



Rural youth adjustment in selected areas of Teton county, 1925-1940
by Glen V Vergeront

A THESIS Submitted to the Graduate Committee In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
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Montana State University
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Abstract:

Rural youth are faced with many difficult economic social problems and adjustments. Their rapid increase as a proportion of the total population creates problems of economic opportunity in agriculture. Rural youth have poorer and less education than urban youth. Facilities and leadership have been lacking in the recreational program of rural areas.

The principal objective of this study was to discover the factors and conditions in the adjustment of the rural youth of Teton County to the situation in which they find themselves during the youth period. To gain this objective the personal interview was used and this material was further supplemented by information from secondary sources.

The youth population group of Teton County has tended to increase in proportion to the child and adult population of the county. There has been an extensive migration into the south central part of the county of both children and young adults. No immediate decline in youth numbers in the county can be expected and, therefore, the migration of youth out of the county will continue.

A large proportion of Teton County youth have migrated from the county. In this migration they left the farms and moved to villages and cities. These youth entered a wide range of occupations, most of them outside of agricultural fields. Unemployment, lack of work opportunities and low incomes are problems of many of these youth. Those youth remaining have had to adjust themselves to the occupational demands of the county. They average below completion of a high school education*. Teton County youth have more formal education than their fathers; the village youth received more education than the farm youth; the girls received more than the boys; and the youth leaving the county received more than those youth who remained. The married youth, just establishing households, were having difficulties in securing adequate housing. Teton County youth's recreational activities were of an individualistic type, supplemented by such leisure time uses as the radio, reading, and commercial recreation.

Any planning to aid Teton County youth in solving their problems must consider the adjustments youth have made in the past, the number of youth and their present situation in the county, and the attitudes and goals of the local people as they apply to youth as future citizens.

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OF TETON COUNTY, 1925-1940

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GLEN V. VERGERONT

A THESIS

Submitted to the Graduate Committee
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science
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Montana State College

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RURAL YOUTH ADJUSTMENT IN SELECTED AREAS
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ABSTRACT

Rural youth are faced with many difficult economic and social problems and adjustments. Their rapid increase as a proportion of the total population creates problems of economic opportunity in agriculture. Rural youth have poorer and less education than urban youth. Facilities and leadership have been lacking in the recreational program of rural areas.

The principal objective of this study was to discover the factors and conditions in the adjustment of the rural youth of Teton County to the situation in which they find themselves during the youth period. To gain this objective the personal interview was used and this material was further supplemented by information from secondary sources.

The youth population group of Teton County has tended to increase in proportion to the child and adult population of the county. There has been an extensive migration into the south central part of the county of both children and young adults. No immediate decline in youth numbers in the county can be expected and, therefore, the migration of youth out of the county will continue.

A large proportion of Teton County youth have migrated from the county. In this migration they left the farms and moved to villages and cities. These youth entered a wide range of occupations, most of them outside of agricultural fields. Unemployment, lack of work opportunities and low incomes are problems of many of these youth. Those youth remaining have had to adjust themselves to the occupational demands of the county. They average below completion of a high school education. Teton County youth have more formal education than their fathers; the village youth received more education than the farm youth; the girls received more than the boys; and the youth leaving the county received more than those youth who remained. The married youth, just establishing households, were having difficulties in securing adequate housing. Teton County youth's recreational activities were of an individualistic type, supplemented by such leisure time uses as the radio, reading, and commercial recreation.

Any planning to aid Teton County youth in solving their problems must consider the adjustments youth have made in the past, the number of youth and their present situation in the county, and the attitudes and goals of the local people as they apply to youth as future citizens.

PART I: INTRODUCTION

Rural Youth in a Nation

The age of youth is one of the vital periods of human development. During this time occurs the formation and development of skills, ideas, and social habits which carry the individual through his adulthood. Yet, today a major portion of youth is frustrated with discouragements and failures due to conditions beyond their control. Of all youth, those living in the open country and the village, the rural young people, have the most difficult problems to face.

