of girls from the various districts of the city who left school at this age, irrespective of their initial senior secondary or junior secondary educational stream within the secondary schools. This small group of Early School Leavers formed part of/

of the population "bulge" caused by the increased birth-rates after the conclusion of the Second World War. The girls were interviewed before leaving school and, thereafter, visited at home during the ensuing two-year period with agreement, continued interest and co-operation of the girls and their parents. The background of home, health, educational attainments, leisure activities and employment record have been shaded, by statistical analysis and preserving anonymity, into the portrait of the adolescent fledgling described in the ensuing pages.

During this two-year period also, 208 girls aged 13 years, 14 years, 15 years and 16 years - years when the highest incidence of juvenile crimes and offences, as well as young people in need of care and protection, occurs - were placed on Probation or Supervision within the catchment area of the city. Ages 15 years and 16 years between them held just over five in ten of the girls (53.9 per cent.). With proportions of 16.8 per cent., age 13 years contained the fewest girls while age 14 years contained/

contained the most, three in ten girls falling into the latter age-group (29.3 per cent.). Of the total number placed on Probation or Supervision, one in eight girls (12.9 per cent.) were made subject to "Supervision Orders" because they were in need of care and attention, or beyond the control of their parents or guardians or failing to attend school regularly. Whilst preserving anonymity of cases, a purely statistical analysis was made from the records, held centrally, of the background of home, health, educational attainments, leisure activities and employment record of the girls.

The aim of these two Surveys, which were carried out between July, 1961 and June, 1963, was to find out more about the adolescent fledgling in relation to her education, health, work and leisure. Within this broad purpose the interest was with girls rather than boys and with the last years at school and early years of employment. In almost every respect there was a certain paucity of information about the teenage girl/

girl and to fill some of these gaps was a major aim.

In the wide and changing field of adolescence, one difficulty cramping work has lain in the lack of information about the normal course of adolescence and how young people fare before and after leaving school, how easily they settle into employment and suitable work, how soon they find their feet in society, and how many and for what reasons run into trouble with the police. Are the high hopes of young people with regard to employment and leisure sustained, or still-born? Ferguson and Gunnison (1951) opened the door with a large-scale study in Glasgow on the normal course of adolescence in boys. The Central Advisory Council for Education in their Report "15 to 18" (1960) added greatly to existing knowledge in relation to the years after leaving school for girls as well as boys. Because juvenile delinquency as a measure of community disharmony is one of the best yardsticks available to those whose work lies in the care of young people, many such studies - here and abroad - have been carried out.

With/

With the new emphasis on mental health, this field of prevention is increasingly emphasised. Although previous studies in this country have been made principally by sociologists and psychologists, outstanding among whom are Bagot, Burt, Carr-Saunders, Mannheim, Mays, Norwood East and Stott, Ferguson (1952) gave the leading contribution from the public health side. The need for local surveys is stressed by many workers in this field, particularly at a time when ambitious schemes relating to education, the youth services, children and young persons, and probation are being warmly debated. In these days when the acknowledged indices of public health such as tuberculosis and infant mortality rates show great improvement, the rising figures for juvenile delinquency present a challenge; it took these figures and the impact on society of what is rather a turbulent period of life to do for adolescents what the high infant mortality figures of the late nineteenth century had done for children. The great majority of these studies, /

studies, however, have been concerned with boys who present twenty times the proportions and therefore twenty times the problems of girls in this respect.

Adolescence in girls has to a considerable extent been overlooked. Yet, for the fledgling girl, this period of life is an important one during which she will become acquainted with the problems which she will have to face again and again in adult life. Wisdom cannot, however, for her be acquired from any book; it is a product, as she grows older, of her own adjustment to the world about her and inevitably there will be times when temporary difficulties arise and when the unfavourable may outweigh the favourable. With that strange mixture of diffidence and courage, she will make forays into a more dangerous world and build up experiences upon which her adult adjustments will be based. With or without a sound background of security, her adventurous element will tend to show itself as her social environment widens from home and school to embrace the/

the work circle. Many rôles will be acted out upon many stages before applauding, resigned or frankly disapproving audiences. During her steady progression from the dependence of childhood to the eagerly awaited independence of adult status, she has to learn and abide by the imposed code of rules determined by the community of which she is a part, and when this code cuts across her interests, it may be the hardest lesson of all to accept.

Throughout her years of growing up, she undergoes continual change: change of stature, change of strength, change in mental power and change in emotional reaction as the straight lines of the child gradually begin to give place to the more rounded contours of the woman and her face begins to lose its childish roundness. She may have frequent mood swings, tenderness and deep uncertainty mingling with brashness and assertiveness. Although she will long for their influence and ease, the older generation may seem to her to be lacking in appreciation and understanding and "fossilised". Her craze for film stars/

stars and "pop" singers begins and crushes on an older man or woman develop. Conflicting, uncontrollable and bewildering new thoughts and sensations arise and her attitude to the opposite sex may range from attraction, through indifference, to repulsion. As a rule she is going to cram into these years a great volume of experience and coming to terms with her new self may be a difficult and lengthy process complicated by the fact that her sexual maturity precedes by several years her emotional and social maturity. Growing up for her is more than just an increase in height and weight, great though these may be.

This thesis attempts to chart a weather forecast for some of the areas of adventure and experiment which for the fledgling girl will span the teenage years. The stage on which her rôles are acted out is the pulsating industrial and commercial heart of Scotland - the royal burgh and city of Glasgow. Here the days of her childhood within her home and school circle are/

are passed. Here, two out of every three fledgling girls will enter at 15 years of age the vital, challenging early years of employment - coming too soon for some, too laggard for others. Here, every year, two among every thousand fledgling girls appear before the juvenile courts. For this is the age of experiment in dress, adornment, smoking, drink and crime; the adventurous spirit of bravado within may accept the "dare" or "challenge" that so often results in attendance in court. In this dynamic phase, she may find the river of her life running a sedate, steady course through pleasant, open country or beset with rapids and waterfalls, while the vast sea of her adult life may be reached in relative tranquillity or at harmful and painful cost. In this thesis an attempt is made to describe some of the physical and emotional development of Glasgow's adolescent fledgling girl at the time when the gates of school are opening and the world of the "earning" beckons; the changing focus of her endeavour against home/

home and family background; the period of her "probation" not only in the wider terms of life but also in the narrower terms of transgression and sanction; on the threshold of womanhood, the joys and pains of learning through work while earning - here the preparations and adjustments in human relations at home, at work and in leisure are almost completed.

The purpose in conducting the two separate medicine-social surveys was not to draw a strict statistical analysis and comparison between the two groups, which could be comparable only in the widest possible sense of reflection, but to paint - on a wide canvas - part of the story of the adolescent years of some of the girls who spend their childhood and early adult years within the radius of the few square miles that comprises their city's heartbeat. Three-tenths of the girls lived in the old and over-crowded center of the city where there were few amenities and often a concentration of social problems while almost four in ten girls lived on housing estates which might be bright/

bright and modern or drab and ageing as were some of those built in the years between the wars. Somewhere between these two, in areas which maintained good standards of property and community care although the houses might belong to the late nineteenth century or the early part of this century, lived the remainder of the girls. Seven out of ten girls of the Early School Leavers and six out of ten girls of the Probation/Supervision Surveys were children of manual workers, skilled, partly skilled or unskilled. To understand a little of these fledglings and the forces and emotions that limited or deepened the range of their response during the two years of the Early School Leavers and Probation/Supervision Surveys; to make any assessment of their progress on the road to adult maturity and social certainty, is to know a little of their years of adolescence. How they reacted to the beginning of vocational orientation, the achieving of some independence from home ties, the development of a broader moral code to embrace not only the familiar home and school but also the wider circle of community living and the problem of gaining experience in everyday adult/

adult situations will reflect, in considerable measure, the formative influences on their years of adolescence and the resultant impact of these scholastic, social and environmental factors. Size, climate and race, genetic control, nutrition, major and minor illness, exercise, physiological disturbances, socio-economic classification, family background and secular trend may all affect, or affect in part, the rate of development and hence the time and perhaps the character of adolescent spurt; all this at a time when the relentless and illuminating searchlight of social conformity is switched on and the adolescent youngster once more begins to play a rôle.

Adolescence has been variously described as the time of youth and the years of growing up between childhood and adulthood. The doctor sees the three stages of development: the non-pubescent stage of the child; the pubescent stage which lasts up to eighteen months and is categorised by the appearance of/

of the secondary sex characteristics and the growth spurt during which height, weight and nutritional requirements are greatly increased and a peak of mental performance may be reached; and the adolescent stage with the onset of the menarche, coinciding with the slowing down of the growth spurt. To the layman, the period of adolescence is synonymous with the "teens"; as Thomas à Kempis (1380-1471) would "rather feel compunction than understand the definition thereof", so the initiated will say of adolescence: "Why define it for me?"

CHAPTER 1

" ----- Here daily dawn
Burns through the smoky east; with fire-shod feet.
The sun treads heaven, and steps from hill to hill
Downward before the night that still pursues
His crimson wake."

John Davidson (1885).

In the Middle Ages Glasgow was a small village upon the north bank of a relatively shallow stream called the Clyde, in which men fished for salmon, pike and trout. With a name which in Celtic meant "beloved green spot", it was built irregularly on rising ground on which was to stand first its Cathedral and later its two Universities; here men drew their living from the stream and the pasture-land around. Shepherds herded their flocks west of the tributary, Kelvin, and south of the river Clyde itself, while men waded across river and stream before bridges and ferries were dreamed of.

The ingenuity and industry of Glasgow's forebears physically changed the Clyde into the vital artery of this great area and into one of the great rivers of the world along which flowed the whole range of goods and/

and services on which Scottish industrial prosperity in the nineteenth century was built. The Clyde became, as it is to-day, a symbol of the industrial, economic and social life of the West of Scotland, "Clyde-built" spelling craftsmanship wherever the city's tongue was spoken.

QUALIFYING CATEGORY

Secondary education to-day means progressive courses of instruction suited to the adolescent fledgling's age, ability and aptitude on her promotion from the primary school to the secondary department. Within the ablest educational stream, senior secondary education not only ultimately derives its pattern of education from literary traditions profoundly modified by the development of the natural sciences but also provides integrated academic and technical courses leading on to all forms of higher education as well as directly into industry and commerce. The proportions of girls in the Early School Leavers Survey and in the Probation/Supervision Survey who formed the ablest group approximated closely, 22.0 per cent. as compared with 17.8 per cent.

The two Surveys covered girls from the three main educational streams, senior secondary, junior secondary ordinary and junior secondary modified. Within/

Within the junior secondary stream itself, the more able or average pupils followed courses designed to fit them for the world of commerce or industry while for the least able, domestic science, housecraft and other handicraft courses predominated. One out of every four girls of the Early School Leavers and one out of every five girls on Probation or Supervision were among the least gifted scholastically on their promotion from primary to secondary department whereas girls of average ability were part of an appreciably larger group comprising just over five in ten girls (52.9 per cent.) of the former and almost six in ten girls (59.1 per cent.) of the latter Survey. Six girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey attended a school for mentally handicapped children; girls who had a struggle to attain even an elementary mastery of reading, writing and calculation. None of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey fell within this category.

While some schools will cater only for girls within/

within the senior secondary category and others for those within the junior secondary category, the best known and most controversial of the variants is the comprehensive secondary school which takes in pupils of all ranges of ability, placing them in forms according to their abilities but grouping them together in social matters, in games and other extra-curricular activities. Where performance falls well short of early promise or development exceeds anticipation, transfer within educational streams occurs.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In Scotland education has so long been generally regarded as a whole that it is somewhat difficult historically to draw a clear line of distinction between primary and secondary education.

The "blue-print" of education was undoubtedly found as early as 1560 in the celebrated chapter of the First Book of Discipline dealing with "Schools and Universities". Here John Knox laid down the principles of a national system of education forming a natural/

natural highway from the primary school to the University.

The early Scottish schools grew up in association with monasteries, cathedrals and churches. A school existed in Aberdeen in 1124, at Perth and Stirling in 1173 and during the 12th century there were schools at Abernethy, Roxburgh and Lanark. (MacIntosh, 1962).

The High School, or Grammar School, is the most ancient educational institution in the city of Glasgow.

The grammar school developed from the Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches; it grew up in connection with the monasteries while the division of the country into parishes resulted in another type of school -- the Parish School which was connected with the Parish Churches.

There was no evidence of any special provision having been made at that time for the education of girls although it appears from earlier Scottish records that the daughters of the wealthy were given instruction as was considered essential at the time.

Glasgow, /

Glasgow, like many other Scottish parishes, however, set a high premium on education and one typical entry in the city's records can be found for 20th June, 1674, on which date it was represented to the council that Mistress Cumming, mistress of Manners, was about to leave the town, on account of the small employment which she had found within it, "quhilk they fund to be prejudiciall to this place, and in particular to theis who hes young weomen to breid therein;" - therefore, for the further encouragement of Mrs. Cumming, "if she will stay within the burgh, she is to be paid one hundred merks yearly, to pay her house maill (rent) so long as she keeps a school and teaches children as formerly." (Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, 1663-1690).

In his Statistical Account of Scotland, 1793, Sinclair recorded the educational progress of the city. By 1792 there were over 60 schools within the presbytery of Glasgow. The youngsters of the 18th century were not neglected. The Town's Hospital, or/

or Poor's House, which was founded in the year 1730, was intended, as part of its duties, to maintain and give a good education in the cheapest possible manner to orphans or to those who were left destitute. Whereas several of the charitable institutions catered solely for boys, such as Hutcheson's Hospital and the Highland Society, the Town's Hospital clothed and educated all the boys and girls who lived in it - by 1792 almost 100 in number - and later bound them apprentices to trades or got them into service.

Crawford's school gave education to 48 boys and girls, Tennet's to 96 and Baxter's to 48, although without providing clothing. Some schools were set apart for girls such as Lennox's School which educated 48 and Peadie's school which educated about 50 in reading, sewing and knitting. Philanthropists such as Archibald Miller left funds for educating and clothing girls "in a genteel way during a course of 5 years".

Eleven Sunday Schools, supported by voluntary subscriptions were in existence in Glasgow by the end/

end of the 18th century, and were intended "to preserve the education formerly given, to increase knowledge, and to form good habits". At that time the Sunday Schools coped with 640 boys and girls.

Throughout the city at the end of the 18th century, at a time when the population numbered nearly 42,000 and there were "4⁵ souls" to a family, 1,200 children were receiving regular education in such branches as were considered "proper for their station in life" and without any expense to their parents. This was in addition to children of parents who were able to afford them education and who received reading, English, the Catechism and perhaps a little writing in any of the 60 schools within the presbytery of Glasgow. In these schools the masters were supported by school wages, from 5/- to 1/6d the quarter.

For the children of the "higher classes" there were a considerable number of private schools in which/

which Latin was taught, in addition to the many teachers prepared to give their services privately for fees of 5/- to 10/- the quarter and higher.

"there are few of the inhabitants who have been bred in this parish who have not been taught to read; and most of them can write, and understand the common rules of arithmetic".

This was the proud boast of Glasgow in 1792 as recorded in the Statistical Account of Scotland and one which was re-echoed throughout the surrounding areas.

Higher education was reserved for boys but at least Glasgow thought highly enough of education to leave the overspill to the girls of the 16th to 18th centuries.

The first half of the 19th century opened the population flood-gates and saw the greatest abuses in cheap child labour. Education for the children of working parents was overwhelmed by the needs of the time and the greatest evils of the Industrial Revolution were the harvests which were reaped in the neglect of health and education. And Glasgow's story/

story made as sorry reading as that of the rest of Scotland in the Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Scotland, 1842.

In St. Enoch's Parish in the mid-1830s it was recorded that a quarter of the children, 354 out of 1,382, between 5 and 15 years could not read and over one half, 800 out of 1,382, could not write. In St. Mary's Parish and St. George's Parish, the story was the same. The Darnley Parish could only find twelve children out of a total 200 who could read in one of her Calton Divisions.

Black Friars Parish continued the sad decline, less than a quarter of the children between 5 and 15 years, or 382 out of 1,691, who lived there being unable to read and about three-quarters, or 1,291 out of 1,691, unable to write. And Gorealis (Gorbals) lamented:

"Education in this parish appears to be on the decline. In 1825, when the population amounted to only 25,000, 2368 children were at school; now when the population is supposed to be 40,000, only 2884 are under instruction. The number of adults in the parish who cannot read cannot be ascertained but it is believed they are numerous".

All/

All this in spite of the fact that the wave of prosperity which the previous century brought to Scotland produced men of foresight who realised the value of education and who handed over almost their entire fortunes in order to establish either hospitals or schools.

The progressive educational mood of the city, however, bravely continued - the town council, the clergymen of the various denominations and the philanthropic citizens continued their efforts. Population and poverty, however, overwhelmed educational progress and the working and poorer classes. A vast number of unfortunate youngsters were thus dependent for their education on the Sunday Schools. Robert Raikes of Gloucester was the pioneer of these schools in 1780, and although England led the way, Scotland and Glasgow were not slow to follow. Seven years later, in 1787, Sinclair (1793) recorded that eleven Sunday Schools instructing children in reading and the Church Catechism were initiated in Glasgow. Supported by citizens with a conscience for others, further Sunday Schools were founded.

The/

The 19th century saw the breakdown of the National Parochial System of Schools throughout the country. The Parish Schools attended by the more fortunate girls and boys worked in conditions of increasingly great difficulty during the first half of the 19th century. Parliament then finally acted and passed the historic Education Act of 1872 for Scotland. The Act was simply an Act "for the education of the people" and it expressly enjoined "that due care shall be taken by the Scotch Education Department, in the construction of such Minutes, that the standard of education which now exists in the public schools shall not be lowered, and that, as far as possible, as high a standard shall be maintained in all schools inspected by the said Department".

The 1872 Act was only the first step towards the ultimate goal. The two most important facets of elementary education were not fulfilled - it was not free and it was not compulsory. These came by degrees. Progress was slow and halting. 1880 saw attendance at school made universally compulsory up to/

to 10 years of age but it was not until 38 years later that free, full-time attendance at school up to 14 years of age was established.

It was only to be expected that the social upheavals caused by the First World War should lead to profound changes in the educational system of the country not least being the replacement of the parish by the county or county of city as the unit of educational administration in Scotland. 1918 saw the establishment, for the adolescent fledgling and her brothers and sisters, of free, full-time attendance at school up to 14 years of age.

Although it was not until the Education (Scotland) Act of 1936 that the leaving age for all school age children was raised to 15 years, much had been done for the school-age fledgling and her sisters and brothers, much remained to be done. Perhaps the greatest advance of this period was the growing realisation that the real criterion for education was to equip the growing youngster for life - a realisation which was/

establishment of a number of "Academies" erected mainly by public subscription and Bremner (1897) recorded the following comment of a notable M.A. of these times that "though at first the academies were intended merely to supplement the grammar schools, in a short time they superseded or absorbed them; and in a few instances, instead of amalgamating with them, became their rivals." In addition to the burgh schools and academies, there was also a considerable number of endowed schools which contributed to higher education and were known as "Hospitals", the pupils not only being educated but also boarded and clothed by them. The last nineteenth century Endowments Commission abolished this system and converted the former hospitals into day schools, with a large number of bursaries attached to them. There was also, of course, a large number of private and proprietary schools in which advanced instruction was given and which were attended mainly by the children of the wealthier classes.

By/

By the end of the nineteenth century the reports of the Scotch Education Department make it clear that classes in science and art were held not only in evening schools but also in many day schools and although the Technical Schools Act of 1887 resulted in very few schools which could be considered strictly technical beyond a small number of endowed institutes and although nominally technical instruction was little conspicuous, in reality a great many subjects that ranked elsewhere as technical were efficiently taught in day and evening schools.

The junior secondary school, of which the "Academy" was the forerunner, is a product of the twentieth century and has never experienced the prestige in the eyes of parents and the general public enjoyed by its senior secondary, "old burgh school", counterpart. Planned to give a general education associated with preparation for entry into one or other of the main branches of industry or commerce, it has grown up in close relation to local needs and opportunities of employment, its progress in numbers, however, /

however, being halting and slow and its chances of attracting the more gifted child scholastically, few.

In Scotland the payment of the ordinary parliamentary "grant on scholars" up to eighteen years of age had given managers of the nineteenth century greater freedom and power to provide secondary instruction even in ordinary state-aided schools. In 1868 the annual average fee per scholar as reported by Bremner (1897) seems to have ranged from 6s.2d to £10. 3s; but few fell below £1. In the current "Rating Review" an analysis of the cost of public education in Scotland in 1962-1963 gives a net expenditure per pupil of £101: 11s., an increase of £6 during the year, the cost per pupil in Glasgow being £105.

ASSESSMENT OF TEMPERAMENT AT FIRST INTERVIEW

Emotional development, like intellectual development, takes place by stages and one of the chief clues to the adolescent fledgling lies in the fact that at this time the potentialities for many various kinds of behaviour are still present. During this period, within the familiar security of home and school, many rôles will be tried out on many stages. Poised on the bitter-sweet threshold of womanhood, no longer a child but not yet a woman, advance and retreat are all part of the driving force of emotional energy that motivates her behaviour. She may accept her group and the standards of her group, happy to conform to the mores of her immediate social environment. The leader of her group within school and outside is a powerful force with which to be reckoned. She may scorn her elders as "fossilised" and at the same time long for their poise and experience. Friendships may be made easily or painfully after much initial hesitant initiative. She may be intensely absorbed in her personal appearance and hygiene or supremely indifferent/

indifferent to both. And whether her drives can be satisfied directly or must needs find roundabout paths attendant with frustration and emotional outburst may often depend on factors outwith her immediate control.

Qualities of initiative and persistence, which mark a girl out as a leader and enable her to exert an influence for better or worse on her contemporaries, were found in two in every ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey as compared with the slightly higher figure of 28.4 per cent among those of the Probation/Supervision Survey, a smaller proportion of whom were content to be part ^{of the crowd} and to be neither leaders nor the easily led. Over one out of every three girls could be easily influenced by a stronger personality, comprising 34.7 per cent of girls of the former and 36.5 per cent of girls of the latter Survey.

For the nineteenth century adolescent girl, the industrial demands of that era dictated the sphere and timing of personal and vocational adjustment. She left school early before 13 years of age, if she attended at all, sought and maintained a job and, attaining her personal independence early, she must have matured rapidly/

rapidly, passing more lightly through the stages of social uncertainty. Adult maturity may be come by with more difficulty, however, for to-day's fledgling where society does not permit her to assume a social rôle compatible with her physical and intellectual development but keeps her dependent and at times irresponsible at home. With satisfaction of her needs so frequently postponed, she may spend more and more time in day-dreaming and fantasy with resulting disappointing diminution in her ability to concentrate and work without supervision. Three in ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and nearly four in ten girls on Probation or Supervision (37.5 per cent.) found it difficult to work without constant prodding. Caprice was their familiar companion. Little, however, separated girls of both Surveys in relation to high qualities of concentration and perseverance, 22.6 per cent. of girls of the former and 24.5 per cent. of girls of the latter Survey coming within this category.

The ability to form agreeable and congenial friendships and mix well with their own age was a feature of girls of both Surveys. The adolescent girl longs to be/

be popular and wants to please and be liked. Of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey, 15.7 per cent enjoyed an excellent social relationship within their own age group, the proportion rising slightly to 23.5 per cent for their contemporaries on Probation or Supervision; overall, adequate social relationships with their own age had been achieved by over eight in ten girls in the former and seven in ten girls in the latter Survey. Anxiety to make friends and be liked, however, may not be enough and the fledgling may find herself the "odd man out" in the activities of her companions. Lonely and unsure of herself, she may present a sullen and even insolent facade, particularly so when her friendships so often peter out. The quiet, reserved girl may also find this social gap difficult to bridge. The proportion of the Early School Leavers Survey girls who came within this category fell short of that of those of the Probation/Supervision Survey by 10.0 per cent. (17.9 per cent. as compared with 27.9 per cent.).

At times impulsive and headstrong, at times with reason and some insight, the adolescent fledgling may range/

range from the charming, friendly girl who is sensible and practical in her attitude to life to the wilful, defiant youngster at war with authority, both of whom may easily impress and influence some of their contemporaries; all of whom may have a high potential for the future. To over eight out of every ten girls of both Surveys, interest in their personal appearance, clothes, hair and cleanliness was absorbing. Many hours may be spent before the mirror, fearful, despairing or full of simple delight; hair, nails and make-up may know little moderation in this age of happy experiment with comb and lacquer, with make-up and lipstick, with nail-file and varnish. Tiny blemishes can be magnified to fearful proportions and awkwardness and self-consciousness to an almost unbearable level but the mirror remains, for most, the familiar friend. The careless, unkempt pose appeared in only a small proportion of girls in the Early School Leavers Survey (15.4 per cent.) as well as of girls on Probation or Supervision (18.2 per cent.).

SCHOLASTIC ASSESSMENT: GENERAL SUBJECTS AND PRACTICAL WORK AT FIRST INTERVIEW.

If a nineteenth century adolescent girl returned to-day to the school in which she had been so briefly taught, she would find subjects on the time-table which rarely figured in her own experience; a modern language, science, commerce. She would be struck by the attractiveness of text-books and more generous provision of equipment for arts and crafts such as science, cooking and needlework; by the facilities for physical education on a scale she never knew; by the empty classroom because the pupils had gone off to do field work in geography or other subject, thus learning to search out more information for themselves rather than receiving it all in notes from the teacher. The school notice boards, with their news of clubs and societies, choirs and instrumental music, local expeditions and trips abroad would suggest a lively sharing of interests in out-of-school time she herself was never fortunate enough to experience. She would even be a bit suspicious of the many unfamiliar supplements to chalk and talk in filmstrips, films, records, radio, tape-recorders and even television. The absence/

absence of rigid discipline and of the ranks of rigid children bent so industriously over the familiar black slates would delight and bewilder her as would the emphasis on individual differences and the encouragement of oral English through news talks and talking time. She would see the dingy, peeling paint and ill-lit and ill-ventilated, cramped and antiquated rooms and corridors of yesterday being replaced by the spacious, well-equipped premises of to-day with ample floor space for classroom activities both inside and outside the building. Her eyes would blink at the brightness and colour and her fingers pass with some awe over the keys of the piano and the books on the library shelf, so much of a luxury once, a commonplace to-day.

"Boredom with everything school stands for, or enthusiasm?" "Tongue-tied inadequacy or social competence?" These are only two of the questions, posed in the opening paragraph of the Report of the Central Advisory Council for Education (1963) on the education of pupils aged 13 to 16 of average and less than average ability. Individuals vary very widely in their ceiling of attainment, the range of capacities to be encountered within/

within even a single school being very wide.

Where a girl's performance approached closely to the ceiling of possible attainment in general subjects when related to her age and class groups, some variation was observed between the figures for both Surveys which applied to one in four girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and one in three of their contemporaries of the Probation/Supervision Survey. The adolescent fledglings of the former Survey, on the other hand, had the slightly more favourable experience in respect of failure to live up to earlier promise, three out of every ten girls as compared with the slightly higher figure of 36.5 per cent. for those of the latter Survey. Ability to reach the average of their group was a feature of 43.2 per cent. of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and 29.3 per cent. of their fellows on Probation or Supervision.

Courses in general subjects ranged from those in which English and Arithmetic predominated for the least able to Science, Mathematics and the Humanities for the better-equipped girl intellectually. The development of certain skills of communication in speech and in writing/

writing, in reading with understanding, and in calculations involved numbers and measurements. These skills were basic.

Under the name of "practical work" in the school time-table for girls were usually included, in greater or lesser degree, art and light crafts; needlework, housecraft and cookery. Art, craft, needlework, housecraft, handicraft, music and physical education all involve some form of physical skill. Here practical skill was needed to produce ends which might be as entirely different as painting a picture, singing a descant, throwing a ball, making a dress or baking a cake, all leading to a success which was not only easily recognised but was obviously worthwhile.

For the great majority, almost eight in ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and almost seven in ten girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey, development in practical subjects kept abreast of, or exceeded anticipation. The proportions of girls who were below average in expected ability in relation to their immediate age and class groups differed somewhat between both Surveys, comprising 22.6 per cent. of the former and 31.7 per cent of the latter Surveys.

The/

The mainly academic course, as always, tended to attract the most able whose sights were fixed on the higher business or professional world. One of the main group of occupations widely taken up by girls, however, - jobs in offices - was reflected in the popularity of the commercial course which presented a valuable field of interest, not only for the fledgling of average ability but often also her contemporary, well-endowed intellectually. Domestic science, although predominating in the course selected for the least able, formed a group of interests relating to what many fledglings would regard as their most important vocational concern, marriage. In the adolescent fledgling, this might appear chiefly as a pre-occupation with personal appearance and boy friends but she was usually ready to respond to work relating to the wider aspects of home-making and family life and care and the upbringing of children.

ABSENCE FROM SCHOOL AT FIRST INTERVIEW

How far does absence from school lead to under-equipment for the adolescent fledgling in skills, knowledge and personal resources? Problems of health, family background and delinquency may all be involved. Ill-health, domestic reasons and truancy form by far the three largest causes of interrupted school attendance. School and school work may be included in the list of childish things which the adolescent fledgling may reject. The girl who has been regular in attendance at school decides to stay away and lacks satisfactory reasons for her absences; a period which may be transient particularly after an unsettling experience such as illness, change in school or home address, or frequent enough to be troublesome. School may become identified in imagination with an outgrown phase and when the interests of school and home conflict she may find it tempting to play one off against the other. In these changing years of adolescence, school life may inspire such enthusiasm and happiness that she will be reluctant to stay off even when ill or, bored, apathetic and openly impatient by turn, she may sit through lessons with information and exhortation washing over her and leaving/

leaving very little deposit; not seeing the point of it all, she may seize whatever excuse presents to stay away.

Wide divergence appeared between the two Surveys in relation to regularity of school attendance, their experience being almost reversed; seven out of every ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey attended school regularly as compared with the very much lower proportion of almost three out of every ten girls in the Probation/Supervision Survey (28.4 per cent.).

Although girls of the Early School Leavers Survey who had a history of recent interrupted school attendance formed *less than one half* of the proportions of their fellows on Probation or Supervision, a similar pattern tended to emerge in respect of reasons for absence for both Surveys. At 8.3 per cent. for girls of the former and 28.4 per cent. for girls of the latter Survey, non-medical reasons which excluded truancy but embraced domestic issues accounted for the smallest proportions of recent interrupted school attendance. A major reason for losing over 10.0 per cent. of recent school attendance/

attendance was ill-health, as epitomised by recurring minor illness particularly that of the upper respiratory system or skin, for 15.7 per cent. of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and 37.5 per cent. of those on Probation or Supervision.

The adolescent fledgling may be contented and happy in the familiar world of school or, chameleon-like, take recourse to absenteeism to avoid unwelcome occurrences and develop a disposition to deal with problems by evasion instead of resolution. Her maturity may be difficult to come by and her stages of social uncertainty more painful when her physical and intellectual development outstrips her social role. Lacking satisfactory reasons for their absences were one in ten girls and almost four in ten girls respectively from the Early School Leavers and Probation/Supervision Survey backgrounds.

For the 48 girls of the Early School Leavers Survey who experienced recent interrupted school attendance due to non-medical reasons alone, proportions relating to truancy and domestic issues were split relatively evenly on/

on a 54:46 ratio basis. On the other hand, throughout the three categories of illhealth alone, illhealth combined with truancy or domestic reasons, that comprised all medical reasons of recent interrupted school attendance for 57 girls, a declining gradient was present, proportions falling from 64.9 per cent. to 26.3 per cent. and 8.8 per cent. respectively.

A fairly similar trend emerged within the non-medical causes alone of school absence for 71 youngsters of the Probation/Supervision Surveys, the ratio of truancy to domestic reasons being 56:44. Here similarity with the Early School Leavers Survey girls ended for almost half of the medical reasons for the school absence of 78 girls were combined with truancy and one fifth with domestic reasons while only one in three of these girls went off school for medical reasons alone; a ratio basis of 47:21:32.

Almost every adult has experienced the unsettling effect an illness has, however short, on that long, first tiring week back at work. Illness was thus combined with truancy for only one-fifth of absent girls amongst the/

the Early School Leavers Survey but for a formidable one-half of those in this group who were on Probation or Supervision.

