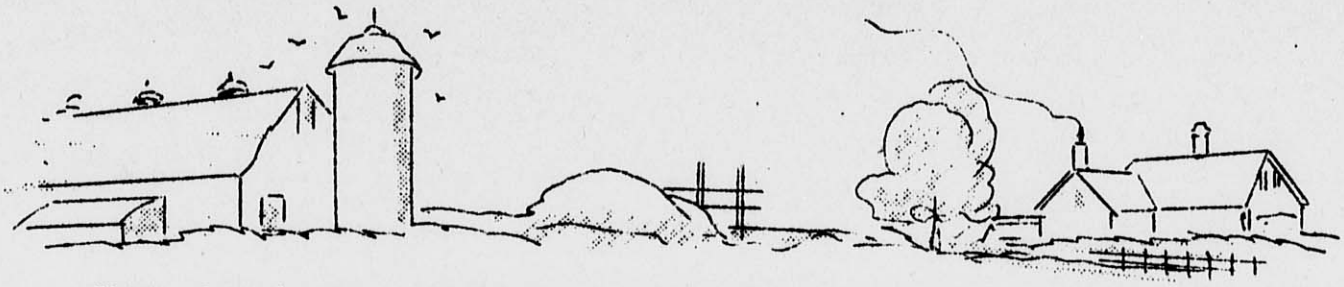


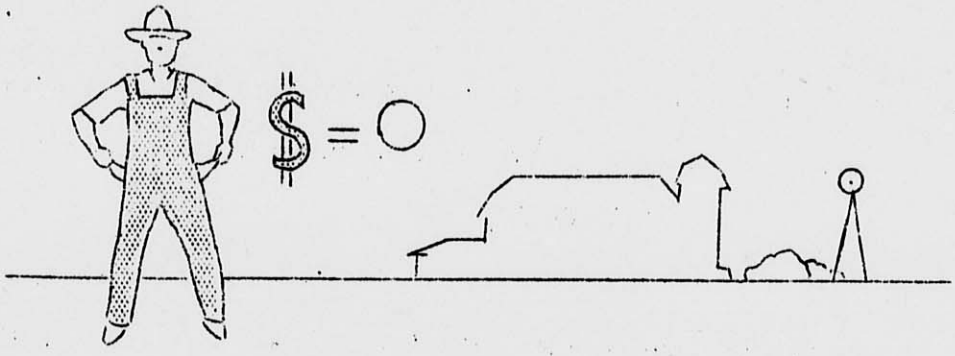
Most of the fathers of these youth were farmers - Sixty-two percent of all the youth said that their fathers were farmers by occupation. Eighty-three percent of the youth living on farms said their fathers were farmers, while 18% of the youth living in villages said their fathers were farmers. The only other occupation of parents that ranked high in the comparison was that 11.5 per cent of the village youth reported their fathers to be merchants or salesmen.

Fathers' farms range from 20 to 139 crop acres - Of the fathers who run farms, over three-fourths range from 20 to 139 crop acres. In the class of farms 20 - 59 crop acres there is an average of 44.3 crop acres per farm, in the 60 - 99 class there is an average of 75.5 crop acres, and in the 100 - 139 class there is an average of 112.8 crop acres. The average total number of crop acres per farm for all youth reporting was 98.6 acres.

About one-fifth were married - About 21 percent of these young people were married. The proportion for the females was almost one out of three and for the males one out of six although the aggregate numbers were 40 and 41 respectively. The proportion married was higher for farm than for village girls but about the same for farm and village boys. Naturally the proportion of married youth was highest in the upper age groups, but about one-seventh of the females 20 or less years of age were married.

Employment

Other studies of youth have indicated that employment constituted a serious problem. Attention was, therefore, given to securing data in that field in this study.



Most young people are working at their parent's home, without cash payment - About 62% of the unmarried youth were working at their parent's home, three-fourths of them, according to their replies, without cash payment. There were, of course, many more farm than village youth working at their parent's home, and of those who were, a higher proportion worked without regular wages. Even some married youth reported working at their parent's home, about half of these without cash payment.

Most of these young people worked at home because they were "needed at home". This was the case of about 85% of the farm males, about 80% of the farm females, and about 62% of the village females. On the other hand about 62% of the village males said they were not working away from home because they were "unable to find work".