Rural youth problems must be attacked and thought of in terms of adjustment to the dynamic realities of education, employment, social relations, and personality development in the modern agricultural and industrial world. "Society's maladjustments are of particular concern when they intensify the problems of youth. To the extent that these maladjustments make a permanent imprint on the personalities of large numbers of youth, their consequences will be last--enduring for at least a generation."¹

The conditions and opportunities facing rural youth are closely related to the nation's economic and social life, agricultural and industrial. Rural youth difficulties must be faced not only by the farm and village communities but also by the cities which furnish them new opportunities. Most rural youth difficulties are beyond the control of individual persons or small groups. They are national in scope. "The future of American rural life (rural youth), and to a large extent of urban life, rests on increased

1. Melvin, Bruce, and Smith, Elma H., Rural Youth: Their Situation and Prospects. Research Monograph XV, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C., 1938, p. 117.

industrial production, a closer integration of industry and agriculture, and an expansion of the cultural and human services so badly needed in rural society."²

The Teton County rural youth situation is similar to that of large groups of youth throughout the United States and all youth must act collectively in solving their problems. In order to understand the responses that Teton County youth make to the conditions which they find in their county, it is well to consider the situations which face a nation of youth and to find the nature of the adjustments which they are making.

The difficulties facing rural youth divide themselves into a number of related problems, namely: (a) the number of youth and their distribution by areas; (b) available economic opportunity for youth; (c) extent and characteristics of youth as migrants; (d) amount and type of education of youth as well as the adequacy of their education by way of occupational placement; (e) age and conditions of marriage; (f) social and recreational opportunities and needs of youth.

The Number and Distribution of Youth

The total number of persons in the youth age group is now larger than it has ever been or will ever be under conditions of present population trends. "In 1930 the total youth 16-24 years of age numbered 20,126,794. In 1935 there were in this country approximately 20,800,000 youth, almost 10,000,000 of whom were in rural areas, a record figure in each case. Moreover, it is estimated that by 1940, the total will have increased to more than 21,500,000 with well over 10,000,000 youth in rural areas." ³

2. Ibid. p. 118.

3. Ibid. p. XIII.

About 40 per cent of the rural youth lived in non-farm areas.

High school enrollments are expected to reach a peak in about 1941 or 1942, and the number of youth will be largest about 1943 or 1933. This is the result of changes in the birth rate, changes in the nation's emigration birth rate policy, and shifts in population between rural and urban residence. It is the high number of births reached in the early twenties which furnish the large number of youth today.

The number of potential gainful workers, as a proportion of the total population, has increased in the last 80 years. This points to the increasing proportion of older people in our population. In 1850 there were only 889 adults beyond 20 years of age for every 1000 children under sixteen years of age. At present there are approximately 2100 adults for every 1000 children.⁴ In 1930, 2.4 rural youths replaced each rural man 18-64 years of age who died or retired.⁵ This means that young men and women are competing for employment at a time when there is an increasing number of persons seeking work. It is doubtful whether the nation's economy has made the changes necessary to accommodate this increasing army of employables.

Their Rural-Urban Distribution

Rural youth form almost half of the total youth of the country. The farm youth group has been increasing faster in numbers than the urban youth.

4. Rainey, Homer P., and others, How Fare American Youth?
D. Appleton Century Co., New York, 1937, p. 42.

5. Melvin and Smith, op. cit., p. 12-13.

While the total youth population was increasing by 13 per cent during the past decade, farm youth increased 19 per cent to a record total of 6,107,000.⁶ In the period of 1930 to 1935 town and city youth decreased about 500,000 because there were not enough children entering the sixteen-year age group to replace youths who became 25 years old.⁷ Bruce Melvin further estimates that during the period 1930-35, the number of youth increased by about 1,150,000; about 1,000,000 of these living on farms. If the migration to the cities had actually been stopped during the five year period, he feels that the decline of the youth population in the cities would have been 200,000 greater.