HEALTH DURING SCHOOL LIFE

That the adolescent fledgling has a better physique, is better clad and shod and has an expectation of life at birth twenty years longer than her grandmother is well documented. Maturing earlier and at school at least two years longer than her mother or grandmother, the cushions of the welfare state surround her from birth until death. Physical standards in adolescence vary over a wide range but probably never in the history of this country have such well-developed, lively young people left our schools in such large numbers. Since the beginning of the century the improvement in the physical condition of the children and of school environments has been phenomenal.

The effects of a minor and relatively short illness during school life such as colds, bronchitis, tonsillitis, influenza and even antibiotic-treated otitis media and pneumonia have to be sharply distinguished from those due to a major and prolonged illness such as nephrosis. Most of the information available/

available on the effects of recurrent minor childhood illness tends to contradict the perhaps generally but vaguely held notion that illness interferes with normal development. Only longitudinal studies of growth with careful recording of all illness could throw light on these questions but the majority of such studies fail to reveal any retardation of growth over a six-month period in youngsters who suffered throughout it from colds, bronchitis, tonsillitis, measles and pneumonia (Tanner, 1962). The proportions experiencing repeated minor illnesses varied little in relation to the girls of both Surveys - 37.2 per cent. of the Early School Leavers Survey girls as compared with 36.5 per cent. of their contemporaries on Probation or Supervision. All the girls who experienced a prolonged or incapacitating illness were also fairly often absent from school throughout school life on account of recurrent, minor illnesses, perhaps just as much an indication of parental over-care as of personal susceptibility. Here a prolonged or incapacitating illness ranged through poliomyelitis, congenital heart disease, tuberculosis, a major/

major injury such as that of the head, and jaundice to renal disease; less than one girl in every fourteen girls, however, of both Surveys had experienced such an illness throughout their school life.

Everyone is familiar with common bodily effects that are produced by purely emotional causes: the blushing of embarrassment, the "racing of the heart," the "butterflies" of anxiety are everyday examples. It is not surprising, therefore, that more prolonged and severe emotional disturbance will sometimes show itself primarily as a disorder of bodily function or even of bodily structure when failure to make satisfactory adjustment to environment or a failure in environmental stability occurs. Emotional stress is very liable to take advantage of any pre-existing bodily weakness; in the allergic child it can commonly be the agent that sparks off an allergic episode such as asthma, eczema or hay fever, sleep-walking and sometimes functional dyspepsias, migrainous headaches and effort intolerance; speech difficulties such as stammering very frequently have an underlying element of emotional disorder; /

disorder; also the common disorder of bed-wetting or nocturnal enuresis. One in every ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey had experienced, or was still experiencing emotional disturbance, the most common form being episodes of sleepwalking, stammering and enuresis; in neither Survey was this figure impressive, the proportion falling slightly to 9.1 per cent. for girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey.

Of the 163 girls of the Early School Leavers Survey whose portion within their school life was recurrent minor ill-health, a major or prolonged illness or an emotional illness, proportions were divided, on a 83:14:23 ratio basis. Corresponding figures for their 101 contemporaries on Probation or Supervision were 75:15:19.

Although improved food and hygiene, better social conditions, improved facilities for physical training and medical treatment have ensured that she enjoys better health than did her predecessors, the adolescent girl to-day may suffer from conditions that did not affect her mother or grandmother. Wearing the flat/

flat or often flimsy casuals for school wear and high heels at the week-end as dictated by fashion trends, she will eventually have a greater need for chiropody treatment and remedial exercises for foot defects (Freebairn and Scott, 1959). The idea of wearing old-fashioned lacing shoes may horrify the smart, fashion-conscious adolescent fledgling and when parental opinion is over-ruled posture may inevitably suffer. When she grows tall and her breasts begin to develop, the embarrassment that will cause her unconsciously to stoop to reduce her height or hunch her shoulders in a rounded posture to hide her developing womanhood, is readily understandable. Similarly, the irrational fear of appearing unsightly in glasses may result in them rarely leaving their case even when in the privacy of home watching television and reading or in the darkness of the cinema watching her favourite screen here; this may apply equally to the essential hearing aid. At 9.4 per cent., girls of the Early School Leavers Survey had the slightly smaller experience of Vision, Hearing or Postural Defects as compared with 11.5 per cent. of those/

those of the Probation/Supervision Survey.

Perhaps nothing illustrates more graphically the general improvement in the adolescent fledgling's health than the progressive increase of the proportion of children in her city with no discoverable defect from 6.7 per cent. to 48.1 per cent. during the twenty year period 1934-1954; for, the children seen at routine medical inspection having been classified during this period according to the remediability of the major defects found, Ewan (1956) showed clearly the actual state of health and that the numbers with the more serious conditions had progressively declined whilst those with no recorded defect showed the forementioned remarkable increase. Some indication of the health changes that have occurred over the years can be gleaned from the proportion of girls of both Surveys who have enjoyed normal good health throughout school life, five in every ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and the only slightly smaller proportion of 45.2 per cent. of girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey enjoying a school life free from recurrent minor illness, a major/

major or prolonged illness, an emotional illness, or vision, hearing or postural defect, the proportions rising to 55.1 per cent. and 51.4 per cent. respectively, when freedom from recurrent minor illness, a major or prolonged illness and an emotional illness alone were considered.

Malnutrition, which during the adolescent fledgling's childhood will delay her growth and, in the years preceding her adolescence, delay the appearance of her growth spurt, is not a feature of the experience of girls of either Survey. Perhaps, for the adolescent fledgling, one of her most outstanding features, is her ability to withstand assault on her health and throw off the adverse circumstances which may intrude themselves from time to time in her home, school and social environments.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Contrasted with children of fifty years ago, youngsters to-day enjoy much good health. Fifty years ago, many children were not merely poorly nourished; there was much actual illness, including such grave disease/

disease as tuberculosis and rheumatism. Less serious disorders, including verminous infestation and uncleanness, impaired the health of others; dental caries was rampant and wide-spread. Insanitary environmental conditions, insufficient and unsuitable food, alcoholism, smoking, lack of sleep and "the lower rate of reproduction in superior stocks" were some of the causes of degeneracy studied in the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration, 1904. For the adolescent fledgling of early twentieth century, her breakfasts were "nominally bread and tea, and the dinner nothing but what a copper can purchase at the local fried fish shops where the most inferior kinds of fish are fried in reeking cotton-seed oil, and this often supplemented by rotten fruit collected beneath Costers' barrows." The sad little tombstones of the last century bear silent witness to the enormous loss of child and infant life and health. The Report of the Royal Commission on Physical Training in Scotland, 1903, had found much evidence of ill-health and physical disability in Scottish children and had made suggestions for/

for their medical inspection and feeding. That the faulty incidence of light in many schools was calculated to injure the eyesight or at least to aggravate the disabilities of youngsters suffering from refractive errors was illuminated in a report by Scough (1901), one of H.M. Chief Inspectors for Schools in Scotland, when he drew attention to the results of an examination made by Dr. Marion Gilchrist on 588 children in two of the schools under the Govan School Board. She found that only 55.6 per cent. had full vision; of them only 21.4 per cent. were emmetropic, the others being hypermetropic or astigmatic.

As early as 1904, following publication of the Report on Physical Training, an enquiry into the health and housing conditions of 750 children attending schools in the city was instituted (Chalmers, 1904). The Congress of The Royal Sanitary Institute which discussed his report later in that year recommended that there should be instituted a scheme of regular and systematic inspection of school children. In the following year the School Board of Glasgow recorded the physical measurements/

measurements of 72,857 children attending 73 primary and higher-grade schools, at the same time ascertaining their housing conditions - an investigation which was later described by MacKenzie and Foster (1907).

The Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 began an organised national system of child welfare, empowering School Boards to make provision for the medical examination and supervision of children in attendance at school; there was no power to give treatment until grants were given from government funds in 1912, and until the Education (Scotland) Act of 1913 provided for treatment of schoolchildren and for the feeding and clothing of necessitous children. In 1907, however, the Govan Parish School Board, as was not uncommon for it, had anticipated legislation by initiating the systematic medical inspection of children attending schools in their area (Govan Parish School Board Annual Report, 1907).

Thus the school medical service was established and grew rapidly. At the beginning, however, it could not/

not be said that its presence was viewed with favour by all. At a meeting of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mistresses Association held in 1908 and reported in The Lancet of the same year, members gave it as their opinion that the medical examination of scholars, as viewed from the teachers' standpoint, involved considerable disorganisation of the work of the school, laid a heavy burden of clerical work on the teacher and the results were practically nil. Very little attention was paid by the parents to the medical man's recommendations and, as there was no power of compelling such attention, the elaborate health schedules simply resolved themselves into a mass of statistics. The school medical service forged ahead regardless and, happy to relate, the gloomy viewpoint described above was eventually dispelled. The Scottish Education Reform Committee in their Report in 1917 commented candidly:

"Medical inspection, which came into operation in 1908, has already fully justified the expectations regarding it. For a time it promised to exhaust itself in statistical barrenness, but the introduction of medical treatment has given it a thoroughly practical direction, and teachers are now enthusiastic in its support."

Acute/

Acute rheumatism is no longer a scourge; rickets, for all practical purposes, is non-existent; tuberculosis has almost ceased to be a cause of deformity of bones and joints. Fifty years ago these three diseases were the major causes of killing and maiming. To-day it is accidents and other forms of violence and congenital and hereditary defects that take pride of place as causes of crippling and death. Better living conditions, prompt follow-up of contacts and case-finding by means of tuberculin tests and mass miniature radiography have limited the tendency of tuberculosis to spread, while B.C.G. vaccination has been the means of increasing the the immunity of the susceptible adolescent group of the school population. The rise and fall of the infectious diseases resembles the movement of the stars in their courses. Now one, then another, is in the ascendant and from time to time a newcomer appears on the horizon. At various times during the life of the school service different epidemic diseases have been prominent, such as diphtheria, whooping-cough and, more recently, poliomyelitis; vaccination and immunisation have been the weapons/

weapons used in the battle to increase immunity.

By providing medical treatment for hundreds of thousands of children, the school medical service of the fledgling's city reduced the sequelae and restricted the disabling effects of disease. In some cases this remedial work prevented deformity or disablement simply by arranging removal of adenoids; defective vision was corrected where possible; dental caries were treated; the child's physique and powers of resistance were strengthened by improved nutrition, cleanliness and physical exercise; the severity of the disease in many children suffering from handicap was mitigated; the occurrence or spread of disease was prevented where possible.

ABSENCE FROM HOME DURING SCHOOL LIFE

Wilkins (1958) has shown that year of birth, when co-inciding with disturbances such as economic depression or time of war, particularly at ages four and five years, may have a particularly adverse effect on progress and behaviour. The girls in the two Surveys are products of the post-war years - years in which their adult world grew in appreciation of nuclear annihilation while the mushroom picture and terminology of atomic warfare became familiar sights and words which passed into common usage.

Fledglings who had experienced no absence from home during their schooldays, apart from the happy occurrence of a holiday, predominated irrespective of their Survey category, although this proportion was highest at 88.2 per cent. amongst girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and fell slightly to 82.7 per cent. amongst those on Probation or Supervision. The proportions experiencing absence from home varied most in relation to non-medical reasons, the figures ranging from 3.3 per cent. in the case of the Early School Leavers/

Leavers Survey to 10.6 per cent. amongst those of the Probation/Supervision Survey. The most frequent reason for non-medical absence from home was prolonged ill-health or absence of a parent, the place of stay varying from the home of a relative, grandmother being the member of the family most leaned on in this respect, to residential school or children's home, duration of stay varying from a few months to several years. 9.1 per cent. of Early School Leavers Survey girls had been away from home during school life for intervals which varied from two weeks for a squint operation to several months on account of incapacity following injury or illness. The corresponding proportion of girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey who experienced this form of absence from home was 7.2 per cent.

Return home after medical or non-medical absence alike may present the fledgling with a particularly poignant period of re-adjustment which may be punctuated with rebellious periods, or, "odd man out", difficulty in becoming a contented member of the family group. Parental standards unfamiliar in home and leisure may be/

be unsettling to follow, for a longer or shorter period. For the 43 youngsters of the Early School Leavers Survey who had experienced such absence from home, medical reasons were related to non-medical reasons on a 77:28 ratio basis; the split for the 36 girls on Probation or Supervision was more even - 42:61.

MATURATION AND GROWTH AT FIRST INTERVIEW

During her years of growing up, the adolescent fledgling undergoes continual change: change of stature, change of strength, change in mental power and change in emotional reaction. Coming to terms with her new self is a difficult and lengthy process complicated by the fact that her sexual maturity precedes by several years her emotional and social maturity and often coincides with a completely new environment such as her change from primary to secondary school. She will start her growth spurt at puberty, about two years earlier than that of her male contemporaries. Her pubescent stage lasts on the average from 10½ to 13 years of age and is characterised by the appearance of her secondary sex characteristics and her growth spurt during which her height, weight and nutritional requirements are greatly increased and she may reach a peak of mental performance. There are, however, as many variations in timing and growth as in the many faces of the adolescent fledgling herself. At the onset/

onset of the pubescent phase, the female to male growth ratio in most dimensions undergoes a striking change in favour of the female. Two to two and a half years later with the onset of the adolescent phase, there is a second, equally abrupt change in the opposite direction. Her adolescent stage with the onset of the menarche coincides with the slowing down of the growth spurt. The straight lines of the child will gradually begin to give place to the more rounded contours of the woman. To Tanner (1962) is owed the marshalling of a formidable quantity of data, concerning growth and maturity both in this country and abroad, and stretching back to Elizabethan times.

Every muscular and skeletal dimension of her body seems to take part in her adolescent growth spurt. Even her head diameters, particularly dormant since a few years after birth, accelerate somewhat. The cartilages of her wrist grow and ossify more rapidly while the heart grows faster, as do also the abdominal viscera. Her reproductive organs particularly enlarge, strength increases and her face quite noticeably changes. Only/

Only her brain seems probably unaffected by the activity and that only in size; structural changes may well be accelerated in it. Lymphatic tissue decreases. Above average in height for her age, she may be in advance of her sisters in her journey to maturity or she may instead merely be a tall child, then and later. Because there is large variation in the time at which her adolescent growth spurt begins, because she varies so much in the age at which she reaches adolescence and because her adolescence involves such relatively large changes in her body size, physiological function and social behaviour, the bald statement that she is aged 13 years, 14 years, 15 years or 16 years may be vague and misleading; whether she is physically immature or physically mature in pre-, mid- or post-adolescence may affect the immediate pattern of her home, school and social behaviour and progress.

The appearance of her breast bud is generally the first sign of her puberty, breast development continuing during the single year before the onset of her height/

height spurt. Her menarche occurs almost invariably after the apex of her height spurt has been passed, and though it marks a definitive and probably mature stage of uterine development, it does not usually signify the attainment of full reproductive function which does not seem to appear for a year or more after her menarche. Breast development is completed and she has a physically mature appearance within six months of the onset of her menarche. The broadening of her hips relative to her waist can be seen and she shows an increase in fat, particularly in the side and rear views. Growing up for the adolescent girl, therefore, is more than just an increase in height and weight, great though these may be. It is estimated that the average time of onset of the menarche today is age 13 years. A hundred years ago it occurred about 17 years of age but since then the age of onset has been about four months earlier per decade. There is, however, some evidence to show that in the Elizabethan era the age of onset of menstruation was about the same/

same as it is to-day and that retardation took place, as it did elsewhere, during Glasgow's chapter of the Industrial Revolution.

Because it was not possible to obtain jointly for the girls of both Surveys any of the four systems - skeletal age; dental age; morphological age or shape age; or secondary sex character age - currently in use for the purpose of assigning a developmental rather than a chronological age to the adolescent fledgling, assessments of height, of weight in relation to height and of physical maturity (physically mature or immature appearance) were employed. Despite evident statistical dangers, such a personal assessment by the interviewer was considered to be of value in obtaining a pen-picture of this period of growth and development.

Girls who lacked the obvious appearances of physical maturity formed a small group in respect of both Surveys, two in ten of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and the somewhat higher figure of almost three in ten girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey lacking the physical appearances that singled/

singled out the mature girl from her immature fellows; 19.8 per cent. as compared with 28.4 per cent. respectively.

The obvious appearances of physical maturity were present in eight in ten Early School Leavers Survey girls, those proportions falling slightly from 80.2 per cent. to 71.6 per cent. for their contemporaries on Probation or Supervision. Marked emotional changes in mood are often associated with the irregular rhythm of menstruation and accompanying pain, irritability and lassitude. Lethargy may permeate her school, home and social life. Dysmenorrhoea with incapacity amongst the girls of the Early School Leavers was less than half the proportion experienced by girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey, the percentage of 3.6 for the former Survey girls rising somewhat sharply to 8.7 per cent. for girls of the latter Survey. The great majority of the girls, however, were free from this form of irritant to the adolescent fledgling's growing years.

Not/

Not only is to-day's fledgling maturing earlier but she is also growing more quickly than her predecessors and arriving earlier at adult stature. Moreover, the increase in her size has not been restricted to underprivileged groups although increases at first were certainly largest in the lowest income groups, but is noticeable in all social classes. There appears to be a long-term change in growth rate and this change has been reported, not only in this country, but also in America and Western Europe.

The girls of the Early School Leavers Survey, ^{almost} one-third of whom appeared well above average in height for their age, showed a pattern of height assessment very similar to that of the girls on Probation or Supervision, the proportions of those who were tall for their age falling only slightly from 32.2 per cent. to 28.8 per cent. in respect of their fellows of the latter Survey. The smallest proportions for both Surveys were found in relation to the girls who were obviously small for their age, less than three in every ten girls coming/

coming within this category which contained 27.0 per cent. of girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and 28.4 per cent. of those of the Probation/Supervision Survey. Four in ten girls of both Surveys blended most effectively with the height of their group, having none of the problems experienced by their smaller and taller contemporaries; they comprised the largest proportions.

A good build and physique in relation to height was not the prerogative of girls of either Survey, over six in ten girls from both Surveys coming within the soft-tissue category "well-covered." For two in ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and the smaller 15.4 per cent. of those on Probation/Supervision, build ranged from the heavily-built to the stout. Too much weight in relation to height can bring with it problems of embarrassment, particularly aggravating awkwardness. The stout, ungainly, ill-at-ease youngster will long remember the painful, awkward moments of adolescence even when she has become the slender, sylph-like creature of her late teens. Over one in three girls/

girls were slender or slim in relation to their height, proportions varying hardly at all at 36.1 per cent. for girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and 35.1 per cent. for those of the Probation/Supervision Survey.

In this century the fledgling's average gain per decade ^{between ages 5 and 7 years of age} in pre-adolescence has been just over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height and 1 lb. in weight while, during adolescence itself, she ^{has} achieved increases of roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (Tanner, 1962).

Within her own city of Glasgow she is still, at age 13 years slightly below her national average by 0.4 inch in her height and by 1.53 lbs. in her weight (Scottish Health Statistics, 1961) but this gap is closing steadily. She has gained, at age 13 years 3.0 inches in height and 17.1 lbs. in weight over a previous generation of similar age at school in 1930 within her city (Brown 1930; Ewan, 1959) and is superior to yet an earlier generation at school in 1910 by a formidable 7.7 inches in her height and 31.5 lbs. in her weight (Ewan, 1959).

The/

The adolescent fledglings of the Early School Leavers Survey presented an average height and weight of 60.1 inches and 100.5 lbs. respectively at age 13 years during session 1958-1959, figures which compared favourably with the average of 60.18 inches and 100.21 lbs. for the 13 year old age group of girls within the city. It was not found possible to obtain corresponding figures for the girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FATHER

The industrial chapter in Glasgow of yesterday is still reflected in the occupational status of many fathers to-day within the shipyards, engineering works and transport communications. Society itself, however, is changing and the old class lines blur as new housing estates deplete the old and education causes movements across the traditional occupational boundaries.

Within both Surveys, children of skilled manual workers formed the largest, individual group, at least one out of every three girls being children of skilled workers with a very similar home background, this group forming perhaps the most homogeneous of them all when considered in terms of social class and categorised as such in Socio-Economic Groups 8 and 9 of the General Register Office's 1960 Classification of Occupations.

Using, because of the small numbers concerned, a rather broad system of occupational grouping to include all "white-collar" workers within the one heading of non-manual occupations, this group included professional, managerial, /

managerial, clerical and other non-manual workers and formed the smallest occupational cluster, only one in ten fathers of girls of the Early School Leavers and Probation/Supervision Surveys falling into this category which, in general terms, was based on and approximated very closely to the Socio-Economic Groups 1 to 7; also 12.

Wider differences existed, however, between the two Surveys in relation to the two remaining occupational status groups, fathers who followed partly skilled and unskilled occupations and even more so where fathers were dead, retired or of unknown occupation. Children of manual workers who included those in all partly skilled and unskilled occupations, categorised as such in Socio-Economic Groups 10 and 11, accounted for 33.9 per cent. of the Early School Leavers Survey girls as compared with 28.4 per cent. of their contemporaries on Probation or Supervision. It is noteworthy that, whereas only two in ten of the Early School Leavers Survey girls came from home backgrounds where/

where the father was dead, retired or of unknown occupation, almost three in ten girls (29.3 per cent.) in the Probation/Supervision Survey fell into this group. As only five girls in the former and one girl in the latter Survey were the daughters of fathers who were retired from active employment, this group, in effect, comprised fathers absent from their homes.

The industrial revolution smote Glasgow like an attack of measles and her industrial chapter has been punctuated by parks and bridges, cooling towers and boulevards, chimney stacks, slums, mansions, warehouses, drying greens and the red scars of the bulldozer's plastic surgery. If Glasgow produced architects, thinkers and men of vision, she has also produced parents who want something better for their children than they have had themselves.

TYPE OF HOUSING DISTRICT

Here, on the great western seaboard of Scotland where all the problems of industrial planning are concentrated and exaggerated and surrounded by the green upland areas which press closely from all sides, lies the page written by Glasgow in the story of Scotland. Beside the river, dockside sheds and warehouses, business premises and factories intermingle with street after street of dingy tenement buildings, the legacy of the early nineteenth century. Beyond the centre of the city on both banks of the Clyde stretch great areas of private and municipal housing enterprise covering the past hundred years. Beside and part of the life of the river are the endless lines of cranes and hoists and, when the late afternoon sunshine breaks through the watery skies, a golden searchlight strikes like an arrow along the dockland streets and glimmers on the bows of a new ship poised high above the girders and gantries. When the sou'wester blows, grey clouds smooth the skyline bringing the sky close against the wet blue-grey slates of endless roofs. On the north bank/

bank of the river Glasgow Green, still a pleasant open space of grass and trees, stretches down to the River Clyde and, around about but hidden by the factories which have sprung up, are still standing some of the dignified Adams houses and terraces built by the well-to-do merchants of an earlier Glasgow; on both sides of the river stands the dignified architecture of the nineteenth century associated with the name "Greek" Thomson.

A broad grouping has been used to designate housing districts, the proportions of girls from both Surveys being fairly evenly divided throughout the three groups used.

Within the radius of this older, river area of Glasgow lived one in three girls from both Surveys. The majority of the girls, however, lived in the tenement buildings adjoining the terraces, squares and beside the parks which were largely developed during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century and in the housing estates built between the two/

two World Wars and following the Second World War.

Almost four in ten girls (36.7 per cent. of the Early School Leavers Survey as compared with 38.9 per cent. of those on Probation or Supervision) came from housing estates on the periphery of the city and to which many families had moved from the older river area often within the girls' lifetime. For some youngsters this had meant recent or older upheaval from old, familiar surroundings. Self-contained and remote, some of the areas are so divorced from their parent Glasgow that they may seem at times like separate towns.

Good residential and good working class areas were combined in one group, forming between them, for almost one in three girls, of both Surveys, perhaps the most homogeneous of all districts in their standards of property and community care. Most of the girls in this group had spent their childhood and school-days under the aegis of these neighbourhood patterns.

The/

The third type of housing district was categorised as the deteriorating area which ranged from stairs and passageways so dark and twisting in the daytime that a torch was necessary to see the name on the door, homes where a bucket to catch the drips was the most useful piece of equipment in the house when the rains came and stairs where the wind through broken stairway glass pierced the unwary, to buildings which, despite all efforts of hammer, soap and water, never quite lost their grey and dingy air. Just as the maintenance of properties in adjoining streets or at either end of a street differed widely, so did the care bestowed inside the house itself. The marathon tasks that many mothers undertook with soap and water, and fathers with hammer and nails, in maintaining the ordinary decencies and niceties of life would daunt a fainter heart than that of the "Glaswegian". 31.1 per cent. of girls in the Early School Leavers Survey and 29.3 per cent. of girls in the Probation/Supervision Survey lived in areas where frequent drunks and fights locally as well as "stairhead" quarrels, formed a normal part of their neighbourhood pattern.

The/

The housing problem today is largely an inheritance of the mid-nineteenth century when Glasgow became a boom town and workers were pouring in from all parts of Scotland and Ireland. The Scottish builders did their work well in their task of housing the people and they built in stone. The tenements they left behind were practically indestructible and most of them stand to this day.

DEGREE OF CROWDING, PERSONS TO A ROOM

During all the industrial movements of the later half of the nineteenth century, Glasgow grew tremendously, taking in, one by one, the industrial suburban towns which had materialised around her such as Maryhill, Springburn, Govan and Partick until she was well on the way to making physical contact on all sides with the other great industrial towns. In the second quarter of the twentieth century occurred a wave of municipal and private enterprise which transferred people from the central areas of the city to the outskirts and overwhelmed villages like Busby, Clarkston, Newton Mearns and Thornliebank in a great movement to the south and swept northwards to touch the little town of Milngavie. In 1740, the population numbered 17,000; forty years later it was 42,000. The first Official Census of the United Kingdom in 1801 gave the population as 81,048. One hundred years later the population within the limit of the municipality was returned 761,709 by the Census of 1901. By 1961 the population of Glasgow had risen to 1,055,017 (Census, 1961).

Due/

Due mainly to the activities of the "City Improvement Trust", the popular name for the Department of the Corporation of Glasgow which was constituted under the Glasgow Improvements Act, 1866, very little, especially in the region of the Glasgow Cross and the historic Saltmarket, now remains of old Glasgow as it existed prior to 1866, only the Cathedral and Provand's Lordship - part of an almshouse founded in 1476 - remaining of medieval Glasgow; both these treasures are hidden away in odd corners.

Many of the one-apartment and two-apartment houses that remain to-day are a legacy of that period of redevelopment which took place both north and south of the river in the later part of the nineteenth century. At that time the work of demolition and reconstruction was considered to have resulted in buildings, for the working classes and the poorest classes, "of a substantial and modern character" while, erected under the Act of 1866, were a total of 362 one-apartment houses, 837 two-apartment houses, 152 three-apartment houses and only 11 houses of larger size. Erected under the Act of 1897 were the corresponding figures of 112 one-apartment,

apartment, 205 two-apartment and 45 three-apartment houses whereas old properties reconstructed numbered 94 one-apartment, 92 two-apartment and 82 three-apartment houses (Primrose, 1904). Other one and two-apartment houses remaining to-day are the result of the carving up of larger houses which were built for the better-off middle classes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries but were abandoned almost immediately as the movement towards the less congested and more residential areas on the periphery began. Many houses in the Gorbals and Hutchestown areas are such examples.

Almost one-in-four girls in the Early School Leavers Survey came from families living in one or two rooms as compared with three in ten girls on Probation or Supervision. There was little difference between the two Surveys although the girls from the Early School Leavers Survey enjoyed a slightly better experience in this respect. Proportions of families living in three rooms or four rooms and over were almost equally divided between these two groups within the/

the two Surveys. Severe overcrowding, however, did not inevitably follow the family in the limited number of rooms, size of family being used as the deciding factor.

The best and the worst experience of both Survey girls approximated closely, 12.9 per cent. and 8.8 per cent. of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey coming from home backgrounds where the degrees of crowding were equivalent to one person and four or more persons respectively to a room. The corresponding proportions for girls on Probation or Supervision were a slightly more favourable 14.4 per cent. and a slightly less favourable 10.6 per cent. respectively.

By far the largest proportions in both Surveys fell within the degree of crowding category of two persons to a room, comprising over six out of every ten girls of the former and over five out of every ten girls of the latter Survey; 62.3 per cent. as compared with 54.3 per cent. respectively.

Three in four girls from the Early School Leavers Survey/

Survey and seven in ten girls on Probation or Supervision were thus free from the formidable onslaught to their private day-dreaming and privacy at home of degrees of crowding of three or more persons to a room.

Within the next twenty years it is estimated that a hundred thousand sub-standard houses within the city will be demolished and the population will decrease to 900,000 by 1981. The percentage of persons living at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room was 46.9 per cent. in all households in the city of Glasgow in 1951; by 1961, this figure had fallen to 34.3 per cent. (Census, 1961).

Streets welded together in the late nineteenth century now stare uneasily at the approaching bulldozer. The page that Glasgow has written in the story of Scotland is scrawled in the longhand of tenement and factory, the small type of council house and bungalow, the black Gothic of spires and towers, the block capitals of multi-storey flats....and hyphenated by the cranes of Clydeside. In twenty years' time, this page of Glasgow will be written all over again.

SIZE OF FAMILY; POSITION BY BIRTH IN FAMILY; AND POSITION AT HOME

"The other numeration, which was made in summer 1791, was under such a variety of checks, that great confidence may be placed in it; The result was 10,291 inhabited houses, and 41,777 inhabitants, male and female, within the royalty and New Town, which gives the number in each family about $4 \frac{1}{16}$ ". At the end of the eighteenth century, the city proper was surrounded by the suburban "villages" of "Caltoun", "Anderfton", "Grahamfton", "Gorbals", "Cowcaddins Parhouse, etc." and "Camlachie", "Shettleton, N. Woodfide, and the other parts of the Barony parish, are not considered as part of the suburbs, being about 2 to 3 miles from the centre of the city" (Sinclair, 1793).

The Royal Commission on Population (1949) estimated in its Report that of the 1860 marriages, 5 per cent. produced one child only; 6 per cent. two; 8 per cent., three; and 72 per cent., more than three children. The corresponding figures for the 1925 marriages were

25 per cent. with one child, 25 per cent. with two, 14 per cent with three children and 19 per cent. with more than three. The decline in the number of births per family has been a continuous process for over a hundred years. At first the fall in size of families was much more marked in the professional classes, but the contrast has grown less, primarily through a reduction in the size of families of manual workers, but to some extent also by a tendency to slightly larger families than a generation ago in the professional classes.

The girls of the Early School Leavers Survey showed a pattern of family size very similar to that of those on Probation or Supervision, at least four out of every ten girls growing up in the company of four or more brothers or sisters; 39.1 per cent. of the former as compared with 44.2 per cent. of the latter Survey. Proportions increased for girls of both Surveys, with increasing size of family; girls who came from families of three or four children formed almost twice the proportions of those who were either only children or one of two/

two siblings (38.0 per cent. and 36.6 per cent. as compared with 22.9 per cent. and 19.2 per cent. respectively).

Wide divergence occurred in relation to the presence in the home of a step-family. The very small number of 4 girls of the Early School Leavers Survey who shared their family background with step-siblings reflected the wide differences experienced by the girls of both Surveys in relation to parental absence from home (19.8 per cent. for girls in the Early School Leavers Survey when compared with the much heavier proportion of 36.5 per cent. for their fellows on Probation or Supervision). One in ten of the Probation/Supervision Survey girls came from home backgrounds where a parent had married again and where either older or younger step-brothers and step-sisters were sharing their years of growing up.

While the presence of sisters and brothers within her family circle may have many favourable, as well as a few unfavourable implications, their absence may equally affect the formative years for the adolescent fledgling./

fledgling. The presence of an older sibling may mean company or rivalry. One half of the Early School Leavers Survey girls had either one or two brothers, these proportions falling progressively with increasing numbers of boys in the family; 18.5 per cent. of the girls came from families containing three or four brothers while only 5.2 per cent. had five or more brothers. One in every four girls was growing up without the supporting presence in the home of a brother. Only children or girls who had only one sister accounted for 56.5 per cent. of the Survey girls. While one in three families contained either three or four girls, only one in ten of the girls had four or more sisters.

Girls in the Probation/Supervision Survey tended to be similarly distributed throughout the various sibling categories, proportions decreasing with increasing numbers of brothers and sisters. Girls of this Survey came slightly less frequently from family circles which excluded brothers (20.2 per cent.) and slightly more frequently had either one or two brothers (54.3 per cent.) than did the girls of the Early School Leavers/

Leavers Survey. As far as female siblings were concerned, proportions fell less sharply from 47.1 per cent. for girls who had none or only one sister to 13.5 per cent. in respect of those who had the support of four or more sisters in the home. Four in ten girls formed part of families containing either three or four girls.

