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Title: Measuring Personal Performance Capacity I: - defining human power in ogs.

Running Head: Personal Power = ogs

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Practice Sheets: 1

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References: Computer - Time Essay 1973 02 14 Piaget - Child's Concept of Time, in The Voices of Time, Fraser, ed Braziller, New York.

Typing and Layout : Mabel Graham, Hastings County Go Team We are interested in knowing a person's capacity to perform correctly and efficiently. Efficiency must deal with an ability to emit learned content with immediacy.

For example, suppose a person has learned to accurately perform 200 units of counting. This could be represented by a person who can count forward from 1 to 200. We, necessarily, start with a quantified definition of our content value base, which in this case is 200, to facilitate calculating personal power ogs.

If we leave out any acknowledgement of performance frequency, we have only the knowledge of the amount a person knows.

> That is: content = 200accuracy = 200/200 - 1.0

Therefore, $200 \times 1.0 = 200$ which is a unit of performance force. In other words, the 200 units represent what the person knows. Now, suppose we relate that 200 units of performance capacity to a performance frequency, or how well the person performs. We will now be able to derive an estimate of a person's capacity to manipulate and utilize those units. Let's look at this in a ithmetical form:

> content = 200 performance frequency = 100/min. therefore, 200 x 100 = 20,000 ogs.

An og is the unit of human power derived by multiplying what is known (force) times velocity or performance frequency. 20,000 ogs represent an accurate performance reflecting a capacity for utilizing the base 200 in potential chosen situations.

A description of ogs, as performance potential, means that we not only seek to know about the accuracy with which a person performs, but also to establish the frequency at which a person performs.*

* In physics the formula for Power is: Power = Force x Velocity. We use units of <u>knowledge</u> as our force component and frequency per minute as a human velocity equivalent. People tend to do repeated movement cycles rather than distance over time.

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Critical learning is that which is done both correctly and efficiently. A statement summarizing only accuracy does not allow us to forecast performance efficiency - remembering that efficiency we define as the ability to manipulate learned content with immediacy.

A potential capacity to perform increases as the results of multiplying the content by the performance frequency increase. This can be accomplished by either increasing content or by increasing performance frequency, or both. It is not much use to an employer if the stenographer is able to type 3,000 words once accurately at 5 words per minute.

Just the same, it is not much use to an employer having managers able to generate a composition like a memo, when vocabulary is manipulated, if composition is at 5 words per minute.

Similarly, if you read every word accurately but at 100 words per minute, you will find it difficult to survive if you are expected to perform within the efficient reading og range of:

> content = 3,000 words performance frequency = 1,000 words per minute therefore, $3,000 \times 1,000 = 3,000,000$ ogs (3×10^6) .

Our ability to forecast potential performance capacity increases when we use content times frequency, or og units, as our base unit of information.

When we can define what we want as efficient performance, we can relate a person's potential capacity to the expected. For example, it is well known that a stenographer must type 3,000 of the most commonly used English words about 70 words per minute. We will use an estimate of 3,000 words.

content = 3,000 words
performance frequency = 70/minute
therefore, an efficiency index for a competent stenographer
= 210,000 performance units.

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The implication is that we must determine accurate estimates of performance efficiency and create learning conditions that produce effective and efficient performance. Testing procedures that check only accuracy will offer misleading information for guiding students and our teaching process. Accurate forecasts of performance efficiency will include data showing the ability to manipulate learned content with immediacy.

<u>Post Script</u>: The human power unit of an og is named after Dr. Ogden Lindsley, a pioneer in the field of human improvement in the fields of Education, Psychology and Psychiatry. It is fitting that the og unit is discovered in 1978, the year that marks the quarter century since the orening of Og's pioneering landmark seminal laboratory in the service of human measurement (Metropolitan State Hospital in June of 1953).

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Og Computation Practice Sheet - MPPC-2

Examples:

- 1. Think/write l's (in l0's)
 e.g. lllllllll
 lllllllll
- Think/say alphabet in sequence a - z
- Think/write The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. (35 letters)
- See/say words from text of
 Measuring Personal Performance Capacity
- 5. Think/write details

- - 15 x 20 details/min. =
 ____ x ___ details/min. =

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