Migration of Youth

Migration from country to city, from city to country, and within various parts of the nation is one of the major forms of adjustment made by youth. From 1920 to 1930 at least 2,000,000 youth migrated from the rural areas to the villages, towns, and cities of the nation.⁸ Together with a similar migration of 4,000,000 persons in other age groups, this outpouring of the rural areas represented the movement of a great mass of surplus humans off of the land to the cities. The indications are that the heaviest migration took place out of the poorer agricultural sections of the nation. Girls tended to leave at an earlier age than boys.

6. Melvin and Smith, op. cit., p. XIV.

7. Melvin, Bruce, L., "The Special Problems of Rural Youth., The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Vol. 194, Nov. 1937, p. 28.

8. Coyle, David Cushman, Rural Youth, Social Problems No. 2, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C., 1939, p. 7.

This migration to the cities decreased considerably during the depression. The one million increase in number of farm youth between 1930 and 1940, predicted by Melvin, is directly related to this decrease in urbanward movement. Bruce Melvin further estimates that the excess of migration to the city over the return movement in the 1930-34 period was slightly less than 200,000 or about one-fifth the rate during the decade of the "twenties".⁹ This meant that a "damming up" of youth on farms has taken place, and many thousands have been left stranded upon their home farm. This has resulted in a lower per capita income for the persons in such families during a time when farm income was already low. Such youths were able to add nothing to the farm income except their work on the farm. Frustration of youth desires is only one of the problems created and intensified by the slowing down of migration.

Economic Opportunity of Youth

During the time when free land represented a frontier of expansion people did not think about rural youth problems. If a youth could not find an opportunity to farm in his local community, he found work in cities in the growing industries, or he went "West" and made a place for himself on the frontier. During the 1920's the cities acted as the frontier. It was there that the surplus farm youth and adults of the nation found new opportunity.

These opportunities are much more limited today. The land frontier has long since passed. For ten years the nation has been in the midst of

9. Kolb, J. H. and Brunner, Edmund des., A Study of Rural Society Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Second Edition, 1940, p. 281.

a depression, and urban centers no longer can employ the surplus rural youth as readily as previously even though they have continued to migrate to the cities. F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, reported that even though industrial activity in December 1939 reached the highest point ever recorded, even higher than in 1929, there was no corresponding abatement in relief and unemployment problems.¹⁰ He listed the following as reasons: First, more and more people are seeking jobs each year. Since 1929, 6,000,000 people (mostly youth) have been added to the nation's working force. Secondly, the relation between production and employment is steadily widening. Mechanization is steadily reducing the demand for manpower per unit of output. Thirdly, a great many of the present employed are on a part-time basis; their employment in peak periods is increased to full time, so that fewer new men are hired.

The above statement by Harrington tells the story for a majority of farm youth. Some with special training and ability will find city work. The majority, even if they migrate, can only expect a low level of income and living, and will be constantly in competition with thousands of others. Drastic changes in the present level of activity of our industrial and agricultural economy, and possibly even in the organization of its structure, will alone change the situation.

Not only have economic opportunities in the cities decreased, but opportunity in agriculture has declined as well. The nation's eagerness to use the land resulted in loss and waste of the soil and fertility,

10. The Progressive, Industrial Activity at All-Time Peak; Millions Found Still Unemployed. Mar. 2, 1940, p. 1.

leaving many farmers in distress. By means of this same hurried rush to use the forest, minerals, and other resources, whole groups of population have been left stranded in rural areas. Increasing mechanization has decreased labor needs. The "agricultural ladder" has broken down, leaving increasingly large groups of farmers stranded in the tenant and farm labor class. The trend toward large scale operations has made it increasingly difficult for small operators to become established. The United States has developed large areas of relatively distressed agricultural regions, including the South, the cut-over area of the Lake States, the wheat producing areas of the northern and southern Great Plains, the stump ranch region of the Far Northwest, and the Appalachian-Ozark mountain region.