There was much common ground between early and later positions in the family amongst youngsters of the Early School Leavers Survey whereas the later her position in the family, the more tendency there was for proportions to increase in respect of the girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey. This pattern persisted for girls of both Surveys from first to fourth positions in the family, proportions then plummeting sharply to the very much lower figure of 10.7 per cent. for girls of the former and a corresponding 13.5 per cent. for those of the latter Survey. The proportion of the Early School Leavers Survey girls who were second or either third or fourth in position varied little at three in ten girls, this proportion falling/

falling only slightly to 28.4 per cent. for those first in position in their family. More divergence occurred in relation to the girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey, almost one in three girls being either third or fourth in position in their family as compared with 26.9 per cent. and 27.4 per cent. who were first and second in position respectively.

The experience of the girls of both Surveys in relation to position in family at home was very similar; one in fourteen girls came from family backgrounds where the older brothers or sisters had married and left the home or were working away from home. Born at the end of the family, often several years after the child next in position, just over two in ten girls (22.9 per cent) of the Early School Leavers Survey and exactly two in ten of their fellows on Probation or Supervision were growing up, often, not only amidst all the frustrations of "clothes handed down" and "why can't I have that, too" that probably figure high for the fledgling in childhood but also all the advantages of greater material possessions/

possessions in adolescence with often greater parental indulgence that were at times the portion of the youngest-born member of the family. As the only girl in her family circle, she might have had the lonely sibling lot of the only child or have developed the casual, tomboyish attitude to life and leisure typical of a girl brought up amongst brothers; at least one in four girls of both Surveys fell into this category, proportions comprising 28.1 per cent. of the girls of the Early School Leavers and 24.0 per cent. of those of the Probation/Supervision Surveys. On the other hand, 49.0 per cent. of the girls of the former as compared with the slightly larger proportion of 54.8 per cent. of those of the latter Surveys - at least half the girls of both Surveys - belonged to a family circle where they found themselves somewhere in the middle of a "no-man's-land", free from the positions of being the oldest of those at home, the youngest at home or the only girl. Some girls came within more than one category.

People live longer, marry earlier and more married women/

women are engaged in paid work outside the home. These radical changes in the structure and way of life of the population have had many repercussions on the life of the adolescent fledgling; the fact that the family group covered a much smaller age-range than in previous decades at times tended to limit a girl's intimate circle to her own precise contemporaries. Both births and deaths might be infrequent events in her life or, births especially, a familiar happening. Older members of many families also were grown up and independent long before the adolescent youngster reached the unavoidable minimum of her education. Young children obviously need attention and nearly always receive it. The older fledgling may need it just as much but her need is not so apparent; she is more likely to get it when there are no younger ones to distract the parents' notice.

EMPLOYMENT OF MOTHER

In Britain today women comprise one third of the country's total labour force, 40 per cent. of these being married women (Report of Ministry of Labour, 1961). Perhaps the main social change today affecting the employment field is the increasing number and the increasing proportion of married women among those who go out to work. The 1901 Census classified just under one-third of all women (32 per cent.) as "gainfully occupied"; the 1951 Census just over one-third (35 per cent.). The proportion of married women who were "gainfully occupied" rose from 13 per cent. in 1901 to 23 per cent. in 1951. In 1901 22 per cent. of women who were "gainfully occupied" were married; *The corresponding figure for 1951 was 40.0 per cent.*

Social reformers of fifty years ago who looked forward to a time when no married woman need leave her family to go to work would no doubt be alarmed by these developments. But many changes have occurred in the pattern of family life which make it much more likely that married women will go out to work. Smaller families, better health, and an increased expectation of/

of life - coupled with the removal of social taboos - give most mothers a second chance of employment, in their thirties and forties, which many have already siezed, or are awaiting impatiently.

The proportion of mothers who did not seek employment outside their homes was much the same in both Surveys, over one in two girls having mothers whose domestic commitments or natural inclinations prevented them taking up paid work outside the home; 53.4 per cent. of the Early School Leavers Survey girls as compared with 55.8 per cent. of their contemporaries of the Probation/Supervision Survey.

In the Early School Leavers Survey 23.7 per cent. of the girls came from home backgrounds where the family income was supplemented by a mother's full-time wage while the mothers of a further two in ten girls found that part-time work proved more suitable to their family needs. Comparison of the two Surveys showed that a smaller percentage of mothers of girls on Probation or Supervision combined the dual role of housewife and worker, whether on a full-time or part-time basis, comprising/

comprising almost one out of every three girls. It is, however, equally important to note that this difference in respect of employment of mothers outside the home was almost entirely accounted for by the higher proportion of mothers of girls on Probation or Supervision who were absent from home.

Of the 156 mothers employed outside the home of the Early School Leavers Survey girls and the corresponding 67 mothers whose daughters were on Probation or Supervision, ^{of those who took up full-time or part-time work} proportions were relatively evenly split on a ratio basis of 55:45 and 52:48 respectively.

ABSENCE FROM HOME OF PARENT(S)

The securely established family circle has been called a sine qua non of early childhood. This may well be equally true of the years of adolescence. Unlike the growing youngster of nineteenth century Glasgow, today's teenager has time in which to grow and a childhood and adolescence long enough to enable her to emerge gradually from the self-centred dependency of childhood to the self-conscious freedom of maturity. Simultaneously with this widening of her social environment come a series of mutually incompatible drives and emotions which form the period of her adolescence. In this bewildering and formative time when many of these drives and emotions will be shed or repressed bit by bit as she chooses inevitably this path rather than that, many girls find their family circle incomplete through the death or absence from home for other reason of father or mother. Sometimes both are absent.

The child has been described as a person in search of self. As an adolescent she is searching for a rôle to/

to play and many will be tried in the process. Active precept and guidance from the adult parent or educationist can make an immense difference for better or for worse in this difficult process of integration.

Although the experience of girls of both Surveys was considerable where father's absence from home was considered, there was also divergence between the two Surveys. The proportion of fathers absent from home among the Early School Leavers Survey girls amounted to 18.2 per cent., while almost three in ten girls (28.8 per cent.) of those on Probation or Supervision came from homes where the father was absent.

Absence from home of the mother in the home of the Early School Leaver Survey girls occurred in much the lower proportion, only thirteen or 3.6 per cent. of the girls being exposed to this form of maternal loss. Over three times this figure emerged for girls on Probation or Supervision (11.5 per cent.), the difference between the two Surveys being almost equally sharp for maternal as it was for paternal absence from home./

home. For the 72 girls of the former Survey, and 76 of their contemporaries of the latter Survey the ratio of paternal to maternal absence from home was 92:18 and 79:32 respectively.

Eight out of every ten adolescent fledglings from the Early School Leavers Survey enjoyed the benefits of a family circle which approached closely the microcosm of the larger world, with father and mother each playing a part. In their preliminary apprenticeships for adult status, however, only just over six in ten girls (63.5 per cent.) on Probation or Supervision came from homes where neither parent was absent. Seven girls from the former and eight girls from the latter Survey were deprived of the guidance of both parents.

HEALTH OF PARENTS

The nineteenth century raised disease, and especially epidemic disease, to a plane of social and economic importance, which plague and other pestilences of earlier centuries had failed to accomplish with the single exception probably of the Black Death in the fourteenth century. When disease followed the multiplication and massing of populations which industrial concentration stimulated - Glasgow proving no exception - its dangers to the national welfare came early to be recognised, the prevention of disease supplying the objective of much legislative and administrative action. Public conscience was the spur to the welfare services in the early part of the twentieth century and it was the health of the infant, toddler and school child that first demanded and received attention.

Today the peak of social advance has been reached with the organisation of health and welfare services for all in need of them on a national scale. The death rate is low, the principal causes of death being, not of/

of childhood but of middle life, with heart diseases and malignant neoplasms in the lead. Today a higher average level of material standards exists thanks to that heroic period of British economic development in the nineteenth century in which Glasgow's citizens played such a notable part. In 1861-70, the expectation of life at birth was 40.3 and 43.9 respectively for men and women; in 1960 corresponding figures were 66.4 and 71.9 (Scottish Health Statistics, 1961).

If mortality is that part of the iceberg which shows above the water, then there must be a considerable portion of parental morbidity lying below which is not visible but which may make the journey for the adolescent girl more hazardous and difficult.

Of the Early School Leavers Survey, 34 girls came from home backgrounds where one, or both parents laboured under the handicap of poor health. The corresponding figure was very considerably heavier for their contemporaries on Probation or Supervision comprising almost one in three girls. Six girls in the former Survey and ^{eight} girls in the latter lived within the/

the shadow of both parents' ill-health.

Girls in the Early School Leavers Survey had, by far, the best experience of home backgrounds where a father or a mother were in poor health, having less than three times the experience of their fellows of the Probation/Supervision Survey in this respect; the ratio of paternal to maternal ill-health was 44:68 and 57:92 respectively.

Per contra, 67.2 per cent. of girls of the former Survey as compared with the very much smaller proportion of 38.9 per cent. of the youngsters of the latter Survey had the support of both parents in the home in good health.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

The basis of the great improvement in today's standard of living of the average family has, of course, been the full employment that has prevailed for two decades until very recent years. The economic security and prosperity of the 1950s, in which the adolescent fledgling grew up, has transformed family life and the previous necessity to weigh the cost of clothes and meals against money that might come in from wages. Today's community is one-third richer in material wealth than that of 1938. An index number of all forms of consumption by individuals - the best statistical measure of the standard of living of the people - shows an increase of about 10 per cent. per head from 1938 (Family Expenditure Survey, 1964). In recent years, society has made some provision towards the cost of supporting a large family through family allowances, income tax allowances and, for those with really low incomes, through maintenance allowances, but the provision is hardly sufficient as yet to give equality of opportunity to members of large families, or/

or of families, however large or small, where the wage-earner is absent from home or unemployed through ill-health or other misfortune. By far the largest proportion, eight in ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and seven in ten of their fellows^{of} the Probation/Supervision Survey, came from home backgrounds which were free from recurrent (two or more) change of school or home address, financial hardship or lack of regular pocket money, enjoying the advantages of home stability in terms of money and migration.

The experience of the girls of both Surveys varied little in relation to recurrent change of school or home address, the proportion in relation to girls of the Early School Leavers Survey being highest at 11.8 per cent. and 13.5 per cent. respectively and falling slightly to 8.7 per cent and 11.1 per cent. for girls on Probation or Supervision. Apart from the unsettling effects which both school and home changes can exert on academic achievement, interrupted friendships may precipitate a more immediate problem of re-adjustment, particularly in this age when a friendship may be made slowly/

slowly and with difficulty by the adolescent fledgling or equally when, gregarious, she may not always be wise in her choice of companions. Sometimes in search of cheaper lodgings, often for the better and less crowded accommodation, the itinerant family, containing over one in ten of the girls of both Surveys, reflects the still-present but rapidly-diminishing legacy of housing problems passed on from the city's industrial chapter; 14.6 per cent. as compared with 12.0 per cent. respectively.

In these days of National Assistance and the Welfare State, financial hardship is often not so much the difference between butter and jam but rather between butter and the television set. For the adolescent fledgling the world of financial strain narrows down to the difference between regular pocket money and *no* regular pocket money, the latter position meaning less ability to follow fashion trends than her contemporaries and less wherewithal to buy the small extras for school and leisure. Many parental factors, which include unemployment, /

unemployment, absence or ill-health of the acknowledged wage-earner in the family, also hire purchase commitments, may contribute to a difficult financial position as may a mother's poor standard of management, often due as much to poor health as to inability to cope, whilst the thrifty mother and careful housekeeper as well as older earning members of the family can do much to alleviate this form of hardship. Only one in ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey were part of family backgrounds familiar with the term "hard-up", this proportion rising fairly sharply to 23.1 per cent. for those on Probation or Supervision. The effort that many parents make to pass on as little financial strain as possible to their children is illuminated in the very much smaller proportions of girls of both Surveys who were without regular pocket money, 4.7 per cent. and 9.1 per cent. respectively.

Many of the girls who took regular paid work whilst they were still at school, did so responsibly to augment or provide leisure pocket money; others again had an eye to the future and their first job, particularly where/

where a passionate preference, such as florist or window-dressing, was concerned. Much unofficial casual work has been included in this category, however, under the heading of running errands or baby-sitting, perhaps the most popular method of all of augmenting leisure income. Work such as this, casual and unofficial and much-enjoyed, was often the only way several girls could combine this with their domestic duties. Many girls undertook such jobs without any other expectation of receiving payment at the end of it all than that of "the labourer being worthy of his hire". A few girls in this way earned the only pocket money they had ever enjoyed. The experience in this respect of the girls of both Surveys reflected in some measure the financial family circumstances, only 8.0 per cent. of the Early School Leavers as compared with 15.4 per cent of their contemporaries on Probation or Supervision falling into this category.

There was considerable overlap within the various categories, /

categories, several girls coming within two or more of the categories such as recurrent change of school or home address, difficult family financial circumstances, lack or paucity of regular pocket money, and paid work, whether casual or regular, undertaken whilst still at school. For the 72 and 60 youngsters respectively of the Early School Leavers and Probation/Supervision Surveys, the ratio of migration to difficult family circumstances diverged considerably; a ratio of 74:51 for this group of the former Survey as compared with 42:80 for the corresponding group of the latter Survey.

USE OF LEISURE AT FIRST INTERVIEW

Four centuries have watched this splash of colour from nature's palette, this quiet backwater of rural Scotland which bites deeply into the nation's waist, grow into the vast hive of industry that is "Clydeside" to-day.

Before the Reformation, yesterday's fledglings spent their leisure hours in a Glasgow that contained one great street and five or six small ones built irregularly in the form of a cross. The surrounding countryside of moorland and farmland, of burns and streams, filled many a long summer's day with laughter and singing, with water in which to splash and paddle and fish while there were always shepherds "aplenty" to follow as they tended their flocks. Always there was tasty salmon and trout to snap at the hopeful string. Narrow lanes or "wynds" in which to play stretched backwards towards the open country and the banks of the river. The banks of the Clyde itself were probably forbidden fruit in these days without the presence of an/

an adult for on the south side of the Clyde, at the end of the Bridge, stood a leper hospital and "until after the Reformation, there is no good reason to think that there were any other houses on that bank of the river" (Pagan, 1847). Familiar to every Glasgow child, almost as far back as the city's records go for eight hundred years, have been the smells and sights of the fruit, cheese, fish and vegetable market near the Glasgow Cross as well as the preparation and enjoyment of the annual holiday - the Glasgow Fair - which has changed in form only as social and economic growth and opportunity dictated. For eight, wonderful days once a year the Fair was held on Glasgow Green, still to-day a pleasant though much smaller, open space of grass and trees stretching down to the River Clyde. There also, the salmon fishers' nets would be spread to dry, private and trade linen bleached in the sun, while cows belonging to burghesses grazed contentedly beside the earnest golfer.

Then came the city's industrial chapter and, with it/

it for many, the loss of leisure. The long dark shadows of factories and tenement buildings shut out the sky and narrowed the green world of yesterday with the demands then of to-day. Unlike the present day, however, it took the happier circumstances of birth to enable many to enjoy the advantages of good food, adequate clothing and ample leisure in which to play and learn. The weary "piecer" in the mill or the little girl who snatched a fugitive hour "aplaying" her in the lane after the long and weary day in the darkness of the coalmine represented, in considerable measure, the less privileged youngsters who grew up in the nineteenth century (Report of the Royal Commission on Mines, 1842).

To-day, dressed in her tight, short skirts and carefully poised hair, her toes crushed together in the latest fashion, alone or chattering with an unsubdued giggle, shopping or dawdling, cycling or pram-pushing, north or south of the river that slices her city in ungainly two, the adolescent fledgling grasps her/

her leisure hours joyously. Here, within reasonable walking distance of her city's rail and bus routes are the shops and restaurants and cafes, the banks and offices, the cinemas, theatres and dance halls, the youth clubs and churches that make up her world.

Whether she follows the leisure of cinema-going, of visiting cafes, friends and relatives, or follows the organised activities of youth club or uniformed organisation may often be determined in this bewildering age simply by the inclinations of a 'pal' or the pattern set by older brothers and sisters; it takes a confidence all so often lacking in these self-conscious years to make the first move herself.

Church, school and youth organisations direct their forces to provide evening activities during the long winter months that will tempt the timid and direct the energies of the bold. A wide variety of pastimes are offered in the clubs that they provide and range from dancing and indoor sporting activities such as netball, table tennis and badminton to drama or listening to 'pop' music and the latest hit records. The uniformed/

uniformed organisations, guides and cadets, retain their wide appeal and popularity. Membership of organised group activity, however provided, attracted just over one half of the Early School Leaver Survey girls, but only 22.1 per cent. of those on Probation or Supervision. Society itself, however, is changing and the old class lines blur as new housing estates deplete the old and education causes movements across the traditional occupational boundaries. Evening class attendance was a heterogeneous mixture both vocational (e.g. shorthand and typing and English) and recreational (e.g. keep fit or first aid) and formed only a small part of the leisure whole for the girls of both Surveys.

Where organised group activity had formed a previous leisure pursuit, proportions were relatively evenly split amongst 14.9 per cent. of the one and 11.5 per cent. of the other Survey girls.

Physical activity, whether indoor or outdoor, appealed tremendously to eight in ten of the girls of the/

the Early School Leavers Survey but to only just over one in four of their contemporaries of the Probation/Supervision Survey; 79.9 per cent. as compared with 26.9 per cent. This group of activities embraced a wide variety of indoor and outdoor sports and dancing which were enjoyed in fairly similar proportions by the girls of both Surveys, such unusual indoor sports as fencing and judo being mentioned eagerly almost in the same breath as the ever-popular netball and table tennis; outdoor sports ranged from cycling and hiking to the "harriers". Some of the physical activities enjoyed by the girls, often in the company of a parent or other member of the family, as well as the direct physical benefits that they conferred, gave opportunities for the acquisition of deep, aesthetic satisfactions. Roller-skating or ice-skating, hiking, cycling, field sports and sailing, one or all brought the adolescent fledgling into closer contact with nature and often awoke an interest in her ways that might well give life-long pleasure, while dancing which formed 47.6 per cent. of this group amongst the girls of the former Survey and/

and a corresponding 57.1 per cent. of this group amongst their contemporaries of the latter Survey, had often a content more than just physical exercise, being partly aesthetic and partly sexual in its most acceptable guise.

Active church membership and other religious activities were enjoyed by at least one in every four girls in both Surveys, the remaining girls having a more casual or interrupted church connection. These figures, however, tended to mask the very real influence of the church present within family life as well as its indirect influence in respect of the youth club where it shared a high popularity together with the school and youth organisations. Missionary enterprise founded Glasgow and the Reformation added a staunch Presbyterian heritage, both of which are still reflected to-day in the continued, albeit abbreviated use of the city's original motto: "O Lord, let Glasgow Flourish by the Preaching of the Word." (Oakley, 1958).

One in seven girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and almost one half of their fellows on Probation or/

or Supervision shared, or had shared previously, in none of these aforementioned activities. Many factors, however, determined the direction of adolescent leisure, not least being opportunity, accessibility, bus-fares and inclination. For this is also the age of the true romantic with her head in the clouds and her teenage feet firmly fixed on the solid earth.

Cinema-going was a popular mode of leisure for one in three girls of both Surveys (33.9 per cent. and 34.1 per cent. respectively), almost half of whom combined this form of pursuit with another unorganised mode of leisure. Although, for four in ten gregarious girls of both Surveys visiting friends, relatives, or cafes was a much enjoyed relaxation, contrary to widely-held opinion, visiting cafes was a form of leisure activity that appealed to only 21.8 per cent. of this group of the Early School Leavers Survey as well as to only a corresponding 23.2 per cent. of their fellows within this group from the Probation/Supervision Survey; while baby-sitting was a small spur in this context, the main goal was talk, listening to records and dancing or, more simply, company.

Although/

Although the television set is to-day an acknowledged major parental leisure interest, it figured among the leisure interests of less than one in ten girls from both Surveys (8.8 per cent. of the girls of the former and 9.6 per cent. of the girls of the latter Survey). A handful of girls were without television sets within their homes and appeared to have no regrets. In addition to other leisure activities, one in two girls (52.9 per cent.) from the Early School Leavers Survey and fairly similar proportions, at 48.5 per cent., of those on Probation or Supervision enjoyed regular home activities which ranged from playing a musical instrument, sewing, knitting, reading, cooking, baby-sitting and watching television to the very much more popular pastime of listening to records on the record player or wireless. Reading, alas, was all too often the visual rather than the written story. Watching television formed the smallest proportions of this group of home activities for the adolescent fledglings of both Surveys; 16.7 per cent. and 19.8 per cent. respectively.

Much organised in her health and leisure pursuits,
with/

with associated possession of bicycles, clothes, pocket money and records taken for granted, spending power surrounds the adolescent girl, undreamed of twenty years ago. Her parents passed their own childhood amidst the economic depression of the "twenties" and "thirties"; her father went through his years of military or other service and her mother of war work and she was born soon after the conclusion of the Second World War. Her parents saw her growing up healthy, well-fed, maturing early, well-clothed and with tastes in dress, amusement and many other things vastly different from those they themselves were able to entertain or, even to-day, feel able to take for granted. Clubs and societies, foreign travel and social service have been increasingly regarded as a normal part of her school life. She still might throw a rucksack on her back and go by foot or bicycle to the north, take a ship at the Broomielaw to Ireland or go on the annual journey down the Clyde. She also, however, has often been to France, Belgium, Spain or Italy and heard, before her mother, a language spoken other than her/

her own tongue.

To the adolescent fledgling, Glasgow and the Clyde Region offer an astonishing diversity of scenic aspects. Lying just to the south of the Highland Boundary Fault, she is close to some of the most beautiful wild mountain scenery in the country. Within twenty-five miles of her city, the native red deer may be seen moving over the hills above Loch Lomond while the western coastline looks across the celebrated Firth of Clyde to the magnificent scenery of Argyllshire and to the lovely holiday islands of Arran, Bute and the Cumbraes.

CHAPTER 2

"What's done we partly may compute
But know not what's resisted."

Robert Burns (1759-1796).

During the two-year period under review, 208 girls aged 13 years, 14 years, 15 years and 16 years were placed on Probation or Supervision within the catchment area of the city of Glasgow. A small group of youngsters, who came within the ages of the Probation Department during their period of probation because of a change of residence but had commenced their period of probation in another area, were not included in the Survey.

Of the 208 girls within the Probation/Supervision Survey, ages 15 and 16 years held between them just over five in ten of the girls (53.9 per cent.). The smallest proportions of 16.8 per cent. related to age group 13 years whereas the largest group of girls was formed by those aged 14 years, three in ten girls falling into this category. One in eight girls from the total Survey group were made subject to "Supervision Orders" (12.9 per cent.).

Juvenile/

Juvenile delinquency, however, is not a new lament. Undutiful children were not unknown in previous centuries as an entry in the city of Glasgow's records on 26th November, 1588, indicated. The entry, however, referred to undutiful boys and the paucity of literature referring to girls in this capacity suggests that their ratio of delinquency to that of boys must always have been small. Juvenile delinquency was next found mentioned in the city's records on 13th May, 1818 when Baillie Haddow "called the attention of the council to the recent great encrease of juvenile delinquency in this city and submitted the propriety of adopting measures for its prevention, such as an establishment upon the principle of the philanthropic institution of London." (Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, 1573 onwards).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Glasgow's appearance had been eulogised by many visitors during the 1700s who had thought it a most beautiful little town, a pleasant place, Flemish in conception but with a Highland air. What happened afterwards/

afterwards is indicated by the population figures. In the 50 years between the 1780s and the 1830s Glasgow's population was quadrupled in size. Yet this was only the beginning. By the 1860s the total had risen to 500,000; by the 1890s it was, including suburban districts, 850,000.

The picturesque little town could not absorb such an avalanche. Old houses, charming in their day, became appallingly overcrowded and destitution and poverty, for many, wore the familiar face. Living conditions were made worse by early Victorian notions on such matters as water-supply and sanitation. By the end of the 18th century, the change in the city was noted and discussed in the Statistical Account of Scotland (Sinclair, 1794). The Rev. Mr. John Burns, in his communications on the Parish of the Barony of Glasgow commented:

"The general character of the people, as yet, is that of sobriety and industry, though, from the great increase of wealth, and the number of public-houses for retailing spiritous liquors, intemperance, with its long/

long train of evils, is becoming more prevalent than formerly among the labouring people. And it is to be lamented, that by the cheapness of spiritous liquors, and the increasing use of them, many young people of both sexes are early corrupted and ruined."

By 1842, the story of Glasgow, as that of other cities, made melancholy reading. In their Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Scotland, C.R. Baird, one of the Poor Law Commissioners, referred to the "decent girls" within the city "out of employment. They would be glad to do anything; to enter into service, or any other lawful employment but could find none; hence they are frequently the victims of crime and prostitution."

At that time, robberies, theft by housebreaking and other crimes of a graver nature were, comparatively, of rare occurrence; the large items in all the court returns referred to "drunk and disorderly" or "drunk on the streets". Witnesses before the 1842 Sanitary Inquiry labelled the principal causes of destitution as/

as intemperance, want of employment, low rate of wages, ignorance or the want of education, the prevalence and continuance of fever and other diseases, and early and improvident marriages. Among the remedies recommended were: Increased parochial assistance and alteration of the Poor Laws; increased means of education; the establishment of workhouses; the encouragement of savings' banks; more attention and interest on the part of the higher classes; emigration; and the establishment of a medical police, for the suppression of contagious diseases, and the regulation of houses occupied by the poor, and the removal of nuisances. The City Missionaries and Elders were among the witnesses to the investigating Poor Law Commissioner and reading the extracts of the questions and answers gives the reader some idea of the enormous voluntary social work that was carried out during that period of the 19th century. As well as recommending a board of health in the city, alteration of the poor-laws and the mode of enforcing them, also greatly increased means/

means of education, Baird emphasised the importance of providing means and opportunities for the recreation and innocent amusements of the working and poorer classes. "They should have their commons for healthy air and exercise; and by museums or exhibitions of art and skill, and musical entertainments, innocent enjoyment increased, and their tastes elevated."

The lament of juvenile delinquency has changed little over the years, only the form of impact. Begging was probably the earliest form of nuisance and was mentioned from time to time in the city's records, a typical example referring to 1st April, 1822. Later in the century, however, when street trading by boys and girls became a common feature of all great cities' lives, public anxiety, which had long been aroused, sharpened. At a time when the shadow of the hungry forties still lay across the land, children in the poorer districts augmented the family income by the few pence they could earn by selling, on the street, oranges, nuts, onions, salt herrings and other articles/

articles of merchandise. Because such street trading exposed children to special dangers and temptations, anxiety was especially acute. At the one extreme were the precocious, nimble-witted street arabs, undisciplined, unschooled, exposed to all the temptations of a vagabond life and living on the very edge of the criminal underworld; these children presented a grave problem. During the winter months they frequented the common lodging-houses, and those who could not find the few coppers necessary for a bed passed the night in the streets. When the warmer weather came they flocked in shoals to the country, either to earn a little money by helping the farmers, or more often to beg and steal. To these gangs of young vagabonds, a new face not known to the police was much sought after.

The Poorhouse Administration, then the Industrial Schools to which young people were sent, by warrant of the magistrates, after they had been found begging or destitute in the streets, and later the Reformatory Schools which were established under the Reformatory Acts/

Acts of the 1850s, were the major answers of that period to juvenile delinquency and they came to take an accepted place in the administrative machinery for dealing with the young offender during the 19th century.

That there was an awareness that all was not well with the fledglings of that time cannot be denied and the voice of Glasgow, as that of other areas, was raised, not once, but many times. Men such as Walter Hunter spoke forcibly in the Glasgow Medical Journal in 1876. In his discussion of the defects of the Barony Poorhouse Administration from a medical point of view, he was devastatingly frank:

"From a consideration of the fact that the children are badly fed, imperfectly educated, and morally neglected, can it be wondered that in many cases they are morally wrecked. They know not the value of education or of principle; it is impossible for them to raise themselves above the pauper status, and many, from sheer force of circumstance, must, it is feared, help in after years to swell the ranks of our improvident, profligate and criminal classes."

He emphasised that children should be withdrawn altogether from the poorhouse and its influences.

In/

In 1883 and 1884 writers in the Glasgow Medical Journal dealt eloquently and forcibly on the failure of the medical profession to exert its due influence on the legislative councils of the nation. Dr. John Strachan (1884) was blunt and to the point when he emphasised that the failure to exert that influence was nowhere more conspicuous than in matters relating to the education of the young; and nowhere, he believed, could the want of that influence have more serious consequences.

From the Poorhouse Administration and later the Industrial Schools and Reformatory Schools evolved a penal policy which brought about the growth of the Probation System within the twentieth century, and which has also been marked by growing recognition that the circumstances of an offender are relevant alike to the degree of her capabilities and the way in which she may be expected to respond to the methods of dealing with her from which the courts can choose. This recognition has been most conspicuous where the prospects of reclaiming the offender seems highest and has been reflected in legislation requiring comprehensive social/

social enquiries to be made about juvenile offenders.

At least one aspect of probation can be found in the common law practice, dating from medieval times, of releasing certain offenders subject to a recognisance requiring them to keep the peace for a specified period. This was later used both in Great Britain and America as a basis for the release of offenders under voluntary supervision, so making possible some of the early stages in the development of probation; similar use was made of the old common law device of provisional release on bail: here sureties were sometimes used to enforce supervision. To such adaptations of existing practice, probation owes its legal origins. The city missionaries did much social work in the 19th century and were among those who gave evidence to the Poor Law Commissioners in 1842 when the police records of the time recorded that "drunken women found on the streets were detained till sober, and then dismissed, or given over to their relatives, without cases being made of them in court."

The Probation Service is not the new and untried system of dealing with delinquents that many people appear/

appear to think. The enactment of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, was built on the result of many years' study and has given legal standing to many duties which experience had shown the Courts desired and required of the Probation Officer.

Probation was first recognised as a statutory service in this country by the passing of the Probation of First Offenders Act in the year 1887. As this title suggests Probation was then limited to First Offenders and there was no provision made for anyone to supervise those so released; such supervision as was exercised was carried out by Court Missionaries or Voluntary social workers. Under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, however, provision was made for the appointment of salaried Probation Officers to supervise those so released, and the limitation whereby Probation was confined to First Offenders was removed.

Two years before this - in the year 1905 - the Corporation of Glasgow approved the institution of a Probation/

Probation System throughout the City. In each Police Division, a Probation Officer was appointed, chosen from the ranks of the Police; for work among women and children, three women Probation Officers were appointed ^{(Thomson, 1950).} The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, by certain of its sections, strengthened and amended the 1907 Act; it empowered Scottish courts to include conditions with respect to residence in probation orders! This was followed by the Probation of Offenders (Scotland) Act, 1931, which, like the Criminal Justice Act of 1925 in its application to England and Wales, made provision for a statutory Probation Service in Scotland, provided for the setting up of Probation Committees and definitely took Probation work out of the hands of the Police. The 1949 Act extended these duties and added new ones; the Probation Officer was given the necessary status, with clear-cut duties, to assist the Court in dealing with all types of Offenders in a manner whereby the best results might accrue to the Offender and the Community. Probation is a period of trial, a combined effort to put/

put right something that has gone awry in an individual's life. An offender has, of her own free will, promised the court "to be of good behaviour" during the probation period and to be diligent in carrying out what the probation order requires her to do. If she does what is expected of her, the court takes no further action over her offence.

The form of order to be used is laid down in the First Schedule to the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949. It requires the offender to be of good behaviour and to conform to the probation officer's directions for a specified period, which may not be less than one or more than three years.

If the court feels that additional requirements are necessary in order to secure the good conduct of the offender, or to prevent the commission of the same or other offences, the court may insert these requirements, provided the offender undertakes to abide by them. Where there is tension in the home or an undesirable friendship which may make it desirable for her to live for a time elsewhere, as in the home of a relative./

relative, friend or in a Home or Hostel, the new address is then inserted in the probation order as the place where the probationer is required to reside, such a requirement not exceeding a period of twelve months and usually a much shorter period is sufficient for the purpose. In certain voluntary Homes, specifically approved for such short-term residence, residential training is given and in the Survey such a requirement was made for *Three* girls.

