them (83%) than the females (74%). Also, although they already have more such facilities available, village youth express a somewhat greater willingness to use them than farm youth, the proportions being 86% as compared with 72%.

Organization and Public Affairs

To what extent do youth share in the group and civic life of the communities in which they live? This survey included inquiry in that field.

Over half report no organizations with programs of interest to young people. About 61% of these young people reported that there were no organizations in their community with programs of interest to young people. This proportion was about the same for farm and village youth. Of those available, about 18% said they were church young people's societies, and 16% said they were 4H clubs.

Church and church organizations receive the most support from youth. However, although they do not have programs of special interest to them, youth do attend meetings of a number of organizations. About 50% report attending church, and about 27% attend church young people's groups. These percentages are about the same for both sexes. However, more village youth than farm youth report church attendance, the figures being about 59% as compared with 45%. On the other hand, more farm than village youth take part in church young people's groups, the figures
being 33% as compared with 17%. These comparisons again are about the same for both sexes. About 20% of these young people, including 25% of the males and 18% of the females report attending no organization meetings of any kind.

About one-fourth have some group leadership responsibility — About 26% of all of the youth reporting indicated some sort of office in at least one organization. This was twice as high for the females (40%) as for the males (20%), and just a trifle higher for village (30%) than farm youth (25%). This organization leadership responsibility was highest in church youth people groups (13%), Sunday school (10%), and church (3%). These figures are based on 1 1/4 replies, about one-third of the youth included in the study. It is probable that those who have no leadership responsibilities are the ones who did not answer this question.

About one-third of the males have been 4H members, and one-seventh FFA members — An inquiry was made of these male youth as to whether they had ever been affiliated with 4H club work or an F.F.A. The reply indicated that 32% had been affiliated with a 4H club for one or more years. Over half of those was for two years or less. About 36% of the farm males and 18% of the village males had had 4H affiliations.
About 15% had had F.F.A. affiliation, being about 17% of the farm males and
11% of the village males. Two-thirds of these had been for two years or less.

About three-tenths of the females have been 4H members, and one-fourth have
been high school home economics club members - A similar question asked of the girls
indicated that a lower proportion (29%) had been 4H members and a higher proportion
(25%) had been high school home economics club members. This proportion of 4H
members was higher for farm girls (35%) and lower for village girls (21%), but high
school home economic club membership was lower for farm girls (19%) and higher for
village girls (33%). Girls seem to have stayed in both 4H and home economics club
work longer than the boys.

Most youth would like a separate youth organization in their community,
usually of the mixed type - About 72% of all of the youth replying indicated they
would like a separate youth organization in their community. This desire was
slightly higher for the girls being 86% as compared with the boys of which 65%
expressed such a desire. The desire was slightly higher for farm than village youth.
Most of these youth including 72% of the females and 55% of the males expressed the
desire for a mixed group rather than a separate young men's or young women's group.
These youth would like such groups to emphasize recreation and sociability, approximately one-third of all youth responding indicating each of these fields. About one-sixth expressed a desire for emphasis on sports, education, or cooperation.

About all youth over 21 years of age vote — One hundred and ninety-eight of the youth over 21 years of age answered the question as to whether they vote as citizens of the U. S. About 95% indicated that they did vote, this ratio being about the same for farm and village youth. Only one of the youth reported that he was not a citizen of the U. S.

Education

Although this was a study of out-of-school youth, the attempt was made to discover how much schooling these youth had had and why they did not go farther.

Seventy-two percent of village youth, but only 45% of farm youth went to high school — Slightly over half of all of these youth went to high school. Of these 51%, about 32% or about two-thirds graduated. However, over 72% of the village youth went to high school, over two-thirds of them graduating, whereas only 45% of the farm youth went to high school of which only a little over half graduated. Reversely about 55% of the farm youth stopped their education with the eighth grade or less, while only 25% of the village youth were limited to this amount of formal education.

Of the reasons given for not further continuing their formal education, 35% said they were needed at home (this included 42% of the farm youth and 19% of the village youth), 28% said they were financially unable to go (this embracing 36% of the village youth and 25% of the farm youth), and 25% said they had no desire to go.