Such facts become strikingly apparent when the realities of the situation as they affect youth are made known. Bruce Melvin states that not less than 2,000,000 rural youth have been members of relief households at some time since 1930. In October 1935 the number of rural youth in families on relief was 625,000. This was a decline from 1,370,000 in February 1935, the high peak during the depression. Most of the decline was brought about by rural youth enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, or their families had been transferred to the Resettlement Administration. The National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps were formed to give tangible aid to youth. Since their formation, they have aided thousands of distressed youth.¹¹

Considering the restricted opportunities in agriculture and the large

11. The facts for the above paragraph were selected from Bruce Melvin's Rural Youth on Relief, Research Monograph XL, Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, Washington, D. C., 1937.

number of rural youth seeking work, Rupert Vance concluded that migration is the only solution for the South. No doubt other areas with similar problems must depend upon migration of their youth.¹²

Finally, the rural situation is made more difficult by the large drain of resources by youth who have left the country for the city. Dr. O. E. Baker estimates that it costs rural areas between \$2,000 and \$2,500 to raise and educate the average American farm child to fifteen years of age. This means that during the 1920's the total rural-urban migration contributed \$14,000,000,000 of rural wealth to the cities.¹³ But the drain does not stop there as these youth still hold property and inheritance rights which are paid out of rural income and wealth, and eventually are transferred to the cities.

Education of Youth

While the number of rural youth and their lack of economic opportunity represent major problems, rural youth also have other difficulties. For instance, rural youth face greater inequality in educational equipment and preparation. Nearly 89 per cent of grade schools, 80 per cent of high schools, 53 per cent of public school teachers, and 49.2 per cent of the 26 million public school pupils are rural. Yet, only two-fifths of the current national expenditure for public schools is for rural schools. The average daily expense for pupils attending school in 1936 was \$91 for urban and \$57

12. Melvin, *Ibid.*, p. 60.

13. Baker, O. E., The Outlook for Rural Youth, Extension Service Circular 223, United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Washington, D. C., 1935, p. 6.

for rural areas.¹⁴ Many other indexes besides costs show great disparity in educational opportunity for rural and urban pupils.

Such educational inequalities also exist among various groups of rural youth. Non-farm youth have a more favorable opportunity for school, especially high school, than do farm youth. Inequalities here are very pronounced in some states, and are apparent from region to region. The distressed agricultural regions can offer only minimum educational opportunity. Yet, the poorer agricultural states are making an extreme effort to provide education, as has been shown in the recent report of the Advisory Committee on Education. The poorest states, almost without exception, spend a far higher proportion of their tax resources on education than the richer states--higher than the national average. Not indifference but lack of income is responsible for the deficiencies of their school system.¹⁵

Another problem of rural youth is the fact that often their schools are not adapted for proper youth training. Schools are often small, under equipped, and have small funds. The subjects taught often cannot be made to fit those who remain in the rural community and those who migrate to the cities.

Social Adjustments of Youth

The youth period brings the need for intensive personal adjustment. Migration, by introducing new environmental conditions, increases the need for personal adjustment. Failure to migrate creates the need for adjustment to the various economic and social levels within the home community. While

14. Kolb and Brunner, op. cit. p. 424.

15. Coyle, op. cit., p. 22.

existing rural youth problems seem to have their origin in the difficulties of economic and educational opportunity, these personal social adjustments must be satisfactory for youth if they are to develop integrated personalities.

On the social plane, youth must make adjustments for marriage and family life. On the farm, marriage is part of an economic as well as social adjustment. This is not so true for non-farm youth who tend to establish themselves economically before marriage.

The proportion of youth who marry is higher for rural than urban areas. Rural young people also marry at an earlier age. During the early depression (1929-32) the marriage rate for the entire country dropped rapidly. By 1933 the marriage rate began to increase, and during 1934 approached levels comparable with 1929.