Another type of requirement which, however, related to none of the Survey girls is made when the court is satisfied by a report from a doctor experienced in the diagnosis of mental diseases that the offender would benefit by mental treatment; the offender is then required to undergo treatment either as an in-patient or as an out-patient and this requirement, which must be included in the probation order within three months of its being made, may not be used where the offender is certifiable under the Lunacy or Mental Deficiency Acts.

Once a probation order has been made, the court retains/

retains the power to amend or discharge it. The Minister responsible for the Probation Service in Scotland is the Secretary of State for Scotland while the basic unit of administration is the County or large burgh.

Any court of summary jurisdiction sits as a juvenile court when hearing charges only against persons under 17 years of age. No conviction may be recorded against a person under 17; instead, the court makes a "finding of guilt". Persons under 17 in custody awaiting trial are detained in remand homes. While no person under 17 may be sentenced to imprisonment, the Law presumes that no child under 8 can be guilty of a criminal offence.

In Glasgow, three distinct types of courts are at present dealing with juvenile cases, namely, the Sheriff Court, the Burgh (or Police) Courts - Central, Marine and Govan Police Courts - and the Justice of the Peace Courts.

To help the probationer to keep her word to the court and to ensure that she is doing what the order requires, /

requires, the court chooses a probation officer whose duty is to "advise, assist and befriend" her. With this skilled help, she is encouraged to face squarely her own personal problems and to resist the influences and surroundings which may have contributed to the commission of her offence.

Four main avenues of enquiry concern the Probation Officer in the report to the Court on the social affairs of an offender: Sociological; physiological; economic; and psychological. It includes, among other things, essential details of home surroundings and family background; her attitude to her family and their response to her; her school and work record and spare-time activities; her attitude to her employment; her attitude to her present offence; her attitude and response to previous forms of treatment following any previous convictions; detailed histories about relevant physical and mental conditions; an assessment of personality and character. The work of the Probation Officer with juveniles forms only part of a major "work-load".
With/

With a sense of vocation to sustain her in her arduous and sometimes discouraging work, hers is probably the most clear-cut of all forms of social work and the most familiar to the public. Understanding human nature deeply enough to be shocked at nothing, she knows when to be sympathetic and when to be stern. Stable emotionally, with self-reliance and cheerfulness, she has the ability to accept setbacks with serenity and the facility to co-operate easily with people of widely different temperaments, outlooks and social backgrounds. Part of the age-group with which she deals contains the impressionable school child who is the most responsive of all delinquents to training and the adolescent who is entering the period when she is perhaps resentful of home discipline and wants to feel her wings. Often found in difficulties of restlessness at old bonds but not settled in anti-social ways, the adolescent fledgling is usually responsive to the friendly guidance and advice of someone who gains her trust. The Probation Officer/

Officer can usually gain this position to the infinite benefit of the Probationer and the Community.

Probation, when successful, has the merit of being the most economical and constructive form of treatment which the court can order. It causes the probationer to think seriously about what she is going to make of her life and to submit herself to the skilled advice of her probation officer. The combination of self-discipline and informed guidance can, over a period, bring about a lasting change in her way of life. Probation is no easy way out for her. It is a prolonged period of training and discipline which requires of her a greater effort than is imposed by a summary penalty. Further, it enables her to face the future without the stigma of a recorded conviction.

What was an experiment at the beginning of the century in Scotland has become an accepted and indispensable feature of the country's legal practice and social service.

The Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, as since amended, laid on the probation service the/

the duty of providing the reports and obtaining school information from the education authority on youngsters brought before the court. Although the youngster subject to a supervision order may not always have delinquent tendencies, probationers and children subject to supervision orders raise much the same kinds of problems and call for similar casework techniques.

With the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, section 66 (2) (d), and the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, section 38 (2) (4) (Scotland), the court is enabled to make subject to "supervision orders" girls up to the age of 17 who are in need of care and protection, or beyond the control of their parents or guardians, or failing to attend school regularly. In Scotland, the court is required to nominate a person to be responsible for supervision and appropriately places these duties upon the probation officer. The supervision order may include any requirement as to residence or mental treatment that may be included in a probation order and the prohibitions governing probation orders also/

also apply, with some modifications, to its amendment, review and discharge (Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act, 1949, section 72.)

Under existing law, children in need of care or protection are not a numerous class; in such proceedings, the child is not, of course, charged with any offence and the procedure is essentially a civil one although it may have criminal or quasi-criminal undertones.

In 1961-1962, the annual total of such children ^{in Scotland} was not probably in excess of 500, the majority of whom, 266 and 112 respectively were committed to the care of local authorities and to approved schools, while the remaining minority were placed under supervision or committed to the care of other "fit persons". These figures include a small number of refractory children beyond parental control for circumstances justifying such action are clearly exceptional. Truancy so persistent and serious as to justify court proceedings fortunately arises fairly rarely and proceedings are likely to follow only where earlier discussions between parents and schools, and action/

action by education committees, have failed. Truancy may be the product of a variety of causes and may arise from maladjustment whether due to personal or environmental factors and will in almost all cases include treating the effects of some degree of educational retardment. In 1961-1962, 35 children were committed to Scottish approved schools for a period of residential school training on truancy proceedings (Report on Children and Young Persons, Scotland, 1964).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SCOTLAND:

During the ten years 1950-1960, juvenile delinquency in Scotland showed a gradual decline during the mid-1950s, but thereafter it increased again, and by the end of the ten-year period was greater than in 1950. At the same time, until 1960 the increase does not appear to have done much more than keep pace with the increased child population. Despite the increase in crimes and offences, the annual rate remained fairly steadily between 2 and 2.5 per cent. of the child population at risk (Criminal Statistics, Scotland, 1950 onwards). 1960 and later years appear to show signs/

signs of a different trend, but it is considered as yet too early to form any firm assessment. The figures suggest that, in relation to the total child population, juvenile delinquency in Scotland has remained over the post-war period at a surprisingly steady rate, which is not greatly in excess of the pre-war rate (1.8 per cent. in 1938). Juvenile delinquents in fact still represent a very small minority within the child population as a whole and "it is clear that a very substantial proportion are brought before the courts for offences which must be reckoned on any objective criterion as in themselves trivial" (Report on Children and Young Persons, Scotland, 1964). This small minority of children, however, who are offenders are rightly a continuing source of public anxiety; because children's misdemeanours must naturally cause concern; because of the forms which such delinquency sometimes takes, and the worry, distress and loss which, in particular cases, they may cause for the persons whose property is the subject of these attentions; and because they form a recruiting ground for the adult criminal./

criminal. Moreover, if the field of juvenile delinquency is widened so as to include young adult offenders, i.e. those of the 17-21 age group, about 28 per cent. of all Scottish crimes and offences were committed by persons under 21 years - about 13 per cent. by those under 17 years, and 15 per cent. by those aged 17-21 years.

In 1950, of juveniles aged 8 to 16 inclusive against whom charges were proved with or without a finding of guilt, 44.9 per 1,000 of population aged 8-16 inclusive were boys and only 2.4 girls; the corresponding figures for 1960, 1961 and 1962 for boys were 49.0, 52.8 and 52.3 and for girls, 3.1, 3.6 and 4.2 per 1,000 of population aged 8-16 inclusive. The ratio of boys to girls committing crimes, remains about 12:1 and of those committing offences 22:1.

Of boys and girls previously found guilty, figures rose slightly from 23.9 per 1,000 of population aged 8-16 years inclusive (16.9 per cent.) in 1950 to corresponding figures of 26.5 (16.8 per cent.), 28.7 (18.5 per cent.) and 28.7 (18.5 per cent.) for the years/

years 1960, 1961, and 1962. These figures are, however, artificially low as probation and absolute discharge do not technically result in a recording of guilt.

Of all crimes committed by juveniles during 1961, 96.0 per cent. were against property, 42.7 per cent. being housebreaking, 52.0 per cent. theft, etc., and 1.3 per cent. being malicious injuries to property. Of the total number of miscellaneous offences proved committed by juveniles, 30.2 per cent were breaches of the peace, 31.3 per cent. offences against the Road Traffic Acts, etc., 14.0 per cent. malicious mischief to property and 10.8 per cent. offences against the Police Acts. The highest incidence of crimes proved committed by boys was among those aged 13 years and by girls among those aged 14 years. The worst age for offences was 16 years for both boys and girls.

The number of probation orders made by the Scottish Courts in respect of crimes only, expressed as a percentage of the number of charges proved has varied little between 1951 and 1959 for juveniles under 17 years of

of age at 29.2 per cent. and 29.0 per cent. The highest figure of 34.5 per cent. was for the year 1957. During 1960, the proportion of all offenders put on probation was 15.5 per cent.; of juvenile offenders, 29 per cent.; of offenders aged 17 and over, 7.5 per cent.; and of offenders aged 21 and over, 5 per cent.

The period of probation ordered by the Scottish Courts has varied from 59.7 per cent., 38.7 per cent. and 1.6 per cent. respectively for 1951 to 38.6 per cent., 54.8 per cent and 6.6 per cent. for the year 1959 as one moves throughout the categories, one year, over one and not more than two years, and over two and not more than three years; there has been a steady rise in the proportion of two and three-year old orders and a corresponding fall in one-year orders.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN GLASGOW:

In his introductory chapter to "The Young Delinquent in his Social Setting", Ferguson (1952) sketched the historical background of juvenile delinquency in the city. Until 1867, the limits of age recorded/

recorded as falling within the category of juvenile offender was 15 years but in that year it was raised to 16 years and in 1933 to 17 years. Young persons under 15 years of age accounted for 11.0 per cent. of all those charged with crimes in 1857. 45.0 per cent. of all those charged were females; among the young persons under the age of 15 the proportion of females was 28 per cent. "At that period the importance of juvenile delinquency, as such, had scarcely yet been recognised as a special social problem, though the extent of the nuisance represented by the begging and pilfering carried on by the vagrant children of the city was fully appreciated."

In 1907 16 per cent. of all those charged with crimes before the magistrates were females: Among young persons under the age of 16 the proportion of females was 10 per cent. In 1950 the corresponding figures were 10.7 per cent. and 4.4 per cent. respectively. In 1950 young persons under the age of 17 accounted for about 37 per cent. of all those charged with crimes in the city. By 1962, the percentage of juvenile/

juvenile responsibility in the total number of persons proceeded against was reduced from just over 36 per cent. in 1961 to 33.8 in 1962. As in previous years, housebreaking and theft were the principal crimes committed by juveniles and together comprised in 1962 85.8 per cent. of all criminal charges involving juveniles. The respective percentages in 1961 and 1960 were 84.1 and 84.9 of persons of all ages proceeded against for housebreaking and theft, juveniles represented 47.2 per cent. and 36.3 per cent. respectively.

The "age group" table of criminal prosecutions showed that while 13, 14, 15 and 16 years remained the peak ages for crime, decreases were recorded in each of the 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 year groups. So far as the "offences" table was concerned, decreases were recorded in each age group with the exception of the 15 and 16 year olds.

The number of juveniles who were brought before Chief Superintendents of Police Divisions during 1962 for/

for crimes and offences of a minor nature and were warned in the presence of their parents or guardians against the repetition of their misdemeanours was 778, an increase of 152 on the number so dealt with in the previous year. The offences for which this procedure was adopted were mainly petty thefts, disorderly conduct, malicious mischief, stone-throwing and football playing in the streets, this procedure forming "an effective method of diverting young people from further breaches of the law." (Robertson, 1963).

In the city during 1961 the number of juveniles under 17 years of age proceeded against was 3,662 for crimes as compared with 5,997 for offences. Of the total 3,662 juveniles against whom crimes were proved, 1,036 or 28.3 per cent. were placed on probation. Of the total 5,997 juveniles against whom offences were proved, only 49 or 8.2 per cent. were placed on probation. (Robertson, 1963).

Placed on Probation during 1961 in the city were 162 girls under 17 years of age and 1,012 boys within the same age group; a ratio of 14:86. Out of 4,735
Pre-trial/

Pre-trial investigations and reports for the Court on children and young persons under 17 years, a total of 1,174 boys and girls were placed on probation (24.8 per cent.).

The figures for probation placement during 1961 of 1 year, 2 years and 3 years respectively were 71, 87 and 4 for girls under 17 years and 273, 690 and 39 for boys within the same age group. (Henshilwood, 1961).

PRESENT COURT APPEARANCE OF
PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY GIRLS

For just over three in ten girls (32.0 per cent.) who were placed on Probation, the incident that had brought them currently before the court was carried out as a lone foray. Group activity was, however, the more frequent medium for the adolescent fledgling's clash with justice; at least one in four girls were accompanied by a companion while two or more co-accused were present with almost three in ten youngsters (27.1 per cent.). As girls placed on Supervision were brought before the court under the Children and Young Persons Act, they were excluded from this classification.

The two substantially largest proportions of court appearance were due to theft and theft by shoplifting which together amounted to 70.2 per cent., singly accounting for over one in three girls. Theft by housebreaking or opening a lockfast place (H.B./O.L.P.) was a less popular "fall from grace" for one in seven fledglings. One in eight girls was/

was brought before the court under the Children and Young Persons Act (12.9 per cent.). These four groups formed the main reasons for court appearance within the teenage years that span 13 to 16, such remaining offences as breach of the peace, assault, fraud or other offences comprising only 6.8 per cent. or negligible proportions of the whole.

On a monthly basis, May saw more girls appear in court (14.9 per cent.) than any other single month, the next most popular times being July and August. One in twenty girls, the smallest percentage of 5.3 per cent., appeared during December and during January, the busy social season. On a three-monthly basis, this seasonal tendency emerged more clearly, almost one in three girls turning summer restlessness into activities that resulted in court appearance during the period April to June while proportions during the succeeding summer period July to September didn't differ substantially. The winter periods of October to December and January to March, on the other hand, each contributed only two in ten girls, 18.8/

18.8 per cent. and 20.7 per cent. respectively. For six in ten youngsters, therefore, the six long summer months were associated with a clash with authority, the remaining four in ten girls having their experience of this during the six months of winter.

The majority of the girls, two in three, were considered by the court to require the guidance of the Probation Officer for two years while smaller proportions of 29.3 per cent. were prescribed a period of one year. For six girls, this period was extended to three years.

A period of ^{residential} training as a condition of Probation or Supervision was initially diagnosed as necessary by the court in respect of only three of the girls on Probation and for only two of their contemporaries on Supervision.

In terms of Intelligence Quotient, eight in ten girls were apportioned within the I.Q. range 80 to 110 whereas much smaller numbers came within the extremes of the range, 10.5 per cent. having I.Qs. of 110 and over as compared to 8.7 per cent. with I.Qs. of/

of less than 80.

QUALIFYING CATEGORY:

It was apparent how small a number of girls (18.7 per cent.) who carried out their adventure in crime as a lone foray derived from the senior secondary educational stream, and how many came from the two junior secondary educational groups, a combined proportion of 66.6 per cent. This was in contrast to the presence of one co-accused, 40.6 per cent. of the former and an average of 39.9 per cent. in the case of their fellows from the two latter qualifying categories. Four in ten of the ablest group of girls had two or more co-accused, almost twice the experience of girls of average ability (22.2 per cent.) and also a less satisfactory picture than that enjoyed by those of the junior secondary modified educational stream (31.4 per cent.). The presence of one co-accused assumed most importance within each qualifying category where this group formed the highest proportions. Only girls of the junior secondary educational streams approximated closely/

closely to the average co-accused pattern, the presence of one, or two or more companions in mischief accounting for two in three of these girls as compared with eight in ten of their fellows from the senior secondary educational stream. For girls within the mentally handicapped educational category, three had no companion while two of their contemporaries had one co-accused; one girl came before the court with two or more co-accused.

As a reason for court appearance, theft was a declining group as level of earlier ability on promotion from primary to secondary department increased, proportions falling from 52.4 per cent. in the case of fledglings in the junior secondary modified group to 13.5 per cent. for those most well-endowed intellectually; the girl of average earlier ability occupied a medial position. This portrait was presented in reverse for theft by shop-lifting, a declining gradient emerging as earlier score declined, the highest proportions of 67.6 per cent. being found among/

among girls of the senior secondary educational stream and the smallest in the case of the least able youngsters (19.1 per cent.); the girls of the junior secondary ordinary educational stream again occupying a medial position. Girls at both extremes of qualifying category made an appreciably better showing, in terms of theft by H.B./O.L.P., than their fellows of the junior secondary ordinary educational stream, one in five of whom came before the court on this account (21.1 per cent.); corresponding proportions of theft by H.B./O.L.P. among their more able and less able sisters were 5.4 per cent. and 7.1 per cent. respectively. The proportions of adolescent fledglings brought before the court by reason of the Children and Young Persons Act varied little between the individual qualifying category groups, comprising 13.5 per cent., 12.2 per cent. and 16.7 per cent. respectively of the ablest, average and least able groups. The remaining group of reasons for court appearance, breach of the peace, assault, fraud, other, was numerically small but was apportioned fairly evenly between/

between the two junior secondary educational streams, girls of the senior secondary educational stream having no experience of this form of court appearance. Only girls of the junior secondary ordinary qualifying category followed the average reason for court appearance pattern, theft by shop-lifting predominating for two in three of the ablest youngsters while theft alone was the more formidable hazard for one in two of their least able sisters. There was some overlap between the groups, theft, theft by H.B./O.L.P. and fraud, several coming within more than one group. Three girls from the mentally handicapped educational stream came before the court by reason of theft, one combining this offence with that of fraud, two girls by reason of theft by shop-lifting and the remaining girl on account of breach of the peace and assault. None of these girls were brought before the court under the Children and Young Persons Act.

There was relatively little difference perceptible between the qualifying category groups in respect of court appearance of youngsters during the three-month winter/

winter period of January to March; only for the three-month period July to September was a declining gradient presented as level of earlier ability on promotion from primary to secondary department declined, percentage differences not exceeding 10.0 per cent., however. For girls of both the senior secondary educational stream and the junior secondary modified category, April to June was a more familiar period of court appearance for 40.5 per cent. of the former and 35.7 per cent. of the latter groups in contrast to their much smaller proportions 8.1 per cent. and 16.6 per cent. respectively who came before court during the busy social season October to December. Within the junior secondary ordinary category, where the average month of court appearance pattern was followed most closely, girls formed smaller proportions than their fellows for court appearance during the three-month summer period April to June although for three in ten or 29.3 per cent., this was still the most popular month. On the other hand, they clashed with authority during the busy social/

social season, October to December, in rather higher proportions (23.5 per cent.) than did their contemporaries from the other qualifying groups. Within the individual qualifying groups, girls of the junior secondary educational stream showed least variation in respect of court appearance over three-month periods and their senior secondary fellows most divergence. For all youngsters, irrespective of qualifying category, April to June was the most hazardous period whereas although October to December was least of a problem for senior secondary and junior secondary modified girls alike, the succeeding period January to March was the least formidable one for their sisters of average earlier ability. Two girls each of the mentally handicapped educational category appeared before the court during the three-month periods, January to March, April to June and July to September. May presented the biggest monthly proportions among youngsters of all qualifying categories, excluding the mentally handicapped.

Senior secondary girls presented the largest proportions, /

proportions, 43.2 per cent., in respect of one year's placement on Probation or Supervision, the experience of the girls of the two junior secondary streams differing little at the lower figures of 26.8 per cent. and 26.2 per cent respectively. On the other hand, seven in ten girls of both latter as compared with five in ten or 51.4 per cent. of the former qualifying category were placed on Probation or Supervision by the courts for the longer period of two years. Negligible numbers within all the qualifying categories received a period of guidance by the Probation Officer from the court of three years. Within the mentally handicapped educational stream, one girl was placed on Probation for one year and the remainder for a period of two years.

None of the girls of the senior secondary educational stream or mentally handicapped category alike were considered initially by the courts to require a period of training as a condition of Probation or Supervision.

Not unexpectedly, the girls of the junior secondary/

secondary modified stream presented the largest proportions of the I.Q. range lower than 80, thirteen of this group or 30.9 per cent. as compared with one girl from the junior secondary ordinary group of girls. It is noteworthy, however, that seven in ten (69.1 per cent.) of the former qualifying category of youngsters were to be found within the I.Q. range 80 to 110, proportions rising, as would be the expectation from common sense, to 97.6 per cent. in the case of their fellows of the junior secondary ordinary educational stream. The I.Q. range 110 and over contained over five in ten fledglings (54.1 per cent.) from the senior secondary educational stream and two of the girls of the junior secondary ordinary qualifying category. The remaining 45.9 per cent. of the senior secondary group of girls were placed within the I.Q. range 80 to 110, a range which was also shared by the vast majority of their fellows from the junior secondary educational streams. Four girls from the mentally handicapped category had an I.Q. of less than 80, two, however, coming within the average I.Q. range of 80 to 110.

AGE GROUP:/

AGE GROUP:

As age group increased, the proportions of girls undertaking a foray with one companion which resulted in court appearance declined, aged 16 having half the experience of age 13 in this respect (26.2 per cent. as compared with 57.5 per cent.). Group activity as represented by two or more co-accused led to the court appearance of four in ten 14 year olds and three in ten 15 year old youngsters; youngsters at both ends of the age group scale, on the other hand, appeared here less frequently, 21.2 per cent. in the case of 13 year old fledglings and 7.1 per cent. of 16 year olds. Among 16 year olds, lone forays occurred twice as frequently as in the case of 15 year olds, three times as often as among 13 year olds and five times as frequently as in the case of 14 year old youngsters; 66.7 per cent., 32.6 per cent., 21.2 per cent. and 13.3 per cent. respectively. Only one in three 16 year olds, accordingly, carried out their adolescent experiment with one or more companions in marked contrast to the influence/

influence group activity had on the three younger age groups, particularly the 14 year old. Only ages 13 and 15 years followed the average co-accused pattern.

Combining age groups 15 and 16 years where proportions of theft as a reason for court appearance were similar at 41.1 per cent., an increasing gradient was present as age group increased, proportions doubling from 20.0 per cent. at age 13 years. Between the age groups 13 and 14 years proportions who came within the category of theft by shop-lifting were fairly evenly balanced, 45.7 per cent. and 49.2 per cent. respectively; the situation was similar for 15 and 16 year olds although figures were smaller at 26.8 per cent. for 15 year old girls and two in ten or 21.4 per cent. of the 16 year old age group. Theft by H.B./O.L.P. showed a more regular declining gradient from 28.6 per cent. to 7.1 per cent. as age group increased. The problems of adolescence, on the other hand, that brought fledglings before the court under the Children and Young Persons Act belonged chiefly/

chiefly to one in four 16 year olds and 17.9 per cent. of 15 year olds; only two 13 year old girls and one 14 year old came before the court for this reason. Similarly, although a numerically small group, breach of the peace, assault, fraud and other offences were predominantly the portion of 16 year old and less so of those in the 15 year old age group. The younger the age group, the more theft by shoplifting predominated as a reason for court appearance; in the older 15 and 16 year old age groups it was theft alone which occupied this position. None of the age groups closely followed the average reason for court appearance trend.

No clear pattern relating period of court appearance to age group emerged on a monthly, three-monthly, or six-monthly basis. During the two three-month periods, April to June and July to September, the largest and smallest proportions respectively were provided by age 15, age 14 years presenting a fairly similar experience of these two periods in reverse; 37.5 per cent. and 21.5 per cent. for the 15 year old as/

as compared with 26.2 per cent. and 34.4 per cent. for their 14 year old fellows. The winter social season of October to December provided much common ground between 13, 15 and 16 year olds, proportions here tending to be higher among the 14 year old youngsters at 23.0 per cent. although percentage differences did not exceed 10.0 per cent. For almost three in ten 13 year olds (28.6 per cent.), the three-month period January to March proved as hazardous as the two corresponding summer periods; this contrasted with the comparatively lower proportions among 14 and 16 year old youngsters (16.3 per cent. and 17.9 per cent.) in respect of January to March, age 15 occupying a medial position and finding this period just as formidable for over two in ten girls as was the summer period, July to September. Within the various age groups, the first nine months of the year was a major problem time for the great majority of 13 year olds while for 14, 15 and 16 year old fledglings, corresponding hazardous periods/

periods were the last nine months, the first nine months and the six summer months respectively.

Excluding age 13 years, gradients in respect of one year's duration of Probation or Supervision tended to decline as age increased and to increase with increasing age for two year periods, proportions falling by half from 44.3 per cent. to 19.6 per cent. in the case of the former group of youngsters and rising from 55.7 per cent. to 78.6 per cent. for the latter group. Three in ten girls aged 13 years (31.4 per cent) and 68.6 per cent of their fellows in the same age group were placed on Probation or Supervision by the court for one year and two years respectively. Only within the 14 year old age group were proportions fairly evenly divided between one year and two year periods. One 16 year old fledgling and five 15 year olds were considered to require the guidance of the Probation Officer for three years. A period of training initially as a condition of Probation or Supervision was the lot only of 15 year old and 16 year old girls.

Girls/

Girls possessing I.Q.s of 110 and over were fairly evenly balanced in the three age groups 13, 14 and 15 years; among 16 year olds, however, proportions fell by over one half to 5.4 per cent. One in ten (11.5 per cent.) of 14 year old girls had I.Q.s lower than 80 as compared to the smaller figure of 5.7 per cent. for those aged 13 years; ages 15 and 16 approximated to each other's experience in a medial position. The great majority of the girls of the four age groups, however, came within the average I.Q. range 80 to 110, which featured three in four 14 year olds, eight in ten 15 year old youngsters and 82.9 per cent. and 85.7 per cent. of the fledglings aged 13 and 16 years respectively.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION CATEGORY:

Fledglings on Probation made their foray into court alone at least as frequently as they came with two or more companions, 32.0 per cent. as compared with 27.1 per cent. Four in ten girls, however, had one companion.

Theft alone and theft by shop-lifting occurred with/

with equal frequency amongst eight in ten or 80.6 per cent. of girls on Probation. Theft by H.B./O.L.P. was important as a reason for court appearance for 17.1 per cent of this group of girls, the remaining numerically small group on Probation committing breach of the peace, assault, fraud or other offence and comprising 7.8 per cent. There was some overlap between the headings of theft, theft by H.B./O.L.P. and fraud as several girls came into more than one category. The Probation group followed the average reason for court appearance pattern closely. All twenty-seven girls placed on Supervision were brought before the court under the Children and Young Persons Act.

The figures for the three-month period July to September were very similar between the Probation/Supervision categories. Widest divergence occurred during the period April to June, proportions falling from 34.3 per cent. in the case of girls on Probation to 22.2 per cent. for their fellows on Supervision. During both the three-month winter periods, October to/

to December and January to March, girls on Probation formed smaller proportions than did their contemporaries on Supervision, percentage differences, however, not exceeding 10.0 per cent. While the six summer months April to September accounted for over six in ten or 62.5 per cent. of the court appearances among fledglings on Probation, no single three-month period predominated, proportions throughout being relatively evenly split, in the case of their fellows on Supervision.

For just over three in ten or 32.0 per cent. of girls on Probation, their period under the guidance of the Probation Officer was placed at one year, proportions being considerably higher, however, in respect of a two year period (64.7 per cent.); the corresponding ratio for youngsters on Supervision was 1:8. Six girls were placed on Probation for three years.

A period of residential training was initially made a condition of Probation for three girls and a condition of Supervision for two of their fellows.

Within the I.Q. range lower than 80, there were no/

no appreciable differences between the girls of both Probation/Supervision categories. Just over one in ten girls (11.6 per cent.) on Probation; on the other hand, came within the highest I.Q. range of 110 and over; the corresponding figure for their contemporaries on Supervision was one girl. A numerical preponderance within both groups was provided by the middle I.Q. range 80 to 110, 79.6 per cent. of girls on Probation as compared with 88.9 per cent. in the case of their fellows on Supervision.

PREVIOUS COURT APPEARANCE IN RELATION TO
PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY GIRLS

An adolescent fledgling's own history of court appearance had occurred almost twice as often as that of a parent but less than half as frequently as that of a sibling within her immediate family circle, 9.1 per cent. as compared with 5.3 per cent. and 22.1 per cent. respectively.

Almost seven in ten girls (68.3 per cent.) had experienced no personal or family contact with the court. A small number of youngsters, 8.2 per cent., came from home backgrounds where more than one member of their family circle was currently, or had been previously known to Police/Probation departments; the corresponding proportion for the previous court appearance of one member of a girl's family group was twice as great at one in six girls or 16.8 per cent. Fourteen of the youngsters (6.7 per cent.) on Probation or Supervision, alone of their families, had had previous court experience.

QUALIFYING CATEGORY:

Within/

Within the educational streams, court appearance of a parent occupied no single predominant position, the least well-endowed intellectually, however, making the best showing in this respect. An increasing gradient for the court appearance of a sibling presented as level of earlier ability on promotion from primary to secondary department declined, proportions rising from 5.4 per cent. in the case of the senior secondary educational stream to 38.1 per cent. among girls of the junior secondary modified educational stream. Previous clash with authority of fledglings themselves provided figures which did not differ substantially for girls within both junior secondary educational streams; none of the most able girls had this experience.

The highest proportions of girls unfamiliar with personal or family courtroom appearance was to be found among nine in ten or 89.2 per cent. of the senior secondary educational stream, this gradient falling with falling level of earlier score to 54.8 per cent. in the case of those of the junior secondary modified educational/

educational stream. On a similar scale, an increasing gradient with declining level of earlier ability emerged when previous or current history of a courtroom appearance by a member of her family was related to a girl's qualifying category, proportions rising from 10.8 per cent. to 28.6 per cent. When she alone of her family, or when family history of courtroom appearance increased to two or more members, proportions were evenly distributed among girls of the junior secondary educational streams, by-passing the ablest group of girls. Within the mentally handicapped category educationally, three girls had no personal or family history of courtroom appearance while one girl came from a family where one member, and two girls from families where two or more members were familiar with authority; one girl was previously known to Police/Probation departments herself while two girls had a sister, brother or other close relative similarly known. None of the six girls mentally handicapped educationally had parental experience/

experience in this respect.

AGE GROUP:

Parental contact with the courts provided much common ground between the four age groups, age 14 having perhaps a slightly better showing than the others in this respect. On the other hand, the 16 year old age group presented the more satisfactory and ages 14 and 15 the least satisfactory picture when the presence in the family circle of a sibling familiar to the courts was related to a fledgling's age, proportions rising from 14.3 per cent. in the case of the 16 year old to 26.2 per cent. and 26.8 per cent. respectively for those aged 14 and 15 years. The younger the age group, the less likely was the youngster to have had personal previous contact with authority although percentage differences were small, 10.7 per cent. of the 16 year old age group as compared with 5.7 per cent. of those aged 13 years.

Three in four girls aged 16 years had neither personal nor family contact with the Police/Probation departments; /

departments; a similar situation emerged for just over six in ten (62.5 per cent.) of their fellows among the 15 year old age group, the two youngest age groups occupying a somewhat median position between the two. Excluding age 16 where one in eight girls or 12.5 per cent. came from family backgrounds in which one member was familiar with a courtroom, proportions tended to increase with increasing age from 11.4 per cent at age 13 to 21.5 per cent. among 15 year old youngsters. Previous court attendance of themselves alone or their family circle was experienced by relatively similar proportions among girls, whatever their age group. Although the group containing two or more members of her family known to authority was numerically small, a declining gradient emerged as age increased, proportions among 13 year olds reaching 14.3 per cent. and falling to 3.6 per cent. in the case of the oldest age group; ages 14 and 15 approximated closely in a median position.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION CATEGORY:

Where girls had experienced personal or parental appearance/

appearance in a courtroom, proportions were relatively evenly split between girls on Supervision and their fellows on Probation. Per contra, over one in five girls (23.2 per cent.) on Probation came from home backgrounds where a sibling was known to the Police/Probation departments, a larger experience than the 14.8 per cent. of their contemporaries on Supervision in this respect. Girls on Probation, on the other hand, had the benefit of stable home backgrounds in terms of absence of personal or family contact with authority, no less frequently than had their fellows on Supervision; similar portraits were also presented when previous personal record alone, or current or previous family record of one member of the family was related to Probation/Supervision category. Although the group of girls who came from family circles where two or more members of the family had contact with a courtroom, was numerically small, this group was found in twice the proportions among girls on Probation than that experienced by their fellows/

fellow~~s~~ on Supervision, 8.8 per cent. as compared with 3.7 per cent.