Most of young men farming on their own were hired men - About 58 percent of the young men farming on their own were hired men, 22% were renters, 11% were owners, and 7% were sharing the farm. The proportion of hired men was higher for the unmarried youth whereas of the renters the proportion was higher for the married youth. The average number of crop acres per farm was about 77.

Over half of all the youth reported some work with pay during the past twelve months - Of the 342 youth who replied to this question, about 62% reported some work with pay during the past twelve months. For the male farm youth this was principally farming and for male village youth it was farming and office work.

For farm girls it was mostly housework, but for village girls office work ranked equally important with housework.

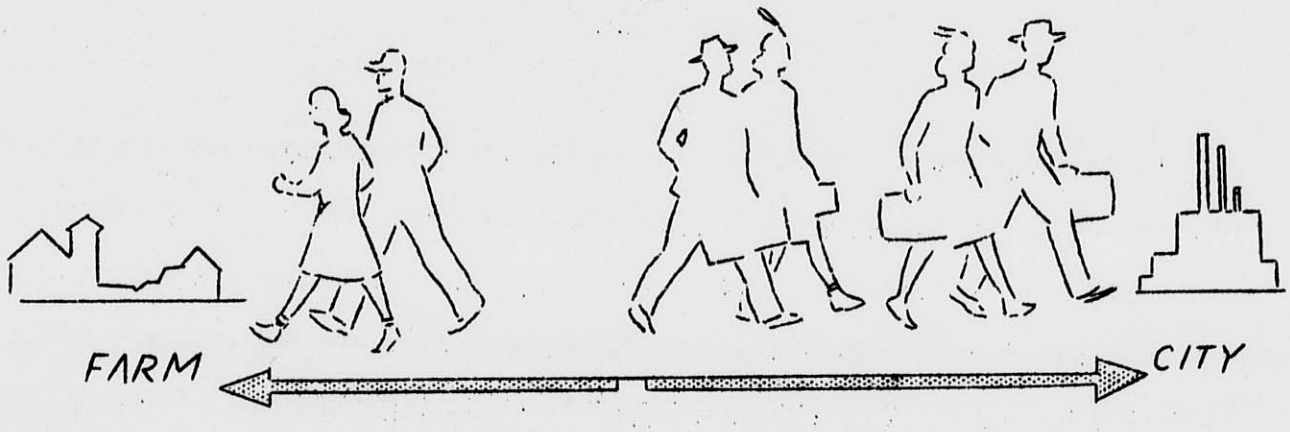
Most of male youth had had farming experience, females housework - An attempt was made to discover what previous occupations these youth had followed. About 59% of the farm males and 35% of the village males had had farming experience. The building trades and trucking also ranked high for the village males. Also about 82% of the farm females and 50% of the village females had done housework. Office work ranked second highest with the females having engaged about 44% of the village girls and 22% of the farm girls.

Only about 15 percent of all of these youth had participated in any grovernment work project---FERA, CWA, WPA, NYA, or CCC. Slightly more of the males had participated than females, and slightly more of the farm than village males.

Amount of cash income is very low - Over 70% of all of these youth reported an annual income of less than $400. Almost half of these was less than $100. The males had a slightly higher average income than the females, and the village youth was slightly higher than for farm youth.

About one-third carry life insurance - About 32% of these youth carried some form of life insurance. More male youth carry insurance than female, 37% as compared with 20%, and more village youth of both sexes carry insurance than farm youth.

Farming, housework, office work, and military service are the preferred occupations - An inquiry was made as to what occupation these youth would most like to follow. There was a variety of replies and some youth gave more than one preference. The most frequent was for farming including about 34% of all of the males and about 45% of the farm males. The village males preferred aviation, army, and



and many with truck or bus driving almost as popular. For females the most frequent preference of village girls was office work as expressed by 39%, and of farm girls was housework expressed by 36%.

Almost two-thirds were satisfied with their present employment opportunities - An inquiry was made as to whether these youth were satisfied in their present position. It was significant to discover that almost two-thirds said they were satisfied, but about one-third reported that they were not satisfied. Fewer boys were satisfied than girls, and fewer village youth than farm youth.

Recreation and Leisure

The importance of recreation and social life ranked high in the thinking of these young people.

Listening to radio, going to movies, and reading are the leisure time activities in which most take part - About 92% of all of these young people report listening to the radio, 84% report going to movies, and 82% reading newspapers. The participation of village youth is slightly higher than farm youth in each of these activities. When the males and females are compared, the participation of the females is slightly higher than for the males. The highest participants of all are the village females.