With the exception of the senior secondary qualifying category, all other groups tended to follow the average previous court appearance pattern.

GIRLS AGED 13 YEARS, 14 YEARS, 15 YEARS AND 16 YEARS
WITHIN THE PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY.

ASSESSMENT OF TEMPERAMENT: QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP,
RELIABILITY, SOCIABILITY AND PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP:

A greater experience of leadership qualities was enjoyed by girls aged 15 years closely followed by those aged 13 than by their contemporaries in the 14 and 16 year old groups who differed little from each other in this respect, 35.7 per cent. and 34.3 per cent. as compared with 24.6 per cent. and 21.4 per cent. To conform to the mores of their group, on the other hand, was more often a feature of fledglings aged 16, the smallest proportions again being presented by age 14. Accordingly, as would be expected, the easily led youngster appeared most often among those aged 14 years and least often within the ages 13 and 15 years, 45.9 per cent. as compared with 28.6 per cent. and 30.4 per cent. respectively.

Although percentage differences did not exceed 10.0 per cent., girls on Supervision occurred rather more/

more frequently where leadership qualities were either noticeably present or absent than did their fellows on Probation.

QUALITIES OF RELIABILITY:

Where high qualities of reliability were demanded and achieved, over two in ten girls within the age groups 14 to 16 years had much common ground, a situation which was, however, even improved upon by girls aged 13 years (34.3 per cent.). Again much common ground was present among four in ten girls aged 13 and 15, proportions falling to 36.1 per cent. and 33.9 per cent. for age groups 14 and 16 years when failure to resist evasion and distraction was related to age group, percentage differences throughout being less than 10.0 per cent. The proportions of those with average qualities of reliability were highest among youngsters aged 14 and 16 years, rising from 25.9 per cent. in the case of the 13 year old youngster to 42.6 per cent. and 42.9 per cent. in the 14 year old and 16 year old groups.

Success in achieving high qualities of application and/

and reliability and failure to reach the average of their group in this respect were equally less often features of girls on Supervision than they were for youngsters on Probation; percentage differences again did not surpass 10.0 per cent.

QUALITIES OF SOCIABILITY:

Although good mixers were found most frequently among three in ten 15 year old fledglings, their contemporaries from the other three age groups varied little in proportions at two in ten girls. Ability to maintain adequate social relationships within their own age group tended to decrease with increasing age. 15 year old youngsters had least difficulty, ^{or the other hand,} and girls aged 16 most difficulty forming and keeping their friendships.

Gregariousness was an outstanding characteristic of girls on Supervision, proportions rising from 19.9 per cent. for those on Probation to 48.1 per cent. for their contemporaries on Supervision; almost half the total girls on Supervision thus were good mixers. Girls who had difficulty in making and keeping friends were/

were less frequently to be found among girls on Supervision, (18.5 per cent.), the reserve experienced by their contemporaries on Probation presenting a formidable social obstacle in this respect to three in ten youngsters.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE:

The careless unkempt pose decreased steadily with increasing age, proportions falling from 31.4 per cent. in the case of the 13 year old to around 10.7 per cent. in the 16 year old group, girls aged 15 and 16 varying little in this latter respect. Where personal appearance and hygiene was average and above average, this gradient was reversed, proportions increasing from 68.6 per cent. at age 13 years to 87.5 per cent. and 89.3 per cent. at age groups 15 and 16 respectively. Overall, age 16 had the best experience of personal appearance and the youngsters aged 13 years the least satisfactory. It is perhaps equally important to note that girls aged 13 years were complimented on high qualities of/
of/

of appearance and hygiene as frequently as they were castigated for their absence.

This was the only temperament assessment in which fledglings on Supervision approximated to the average trend, although proportionately more among this group presented high standards and proportionately fewer lower standards of cleanliness and tidiness in appearance than did their fellows on Probation; percentage differences, however, were less than 10.0 per cent.

SCHOLASTIC ASSESSMENT: GENERAL SUBJECTS AND PRACTICAL WORK

GENERAL SUBJECTS:

As one went through the various categories of age groups, 13 years, 14 years and 15 years, the proportion of girls who approximated closely to their ceiling of possible achievement in general subjects decreased in that order with increasing age, the difference between the widest experience falling from 48.6 per cent. at age 13 years to 30.4 per cent. for 15 year old youngsters. On the other hand, ability to reach the average of their group was present rather/

rather more frequently among the older age groups than among girls whose ages ranged between 13 and 14 years where experience approximated; percentage differences did not exceed 12.0 per cent., however. A substantially greater proportion of 15 year old fledglings, 44.6 per cent. had failed to maintain their earlier promise as compared with one in three 16 year olds (33.9 per cent.) and 14 year olds (37.7 per cent.), and one in four 13 year old girls (25.7 per cent.).

Girls on Supervision and Probation experienced much common ground, the average pattern of assessment in general subjects being closely followed by those on Supervision as well as their contemporaries on Probation; widest differences emerged for failure to live up to earlier promise, a somewhat higher proportion in this respect of 44.5 per cent. being found among the girls of the former group and a somewhat smaller 35.4 per cent. among those of the latter group.

PRACTICAL WORK:

Only when above average scholastic assessment in practical/

practical work was related to age was a declining gradient for ability to be seen as age group increased, proportions of 40.0 per cent. among 13 year ^{old youngsters} falling to 26.8 per cent. for those aged 16 years. Greater divergence occurred for the ability to reach or fall short of reaching the average of their groups, proportions rising from 22.9 per cent. in the case of the 14 year old girl to 46.4 per cent. for those aged 16 years where the former capacity was concerned while the best showing of 17.2 per cent. was made by the 13 year old and the least satisfactory by their contemporaries aged 14 and 15 years (39.4 per cent. and 37.5 per cent. respectively) in respect of the latter ability.

Again much common ground was experienced by one in three girls on Probation or on Supervision within the range of high scholastic assessment in practical work. One in three girls on Probation, however, had slightly more success than their corresponding fellows on Supervision in capacity to reach the average of their group, 35.9 per cent. as compared with 25.9 per cent.

RECENT/

RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE; HEALTH DURING SCHOOL LIFE;
AND ABSENCE FROM HOME DURING SCHOOL LIFE.

RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE:

Regularity of school attendance showed a relatively even split between girls aged 14 and 16 years and between their contemporaries in the 13 year old and 15 year old age groups, but the latter split was on a less favourable basis.

As a cause of interrupted school attendance, all medical causes decreased in importance with increasing age group, the gradient declining from 48.6 per cent. to 28.6 per cent. Excluding age 13 years on the other hand, increasing age and increasing proportions of non-medical interrupted school attendance which excluded truancy were allied, the latter rising from 19.7 per cent. in the case of the 14 year old youngster to 37.5 per cent. for those aged 16 years; this was the most important cause of interrupted school attendance for the latter age group. Considering ages 13 and 14 years, where no variation/

Variation existed, as one age group, a declining gradient of truancy was present as age increased, 45.7 per cent. at one end of the scale as compared with 21.4 per cent. at the other.

The powerful alliance of ill-health and truancy in respect of interrupted school attendance showed a similar decreasing score with increasing age. It is equally important to note, however, that half the truant girls, irrespective of their age group at first interview, also had a recent history of ill-health.

Among girls aged 13 and 14 years, interrupted school attendance for all medical reasons as well as for reasons of truancy were present in over twice proportions of non-medical reasons which excluded truancy. Age 15 years had the most homogeneous experience in this respect. Throughout the various categories of truancy, all medical reasons and non-medical reasons which excluded truancy, proportions in relation to age 16 years increased steadily.

Within/

Within the categories, regularity of school attendance, interrupted school attendance due to non-medical reasons that excluded truancy and truancy when combined with ill-health, much common ground was the lot of girls both on Probation and Supervision. Wider divergence occurred between girls on Probation or Supervision, where interrupted school attendance was due to medical reasons, 59.8 per cent. as compared with a figure of 22.2 per cent. At least half the girls on Supervision had experienced truancy alone, while one in three knew the formidable combination of ill-health when allied to truancy; corresponding proportions among those on Probation were 1:3 and 1:2.

In order of importance as causes of interrupted school attendance for adolescent fledglings on Supervision came truancy, non-medical reasons that excluded truancy and ill-health while among their fellows on Probation reasons of ill-health followed by those of truancy tended to predominate.

HEALTH DURING SCHOOL LIFE:

The proportion of girls who had experienced a major/

presented no obvious trend in relation to age whereas those of major or prolonged illness ↓ recurrent minor ill-health tended to decline as age increased from 42.8 per cent. to 32.1 per cent., the experience of those aged 14 and 15 years presenting little variation. Vision, hearing and postural defect showed a fairly similar gradient, proportions tending to decrease from 17.2 per cent. at age 13 years to 5.4 per cent. in the case of the 16 year old youngster. The results when emotional illness was related to age group indicated the close association between the girls of all the age groups in this respect. By contrast, the proportion of normally healthy youngsters increased steadily with increasing age, rising from 31.4 per cent. in the case of the 13 year old youngster to 55.4 per cent. for those aged 16 years while ages 14 and 15 years nearly mirrored each other in a medial position.

The health complexion of the girls was radically different in terms of their Probation/Supervision category. A major or prolonged illness or recurrent minor ill-health affected girls on Probation twice as frequently/

frequently as they did their fellows on Supervision, proportions falling from 39.2 per cent. in the case of the former to 18.5 per cent. for the latter youngster whereas, on the other hand, proportionately twice as many girls on Supervision as on Probation featured a history of an emotional illness, 18.5 per cent. as compared with 7.2 per cent. Vision, hearing and postural defects mirrored much common ground among girls, irrespective of category.

Over six out of every ten girls on Supervision as compared with over four in ten of their contemporaries on Probation were reported to be normally healthy, 63.0 per cent. as compared with 42.5 per cent.

It is noteworthy that while no differences were observed, within the Supervision group of girls, between the proportions of those with a history of a major or prolonged illness or recurrent minor ill-health and the corresponding figure in relation to emotional illness, girls on Probation experienced, at 39.2 per cent., over five times as much of the former/

former group of ill-health as they did of emotional illness (7.2 per cent.).

ABSENCE FROM HOME DURING SCHOOL LIFE:

Freedom from absence from home during school years decreased proportionately from 91.4 per cent. to 76.8 per cent., as a fledgling's age increased from 13 to 16 years. Medical absences figured least among girls aged 13 years but rose slightly in importance for their fellows within the 15 year old age group. Age 15 years experienced the smallest proportions of non-medical absence from home (5.4 per cent.) and ages 14 and 16 years the largest figures of 13.1 per cent. and 14.3 per cent. respectively. Only in the case of the 15 year old age group did medical absence from home predominate among the causes of absence from home during school life.

Fewer absences from home were the lot of girls on Supervision than those on Probation. Percentage differences, however, were less than 10.0 per cent., the former group of youngsters deviating little from the/

the average pattern of medical or non-medical absence from home.

ASSESSMENT OF HEIGHT; ASSESSMENT OF WEIGHT (IN RELATION TO HEIGHT); AND ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL MATURITY.

ASSESSMENT OF HEIGHT:

Percentage differences between the four age groups did not exceed 10.0 per cent. when height assessment and age group were related. The highest proportion of tall girls and smallest proportion of their smaller-than-average fellows were found among 16 year olds while 14 year old girls had this experience in reverse. On the other hand, ages 13 and 14 years tended to mirror each other in height experience as did their contemporaries from the other two age groups, 15 and 16 years.

Small girls were much less strongly represented among girls on Supervision than among their fellows on Probation, comprising ratios of 1:10 and 3:10 respectively. At the other extreme, however, tall girls predominated among neither group of girls.

ASSESSMENT OF WEIGHT IN RELATION TO HEIGHT:

The picture in its relative proportions was perhaps/

perhaps as might be expected; age 16 years came off best, containing almost four times the proportions of stout/well built girls (23.2 per cent.) as were to be found among the smallest experience of 14 year old youngsters (6.6 per cent.) while the contribution of the latter age group was almost half as large again as that from girls aged 16 years where a slender/slim build was concerned, 42.6 per cent. as compared with 28.6 per cent. Six in ten fledglings, among 13 year olds, formed the largest proportions and over four in ten youngsters (42.9 per cent.) aged 15 years, the smallest proportions ^{of the average weight group.} Similar experiences of stout/good build were enjoyed by one in six girls aged 13 and 15 years; of average build among one in two 14 and 16 year old youngsters; and of slender/slim build by four in ten fledglings were aged 14 and 15 years.

Stout/well built fledglings were present no more frequently among those on Supervision than in the case of the youngsters on Probation. Again, however, girls on Supervision (25.9 per cent.) were considered to be slender/slim rather less frequently than were their contemporaries/

contemporaries on Probation (36.5 per cent.).

ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL MATURITY:

Ages 13, 14 and 15 years closely mirrored the average maturity assessment pattern, proportions showing a relatively even split throughout these three age groups. A somewhat different picture appeared in terms of physical maturity for girls aged 16, on the other hand; almost one in seven more 16 year old youngsters showed the physical appearances of maturity than did those from the other three age groups, 82.1 per cent. as compared with an average of 67.9 per cent. for the other three groups.

Maturity, or the lack of it, was found just as frequently among girls on Supervision as among their fellows on Probation.

No clear pattern emerged between the four age groups for the presence of dysmenorrhoea with incapacity. The contribution to this form of "nuisance value" to health, however, was twice as great (14.8 per cent.) in the case of girls on Supervision when compared to the experience of those on Probation/

Probation (7.7 per cent.).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FATHER; TYPE OF HOUSING
DISTRICT; DEGREE OF CROWDING, PERSONS TO A ROOM;
AND GENERAL BACKGROUND.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FATHER:

Within the non-manual occupational group, the gradient declined as age of youngster increased, percentage differences being small, however, at less than 10.0 per cent. Almost five in ten 13 year old girls were daughters of skilled manual workers, proportions declining to 35.7 per cent. and 31.1 per cent. for those aged 16 and 14 years respectively then to 23.2 per cent. for those within the 15 year old age group. The most homogeneous occupational group in relation to age was where father did partly skilled and unskilled manual work only 8.0 per cent. separating the largest experience of girls aged 15 from the smallest proportions in respect of the 14 year old fledgling. The occupational group of fathers, dead/(retired)/of unknown occupation was of least importance in relation to girls aged 13 years, their contribution of 8.6 per cent. to this group being/

being four times smaller than that of those aged 15 years (35.7 per cent.); ages 14, 15 and 16 years approximated closely in this respect.

Only for adolescent fledglings aged 15 years did proportions increase in importance throughout the occupational categories, non-manual work, manual work, and fathers dead/retired/of unknown occupation.

The most homogeneous groups in terms of Probation/Supervision category were those formed by the daughters of fathers in non-manual and skilled manual occupations. Girls on Supervision came rather less frequently than did their fellows from home backgrounds where fathers were dead/retired/of unknown occupation (18.5 per cent. as compared with 30.9 per cent.) but slightly oftener were the daughters of fathers who followed partly skilled or unskilled manual occupations, (37.0 per cent. and 27.1 per cent. respectively). Whereas girls on Probation were spread relatively evenly throughout the ^{three} occupational categories, ~~not count-~~ing the non-manual group, their contemporaries on Supervision/

Supervision tended to predominate within the manual occupational groups.

TYPE OF HOUSING DISTRICT:

The greatest difference between the four age groups occurred for the good residential/good working class area, the highest proportions among 14 year olds falling by half in the case of the girl in the 13 year old age group from 36.0 per cent. to 17.1 per cent. There were no appreciable differences when the deteriorating area was related to age group, the better experience of ages 14 and 15 being exceeded by that among 13 year olds by only 8 per cent. The proportions of girls living in housing estates tended to decrease with increasing age from 48.6 per cent. in the case of those aged 13 years to 33.9 per cent. for the 16 year old youngster.

Ages 14 and 15 years had similar experiences of housing district while among 16 year olds, the proportions were spread fairly evenly, irrespective of housing district. In relation to the 13 year old fledgling, proportions rose steadily from housing group/

group to group, 17.1 per cent. living in good residential/good working class areas, 34.3 per cent. in the deteriorating area and almost one half of this group coming from housing estates.

Although girls on Supervision were just as likely as were their fellows on Probation to come from good residential/good working class housing districts, they were living rather more frequently in deteriorating areas and slightly less often in housing estates than were their contemporaries on Probation. Percentage differences throughout, however, did not exceed 10.0 per cent.

DEGREE OF CROWDING, PERSONS TO A ROOM:

Proportions were most nearly mirrored among the girls of the four age groups where degrees of crowding of four or more persons to a room were present in the home, in each category representing one in ten girls. The optimum degree of crowding of one person to a room and the experience of age groups 13, 14 and 15 were again closely related, their proportions, however, being exceeded by ~~that~~ among 16 year old youngsters./

youngsters, 23.2 per cent. in the case of the latter age group falling to 8.6 per cent. for those aged 13 years.

A further point emerged, although percentages differences here were less than 10.0 per cent.; an increasing gradient with increasing age to age 15 years ^{was} seen where degrees of crowding were two persons or fewer to a room whereas degrees of crowding in the home of three or more persons to a room presented this gradient in reverse, declining as age increased.

The distribution of degrees of crowding better or worse than three persons to a room among girls whatever their category was relatively even. Twice as many girls on Probation (15.5 per cent.), however, as on Supervision (7.4 per cent.) were to be found in the optimum home degrees of crowding of one person to a room, a situation which was reversed, 53.1 per cent. as compared with 63.0 per cent., for the still favourable degree of crowding of two persons to a room.

GENERAL BACKGROUND:

Recurrent change of school ^{and home address} or difficult financial position/

position occupied no single predominant position among the various age groups, percentages differences failing to rise above 10.0 per cent. Home backgrounds free from difficulties of money or migration were the fortunate lot of three in four youngsters aged 15 years and two in three of their fellows in the 14 year old age group, ages 13 and 16 approximately closely at 71.4 per cent. and 73.2 per cent. respectively. Difficult family financial circumstances as reflected by lack of regular pocket money were probably more important for the younger age groups than for their fellows aged 15 and 16 years. Age 13 years, on the other hand, enjoyed, at 5.7 per cent., half the home migratory experience of the other three groups.

Eight in ten girls on Supervision enjoyed the advantages of home backgrounds free from recurrent changes of home or school address, difficulty in financial circumstances and lack or paucity of pocket money; the corresponding proportion for their fellows on/

on Probation was seven in ten girls. Youngsters on Probation were no more familiar with the term "flitting" than were their sisters on Supervision; on the other hand, difficult financial circumstances and lack of regular "pocket money" were more important than migration for 24.9 per cent. and 10.5 per cent. of girls on Probation when compared with figures of 11.1 per cent. and 0.0 per cent. of those on Supervision.

Paid work while still at school, undertaken outside school hours and including such unofficial, casual work as baby-sitting and running errands was undertaken least often by girls aged 15 years, other age groups enjoying similar proportions. Percentage differences, however, did not exceed 10.0 per cent. Proportions were even more evenly split among girls when related to their Probation/Supervision category.

SIZE OF FAMILY; POSITION BY BIRTH IN FAMILY; AND POSITION AT HOME.

SIZE OF FAMILY:

Family size, whether of one and two siblings or three/

three and more siblings was represented among the age groups in fairly similar proportions. As family size increased, however, to three and four siblings or five and more children, wider differences emerged between those of different age. Excluding the age group 16 years, proportions of families with three and four siblings featured an increasing score with increasing age, being lowest at 22.9 per cent. at 13 years and highest for those aged 15 years at 42.9 per cent. This picture was mirrored in reverse for family size of five or more children, proportions declining from 60.0 per cent. at age 13 years to 35.7 per cent. for their fellows aged 15 years.

Where family size of five siblings or more was present, proportions were fairly evenly balanced between those on Probation and Supervision. There was a greater divergence for the smaller family size, however, families of one and two children occurring more frequently and those of three and four rather less often among girls on Supervision than amongst those/

those on Probation.

The presence of one and two female siblings in the home as well as that of five or more presented gradients which related to age, the former increasing from 37.1 per cent. to 50.0 per cent. and the latter decreasing from 20.0 to 8.9 per cent as age increased from 13 to 16 years. In the former gradient the experience of ages 15 and 16 approximated closely. Family background containing three and four female siblings predominated in no single age group.

Growing up without brothers in their home was an increasing hazard as age increased, proportions rising from 8.6 per cent. at age 13 years to 28.6 per cent. and 26.8 per cent. respectively for youngsters in the 15 and 16 year old groups. The presence of one or two brothers in her family circle, on the other hand, decreased from 65.7 per cent. and 60.7 per cent. for girls aged 13 and 14 years to 48.2 per cent and 46.4 per cent. for those aged 15 and 16 years. The proportions of the larger family groups containing three/

three or more male siblings differed little among one in four of the girls, whatever their age group; percentage differences, here, did not exceed 5.0 per cent.

Almost all youngsters on Supervision came from families of four or fewer female siblings or four or fewer male siblings while more than half of the youngsters on Probation had one or two brothers; family backgrounds containing four or fewer female siblings related to eight in ten girls on Probation. The absence of brothers in the home found adolescent fledglings on Probation as well as on Supervision with much common ground.

The age groups 14, 15 and 16 years each mirrored the other's experience when presence of step-siblings in the home was related to age group, an experience which was however halved among their fellows aged 13 years (5.7 per cent.).

The proportion of families containing step-siblings among girls on Supervision exceeded that for their/

their contemporaries on Probation by only 5.0 per cent.; 14.8 per cent. as compared with 9.4 per cent.

POSITION BY BIRTH IN FAMILY:

Position by birth in family when related to age group presented no clear pattern except in respect of girls first in position in their family where the gradient increased with increasing age of the fledgling and in respect of their contemporaries fifth and later in birth position where a declining gradient was present as age increased; ages 14 and 15 years differed little from each other in this latter respect.

Fewer girls first or second in birth position were found among girls on Probation than among their fellows on Supervision. The larger proportion on the other hand, of girls on Probation who came third or fourth in position in their family circle contrasted with a much smaller figure for those on Supervision. Little difference was observed between girls, whatever their category, who came fifth or later in birth position.

POSITION AT HOME:

Excluding age 13 years which had no experience of the/

the position "oldest at home", much common ground in this respect was presented by girls of the other three age groups whereas three in ten 13 year old girls were youngest in position at home, proportions falling to 19.7 per cent., 17.9 per cent. and 16.1 per cent. for those aged 14, 15 and 16 years respectively. Only girls, on the other hand, predominated in no single age group. The highest proportions of girls who were neither oldest at home, youngest at home or only girls was formed by youngsters in the age group 13 to 15 years, falling slightly among girls aged 16 years. Irrespective of their ^{Probation/Supervision} category, fledglings, youngest of those at home, were relatively evenly split throughout the two groups. The only girl in her family circle, on the other hand, was found almost twice as frequently among girls on Supervision, 40.7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding figure of 21.5 per cent. in the case of their fellows on Probation. Similarly, the proportions of those "oldest at home" for girls on Supervision were almost three times the experience of those on Probation/

Probation although this group was numerically small. Only one in three girls on Supervision came from homes where they featured neither as oldest at home, youngest or the only girl; 33.3 per cent. as compared with 58.0 per cent. for their contemporaries on Probation. Several girls, however, came within more than one category.

MOTHER AND THE HOME; ABSENCE OF PARENTS FROM THE HOME; AND HEALTH OF PARENTS.

MOTHER AND THE HOME:

Little variation occurred in the proportions of mothers who worked on a full-time or part-time basis outside the home when these groups were related separately to the age groups of their daughters. Age 13 years not only experienced the least maternal absence from home, but here also mothers not employed outside the home formed slightly larger proportions than did those of the other age groups; age 15 years had the largest experience in this respect although percentage differences were small.

No clear pattern emerged relating a mother's presence in the home and her employment, whether on
a/

a full-time or part-time basis outside the home to the Probation/Supervision category of her daughter. There was much common ground between the two categories.

ABSENCE OF PARENTS FROM THE HOME:

Absence of her mother in the home was a formidable hazard for one in seven of the 16 year old fledglings but for only one in twelve of those within the 13 year old age group; age groups 14 and 15 varied little from each other and the average, one in ten girls occupying a somewhat median position between the two. Similarly, paternal absence from home featured less prominently for the youngest of the four age groups, forming proportions four times smaller than those experienced by the other age groups, particularly that of the 15 year old youngster (35.7 per cent.). Not unexpectedly, accordingly fledglings within the 13 year old age group enjoyed the support of both parents in their home in much the largest proportions which rose from 55.4 per cent. in the case of the 15 year old girl to 82.8 per cent. for/

for their 13 year old contemporaries. Six in ten girls aged 14 and 16 years varied little from each other in a median position.

The selective effect of the Probation/Supervision category had little effect on proportions of adolescent fledglings whose mothers were absent from home. Differences were sharper for paternal absence from home, smaller proportions (18.5 per cent.) being found among girls on Supervision than in the case of their fellows on Probation (30.4 per cent.). Almost three in four girls on Supervision were growing up with the added support of both parents in the home as compared to six in ten of their contemporaries on Probation; 74.1 per cent. as compared with 61.9 per cent.

HEALTH OF PARENTS:

Home circles containing the burden of parental poor health differed by less than 10.0 per cent. between the best experience of girls aged 14 years and the least satisfactory one of those within the 13 year old age group. Similarly, where maternal ill-health/

health was the portion of a girl, less than 10.0 per cent. separated the best and poorest experiences of the 16 and 15 year old fledglings respectively (19.6 per cent. and 26.8 per cent.). Daughters of fathers in poor health contributed over twice the proportions (20.0 per cent.) to the 13 year old group than they did to much smaller percentage of 8.9 per cent. in the case of the 15 year old fledgling. Proportions of paternal ill-health within the 14 and 16 year age groups mirrored each other closely. Within the age groups, however, paternal ill-health was just as important as maternal ill-health to ages 13 and 16 years. A mother's poor health, on the other hand, featured much more formidably among 15 year old fledglings and less so ^{but still more important} for their 14 year old sisters than did paternal ill-health.

Home backgrounds fortunate enough to contain both parents in good health presented a declining gradient as age group increased, proportions falling from 48.6 per cent. for 13 year old girls to 33.9 per cent. among their 16 year old contemporaries.

One/

One in every fourteen girls on Supervision had mothers burdened by ill-health whereas corresponding proportions of maternal ill-health were trebled to a formidable 24.9 per cent. for daughters on Probation. However, much common ground was present among girls, whatever their Probation/Supervision category, in respect of paternal ill-health.

USE OF LEISURE AT FIRST INTERVIEW:

Excluding age 16 years, an increasing leisure gradient was presented by girls as age increased when not only organised group activity such as youth club membership, uniformed organisation or evening class attendance but also physical activities such as indoor and outdoor sports and games as well as dancing were related to age. At three in ten girls for organised group activity and 41.1 per cent. for physical activities, age 15 enjoyed the best experience in these respects whereas the position was least encouraging among adolescent fledglings aged 16 years who contributed proportions respectively only ^{of} 14.3 per cent. and 12.5 per cent. to these forms of leisure.

Religious/

Religious activities which were regular and sustained tended to decrease steadily with increasing age, proportions falling from 31.4 per cent. at age 13 years to 19.6 per cent. in the case of the 16 year old girl. Age groups 13 and 14 years provided twice as much previous group membership as did their fellows in the two older age groups. On the other hand, however, as several girls enjoyed more than one form of such leisure, a slightly different picture emerged where leisure free from organised group activity, physical activities, religious activities and previous organised group membership was related to age. Not unexpectedly, girls aged 15 years came least often within this category proportions comprising over three in ten girls as compared with the less appreciably *satisfactory* showing of five out of every ten girls aged 13 years and 16 years respectively (54.3 per cent. and 51.8 per cent.); the corresponding figure of almost six in ten girls related to 14 year old youngsters.

The showing of girls on Probation was appreciably better than that of those on Supervision: proportions of organised group activity, of physical activities, /

activities, and of religious activities were highest at 24.3 per cent., 29.3 per cent. and 26.5 per cent. respectively falling to 7.4 per cent., 11.1 per cent. and 14.8 per cent. respectively among girls on Supervision. No clear pattern, on the other hand, emerged when previous membership of organised group activity was considered. As was therefore to be expected, the large majority amounting to almost eight in ten girls on Supervision, pursued leisure-time activities which excluded organised group activity, current or previous, physical activities or religious activities when compared with the minority of girls on Probation (44.8 per cent.).

Cinema-going was a popular pastime for over one in three girls among the 13 to 15 year old age groups, proportions falling from 37.1 per cent. at age 13 to 26.8 per cent. in the case of the 16 year old youngster. An increasing gradient, on the other hand, of visiting cafes, friends and relatives was present as age increased, only two in ten girls and three in ten girls aged/

aged 13 and 14 years respectively enjoying this regular form of social activity as compared to four in ten 15 year olds and two in every three girls among the oldest age group of 16 years. Home activities were a much-enjoyed leisure activity for almost two in three youngsters from the 13 year old age group, the gradient falling, however, as age increased from 65.7 per cent. to 33.9 per cent. in the case of girls aged 16 years; half the fledglings from the age groups 14 and 15 years were happy in home activities. Visiting cafes formed a small portion of outside visiting as did watching television in relation to home activities for all girls.

At 14.8 per cent., girls on Supervision presented less than half the proportions of cinema attendance experienced by their fellows on Probation (37.0 per cent.) but more than twice the contribution of the latter group of girls in respect of visiting cafes, friends and relatives, 85.2 per cent. as compared with 34.3 per cent. Whereas one in four girls/

girls on Supervision featured home activities as a leisure activity, the corresponding figure for those on Probation was considerably higher at 51.9 per cent.

CHAPTER 3

"At Glasgow, in two establishments visited by Mr. Tancred, children are employed at ten years old and upwards from seven a.m. to half-past seven p.m., in cutting, folding and stitching, etc. Sometimes, when many periodicals are to be got ready together, these hours are extended as late as ten p.m."

(Children's Employment Commission, 1843).

Protected by legislation, organised in her health and leisure, and surrounded by spending money undreamed of by the youngsters of 1843, the adolescent fledgling as she reached the compulsory minimum of her education at fifteen years, reflected the extent of the social revolution which had taken place within her city and country in the past hundred years.

Essentially a twentieth century conception, the growing strength of the Youth Employment Service and its close co-operation with the School Health Service, has meant an easier passage for the Survey girls into the work circle than would have been possible a decade ago./

ago. By giving vocational information and guidance supplemented by films, talks and visits in relation to many fields of employment before leaving school, assisting youngsters to enter employment and maintaining contact with them after they became workers, the Youth Employment Service, formed, for them, one of the bridges between the school and work circles. The Service places over 40.0 per cent. of youngsters in their first job every year and in the field of youth employment, maintains close contact with the voluntary and statutory organisations also concerned in the vocational and social welfare of young people.

In 1961 it was estimated that 18,000 youngsters would be leaving schools within the city, a percentage increase of 13.9 over that of the year 1956. Compared to the year 1956, the estimated percentage increases for 1962 and 1963 respectively were 27.8 per cent. and 14.6 per cent. (MacIntosh, 1955-1958).

When the Survey girls thought of the various jobs they would like to enter on leaving school, they probably thought of them separately as; work in offices;

offices; work with people; active and outdoor work; practical and technical work; and artistic work.

Jobs cannot, however, be neatly labelled and put into one of several pigeon-holes. Some jobs mix work with people and artistic work; some office work and people; and some a variety of such work. Most of the girls who gave up an occupation did so in the first year because it had not turned out to be what was expected.

Some of the jobs selected had to cope with rush periods and these could be a test of speed, efficiency and ability to keep calm under stress. Others again demanded considerable physical effort of fetching and handling goods; good health and freedom from foot trouble were necessary where a girl had to stand for long periods.

One hundred and fifty years ago, villages and towns were almost self-supporting and the producer generally acted as his own salesman at the local markets and fairs which were popular bargaining centres of the day.

Today/

Today, shops, stores and supermarkets are an indispensable part of modern life. Whether it is for paint or peanuts, fruit or footwear, sweets or sweaters, we are all dependent to some extent on retail trade. In this trade, where the term "retail" is derived from the French word "taillier" and means literally "a piece cut off", there were openings for girls at different ages and, partly because of this factor, many girls found movements within this group of occupations a fairly easy step. Attached to a senior sales assistant in the larger store, or under senior supervision in the smaller store, she studied her work at first hand and might take from three to six months to become accomplished at her work. Besides having a knowledge of the goods and the ability to present them with confidence to the customer, she was able to progress to helping display the goods to the best advantage on the counter and later in the shop window.

National retail apprenticeship schemes were available within this field and included those for furnishing, jewelry/

jewelry and ironmongery lasting for three to five years; girls, however, who did not become apprentices but took part-time Vocational classes in their own leisure time, could find opportunity for their many ambitions.

Because of the varied nature of office work, there was scope for girls of widely different temperaments, from persons who preferred to work behind the scenes to those who were at their best in contact with people. Warm and clean, offices were not noisy like factories and a girl didn't have to be on her feet all day as she would in a shop. Offices varied from large to small concerns while the Civil Service and Local Authority offices employed some of the girls. There was a variety of work, the three main divisions being copy-typing, shorthand typing and, usually after promotion, secretarial work. Junior office jobs for many girls, however, comprised filing, sorting letters or documents and varied from finding papers to sticking stamps on envelopes.

Where firms handled money and kept account of receipts/

receipts and expenditure or collected and publish statistical information on subjects with which they dealt, some adolescent fledglings became expert as one of a variety of machine operators, tasks varying from work with simple adding machines to more complicated machines for which a short, full-time course of training was taken. In the ^{commercial} field girls could study for the Scottish Certificate in Office Studies or one of the other examinations in commercial subjects which were usually to be taken after two years' study in part-time further education.

Most clothes nowadays are not made to measure; they are made by the hundred in standard sizes in clothing factories. Day-time clothes have changed greatly through the ages. Tailored clothes for women first came into fashion at about the adolescent fledgling's great-grandmother's time, and to begin with, they must have been almost as elaborate and took as much material as the dresses of the period. Tailored suits today are simple and "line" is now the important factor in tailored clothes, not elaborate trimmings.

Bespoke/

Bespoke work, however, is still very important today and the made-to-measure garment still demands a high standard of craftsmanship. In the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade, a girl entering could become one of a team of assistants who helped the tailor sew parts of garments together. In Scotland, apprenticeship here is not customary for girls but five years' training is given, three years as a "learner", followed by two as an "improver" and this provides a full training in the craft. In practice there is usually no difference between such a trainee and an apprentice.

In the clothing industry which formed a very popular change of venue for girls, jobs were done on machines in some factories and by hand in others. In each factory, whatever type of garment was being made, a girl could become familiar with one or all of the sequences of cutting the parts from lengths of material, machining the parts together and finally pressing the garment. All these jobs demanded of the adolescent fledgling, good eyesight and quick but steady/

steady fingers. Such work varied from high-quality buttonholing and sewing on buttons to hand work requiring much accuracy but less technical knowledge such as adding the top collars to jackets and sewing shoulder pads in armholes. Here, most training was given "on the job" but could be supplemented by part-time technical college classes. Where a girl was ambitious, some firms provided training by supervisors which could take from six months to one year, depending on ability.

In the wool textile industry a youngster might find her job varying from sorting wool to the making of worsted or woollen yarn which would demand some training in blending, carding and spinning to jobs where greater skill was required such as woollen and worsted cloth manufacture and weaving.

Adolescent fledglings who did not wish to enter an apprenticeship but wanted to learn as much as possible about the processes of the industry were able to enter learnerships which were schemes whereby training/

training was given in spinning, weaving or mending and an ambitious girl could become a supervisor or instructor after she had become expert on a particular job. As she could start such a learnership between 15 and 17 years of age, many youngsters selected such work as a second or even a third choice of occupational status. The full course of training would last for two and a half years and a girl might have opportunities to attend part-time courses at her local technical college.

Another aspect of the textile industry deals with woven carpet manufacture and here opportunities to learn design and planning, winding, weaving, patterned carpet work and finishing were frequently available; there was no formal learnership in the carpet manufacturing side of industry, but according to her ability, a girl might find herself doing card punching, spool setting, weaving or mending. Her course of training might vary from 12 to 18 weeks, depending on her section of work. Where she chose weaving, she would take four years to become fully proficient and pass through/

through such a variety of intriguing titles as bobbin girl to creeper and then weaver.

For the various jobs she could choose in industry, there were part-time courses in cutting, pattern making, designing and studying materials and methods of industry at her local technical college. After two years such study, a youngster could sit her intermediate examination, and after a further two years, her final examination for the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Doing a job in industry which included printing, book-binding and engineering and bakery trades in which a girl rapidly became skilful and speedy and able to earn a good wage, she could find, however, if she had only learnt one job, that she might have to start all over again if she changed her work. In the various fields of industry, she could find opportunities if she had good eyesight and nimble fingers however little or much skill she found necessary for the job on hand.

For/

Where desire to be of service was ^{strong,} entry into the nursing profession through the two session course at the gracious Logan and Johnston College beside Glasgow Green when she was between 15½ and 16 years of age at date of enrolment, the one year's full-time pre-vocational courses at Langside College and elsewhere and the two years' Nursery Nurses' Training Course could be very attractive to many of the adolescent fledglings but might prove within the reach of few. Similarly, the hairdressing industry would make a strong appeal to a youngster but two out of three girls would be disappointed in this ambition. In this trade, there would not be nearly enough vacancies for apprentices to satisfy the demand either by the popular three-year apprenticeship in a salon or a course at a private school of hairdressing. Girls who became indentured apprentices or other bonafide persons engaged in the craft could sit for a course certificate at her local technical college, and after a period of three years for day students and four years for evening students, sit an external examination/

examination for the Diploma of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

Set up under the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, as a Junior College, Langside College has added to the total of existing local authority and private colleges in existence within the city and, with the others, caters for the general and vocational education of young people between the ages of 15 and 18 years of age on a full-time or part-time basis. Such courses within the city are related to the technical, trades, commercial, professional and non-vocational fields and affect youngsters working in industry, commerce, retail distribution as well as central and local government.

In Scotland, unemployment during 1961 closely followed the same pattern as in Great Britain as a whole but remained consistently at about twice the national rate. (Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1962). The number of unfilled vacancies notified at Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Youth Employment Offices averaged 24 vacancies for every 100 wholly unemployed in 1961.

The/

The number of school leavers in Scotland was 66,435 in 1961, less than originally estimated but still 7,764 more than in the previous year. They were more easily absorbed into employment than had been expected, although towards the end of the year it became more difficult. Of girls starting employment in 1961, 6.3 per cent. entered apprenticeships and 12.6 per cent. employment entailing systematic training for at least a year.

In June, 1961, a Scottish Committee of the Industrial Training Council was established with the general aim of focussing attention within Scotland upon the problems of employment and training during the "bulge" years and the more particular aims of increasing the number of apprenticeships and other progressive openings offered to young people. The number of young persons entering the employment field in 1962 was expected to be some 6,000 more than in 1961.

Glasgow and district which contained an unemployment percentage of 3.4 and 3.7 respectively for 1961 and/

and 1962 represented in her unemployed, 28.1 per cent. of the Scottish total, youngsters forming a substantial part of this group. From December, 1961, the unemployment picture for young people was more difficult.

After many years when juvenile labour was relatively scarce, the city, as well as the country, therefore, moved into a period when it was relatively plentiful. As some jobs became more difficult to obtain during the period under review, duration of interruptions between one job and another would tend to increase and an understandable reluctance to look for jobs might develop for the diffident among the youngsters of both Survey groups whose confidence would dissipate rapidly after one or two unsuccessful applications. While many girls had difficulty in settling in the employment field, others again worked very hard to maintain regular work and where they were obliged to move for reasons of redundancy or lack of suitability tried to leave as short a gap between jobs as possible.

Failure to settle in employment might lead from
one/

one personal crisis to another while the poor work record of a friend or member of her family circle might be an unsettling influence. Youngsters might have difficulty in understanding what was wanted in a particular job and discouragement with the twin handmaidens loss of interest and poor timekeeping follow. Equally, work that had a certain glamour in the adolescent fledgling's eyes might make heavy demands on her physique and prove very tiring on her back and feet. Bored and restless, she might flit from one job to another, only to find that one office, or factory or shop was very like another. On the other hand, finding it uncongenial to settle down to a monotonous routine, she might often find fulfilment in a more active or creative occupation or one of more obvious service to the community.

In this age of uncertainty, youngsters would be delighted with any sign of progress within their job such as a rise, a commendation by a superior or customer, or promotion. The majority of youngsters would be contented with their lot.

Accidents/

Accidents would form a very small proportion of the causes of lost time among girls in industry as compared to minor ill-health. Dysmenorrhoea would not prove a significant problem but anaemia and debility, although a numerically small group in both Surveys, could be a small, disturbing feature of the adolescent years which reflected the very much wider lethargy complained of by many youngsters. Lethargy which sporadically appears to attack the adolescent years, could have a crippling, if temporary, effect on progress. For some girls, the habit of work might be defeated by recurrent minor ill-health.

While reasons of health would often prove precipitating factors in job change as would redundancy and loss of interest with its familiar companion of poor timekeeping, a substantial portion of the interruptions throughout the period under review which several of the adolescent fledglings would tend to accumulate were not due to unemployment as such but would be accounted for by domestic reasons within the home; maternal ill-health being a potent factor in this respect.

EMPLOYABLE AGE HISTORY

A period of eighteen months to two years had elapsed since the time of reaching the minimum of their compulsory education until the date of latest interview for the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey.

Wider divergence in this period occurred for their contemporaries of the Probation/Supervision Survey. The largest proportions, which were formed by almost half the 158 Survey girls so concerned, comprised a period of one to two years while the smallest figure referred to a period less than six months; 48.7 per cent. and 13.3 per cent. respectively. For 19.0 per cent. each of the Survey adolescent fledglings, the corresponding periods since reaching the minimum of compulsory education until the date of latest interview were six months to one year and two years respectively. Almost seven in ten girls, accordingly, were of employable age for one year and over within the Probation/Supervision Survey.

As it was necessary to use a rather broad system of occupational grouping in view of the limited numbers in both Surveys, occupations were, therefore grouped in the following way, employing as a basis the Classification of Occupations (1960).

Non-manual occupations covered all non-manual workers and included not only the non-manual skilled occupations of Social Class III - mainly junior non-manual workers of socio-economic group 6 - such as shop salesgirls and assistants, food and non-food, typists, shorthand writers, secretaries, clerks, cashiers, office machine operators, civil servants and local authority officials (so described), but also the partly skilled non-manual occupations of Social Class IV - the junior non-manual workers of socio-economic group 6 and the personal service workers of socio-economic group 7 - such as telephone operators and service, sport and recreation workers not otherwise classified as well as waitresses, counter hands, maids and related service workers.

Skilled manual workers were those categorised as such/

such in socio-economic group 9, the skilled manual occupations of Social Class III; also included were the skilled manual occupations of the personal service workers of Social Class III as detailed in socio-economic group 7, such as hairdressers, manicurists, beauticians and cooks. The skilled manual occupations of socio-economic group 9 concerned mainly the textile, clothing, food, drink and tobacco, paper and printing workers also those in the engineering and allied trades. Among a great variety of occupations which almost defied description, were tailloresses, dress and light clothing makers, weavers, knitters, textile fabric and related product makers, makers of paper and paperboard, compositors, printers (so described), pattern makers, leather product makers not otherwise classified, bakers and pastry cooks, brewers and wine makers and related workers.

Semi-skilled manual workers included all workers covered by socio-economic group 10, the partly skilled manual occupations of Social Class IV which, like skilled/

skilled manual occupations, were mainly concerned with the textile, clothing, food, drink and tobacco, paper and printing, as well as the engineering and allied trades. Here again, amidst a heterogenous cluster, were such varied occupations as sewers and embroiders, makers of textile and light leather products, food processors not otherwise classified, tobacco preparers and product makers, workers in transport and communication occupations not otherwise classified, packers, labellers and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, a variety of process workers, fibre preparers, spinners, winders, and reelers. Socio-economic group II contained unskilled manual workers whose occupations were not otherwise specified in the other socio-economic groups and included such work as messengers and kitchen hands. This group of unskilled manual occupations of Social Class V was combined with partly skilled manual occupations as few girls of either Survey gave their job of work such a designation.

Socio-economic group 15 - agricultural workers -
and/

and socio-economic group 16, which contained the members of the armed forces were not represented although the latter occupational status was the future ambition of more than one girl from both Surveys.

Although apprentices and trainees were coded to the occupation for which they were training, girls who were in full-time education after the unavoidable minimum of their education were coded to the economic position "Student", persons above the age of compulsory education occupied as such in educational establishments being considered economically inactive. Where an apprentice or trainee undertook part-time further education in a training college, such a college was not regarded as an educational establishment for this purpose.

Where a girl was out of employment due to sickness or other reason but was economically active and expecting to work again at the latest interview, her occupational status was classified to her most recent occupation.

"Ideally/

"Ideally each socio-economic group should contain people whose social, cultural and recreational standards and behaviour are similar. As it is not practicable to ask direct questions about these subjects in a population census, the allocation of occupied persons to socio-economic groups is determined by considering their employment status and occupation" (Classification of Occupations, 1960).

The intermediate non-manual occupations of Social Class II under socio-economic group 5 heading embraced a variety of professional workers such as nurses, pharmacists or dispensers, radiographers (medical and industrial), medical workers and teachers not otherwise classified, authors, journalists and related workers, actresses, entertainers, musicians, painters, sculptors and related creative artists, social welfare and related workers, laboratory assistants, and technicians; although such were not the occupations entered into by the girls of either Survey, each represented the future ambition of at least one girl within both Surveys.

A/

A. FIRST OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

The occupational status selected by the adolescent fledgling on reaching her earliest age of leaving school inevitably reflected three facets of her social and environmental surroundings: the three traditional beckoning fingers of shop, office and factory; the availability of such work on the employment hand; and personal qualification, not always necessarily academic in character.

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: The girls who sought non-manual occupations on leaving school formed by far the largest proportions of 44.9 per cent. This group of over four in ten girls overwhelmingly preferred the skilled non-manual occupations of clerical and sales work, the office rivalling the shop in popularity in a ratio of 35:65. Work such as telephone operator, waitress or work in domestic service among partly-skilled non-manual occupations initially attracted only four girls.

The figures for the skilled manual occupations of Social Class III formed the smallest occupational group of 17.9 per cent. Partly skilled and unskilled manual/

manual occupations, combined, accounted for three in ten of the adolescent fledglings. Negligible numbers admitted to unskilled manual work, their description as to the nature of their work classifying them as entering the various semi-skilled trades.

The economically inactive "Student" referred to 22 girls (6.1 per cent.) who were to be found in the variety of colleges scattered throughout the city, both local authority and private. Courses ranged from the short-term ones lasting a few weeks to those comprising the academic year or longer. The short-term commercial course completely outbid the other vocational courses in popularity.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: A smaller group than that of the Early School Leavers Survey sought non-manual occupations, almost one in three youngsters entering clerical or sales work in a more divergent ratio of 25:75. One girl entered domestic service.

The skilled manual group again attracted the smallest group of adolescent fledglings, not exceeding 16.4 per cent. It was the partly skilled and unskilled manual/

manual occupations of Social Class IV and V that engulfed the largest proportions, four in every ten girls entering work that required the attainment of such limited skill and training.

Of the one in ten girls who came within the "Student" coding, all but four had remained at school beyond the compulsory minimum of education. Four youngsters commenced short-term machine operator courses on a full-time basis.

Where girls had been longest in the employable age field during the period under review, they had sought the "Student" category initially in the smallest proportions, a period less than six months being associated with the largest figure in this respect, 3.3 per cent. as compared with 19.0 per cent.; within this declining gradient, girls within the two periods, six months to one year and one to two years, were in a medial position. The other three categories of non-manual work, skilled manual or partly skilled and unskilled manual work related time in the employable age/

age field and first occupational status with no clear pattern.

None of the youngsters on Supervision chose the "Student" category as their first occupational status; they had a heavier experience than their contemporaries on Probation of partly skilled and unskilled work but entered non-manual and skilled manual work in fairly similar proportions.

Two girls who were placed on Probation never sought employment after leaving school at the earliest possible school leaving age; one did so for domestic reasons and the other adolescent fledgling for reasons of health.

B. OCCUP. STATUS AFTER FIRST CHANGE OF JOB

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: Four in every ten girls had experienced no change of job by the latest interview.

Of the 215 adolescent fledglings who changed at least once, half were in non-manual occupations after the first change of job while 22.8 per cent. and 27.9 per cent. respectively were divided between manual skilled and manual partly skilled or unskilled work.

In relation to the entire Survey group the various categories of no change of job, non-manual occupations, manual skilled occupations or partly skilled and unskilled manual occupations were related to each other on a ratio of 41:29:14:16. The corresponding ratio for their fellows of the Probation/Supervision Survey was 27:39:12:20.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: Less than three in ten girls (27.2 per cent.) within this Survey were without a change of job by latest interview.

Where 113 youngsters had had some change of job, the proportions within this group of girls after the first change ranged from 54.9 per cent. for those in non-manual/

non-manual work to 16.8 per cent. and 28.3 per cent. in the case of their fellows in skilled manual as well as partly skilled or unskilled manual work respectively.

Not unexpectedly, however, these proportions within each occupational group after the first change of job did not represent occupational change as such, for many girls in both Survey groups changed their job more than once without changing their occupational status.

Absence of a change of job by the latest interview was associated with a declining gradient as duration in the employable age field of the Probation/Supervision girls increased, proportions falling steadily from 61.8 per cent. among those having less than six months' duration to 3.3 per cent. in the case of their fellows of two years. A similar, although less steep fall in proportions related those in non-manual occupations after their first change of job to duration in the employable age field. Within the manual groups, the adolescent fledglings with a history of less than one/

one year's duration had much common ground as had their contemporaries with an experience of one year and over.

One in ten girls on Supervision had experienced no change of job by the latest interview.

C. OCCUP. STATUS AFTER SECOND CHANGE OF JOB.

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: By the latest interview half of the Survey girls had changed their job only on one occasion or not at all.

Throughout the categories, non-manual occupations, manual skilled occupations and manual partly-skilled and unskilled occupations, a declining gradient was present in relation to the 180 adolescent fledglings who changed their job, if not their occupational status, at least twice, proportions within this group of girls falling in that occupational order from 42.8 per cent. to 25.0 per cent.

After the second change of job, proportions of the Early School Leavers Survey girls were split among the various categories of no change of job, non-manual and the two manual occupational groups on a ratio of 51: 21: 12: 16 respectively. Corresponding proportions for those on Probation or Supervision were on a more even basis: 39: 28: 9: 23.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: The corresponding figure for girls within this Survey who changed their job on only one occasion or not at all was 39.1 per cent.

Of/

Of the 94 youngsters who had a second change of 'job' mind, a declining gradient was present as in the Early School Leavers Survey, proportions falling more sharply, however, for this group of girls, from 46.8 per cent to those occupying non-manual occupations after the second change of job to 14.9 per cent, for those in partly skilled and unskilled manual work.

Fourteen girls of the former and six of the latter Survey girls were to be found within the non-manual partly skilled occupations after their second change of job as a job in domestic service and the work of a waitress gained in popularity as acceptable occupations.

By the latest interview, girls who had changed their job once or not at all, were found most frequently where duration of their employable age history was shortest and least frequently at the other end of the scale. Although a period of two years carried with it a greater likelihood of the youngster being found in manual work after this first change of job, the/

the largest proportions, comprising almost half the girls (46.6 per cent.), of this group were to be found within non-manual occupations.

Less than three in ten (26.9 per cent.) of girls on Supervision changed their job once or not at all during the period under review as compared with a figure of 39.1 per cent. of the total Survey girls, this difference, however, being accounted for by their preference for non-manual work.

D.**OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AT LATEST INTERVIEW**

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: Non-manual occupations retained their traditional popularity as well as availability for half the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey when occupational status at latest interview was assessed, the ratio of clerical to sales work narrowing from 35:65 at first to 42:58 at latest occupational status. Of this non-manual group, fifteen girls were enjoying such partly skilled work as telephone operators, in domestic service and waitresses.

Among the Survey girls, the figure for those in skilled manual occupations was very similar to that achieved on reaching school leaving age, 17.1 per cent. as compared with the earlier 17.9 per cent. Per contra, there was a slight decline from the initial figure of 31.1 per cent. to 28.1 per cent. for those in manual partly skilled and unskilled occupations at latest interview.

Fifteen girls (4.1 per cent.) were in the process of completing vocational courses at college and were/

were coded to the "Student" grouping, although the commercial course again commanded the majority support, other vocational courses were also represented.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: For four in ten girls within this Survey group, non-manual occupations were the popular choice and represented the largest proportions. Proportions were slightly more evenly split between office and shop work than they were at the initial occupational status, a ratio of 34:66 as compared with the earlier 25:75. Seven girls came within the partly skilled non-manual group.

While there was very little variation within the manual skilled group from 16.4 per cent. at first to 15.2 per cent. at latest interview, the figure for manual partly skilled and unskilled work fell slightly from 39.9 per cent. to 35.4 per cent.

All of the thirteen adolescent fledglings (8.2 per cent.) who came within ^{the "Student" coding of} the Probation/Supervision Survey were still at school and had their sights firmly fixed/

fixed on the "O" level of leaving certificate.

Half of those who had been longest in the employable age field were found by the latest interview in non-manual occupations and their smallest numbers in partly skilled and unskilled manual work although the "Student" category was not represented in this group. Within each of the other three categories of duration of employable age history, partly skilled and unskilled occupations tended to form, for each, the larger part of the manual group of occupations.

Of the youngsters on Supervision, over half (53.9 per cent.) were doing partly skilled and unskilled manual work at latest interview, none of them coming within the "Student" occupational grouping.

E. REASON FOR CHOICE OF FIRST OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: It was apparent how small a number of girls were impelled by reason of good wages and how many were powered by that of interest of work in the initial choice of occupational status, five girls only in respect of the former as compared with almost three in every four girls where the latter reason was concerned. On the other hand, while awaiting the work of their choice, thirteen girls who comprised 3.6 per cent. of this Survey group entered what they considered to be an entirely temporary job.

At least one girl in every ten made her initial selection because of the ultimate position she envisaged or because it was the wish of a parent while similar numbers chose the occupation because a friend or relative was there; as many again gave no special or another reason. Because several girls, however, gave more than one important reason for her initial selection of a particular road, the various categories of ultimate position, parental wish, the presence there or example of a friend or relative related, when the two/

two categories of interest of work and temporary choice were excluded, as reasons for their choice of first occupational status to only 22.3 per cent. of the Survey girls.

None of the adolescent fledglings gave as a major reason for their choice convenience of the job or lack of suitability of available work.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: Again a high proportion, two out of every three girls, sought their initial occupational status on reaching the compulsory minimum of their education because of reasons of interest in the work. Good immediate wages was an attraction for only four girls.

The figure was somewhat higher than in the Early School Leavers Survey for those who accepted a temporary job while awaiting a vacancy for the work of their choice, comprising 21 girls (13.3 per cent.) as compared with 13 youngsters (3.6 per cent.).

Again proportions were relatively similar in relation to reasons of ultimate position, parental wish/

wish and the presence or example of a friend or relative, each being the reason of one in ten girls respectively but again, because there was considerable overlap in the forces that impelled the initial selection of occupational status, this group referred mainly to 18.9 per cent. of the Survey youngsters, interest of work and temporary job comprising the other two major categories.

Only five girls made an initial choice because of convenience or unavailability of other suitable job.

Where girls had been a shorter period within the employable age history under review, interest of work was somewhat less important a reason for the selection of their first occupational status on reaching the compulsory minimum of their education and a temporary job while awaiting the work of their choice in a selected field, a more important group for them than for their contemporaries who were in this field for longer periods of one year or more.

Whether they were on Probation or Supervision,
adolescent/

adolescent fledglings sought temporary work initially
in fairly similar proportions.

F.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: Although it was possible in theory, for girls to change either a job, or their occupational status and remain with the same employer, in practice this referred to only eleven girls of the Early School Leavers Survey. Such a change usually meant a transfer from shop counter to office desk, to cashier desk, or vice versa, or from a partly skilled factory job to one demanding more training within the skilled manual occupations such as an apprenticeship, trainee period or learnership.

The great majority of girls, however, changed their employer if they changed their job, whether or not this meant a change of occupational status as well.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: Similarly, only six of this Survey group changed their job or their occupational status while remaining with the same employer.

G.

NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: There was considerable divergence in the proportion of adolescent fledglings who maintained one job or changed it once only throughout the Survey period, proportions plunging from 40.8 per cent. to 9.6 per cent. It is equally noteworthy, however, that half of the Survey girls held only one or two jobs throughout. The portrait of three job changes nearly mirrored those presented by youngsters who changed jobs on four, and on five or more occasions, 15.7 per cent., 16.5 per cent. and 17.4 per cent. respectively.

None of the girls maintained their "Student" category throughout the entire period of eighteen months to two years under review.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: Wider divergence than that experienced by the Early School Leavers Survey girls occurred in respect of job change for their contemporaries of this Survey. The proportions who obtained and remained in one job throughout (27.2 per cent.), a group which included the thirteen constant "Students",/

"Students", was rivalled by the slightly higher figure of 31.0 per cent. of girls who changed jobs on at least five occasions. The medial position numerically, of three jobs, as well as proportionately was occupied by almost two in ten of the Survey girls while the smallest proportions were to be found among those who changed jobs twice, or on four occasions. It is again noteworthy, however, that four in ten youngsters either remained in the economically inactive "Student" grouping, changed her job once, or on only two occasions throughout the employable age period under review.

As might be expected, the longer the availability for the employment field the smaller was the chance that a youngster would still be in her first job or "Student" category or have changed her job only on one occasion. At least half the group who had been in the employable age period for two years and three in ten of their fellows who had such a history of one to two years' duration had changed jobs on five or more occasions by the date of latest interview, 56.7 per cent. and 29.9 per cent. respectively.

Similarly, /

Similarly, while half the girls on Supervision had held three or fewer jobs, five in ten of the youngsters of this group had accumulated a total of five or more such changes.

H.

NUMBER OF CHANGES OF OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: The ease with which girls passed through the various socio-economic barriers was reflected in the large figure of 45.7 per cent. for girls who changed their occupational status at least once. This percentage, high as it was, still excluded the "Student" group where they subsequently entered the occupation for which training had been undertaken as well as the considerable numbers who "flitted" as from shop to office or office to shop and back again within the same occupational status. Thus almost half of the Survey girls moved up the non-manual or manual occupational ladders from partly skilled and unskilled work to skilled work or vice versa, while a non-manual occupational ladder was often lightly exchanged for a manual one or vice versa. A declining gradient was present as number of occupational changes increased from 54.3 per cent. amongst those who changed not at all to the nine girls (2.5 per cent.) who scored three or more such changes of occupational status. Those who changed once represented three in ten of the total Survey group/

group while less than one in eight (12.1 per cent.) moved into a different occupational grouping on at least two occasions.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: The gradient representing the occupational changes of youngsters on Probation or Supervision showed no radically different complexion from that of the other Survey group, proportions declining as occupational change increased in frequency from 46.8 per cent. (no change), 36.1 per cent (one change), and 12.6 per cent. (two changes) to five girls (3.2 per cent.) in the case of those whose adolescent restlessness brought them across three or more occupational borders.

Beyond one year's availability for the employment circle, change of occupational status became a more frequent occurrence. On the other hand, one in seven girls and *one in three* of their fellows who were of employable age for less than six months, or six months to one year respectively made such a change of occupational status on at least one occasion.

The/

The adolescent restlessness that initiated change of job for youngsters on Supervision also tended to present itself in occupational status change.

I.

REASON FOR LEAVING FIRST JOB

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: For two in every five girls of this Survey group, stability throughout their employable age history was represented by their presence at the end of the period under review within the job they had initially chosen to enter.

Five girls were poised in indecision between their first and second jobs, having left the former but not yet achieved the latter position. Of the 140 girls (38.6 per cent.) who left their first job after reaching school leaving age of their own volition, non-medical reasons were represented in over four times the proportions they bore to medical reasons of ill-health, a ratio of 82:18. Loss of interest in the work itself or desire for a change featured high for 14.3 per cent. of these adolescent fledglings. Dislike of job was present among only twenty girls while only eight youngsters considered dislike of a colleague or person in charge at work to be sufficient reason for leaving this first and most important job. Domestic reasons or low wages accounted/

accounted separately for ten girls while, for a corresponding seven and eight girls, long hours/long travelling time or prospects of promotion impelled such change.

Dismissal from the first job after leaving school was the portion of just over two in ten of the Early School Leavers Survey girls (22.0 per cent.). Redundancy or slowness in understanding what was required of them engulfed slightly more than half of this disappointed group in a slightly uneven split of 55:45 in relation to those who lost this job on account of the familiar companions of boredom - absenteeism, poor time-keeping, and misbehaviour.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: Almost half the girls in this group left their first job on their own initiative, 87.0 per cent. of whom did so for non-medical reasons which ranged from the most potent loss of interest or desire for a change for almost two in ten or 18.4 per cent. of the Survey girls to the smaller numbers of those who walked out for prospects of promotion, domestic issues, long hours/long travelling time, dislike of colleague or superior and low wages/

wages. Dislike of the job itself was the propelling force for fourteen girls (8.9 per cent.) of this Survey group.

Within the group of one in four girls who were dismissed from their first job, proportions were fairly evenly apportioned between factors of redundancy and personal slowness and reasons over which the girls themselves had influence such as absenteeism, poor timekeeping and misbehaviour in a ratio of 51:49.

Five girls in this Survey group were poised between the "no man's land" of first and second jobs.

The ratio of Voluntary leaving to dismissal from first job within the Early School Leavers and Probation/Supervision Surveys was 64:36 and 65:35 respectively.

Where "Students" failed to follow the occupation for which they had undergone training, such reason for abandonment was considered as reason for leaving first job; only where "Students" subsequently entered the occupation for which they had studied were they included in the category "no change" after having reached the compulsory minimum of their education.

Although/

Although the girls whose reason for leaving their first job due to ill-health belonged to a numerically small group, nine of the ten youngsters had been of employable age for over one year. Over half of the youngsters in this group of over one year's duration had, in addition, left their initial job for a variety of non-medical reasons. On the other hand, non-medical reasons also predominated in the shorter periods of less than one year's employable age history. Redundancy as a factor in dismissal from their first job also formed the major portion of this group for girls of less than one year's employable age history; it was not so predominant at longer periods but still featured as a formidable feature of job loss for all girls.

For girls on Supervision, voluntary leaving due to non-medical reasons and dismissal for redundancy formed the major reasons for first departure from a job.

For all girls, irrespective of category or duration of availability for the employment field, loss of interest in the work and desire for a change presented most frequently among the voluntary reasons for leaving that first job.

J. GAP BEFORE ATTAINING FIRST OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: The numerical preponderance in this Survey group excluded reasons of ill-health and was apportioned fairly evenly among girls whose parental inclinations favoured a holiday for their daughters between the date of reaching employ-
and attaining first occupational status
able age and among their contemporaries who had greater or lesser difficulty in finding the occupational status which they or a guiding parent considered most suitable. Several girls knew where they were going even before leaving school. Twelve of the adolescent fledglings (3.3 per cent.) found their entry into the adult work circle delayed due to reasons of ill-health.

It was a matter for commendation that, at a time short of full employment, 85.7 per cent. of the youngsters entered the employment field within less than four weeks of reaching the compulsory minimum of their education, and many of these within one week. Of the remainder who took four weeks or more to acquire this first occupational status, almost half entered the "Student" group while for less than one in ten girls, /

girls, this gap of four weeks or more represented a measure of their struggle to obtain what they wanted, a figure which comprised 8.2 per cent. of this Survey group.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: A gap due to illness before entering the first occupational status from the time of reaching the compulsory minimum of their education was the portion of five girls. Again, however, proportions were relatively evenly split between girls whose summer plans included a holiday break and their fellows who spent such intervening time in their search for the kind of employment they thought they most desired. For those who continued at school as "Students", this gap represented a normal holiday period.

For 82.3 per cent. of these youngsters this gap represented the commendably short period of four weeks or less while half of the remaining group whose period "between" was of the duration of four weeks or more came within the "Student" coding subsequently. One in ten/

ten youngsters, however, had greater or lesser difficulty in obtaining the occupational status of their choice and their struggle was represented in the percentage of 9.5 that they made of the entire group of 158 Survey girls.

Several girls, as in the Early School Leavers Survey, passed from the school to work circle with a break of less than one week.

The longer a youngster had been in the employable age field the less time had elapsed for her between the date of reaching the unavoidable minimum of her education and attaining her first occupational status.

Irrespective of Probation/Supervision category, girls entered their first occupational grouping after similar periods.

K. NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS DUE TO CAUSES OTHER THAN ILL-HEALTH

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: For just over half of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey (52.1 per cent.), there was no interruption between one job and another due to causes other than ill-health, some adolescent fledglings passing in a smooth, uninterrupted movement from one job to another while others were settled in one form of work throughout.

A declining gradient emerged as number of spells experienced by girls during the employable age period under review increased, proportions falling fairly steadily from 24.3 per cent. for one spell to 2.5 per cent. in the case of four spells. Beyond four spells, however, this trend showed a slight tendency to reverse, the figure for five or more spells representing 4.1 per cent. of the Survey; the two latter groups were, however, numerically small relating to only nine and fifteen youngsters respectively.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: The minority of the Survey youngsters but a still respectable figure of 38.6 per cent. either experienced no gap between one job/

job and another due to causes other than ill-health or were settled throughout.

As in the case of the Early School Leavers Survey girls, a declining gradient was present with increasing number of spells; beyond four spells, however, the downward stroke was interrupted by an upward trend. While at least three in every ten girls (31.0 per cent.) had one spell within the employable age period under review, this figure fell sharply to four girls (0.6 per cent.) with four spells, rising again to include 8.9 per cent. of the Survey group in relation to five or more spells.

Nine in every ten girls of the Early School Leavers Survey and over eight in ten of their contemporaries from the Probation/Supervision Survey experienced fewer than three interruptions due to causes that excluded ill-health throughout.

As might be expected, a shorter period in the employable age circle was associated with fewer interruptions throughout, differences, however, becoming less/

less sharp beyond two interruptions throughout the period under review, numbers throughout being small, and greatest where one and two interruptions had been experienced. Over half the girls whose period under review extended to two years (53.3 per cent.), however, had either experienced no interruption or one spell only.

Girls on Supervision formed slightly larger proportions in respect of one and two interruptions due to causes other than ill-health throughout than did their fellows on Probation. Beyond two spells, however, there were no appreciable differences.

L. CUMULATIVE DURATION OF INTERRUPTIONS

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: As the cumulative duration of interruptions between one job and another due to causes other than ill-health increased to three months so did the proportions of girls concerned decrease. The adolescent fledgling of the Early School Leavers Survey was three times as likely to have experienced the short cumulative period of less than one month and was twice as frequently to be found within the period one to two months as she was to have totalled throughout a period of two to three months; 18.4 per cent. as compared with 11.6 per cent. and 6.1 per cent. respectively.

For just over one in ten girls (11.8 per cent.), a period of three months or more was experienced. Freedom from such interruption, a period less than three months or a period of three months or more were thus the portions of the Early School Leavers Survey youngsters in a ratio of 52:36:12.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: A declining gradient was present with corresponding increase in the figures for cumulative duration of interruptions, proportions falling/

falling steadily from 20.3 per cent. among youngsters who experienced a period just short of one month to 3.8 per cent. amongst the girls who had two to three months of interruptions.

Freedom from such interruption, a period less than three months or a period of three months or more were apportioned amongst the adolescent fledglings on Probation or Supervision on a 39:36:24 ratio basis. Two girls were not included in these groups as they had never worked.

Where cumulative duration of interruptions between one job and another due to causes other than ill-health was either less than one month or extended to three months or more, youngsters whose period under review formed the longest term of over one year, had the most formidable experience in this respect. The two groups in between, stretching from one to three months, were numerically small and presented no very obvious trend. With a period under review of less than one year, two in every three girls had experienced no such interruption/

interruption between jobs throughout; this compared with a figure of 31.2 per cent. and 13.3 per cent. for those whose period under review extended from one to two years, or two years respectively.

Beyond one month's cumulative duration of non-medical interruptions throughout, girls, whatever their category of Probation or Supervision, had much common ground. Those on Supervision, however, formed almost twice the proportions of their fellows on Probation where a duration of less than one month had been their portion.

M. ATTITUDE TO WORK AT LATEST INTERVIEW

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: At one end of the occupational scale were almost four in five girls (78.8 per cent.) who formed the bulk of the Survey and were doing work in which they were keenly interested; at the other end of the scale were less than one in fourteen girls whose work provoked a feeling of keen dislike. The work on hand was, however, twice as likely to produce feelings of boredom as it was to arouse overt dislike.

The work being carried out at latest interview was considered to be a permanent feature of their life by over half the Survey girls. Although the remaining 45.7 per cent. of adolescent fledglings were doing jobs they felt to be entirely stop-gap or of temporary duration and were in a variety of stages of uncertainty in this direction, over half were still interested in the work on hand, only 21.2 per cent. of the entire Survey group admitting to emotions that ranged from boredom to dislike.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: Interest in the job on hand at latest interview was a feature of two in every three/

three girls on Probation or Supervision. Boredom, again, on the other hand, was twice as likely to be found amongst youngsters as was dislike of what they were doing, 21.5 per cent. as compared with 10.8 per cent. respectively.

As in the case of the Early School Leavers Survey, because the work at latest interview was one that aroused interest, it did not follow that the girls concerned considered such work to be permanent. Those who liked what they were doing but still had some other goal finally in mind comprised almost two in ten of the Survey girls (18.3 per cent.), the ratio of permanent, to stop-gap work but interested, to stop-gap work with boredom or dislike, being on a 48:18:32 basis.

Beyond a period of one year under review, the adolescent fledgling was less likely to be found, than were her fellows, in work she considered of a permanent nature and most likely to be found in work of a stop-gap kind. The longest period of two years under review, however, contained youngsters who looked upon such/

such stop-gap work with as much interest as they did boredom or dislike.

Although differences were small, there was a tendency for girls on Supervision to be found in slightly larger proportions among those who considered their work to be of a boring, stop-gap nature at latest interview and in a slightly smaller percentage in the case of those who were settled in the work they were doing than were their contemporaries on Probation.

N. INTERRUPTED WORK RECORD OF FATHER/SIBLING

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: A home background unburdened by parental or a sibling interrupted work record was enjoyed by almost eight in ten youngsters.

Of the 22.6 per cent. of the Survey girls who had such family circle experience, a father's interrupted work record was related to that of a sibling on a 45:63 ratio basis. Seven girls laboured under both paternal and sibling interrupted work record whereas this figure for such sibling example alone was multiplied over six times (12.4 per cent).

Redundancy was the predominant cause of interrupted work record for 59.5 per cent. of the fathers concerned whose daughters represented 10.2 per cent. of the entire Survey group, while reasons of ill-health were predominant in relation to the remaining fifteen fathers whose work records were so affected.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: Just over one in three of the adolescent fledglings of this Survey were part of a family circle where the father or a sibling had an interrupted work record; a father to sibling ratio of 69:50. Ten of the girls had both a father and a sibling/

sibling similarly troubled while such sibling employment example was presented alone to one in ten of the total group of girls.

While sibling interrupted work record presented immediate employment example to the adolescent fledgling, that of the father permeated the whole family background in terms of financial strain, worry and uncertainty.

There were no appreciable differences between the two main groups of ill-health and redundancy as a cause for paternal interrupted work record within the homes concerned, the figure for redundancy being slightly ahead of that for ill-health, forming 56.7 per cent. of this group. Daughters of fathers with interrupted work records represented 23.4 per cent. of the Survey group.

EDUCATION AFTER REACHING COMPULSORY MINIMUM OF
EDUCATION: EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY GIRLS.

The majority of the girls, exactly three in every four of the Early School Leavers Survey, did not seek further education between the time of leaving school and the date of latest interview while the remaining one in four girls entered full-time or part-time education in a ratio of 41:59.

FORM OF PARTICIPATION: One in ten (10.1 per cent.) of the youngsters of the Early School Leavers Survey entered a full-time course at one of the many colleges, private and local authority, within the precincts of the city. The combination of employment and part-time further education at the same time appealed alone to 14.9 per cent. of their contemporaries. As was to be expected, several girls took more than one course of further education; in fact twelve girls of the entire Survey group who took further education during some part of the period under review sought out more than one course. As the one course was in all cases to further the other course undertaken, each/

each girl was only counted once.

WHOSE TIME: Of this group, 23.1 per cent. undertook their further education within their employer's time while over three times these proportions sought out further education within their leisure time.

CONTINUITY: Those who were still attending either a full-time or part-time course at the completion of the Survey represented the majority of this group, the remaining 41.8 per cent. having given up their course because it was completed or because it was impossible to continue on account of personal factors of health, slowness or other non-medical factors outwith their immediate control.

TYPE OF COURSE: The vocational course was the preference of 91.2 per cent.; only eight girls of this group found an appeal in the non-vocational type of course as represented by cookery, keep-fit, country dancing, ^{painting, pottery} and first aid classes.

TIME SPENT IN COURSE: Just over three in four of the adolescent fledglings within the further education group/

group were sufficiently persistent to spend either between six months and one year in such pursuits or one year and over - 48.3 per cent. and 27.5 per cent. respectively. 22 girls who represented almost one in four of this group (24.2 per cent.) found a period of less than six months sufficient for their purpose.

REASON FOR LEAVING COURSE: The satisfactory figure of 29 girls out of 38, representing 76.3 per cent. of the further education group stopped further education simply because the course they had undertaken was completed. Health reasons excluded four girls while the remaining five girls abandoned further education because of inability to understand what was required or for other factors outwith their own personal control.

FULL-TIME FURTHER EDUCATION: While all of the Early School Leavers Survey girls undertook a full-time course of further education in their own time, none of them had maintained such further education throughout the entire period under review; out of the 37 girls concerned, 22 had reached up to pluck this status at the time of their first occupational choice while/

while the remaining 15 of their fellows, after a period of trial and error during the employment period under review, entered further education on a full-time basis to further their immediate employment ambitions; this they were still pursuing at date of latest interview.

All the full-time courses were vocational, overwhelmingly commercial in character. Of this group, 20 girls spent one academic year in further education, the remaining 17 finding a short-term period of less than 6 months more to their taste. None of the youngsters in this group had spent one year or more in further education. Only a small minority, four of the 22 girls who had given up the course had done so for reasons of health or non-medical factors; 18 out of the 22 youngsters attained the goal initially decided upon and completed the course on which they had started.

PART-TIME FURTHER EDUCATION: In respect of part-time studies alone which included part-time apprenticeship day classes and other vocational and non-vocational evening/

evening class activity, it was noteworthy that the majority of this group, 33 girls, provided the time themselves for further education at the end of what was a rather long working day for the adolescent fledgling. The remaining 21 girls took part-time education within their employer's time either on a day release basis of at least one day a week or, less commonly, in classes provided by the employer himself. The ratio of employer's time to own time worked out at 39:61.

Again it was a matter for commendation that as many as 38 girls were undertaking part-time further education at the date of latest interview, half of whom were pursuing periods of apprenticeship. Less than one in three of the 54 girls undertaking part-time courses of instruction had given up their part-time course at the time of completion of Survey.

Apprenticeship training attracted 21 girls, representing 38.9 per cent. of the part-time courses group; this also accounted for 5.8 per cent. of the whole Survey group. The skilled manual occupations of tailoring,/

tailoring, bookbinding and the ever-popular hair-dressing formed the traditional bulk of this group while the printing, bakery and furrier trades were also represented. On the other hand, whereas retail distributive apprenticeships were a small facet of such apprenticeship training, the commercial apprenticeship was not featured.

Evening classes that furthered a girl's ambitions in the trade and commercial world such as shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, arithmetic and English and in the retail distributive trade such as window dressing, also the popular dressmaking class appealed to 25 girls featuring almost half of the part-time group (46.3 per cent.). Eight girls selected the non-vocational evening class as represented by keep-fit, country dancing, cookery or first aid^{or other} activities.

There was much common ground between the two periods of six months to one year and one year and over, 24 girls and 25 of their contemporaries respectively "staying out" these periods. Only five girls undertook part-time further education for less than six months.

Of/

Of the 16 girls who gave up their part-time course, eleven did so for the logical reason that the course was completed while the remaining five girls abandoned theirs for either medical or non-medical reasons; of this latter group two girls found themselves unsuited to apprenticeship.

EDUCATION AFTER REACHING COMPULSORY MINIMUM OF
EDUCATION: PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY GIRLS.

Although the proportion of 29.1 per cent. who entered the realms of further education between the date of reaching the unavoidable minimum of their education and that of the latest interview was a slightly higher figure than that for the Early School Leavers Survey girls, this was probably due to the inclusion of 16 girls of the economically inactive "Student" category who had remained at school beyond the earliest schoolleaving age. As only two girls took more than one form of further education, the one to supplement the other, a girl was only counted once in these circumstances.

FORM OF PARTICIPATION: The contribution of girls undertaking part-time further education was almost half as large again as that from those preferring full-time education, 17.1 per cent. as compared with 12.0 per cent. The ratio of *part-time* to *full-time* further education was 59:41.

WHOSE TIME: At one end of the scale were the twelve youngsters/

youngsters who received such further study within their working day; at the other end came the majority of this group - here 34 girls advanced their education within their own time beyond the age of 15 years either on an evening or day basis, the ratio of employer's to own time being 26:74.

CONTINUITY: At the completion of the Survey, of the girls who were undertaking further education, 60.9 per cent. came within this category. Those who had given up either a full-time or part-time course comprised the remaining 18 girls (39.1 per cent.).

TYPE OF COURSE: While almost one third of the further education group was occupied within school with the course that led on to the "O" level of secondary school leaving certificate, a majority of 30 girls (65.2 per cent. of this group) entered some form of vocational further education in combination with employment. The position was less encouraging among non-vocational courses such as cookery, keep-fit, first aid, and country dancing; only one girl sought/

sought out this form of evening activity as a hobby in an evening class activity.

TIME SPENT IN COURSE: There was a declining gradient from 43.5 per cent. to 4.3 per cent. as time spent in course increased from less than six months to two years and over. Occupying a fairly medial position were the 13 and 11 girls respectively who spent a period of six months to one year or one year to two years in such education (28.3 per cent. and 23.9 per cent. respectively.).

REASON FOR LEAVING COURSE: Of the 18 youngsters who left their full-time or part-time course, a majority of eight girls did so for non-medical reasons while half of the remaining ten adolescent fledglings were unable to continue their selection of further education due to health reasons. Less than one in three of the group who discontinued a full-time or part-time course did so because they had completed the course.

FULL-TIME FURTHER EDUCATION: All 19 girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey who came within the "Student"/

"Student" category did so in their own time. Only one third of this group representing six girls left full-time education during the period under review.

A small minority of four girls undertook a full-time course after leaving school at the earliest school leaving age, all of whom entered the short-term vocational machine operator course. The remaining 15 youngsters were included in this "Student" category of full-time education because they had remained at school beyond the compulsory minimum of their education with a view to achieving a further school certificate.

Time spent in the course amounted to over one year's duration for 7 youngsters while for 12 of their fellows a shorter period of less than one year was experienced.

While six girls of this Survey group had left their full-time course, only two girls discontinued a school course because of a loss of interest; the remaining/

remaining four youngsters completed the vocational course which they had commended.

PART-TIME FURTHER EDUCATION: The group who were, taking part-time further education in combination with, or at the end of a working day presented 15 girls at the date of latest interview while a corresponding 12 youngsters had been previously, but were now no longer taking such a course.

Of the 27 girls who had entered a part-time course during the period under review, 12 achieved apprenticeship training, such further education taking place during their working hours either on a day release basis of at least one day per week to a local authority college or in classes provided by the employer himself ^{or supplemented by evening class attendance.} Such apprenticeship training included the tailoring, hairdressing, book-binding, printing, bakery and retail distributive trades and represented 7.6 per cent. of the entire Survey girls. At least half of the group taking part-time further education (51.9 per cent or 14 girls) found a greater appeal/

appeal in the vocational evening class that was an asset to present and future commercial and retail distributive trades or such skilled manual work as dressmaking. One girl took part in an non-vocational leisure evening class.

A period of less than six months sufficed for half the group undertaking part-time courses, numbers otherwise declining as length in course extended to two years.

The survival rate for completion of a part-time course was one in twelve girls. Health reasons caused abandonment for five of the remaining eleven youngsters while non-medical reasons in a variety of causes both personal and other caused six girls to give up their course before completion. The casualty rate amongst those undergoing apprenticeship training was 1:2 by the date of latest interview.

Although full-time education after reaching the unavoidable minimum of their education was less frequent as duration of employable age history increased, slightly larger proportions of part-time further education/

education were present, this latter course forming the bulk of that undertaken by girls with an employable age history of two years but representing the smaller part of further education for those with a duration less than six months.

Whether in employer's or own time, the time spent in the course, the type of course commenced and the reason for giving it up differed little between girls when related to duration of period under review.

Below a two years' period under review, more girls were still attending than had given up further education. Girls with a two years' period of employable age history presented proportions which were fairly evenly split between those who still continued and those who had discontinued such further education.

The adolescent fledglings on Supervision contained only four girls who had had a course of further education, all entering full-time vocational classes only one of whom was still continuing such a course at the date of latest interview. One reason for stopping the course related to a girl's health; the other two reasons were non-medical in origin.

LEARNER MACHINIST

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: The proportion of girls who had, during the period under review, spent some time as a learner machinist accounted for almost two in ten of this group (18.2 per cent.).

The contribution by adolescent fledglings who were of this status at latest interview was half as small again as that from the youngsters who had previously entered employment on such a basis but subsequently left, a ratio of 39:61. A subsequent period of less than one year in this particular skilled manual trade occurred rather more frequently than did the corresponding period of one year or more; almost half of the girls in this learner machinist group had been in such work for less than six months. For 25.8 per cent. and 30.3 per cent. of this group, a period of six months to one year and one year and over respectively had been spent in such skilled manual work.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: The showing of girls on Probation or Supervision differed little from that of the Early School Leavers Survey girls. Those who had/

had been accepted for one of the skilled manual trades as a learner machinist accounted for 21.5 per cent. of the Survey group, one third of whom were still working as such within the trade at the date of latest interview. The ratio of girls who were still learner machinists to those who had been previously was 32:68.

Proportions decreased as length of subsequent stay within that particular trade increased from 50.0 per cent. for less than six months representing half this learner machinist group of 34 girls to 20.6 per cent. in the case of the seven girls who had a period of one year or more.

The longer the period since the date of unavoidable minimum of education until that of latest interview, the more frequently were adolescent fledglings on Probation or Supervision to be found among the learner machinist group, three in ten youngsters with over one year's employable age period either currently or previously entering a skilled manual trade on such a basis as compared with the much lower figure of 11.4 per/

per cent. in the case of girls with an availability for employment history of less than one year. Duration in such work bore little relationship to duration of employable age history.

All eight girls on Supervision who had entered skilled manual work as a learner machinist had given it up by the date of latest interview.

MEDICAL INCAPACITY FROM DATE OF REACHING UNAVOIDABLE
MINIMUM OF EDUCATION TO LATEST INTERVIEW: EARLY
SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY GIRLS.

Between the time of leaving school and the date of latest interview, almost two in three of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey (65.3 per cent.) were free from incapacity which necessitated time off work, or attendance at a doctor or hospital either as an outpatient or inpatient. Similar proportions of 65.2 were also the fortunate lot of their contemporaries on Probation or Supervision.

MEDICAL TREATMENT: Attendance at hospital as an outpatient or sojourn within as a patient was experienced by the minority of girls of the Early School Leavers Survey, singly representing the ill-health history of eight and nineteen girls respectively and, combined, accounting for less than one in fourteen of the adolescent fledglings (7.4 per cent.). At least one third of the Survey girls had received medical treatment from their family doctor.

NUMBER OF SPELLS OF INCAPACITY: There was a sharp decline/

decline in the proportions as number of spells of incapacity increased from one to four spells and over for ^{the girls of} this Survey. Proportions which fell by half from 20.7 per cent. to 9.6 per cent. as the gradient plunged from one spell to two spells declined then even more sharply to negligible proportions beyond. Less than one girl in twenty (4.4 per cent.) succumbed to three or more spells of incapacity; eight girls had three spells while four of their contemporaries each had four or five and more spells of incapacity.

CUMULATIVE DURATION OF INCAPACITY: As duration of incapacity increased from less than four weeks to less than three months, proportions declined steadily from 19.0 per cent. to 3.5 per cent. for adolescent fledglings of the Early School Leavers Survey. Girls were just as likely to have accumulated over three months of ill-health as they were to have had two months to three months; on the other hand, together, these periods accounted for less than one in fourteen of the Survey girls (7.4 per cent.). One twelfth of the youngsters (8.3 per cent.) had one month to two months' incapacity.

FORM/

FORM OF INCAPACITY: Of the 126 girls who were visited by ill-health during the period under review, all the illnesses were of a minor nature, none leading to prolonged and serious incapacity. Less than 17.0 per cent. of this minor ill-health group was related to injury acquired at work, or outside work comprising a motley assortment of fractures, sprains, bruising, lacerations and foreign bodies for ten and eleven of the girls respectively (7.9 per cent. and 8.7 per cent.). One in every ten of the minor ill-health group had undergone operative treatment in hospital such as tonsillectomy, appendicectomy, corrective procedure as for a fracture, deformity and strabismus or minor gynaecological operation, all with uneventful recovery.

Anaemia, accompanied often by debility, was that part of the iceberg of lethargy that appeared above the surface of the water of health for 17 girls who formed 13.5 per cent. of the 126 girls who suffered some ill-health during their period of employment history. For over eight in ten of the ill-health group/

group (85.7 per cent.), however, single or recurrent episodes of ill-health affecting their eyes, ear, nose and throat or skin predominated; minor illness of a major body system such as lungs, liver, urinary tract, digestive tract, or limbs was the portion of 22 youngsters who formed 17.5 per cent. of the group; such illness resulted from conditions such as ^{mild} jaundice, fracture, gastritis, enteritis, cystitis, bronchitis and included antibiotic-treated pneumonia of short-term duration with uneventful recovery. Of the one third of the Survey group who suffered from some form of ill-health, 9.5 per cent., a total of twelve girls were confined to bed for all or part of a working day with dysmenorrhoea; this represented 3.3 per cent. of the entire Survey girls.

Within the various forms of incapacity, however, there was some overlap as several girls came within more than one category.

MEDICAL INCAPACITY BETWEEN DATES OF REACHING
UNAVOIDABLE MINIMUM OF EDUCATION AND LATEST
INTERVIEW: PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY GIRLS.

MEDICAL TREATMENT: Between the date of reaching the minimum of their compulsory education and that of the latest interview, four girls from the Probation/Supervision Survey were familiar with a hospital outpatient department and nine of their contemporaries with a hospital ward, a combined proportion of 8.2 per cent. The common ground between the two Survey groups was reflected in the one in three girls of the Probation/Supervision Survey who had attended their family doctor on at least *one occasion since achieving employable age, the ratio of their hospital outpatient to inpatient experience being, approximately 1:2.*

NUMBER OF SPELLS OF INCAPACITY: All but seven youngsters of this Survey group experienced no more than two spells of incapacity throughout the period under review, three in ten of whom were divided between one spell and two spells in proportions of 20.9 per cent. and/

and 9.5 per cent. respectively. Four girls, two girls and one girl respectively had three, four or more than five spells of incapacity. Again the frequency of ill-health history of these youngsters reflected that of the Early School Leavers Survey girls.

CUMULATIVE DURATION OF INCAPACITY: The trend in respect of cumulative duration of incapacity within the Probation/Supervision Survey was somewhat different from that of the former Survey. While only two girls achieved a period of incapacity that exceeded two months but fell just short of three, nine of their fellows had totalled up durations of incapacity which, combined, reached to three months and more. There was also a sharp cleavage between the short-term experience of less than one month of 37 girls (23.4 per cent.) and the "middle of the road group" of seven girls comprising 4.4 per cent. of the Survey who had accumulated one month to two months' incapacity throughout.

FORM OF INCAPACITY: Only one of the youngsters on Probation or Supervision developed a major and prolonged illness/

illness which affected her lungs. Of the remaining 54 girls with one or more minor episodes of ill-health, four had received an injury at work, three an injury outside work, again comprising a motley assortment of soft tissue or bone damage, while five of their contemporaries had undergone a variety of minor operations with uneventful recovery.

The showing of the adolescent fledglings of the Probation/Supervision Survey was fairly similar to that of the Early School Leavers Survey. Of the 55 girls who succumbed to one or more episodes of ill-health between the date of their unavoidable minimum of education and that of the latest interview, proportions for anaemia with or without debility, for ill-health affecting the eyes, ear, nose and throat and skin, for minor illness affecting a major system such as the lungs, the digestive, or urinary tracts, and for dysmenorrhoea were 14.5 per cent., 70.9 per cent. 25.5 per cent. and 10.9 per cent. respectively on the portion of 8, 39, 14 and 6 girls. Dysmenorrhoea with incapacity represented minor ill-health for/

for 3.8 per cent. of the total Survey girls under review during the employable age period.

As within the Early School Leavers Survey, there was overlap between the various groups as several girls came within more than one category.

Freedom from medical treatment was more pronounced within the shorter employable age periods under review which was reflected in the corresponding figures for attendance at a girl's family doctor. Although the group was numerically small, a handful of girls within the four employable age periods had been a patient either inside hospital or at a hospital outpatient department.

Again, youngsters who had experienced a period of one year and over in the employable age field had suffered incapacity more frequently and for a longer cumulative period than had their fellows with a review period of shorter duration. Differences between the periods were *less* marked where one spell of incapacity and a period of less than one month's incapacity had been experienced *than where there was no incapacity history.*

Length/

Length of time in the employable age field was related to minor ill-health and mainly to illness of the eyes, ear, nose and throat and skin. Although the groups of incapacity such as injury at work or elsewhere, operation, minor illness of a major system such as pneumonia, anaemia accompanied or not by debility and dysmenorrhoea were all numerically small, numbers did tend to be heavier, as might be expected, as duration of employable age period lengthened.

Girls on Supervision had a slightly more favourable history of medical incapacity throughout the employable age period under review. Only one girl on Supervision had not reached the unavoidable minimum of her education by the date of latest interview.

USE OF LEISURE FROM DATE OF REACHING COMPULSORY
MINIMUM OF EDUCATION TO LATEST INTERVIEW:

EARLY SCHOOL LEAVERS SURVEY: Organised group activity which included youth clubs of whatever form and unformed organisations was a regular leisure enjoyment of over four in ten of the girls of this Survey group at the date of latest interview.

Indoor and outdoor sports and games as well as dancing maintained their high popularity for 71.1 per cent. of the adolescent fledglings and included taking part in such sports as tennis, swimming, badminton, serious walking and cycling. Of this group dancing formed three-fifths.

For almost three in ten girls (27.3 per cent.), religious activities were a regular and integral part of their life, the remainder of the girls maintaining a casual or interrupted church attendance. Within leisure life itself, the church social club enjoyed an equal popularity with other forms of youth club or organisation.

During the period under review almost one seventh of/

of the Survey group had included organised group activity within their leisure hours but had given it up by the date of latest interview. There were many reasons for stopping this form of leisure pursuit, some of them relating to changing personal feelings and some to changes in family housing.

A minority of the girls, not exceeding 21.5 per cent. of the Survey group, maintained a social life free from current or recent organised group activity, indoor or outdoor sports, games and dancing, ^{and} religious activities at the completion of the Survey period. Proportions here were almost half as large again as at commencement of employment history (21.5 per cent. as compared with 14.3 per cent.).

Proportions which were relatively unchanged related to religious activities and recent organised group activity during the period from leaving school to the date of latest interview. Organised group activity, and indoor or outdoor sports, games and dancing as forms of leisure pursuits had fallen in popularity/

popularity by only 11.0 per cent. and 8.8 per cent. respectively.

Once again there was some overlap between the various leisure categories as more than one girl enjoyed more than one leisure activity.

Cinema attendance, visiting cafes, friends and relatives as well as regular home activities retained, singly or in combination, their popular appeal for 29.5 per cent., 48.2 per cent. and 57.6 per cent. of the Early School Leavers Survey girls respectively. The figures for cinema attendance had fallen slightly but differed little from those at initial interview whereas that for outside visiting or home activities had each increased by less than 10.0 per cent.

The ratio of cafe visiting to other visiting and watching television to other home activities had fallen from approximately 1:4 to 1:5 and from 1:5 to 1:8 respectively. The ratio of dancing to other physical activities, on the other hand, had risen from approximately 1:2 to 3:2.

PROBATION/SUPERVISION SURVEY: A leisure activity which was

was much enjoyed by the date of latest interview among 35.1 per cent. of the Survey group related to club activities and those of the uniformed organisations while at least one in ten of the Survey girls had taken up such leisure pursuit between the first and latest interview and subsequently abandoned it.

Indoor and outdoor sports and games as well as dancing appealed to almost half the adolescent fledglings (45.2 per cent.); within this group dancing comprised two-thirds.

As in the case of the girls of the Early School Leavers Survey, almost three in ten youngsters (27.9 per cent.) maintained a regular, active and sustained church connection while for the remainder, such attendance was casual and interrupted. The church social club enjoyed an equal popularity with those of other kinds.

Only a minority of the Survey group, three in ten girls, pursued a leisure life which excluded any of the above categories of leisure.

From the date of first to latest interviews, proportions/

proportions had risen substantially for girls on Probation or Supervision which related to such leisure pursuits as current organised group activity and sports, games and dancing. The figures for recent organised group activities and religious activities had remained fairly constant throughout while proportions of youngsters who enjoyed leisure pursuits free from such organisation had declined substantially from half the Survey group to three in ten girls.

Between the time of reaching the compulsory minimum of her education and the date of latest interview, cinema attendance had continued to attract almost two in every three of the Survey girls while figures for visiting cafes, friends or relatives as well as for regular home activities had risen slightly by at least 10.0 per cent. to 50.0 per cent. and 59.5 per cent. respectively.

While the ratio of dancing to other physical activities had risen slightly from approximately 1:1 to 2:1 those for visiting cafes and watching television in relation to other forms of outside visiting and/

and other home activities respectively had declined from approximately 1:3 and 1:4 to 1:4 and 1:7 respectively.

The longer the period since reaching the unavoidable minimum of her education, the less organized group activity appealed to youngsters on Probation or Supervision as a leisure pursuit; a similar tendency was shown for such a pursuit which had been commenced and stopped during the period under review while there was also a tendency for religious activities to be less constant. As would be expected, therefore, an increasing score was present as duration of period increased beyond one year where leisure activities were free from these leisure categories. The figure for sports, games and dancing alone remained unchanged, dancing featuring more prominently for the older adolescent fledgling.

Cinema attendance, visiting cafes, friends and relatives, and home activities showed no obvious pattern in relation to an employable age period shorter or longer than a year for girls on Probation or Supervision.

IN CONCLUSION

For the adolescent fledgling, social, physical, economic and family circumstances must often be very much inter-related. *Capability, however,* is not a fixed quantity but a variable that can be modified by social policy and educational approaches. Factors of health and growth, character and temperament come into it, as well as native wit, which must be reckoned with, even if it cannot as yet be precisely measured. It is not only brothers and sisters in the same family who differ from each other in talent, there are still large differences in the progress and attainments of children who appear to start with equal advantages. There can be very little doubt that among *adolescent girls* there are reserves of ability which can be tapped, given the will and the means.

There is a gulf between those who have, and the many who have not, sufficient command of words to be able to listen and discuss rationally; to express ideas and feelings clearly; and even to have any ideas at all. Poor attainments ^{for a youngster} may not only result in inability to manage her dealings with other people; she may be socially maladroit, ill at ease in personal relationships, unduly self-regarding and insensitive; her/

her contact with her peers may be ineffectual and while understandably resenting being organised by adults, may show little gift for organising herself. This matter of communication affects all aspects of her social and intellectual growth. The evidence of research increasingly suggests that linguistic inadequacy, disadvantages in social and physical background and poor attainments are closely associated.

For she needs, like her contemporaries, as well as skills, capacities for thought, judgment, enjoyment, curiosity, a sense of responsibility for her work and towards other people and to arrive at some code of moral and social behaviour that is self-imposed; also some understanding of the physical world and of the human society in which she is growing up. With satisfaction of her needs so frequently postponed, however, she may spend more and more time in day-dreaming and fantasy with resulting disappointing diminution in her performance.

Negative and colourless or high-spirited and bright; too often absent to work well or work always satisfactory; never worked to capacity or diligent in spasms;/

spasms; lacked concentration but not without ability; no mind of own and scatter-brained or quiet and sensible; strong personality who works well but needs a firm hand on the reins; keeps out of trouble for fear of consequences or "limelight seeker"; gentle in voice and manner or rebellious to recklessness; always in revolt. All or any part of these may form the storms of sunshine, joy and tears of adolescence as flushings and tears, tantrums and wild delight follow each other like storm and sunshine, gale and calm.

At least three factors - a higher standard of living, more and better food, and improved facilities for medical treatment - are postulated as playing a part in producing the adolescent fledglings of to-day. This, however, is not the whole story. There is much evidence to support those who think that her earlier maturation and growth is a very natural consequence of the evolution in infant and child care which has taken place within the past hundred years, while other authors again support the influence of hereditary/

hereditary factors and hormonal balance. Rate of her maturation and growth has been linked in turn with family size, social class and intellectual achievement. The small, late developer may leave school at fifteen years with her peak of mental performance not yet reached, although nature, with usual competence, will arrange for her to catch up. Although as first-born, particularly of a small family of siblings, the adolescent fledgling was likely to have received greater parental interest and encouragement in her achievements at home and school, she often also has found herself with more domestic responsibilities than her younger siblings. The same was also often true of the youngest child or the only girl of the family. A room of one's own, with the television and radio or laughter of guests clearly audible from a nearby room is not necessarily less distracting than the corner of a table in a full and noisy living-room. Design trends in housing to-day might also obviate against privacy while, with older members of the family married and away from home/

home or working away from home, the adolescent fledgling might well be the oldest of the family remaining at home. Part of a big family or small family, top or foot or just comfortably somewhere in the middle position of her family, it would surely be quite wrong to think of a sharp frontier separating one youngster from another.

The cleavage between the basic necessities of life for a few and the luxuries of their neighbours may be sharp; hire purchase facilities for a generation have enabled the luxuries of yesterday to be considered the essentials of today whether at home or in leisure. Of all the driving forces of change in the present day, among the strongest are those that show up in economic form, those that bear upon the amount of money and of other resources that are available for home or leisure. The essential verities of a sound upbringing are, no doubt, the same from generation to generation. But the particular form that upbringing takes, the number of youngsters and their families who are able to enjoy it/

it to the full, the number and nature of permanent or transient things acquired and the length of time enjoyed - all these things are influenced by economic circumstances.

The most immediate result of a father's bad luck through ill-health may be a financial strain and worry which can through time permeate the entire household. While for her parents financial strain is related to living standards, the adolescent girl, striving to enjoy this wider social environment into which she has been so bewilderingly thrust, will tend to see this problem only in terms of pocket money and clothes and, in this respect, her friends will enjoy very much greater advantage than she. Keeping up with her group in the small financial outlays required in school and in leisure may become increasingly difficult and she may cast her eyes wistfully at older, more affluent and earning companions.

The burden of the mother's ill-health in the home will not have the same financial results where the father is the wage-earner but may make things particularly/

particularly difficult for the mother herself for while many fathers assume responsibility for the disciplining of their sons, and also on important occasions their daughters, it is not uncommon for the mother, especially where the girls and the younger children in the family are concerned, to be left with the day-by-day responsibility for rearing and disciplining her children. The absence of the father from the home or his shift work in the evenings may leave the mother harassed and tired and, ill-health added to her portion, with a formidable responsibility on her shoulders.

While it is true that errors in habits of thought and behaviour can often be prevented or cut short by the authority of a sympathetic parent, family fibre may also be toughened by the absence of a parent. As well as losing a potential confidante and friend, however, a girl may find the burden of housekeeping and cooking falling as her responsibility, particularly with the absence of the mother in the home while a parent, without a spouse's support, may find little time/

time or energy left over for needs other than material ones. Conflicts may become inevitable when the unfolding adolescent enjoys the stronger personality.

How do mothers of adolescent girls manage their dual rôle? Part-time work and a choice of full-time shift to suit family needs are two factors which must contribute greatly to success but a success which must also depend to a great extent on modern, easily-run dwellings, on labour-saving devices and on help from other members of the family. This often means for the teenage girl a much greater share in domestic responsibility.

Why do mothers work? With two wage earners in the household a standard of living is possible that has never previously been within the reach of some families. Where the father and traditional wage-earner is absent from the home, the basic necessities of life will always be paid for by the National Assistance Board; in the light of today's social and economic reality, however, many mothers under these circumstances may develop an industrious anxiety for material needs which inevitably leads to employment outside the home.

Just/

Just as the human body has its own unique threshold of hearing and pain, it seems probable that it also has a threshold for privacy which may be unpredictable and unchartered. Mothers and fathers will make heroic efforts, under the most hopeless odds of overcrowding, to provide sound moral training and some little privacy for their family. But when, as is often the case, over-crowding is such that the conflicting demands within the family itself in relation to many items which the more fortunately housed take for granted, such as dressing, eating, studying or even, for the older member of the family, the simple task of completing a form or the weekly football pool coupon, necessitate much give and take - then the stairhead or the close, and further away, the cafe or coffee bar may be the only places in which the adolescent girl feels the confidence of her approaching adult status as she listens to the latest hit records or talks to her closest friends. This, however, is one facet of over-crowding only for/

for many girls of this age will equally find pleasure in much company within their family circle and look upon the muddled, happy-go-lucky bonhomie of their over-crowding as part of the natural pattern of affairs.

On the other hand,
A move from a small, over-crowded house in the centre of the city to a comfortable home on the periphery may bring financial problems to the fledgling's parents, for furniture and furnishings adequate for a room and kitchen will look bleak indeed when spread throughout four or five rooms. The problem of finding new friends and leisure pursuits may increase the younger member of the family's sense of loneliness and doubt and encourage her to cling to companions from her former area. Neighbourhoods may be new with new patterns of neighbourhood standards of behaviour or new with old patterns simply transferred. For others, however, home in the person of the housing estate may be all that is remembered when the winds of time blow back the leaves of memory.

Most adolescents, in the course of their natural development, will be anxious "to get out of the house" as/

as often as they can. Even television has little appeal. This is not to say that they have rejected family life. ^{Another lament levelled at youth relates to the noise they make,} A large proportion of fathers spend their working life, ^{however,} in an atmosphere of heat, dirt, noise and mechanical violence. Communication can only be carried out by shouting and the effects of this can be noticed in the home, in the streets and in places of entertainment. There is, therefore, a great tendency for many girls to shout at each other in ordinary conversation. ^{Noise surrounds us all today in this technical age, at home, in work and in leisure. There is little respite.}

The health problems of adolescence are not, for the fledgling and for the majority of her sisters, the problems of severe physical or mental disability, but here the psychiatrist may warn that the very formidable social problems that we do not fully understand should not mask the minority of very pressing clinical and psychological problems of adolescence which are the responsibility of the medical profession. Discerning teachers will recognise the enormous wastage of potential ability which occurs when personal problems interfere with learning while magistrates, probation officers and youth leaders are/

are daily confronted with all kinds of anti-social behaviour much of which stems from the acting out of personal difficulties. The disturbed children and adolescents of to-day, left untreated, may well become the parents of a fresh generation of disturbed children.

The society in which to-day's fledgling finds herself is one of bewildering change: the speed of life is greater, competition and specialisation have increased pari passu with, so some say, a decrease in moral standards; the advent of the welfare state has provided a national cushion against responsibility and adversity; overall, hangs the ominous mushroom of nuclear war. Adolescent rebellion may take many forms: the scream for the Beatles; the cold pavement at the Holy Loch; the sore feet on the road to Aldermaston; the gaiety and noise of the late night party; the boredom of look or action; or the temptation presented and accepted. Each in its own way, her expression of fledgling outrage.

"At twelve a girl may leave home, but for the next year until thirteen she may not be employed.

She/

She must attend school until she is fifteen. She may not purchase cigarettes until she is sixteen. She may marry at sixteen, but she is still subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court until she reaches the age of seventeen, and may not purchase a bottle of stout until she is eighteen, by which time she may be a wife and a mother." (Report on Children and Young Persons, Scotland, 1964). Unable to be justified on any narrow basis of fact, these various age limits are simply a broad recognition of the varying capacity and development of youngsters at various ages.

Of all age-groups, teenage youngsters are most exposed to the impact of the "mass media" of communication. At school, they have the help of teacher as well as parent to enable them to distinguish and criticise. As adults, they must master the art of running a home and earning a living which will give them a touchstone for the vicarious experiences they get from screen or printed page.

With money but little status, without as yet the controlling/

controlling responsibilities of family life, they are unusually exposed to social change. Subject to continuous and considerable emotional, physical and mental changes, they receive exceptional attention and the subject of "youth" and the youth problem has been much discussed.

There are some aspects of our times which must affect anyone growing up today. This is a world in which science and technology are making spectacular extensions to human experience; it is also a world in which the threat of nuclear war has been present ever since the girls were born. At homely levels, machines and tools enter increasingly into everyday living. The conditions under which the girls will work and live out their lives may be very different, even from what their parents now know. All this requires at least a vocabulary for discussion, at many different levels of understanding. There are public events and fields of ideas and of knowledge which have significance for everyone. This too is a time when economic inter-dependence is bringing the countries/

countries of the world much closer together and sheer factual knowledge of how people of other nations and races and religions live is becoming urgently necessary; for most of us, this means achieving some compassionate insight into what it means to say that half the world is undernourished, or of learning how to get along with foreign neighbours. This is a century which has seen, and is still seeing, marked changes in the status and economic rôle of women. Girls themselves need to be made aware of the new opportunities which may be open to them, and both boys and girls will be faced with evolving a new concept of partnership in their personal relations, at work and in marriage. In western industrialised countries, the hours which must necessarily be spent in earning a living are likely to be markedly reduced during the working lifetime of children now in school. Everybody will need, as never before some capacity to select and thus ensure that this new leisure is the source of enjoyment and benefit it ought to be, and not of demoralising/

demoralising boredom. One of the ways in which youngsters are specially vulnerable as young adults is in their inability to see when they are being got at, particularly through some modern sales methods and commercial entertainment. But too often they are left with the idea that everything they like is bad, or that all criticism is negative. A sound, positive judgment must start with valuing properly the good things they enjoy.

For the individual girl, getting her first job and starting to earn her own living is probably the most momentous, outward event confirming that she is "grown-up". The initial thrill of this is not likely to be much different whatever the job itself may be. Well before she leaves school, she is beginning to wonder "what is it like to be at work?" And, perhaps, "Shall I be able to manage it?" - especially when she knows herself not to be very clever. The diffident ones, as well as those who are impatient to shake off the leading-strings, need to feel that they are able to cope. This is an age when she needs to feel important/

important and the satisfaction of doing something well. Learning is rather like learning a new stroke in swimming. What is gained today can be consolidated and extended tomorrow, but may have been largely lost by the end of a week if there has been no intervening practice. In both cases progress depends on forming a number of new sets of good habits, and for any particular set this needs concentrated effort at frequent intervals until the new set is established. Concentration cannot be kept up for long but can be frequently repeated. But the beginner, unless she has great natural aptitude for the subject, can hardly be expected to have this insight, particularly in her early days within the work circle.

Although a characteristic complaint of some youngsters is that they are "bored" - with school, with life outside school and later with their jobs, the less successful they are the more courage they need to keep working. The temptation to give up trying grows. Although the majority of youngsters give rise to no parental anxiety, a few may find it difficult/

difficult to listen to the more sober voices urging restraint, caution, discipline and, to them, similarly old-fashioned attitudes. It is easier, however, to note obvious instances of "anti-social" behaviour than realise how much worse might well have happened, in present conditions, had youngsters not made so many positive, often unconscious, decisions to ignore this kind of appeal or resist that unworthy but shiny temptation. It is easier to condemn by a blanket misreading all new forms in dress, in dancing and in popular singing than to acquire the close knowledge which will permit an appreciation of the strengths some of these new forms reveal.

To know young people today is to have a sense of respect and admiration for their good sense, goodwill, vitality and resilience.

"We need some snatches of the life of youth - to be for a season simply happy and simply healthy."

Frederic Harrison (1831-1923).

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b) IN TABLES MARKED # PERCENTAGES DON'T ADD TO 100 AS TWO GIRLS PROBATION / SUPERVISION SURVEY DIDN'T WORK DURING EMPLOYABLE AGE PERI

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation / Supervision Survey	Probation / Supervision Survey Girls : Age at Onset			
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.	16yrs.
<u>Qualifying Category</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Senior Secondary	22.0	17.8	22.9	21.3	16.1	12.5
Junior Secondary Ordinary	52.9	59.1	54.3	54.1	64.3	62.5
Junior Secondary Modified	25.1	20.2	17.1	23.0	19.6	19.6
Other	-	2.9	5.7	1.6	-	5.4
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Scholastic Assessment:</u> <u>General Subjects.</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Average	43.2	29.3	25.7	24.6	30.4	35.7
Below Average	30.6	36.5	25.7	37.7	44.6	33.9
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Scholastic Assessment:</u> <u>Practical Work</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Average	45.7	34.6	42.8	22.9	30.4	46.4
Below Average	22.6	31.7	17.2	39.4	37.5	26.8
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey	Probation/Supervision Survey Girls: Age at Onset			
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.	16yrs.
<u>Qualities of Leadership</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Above Average - Leader	19.8	28.4	34.3	24.6	35.7	21.4
Average - One of Crowd	45.5	35.1	37.1	29.5	33.9	41.1
Below Average - Easily led	34.7	36.5	28.6	45.9	30.4	37.5
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Qualities of Reliability</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Above Average	22.6	24.5	34.3	21.3	23.2	23.1
Average	47.9	38.0	25.7	42.6	35.7	42.1
Below Average	29.5	37.5	40.0	36.1	41.1	33.8
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Qualities of Sociability</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Above Average - Good mixer	15.7	23.5	20.0	19.7	30.4	23.2
Average	66.4	48.6	54.3	52.5	46.4	42.1
Below Average	17.9	27.9	25.7	27.9	23.2	33.8
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Personal Appearance</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Above Average	28.7	28.4	28.6	19.7	28.6	37.1
Average	55.9	53.4	40.0	57.4	58.9	51.8
Below Average	15.4	18.2	31.4	22.9	12.5	10.7
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey	Probation/Supervision Survey Girls: Age at Onset			
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.	16yrs.
* <u>Recent School Attendance</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Regular	71.1	28.4	20.0	31.1	23.2	35.7
Interrupted: all Medical Reasons	15.7	37.5	48.6	39.4	37.5	28.6
Interrupted: Non- Medical Reasons Alone	8.3	28.4	25.7	19.7	30.4	37.5
	^{Domestic} 11.3 _{Truancy}	37.0	45.7	45.9	37.5	21.4
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

* <u>Health during School Life</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recurrent Minor Ill-health	37.2	36.5	42.8	36.1	37.5	32.1
Emotional Illness	10.2	9.1	11.4	6.6	10.7	7.1
Major or Prolonged Illness	6.1	7.2	8.6	6.6	7.1	7.1
None of These	55.1	51.4	42.9	52.5	50.0	57.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

* <u>Absence from Home during School Life</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Medical Reasons	9.1	7.2	-	4.9	12.5	8.0
Non-Medical Reasons (excl. Holidays)	3.3	10.6	8.6	13.1	5.4	14.3
No Absence	88.2	82.7	91.4	83.6	82.1	76.8
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey	Probation/Supervision Survey Girls; Age at Onset			
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.	16yrs.
<u>Assessment of Physical Maturity</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Physically Mature Appearance	80.2	71.6	68.6	68.9	66.1	82.1
Physically Immature Appearance	19.8	28.4	31.4	31.1	33.9	17.9
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Assessment of Height</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Above Average - Tall for Age	32.2	28.8	25.7	24.6	32.1	32.1
Average	40.8	42.8	45.7	42.6	39.3	44.6
Below Average - Small for Age	27.0	28.4	28.6	32.8	28.6	23.2
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Assessment of Weight in Relation to Height</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stout/well-built	20.7	15.4	17.1	6.6	16.1	23.2
Average	43.2	49.5	60.0	50.8	42.9	48.2
Slender/Slim	36.1	35.1	22.9	42.6	41.1	28.6
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey	Probation/Supervision Survey Girls: Age at Onset			
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.	16yrs.
<u>Occupational Status of Father</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Non-Manual: All Occupations	11.0	9.1	14.3	9.8	8.9	5.4
Manual: Skilled occupations	35.8	33.2	48.6	31.1	23.2	35.1
Manual: Partly Skilled and Unskilled Occupations	33.9	28.4	28.6	24.6	32.1	28.6
Dead/Retired/ Occupation Unknown	19.3	29.3	8.6	34.4	35.7	30.4
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Type of Housing District</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Good Residential/Good Working Class Area	32.2	31.8	17.1	36.0	34.0	34.1
Deteriorating Area	31.1	29.3	34.3	26.2	26.8	32.1
Housing Estate	36.7	38.9	48.6	37.7	39.3	33.8
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Degree of Crowding, Persons to a Room</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
One	12.9	14.4	8.6	13.1	10.7	23.1
Two	62.3	54.3	51.4	52.5	66.1	46.1
Three or More	24.8	31.3	40.0	34.4	23.2	30.8
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation / Supervision Survey	Probation / Supervision Survey Girls: Age at Onset			
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.	16yrs.
<u>Siblings: same Parents (incl. self)</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
One and Two	22.9	19.2	17.1	18.0	21.4	19.1
Three and Four	38.0	36.6	22.9	36.1	42.9	39.1
Five and Over	39.1	44.2	60.0	45.9	35.7	41.8
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Step / siblings</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Older / Younger	1.1	10.1	5.7	11.5	10.7	10.1
None	98.9	89.9	94.3	88.5	89.3	89.9
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>Position by Birth in Family</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
First	28.4	26.9	22.9	24.6	28.6	30.0
Second	30.3	27.4	25.7	32.8	25.0	25.0
Third and Fourth	30.6	32.2	34.3	29.5	32.1	33.3
Fifth and Later	10.7	13.5	17.1	13.1	14.3	10.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

<u>* Position at Home</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Oldest of Those at Home	7.2	6.7	—	6.6	7.1	10.0
Youngest	22.9	20.2	31.4	19.7	17.9	16.0
Only Girl	28.1	24.0	22.9	26.2	21.4	25.0
None of These	49.0	54.8	57.1	55.7	57.1	50.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	56

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation / Supervision Survey	Probation / Supervision Survey Girls: Age at Onset			
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.	16yrs.
<u>Mother and the Home</u>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Full-time / Part-time Employment / Employment	43.0	32.7	31.4	31.2	37.5	30.0
Not Employed outside the Home	53.4	55.8	60.0	57.4	51.8	55.0
Absent from Home	3.6	11.5	8.6	11.5	10.7	14.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	5

<u>Absent from Home</u>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Father / Mother	19.8	36.5	17.2	37.7	44.6	39.0
Neither Parent	80.2	63.5	82.8	62.3	55.4	60.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	5

<u>In Poor Health</u>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Father / Mother	9.4	32.7	37.1	29.5	32.1	33.0
Neither Parent	67.2	38.9	48.6	39.3	37.5	33.0
Not Applicable	23.4	28.4	14.3	31.2	30.4	32.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	5

<u>*General Background</u>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Two or More Changes of School / Home Address	14.6	12.0	8.6	11.5	12.5	14.0
Difficult Financial Position	10.2	23.1	22.9	26.2	23.2	19.0
None of These	80.2	71.2	71.4	65.6	75.0	73.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56	5

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	All Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey	Probation / Supervision Survey Girls: Age at Onset		
			13yrs.	14yrs.	15yrs.
* <u>Use of Leisure at First Interview: A</u>	%	%	%	%	%
Organised Group Activity	52.9	22.1	20.0	22.9	30.4
Indoor/Outdoor Sports and Games/Dancing	79.9	26.9	22.9	29.5	41.1
Religious Activities	26.7	25.0	31.4	27.9	23.2
Formerly Organised Group Activity	14.9	11.5	14.3	18.0	7.1
None of These	14.3	49.0	54.3	59.0	32.1
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56

* <u>Use of Leisure at First Interview: B</u>	%	%	%	%	%
Attendance at Cinema	33.9	34.1	37.1	37.7	35.7
Visiting Cafe(s) Friend(s) Relative(s)	40.5	40.9	20.0	29.5	41.1
Home Activities. (incl. T.V.)	52.9	48.5	65.7	50.8	50.0
Number = 100%	363	208	35	61	56

Court Appearance of Family: A	All groups	Age at Onset of Probation or Supervision					Category in Survey	
		13 years but under 14 years	14 years but under 15 years	15 years but under 16 years	16 years but under 17 years	Probation alone	Supervision alone.	
Parent	5.3	5.7	3.3	5.4	7.1	5.0	7.4	
Sibling	22.1	20.0	26.2	26.8	14.3	23.2	14.8	
Self None	9.1 68.3	5.7 68.6	6.6 67.2	12.5 62.5	10.7 75.0	8.8 68.0	11.1 70.4	
Number = 100%	208	35	61	56	56	181	27	

Court Appearance of Family: B	All groups	Age at Onset of Probation or Supervision					Category in Survey	
		13 years but under 14 years	14 years but under 15 years	15 years but under 16 years	16 years but under 17 years	Probation alone	Supervision alone.	
None	68.3	68.6	67.2	62.5	75.0	68.0	70.4	
Self alone	6.7	5.7	4.9	7.1	8.9	6.6	7.4	
One Member of Family	16.8	11.4	19.7	21.5	12.5	16.6	18.5	
Two or More Members of Family	8.2	14.3	8.2	8.9	3.6	8.8	3.7	
Number = 100%	208	35	61	56	56	181	27	

	All groups	Age at Onset of Probation					
		13 years but under 14 years	14 years but under 15 years	15 years but under 16 years	16 years but under 17 years		
<u>10-Accused</u>	%	%	%	%	%		
None	32.0	21.2	13.3	32.6	66.7		
One	40.9	57.5	45.0	37.0	26.2		
Two or More	27.1	21.2	41.7	30.4	7.1		
Number = 100%	181	33	60	46	42		

Reason for Court Appearance	All groups	Age at Onset of Probation or Supervision					Category in Survey	
		13 years but under 14 years	14 years but under 15 years	15 years but under 16 years	16 years but under 17 years	Probation alone	Supervision alone	
Theft	35.1	20.0	32.8	41.1	41.1	40.3	—	
Theft by shop-lifting	35.1	45.7	49.2	26.8	21.4	40.3	—	
Theft by H.B./O.L.P.	14.9	28.6	18.0	10.7	7.1	17.1	—	
breach of Peace/Assault	2.4	—	—	5.4	3.6	2.8	—	
fraud	3.4	—	1.6	1.8	8.9	3.9	—	
other excl. Ch. & Y.P. of.	1.0	—	—	—	3.6	1.1	—	
children and Young Person Act.	12.9	5.7	1.6	17.9	25.0	—	100.0	
Number = 100%	208	35	61	56	56	181	27	

Period of Court Appearance	All groups	Age at Onset of Probation or Supervision				Category in Survey	
		13 years but under 14 years	14 years but under 15 years	15 years but under 16 years	16 years but under 17 years	Probation alone	Supervision alone
January - March	20.7	28.6	16.3	23.2	17.9	19.9	25.9
April - June	32.7	31.4	26.2	37.5	35.7	34.3	22.2
July - September	27.8	25.7	34.4	21.5	28.5	28.2	25.9
October - December	18.8	14.3	23.0	17.9	17.9	17.6	25.9
Number = 100%	208	35	61	56	56	181	27

Number of Years Placed on Probation or Supervision	All groups	Age at Onset of Probation or Supervision					Category in Survey	
		13 years but under 14 years	14 years but under 15 years	15 years but under 16 years	16 years but under 17 years	Probation alone	Supervision alone	
One	29.3	31.4	44.3	21.4	19.6	32.0	11.1	
Two	67.8	68.6	55.7	69.7	78.6	64.7	88.9	
Three	2.9	—	—	8.9	1.8	3.3	—	
Number = 100%	208	35	61	56	56	181	27	

Period of Training is a Condition of Not Applicable Probation Supervision	Number = 100%	Age at Onset of Probation or Supervision					Category in Survey	
		13 years but under 14 years	14 years but under 15 years	15 years but under 16 years	16 years but under 17 years	Probation alone	Supervision alone	
Not Applicable	97.6	100.0	100.0	96.4	94.6	98.3	92.6	
Probation	1.4	—	—	1.8	3.6	1.7	—	
Supervision	1.0	—	—	1.8	1.8	—	7.4	
Number = 100%	208	35	61	56	56	181	27	

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	#				2 1/2 M
			Probation/Supervision Survey: Duration of Peri- since reaching C.M. of Ed	less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	
Occupational Status after Reaching Compulsory Minimum of Education	%	%	%	%	%	%	
"Student"	6.1	10.1	19.0	10.0	10.4	3.1	
Non-Manual: all occupations	44.9	32.3	33.3	43.3	24.7	4.1	
Manual: Skilled Occupations	17.9	16.4	14.3	16.7	15.6	2.1	
Manual: Partly skilled & unskilled Occupations	31.1	39.9	28.6	30.0	48.1	3.1	
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	3	

Occupational Status at Latest Interview	%	%	#			
			%	%	%	%
"Student"	4.1	8.2	14.3	10.0	9.1	-
Non-Manual: all Occupations	50.7	39.9	47.6	50.0	30.0	50
Manual: Skilled Occupations	17.1	15.2	14.3	6.7	14.3	26
Manual: Partly skilled & unskilled Occupations	28.1	35.4	19.0	33.3	45.3	23
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	36

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	# Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	# Probation / Supervision Survey: Duration of Pen since reaching C.M. of Edu.			
			less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	2y or M.
<u>Occupational Status after First Change of Job</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
No Change	40.8	27.2	61.8	46.7	19.5	3
Non-Manual: All Occupations	29.2	39.2	23.8	37.7	37.7	5
Manual: Skilled Occupations	13.5	12.0	4.8	6.7	15.6	13
Manual: Partly Skilled & Unskilled Occupations	16.5	20.3	4.8	10.0	25.9	21
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	3

	%	#	#			
			%	%	%	%
<u>Occupational Status after Second Change of Job</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
No Change	50.4	39.1	80.9	63.3	31.2	6
Non-Manual: All Occupations	21.2	27.9	9.5	30.0	24.6	46
Manual: Skilled Occupations	12.4	8.9	4.8	-	10.4	16
Manual: Partly Skilled & Unskilled Occupations	16.0	22.8	-	6.7	32.5	30
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30

		#	#	#	#	#	
	All Girls of Early School leavers Survey	Girls of Probation/Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	Probation/Supervision Survey: Duration of Period since reaching C.M. of Ed	less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	2 years or more
<u>Reason for Choice of First Occupational Status</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Interest of Work	74.1	66.5	52.4	66.7	66.2	70.0	70.0
Temporary while awaiting Job in Chosen Field	3.6	13.3	23.8	23.3	7.8	10.0	10.0
No Special Reason/Other	22.3	18.9	19.0	10.0	24.7	13.0	13.0
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30	30

		#	#	#	#	#
<u>Attitude to Work at Latest Interview</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Permanent	54.3	48.1	61.9	70.0	44.2	26.7
Stopgap: Keen Interest	24.5	18.3	9.5	13.3	15.6	36.7
Stopgap: Indifference or Dislike	21.2	32.3	23.8	16.7	39.0	36.7
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30

		#	#	#	#	#
<u>Number of Jobs (All)</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
One or "Student" only	40.8	27.2	61.9	46.6	19.5	30.0
Two	9.6	12.0	19.0	16.7	11.7	30.0
Three	15.7	19.0	14.3	16.7	23.3	13.3
Four	16.5	9.5	-	10.0	14.3	23.3
Five or More	17.4	31.0	-	10.0	29.9	56.7
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30

		#	#	#			
	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	Girls of Probation/Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	Probation/Supervision Survey: Duration of Per. since reaching C.M. of E.	Less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	2 years or more
<u>Number of Changes of Occupational Status</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	54.3	46.8	80.9	66.6	36.5	2	1
One	31.1	36.1	14.3	23.3	46.7	4	1
Two	12.1	12.6	-	10.0	12.9	2	1
Three or More	2.5	3.2	-	-	2.6	1	1
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	3	3

		#	#	#		
<u>Reason for leaving First Job</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
No Change	39.4	24.1	52.4	46.7	15.6	3
Voluntary	6.9	6.3	4.8	-	6.5	13
Medical						
Non-Medical	31.7	42.4	23.8	13.3	51.9	60
Dismissal	12.1	13.3	14.3	26.7	9.1	10
Redundancy	9.9	12.6	-	13.3	15.6	13
Other						
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	3

		#	#			
	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	Probation/Supervision Survey: Duration of Per since reaching C. M. of Ed.			
			less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	2y or More
<u>Number of Interruptions between one Job and another due to causes other than Ill-health</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	52.1	38.6	66.7	66.7	29.9	13
One	24.3	31.0	19.0	20.0	35.1	40
Two	13.2	13.3	4.8	6.7	12.9	26
Three	3.8	6.3	4.8	3.3	7.8	6
Four	2.5	0.6	-	-	1.3	-
Five or More	4.1	8.9	-	3.3	11.7	13
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	3

		#	#			
<u>Cumulative Duration of Interruptions due to causes other than Ill-health</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	52.1	38.6	66.7	66.7	29.9	13
Less than One Month	18.4	20.3	9.5	13.3	23.4	26
One Month but under Two Months	11.6	12.0	14.3	6.7	10.4	20
Two Months but under Three Months	6.1	3.8	4.8	6.7	2.6	3
Three Months or More	11.8	24.0	-	6.7	32.4	36
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	3

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	Probation/Supervision Survey: Duration of Pct since reaching C.M. of Ed.			
			Less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	2 years or more
<u>Participation in Further Education: A</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-time	10.1	12.0	23.8	13.3	11.7	3
Part-time	14.9	17.1	14.3	16.7	16.9	2
None	75.0	70.9	61.9	70.0	71.4	76
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	3
1 1						
<u>Participation in Further Education: B</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Still attending Classes	14.6	17.7	28.6	20.0	16.9	10
Have given up	10.4	11.4	9.5	10.0	11.7	13
Never attended	75.0	70.9	61.9	70.0	71.4	76
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	36
1 1						
<u>Learner Machinist</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Still / Previously	18.2	21.5	9.5	13.3	20.8	40
Never	81.8	78.5	90.5	86.7	79.2	60
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	36

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	Probation / Supervision Survey: Duration of Period since reaching C. M. of Ed.			
			less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	2 years or More
<u>Number of Interruptions between one Job and another due to causes of Ill-health</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	65.3	65.2	76.2	83.3	61.0	50.0
One	20.7	20.9	19.0	10.0	22.1	26.0
Two	9.6	9.5	4.8	3.3	11.7	16.0
Three	2.2	2.5	-	3.3	3.9	-
Four	1.1	1.3	-	-	1.3	3.0
Five or More	1.1	0.6	-	-	-	3.0
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30

<u>Cumulative Duration of Interruptions due to causes of Ill-health</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	65.3	65.2	76.2	83.3	61.0	50.0
Less than One Month	19.0	23.4	19.1	16.6	23.4	30.0
One Month but under Two Months	8.3	4.4	-	-	5.2	13.0
Two Months but under Three Months	3.5	1.3	-	-	2.6	-
Three Months or More	3.9	5.7	4.8	-	7.8	6.7
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30

	All Girls of Early School Leavers Survey	Girls of Probation/ Supervision Survey who reached Compulsory Minimum of Education	Probation/Supervision Survey: Duration of Period since reaching C.M. of Edu.			
			Less than 6 months	6 months but under 1 year	1 year but under 2 years	2 years or more
* <u>Use of Leisure at Latest Interview: A</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Organised Group Activity	41.9	34.8	61.9	46.7	28.6	20.0
Indoor/Outdoor Sports & Games/Dancing	71.1	42.4	42.9	46.7	40.3	43.8
Religious Activities	27.3	26.6	33.3	26.7	26.0	23.3
Formerly Organised Group Activity	14.0	11.4	14.3	26.7	7.8	3.3
None of These	21.5	32.3	23.8	16.7	36.4	43.3
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30

* <u>Use of Leisure at Latest Interview: B</u>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Attendance at Cinema	29.5	32.9	23.8	33.3	42.9	13.3
Visiting Cafe(s) Friend(s) Relative(s)	48.2	50.0	42.9	43.3	57.1	43.3
Home Activities (incl. T.V.)	57.6	59.5	66.7	56.7	54.5	70.0
Number = 100%	363	158	21	30	77	30