The proper use of leisure time became a problem of increasing importance as the depression progressed and as there were more idle youths and adults. With thousands of youth without adequate work outlets, it was necessary to substitute other energy outlets for normal activity and desires. In one community the appeal for support of a youth program resulted in allowing youth to "try" the community.¹⁶ The counts upon which society was indicted follow:

"Failure to prepare youth for leisure time, through lack of both facilities and training.

"Lack of cooperation among the agencies interested in youth's leisure time.

16. Glover, Katherine, Youth: Leisure for Living? Office of Education Bulletin 1936, No. 18-11. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., 1936, p. 1.

"Failure to guard against the moral hazards which interfere with wholesome recreation."¹⁷

These conditions were not confined to one or several, but many communities, both rural and urban.

The need for competent planning and aid in social and recreational life has not long been recognized. This is a new field which needs new thought and community evaluation if the problem is to be met. "Dull and uneventful communities do not always breed anti-social behavior, but may yield undeveloped and lethargic personalities."¹⁸

In conclusion, Kolb and Brummer suggest that from various surveys it can be concluded that the following are the main wants of rural youth:

- "1. Jobs--economic security.
2. More education.
3. Better opportunities for an adequate social life.
4. Opportunity for, and information as to how, under present conditions, marriage can be entered and homes established."¹⁹

Objective of the Study

It is the principal objective of this study to discover and analyze the factors and conditions in the adjustment of the rural youth of Teton County to the situation in which they find themselves during the youth period. This involves a study of the situation and problems that youth meet in the county; and understanding of the national trends which affect the youth in Teton County; and a study of the responses and adjustments which youth have made in the county.

17. Ibid. p. 1.

18. Melvin and Smith, op. cit., p. XX.

19. Kolb and Brummer, op. cit., p. 287.

The Method of the Study

The method of study involved personal interview of a representative number of youth themselves. Information obtained from personal interview was supplemented by secondary data gathered on those youth who were not available for interview. In addition a study was made of school census data to determine a historical trend of the number of youth in the county.

The Sample and Its Selection

The selection of the sample was on a qualitative basis involving place of residence within the county, wealth of the section, type of farming area, and rural non-farm and farm characteristics of the population. To get at the youth adjustment problems it seemed desirable to pick the youth out of the different age groups within the large youth age group and thus find how those graduating from the eighth grade five years ago, those graduating ten years ago, and those graduating fifteen years ago had made the necessary adjustments. Therefore, the sample was selected from the eighth grade graduates of 1925, 1930, and 1935.

In order to take into consideration area and type of farming differences within the county, the following districts were selected (see figure 2):

District "A" which included the town of Choteau and some of the surrounding farm territory, in the central part of the county. District 42 in the semi-irrigated area of the north central part of the county, consisting entirely of rural farm people. District 23 located in the heart of the wheat territory, including the village of Dutton, District 26 in the northeastern part of the county,

largely a dry land wheat farming area and including the rapidly disappearing hamlet of Collins. District "E" a group of districts which included the south central region of the county, encompassing the Fairfield Bench, the new Farm Security Resettlement project, and the village of Fairfield. The new families in this district did not affect the sample as they largely came into the area after 1935. District "B", a grazing and ranching section in the northwestern part of the county.

In all of these districts, except District "A", all youth were used for the sample. In District "A" a random sampling technique was used in order to get the group of a size which could be handled.

The sample included 125 out of 395 youth in the three different age groups. For four of the 125 only a minimum of information was available, their families having left the community soon after the children finished the eighth grade. Of the remaining 121, 38 were personally interviewed, 42 families of youth who had left the community were interviewed, and information from local secondary sources was obtained on the other 41.

PART II. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

Teton County is located in the "Triangle region" of north central Montana. The county contains about 2296 square miles; a large portion of the western part lies in the Lewis and Clark National Forest. The Rockies in the western portion of the county rise sharply out of low rolling hills, not having the foothills as are common in other regions. The rest of the county consists of rolling plains, high benches used for dry farming, and river valleys and lowlands adapted to irrigation.

The Climate and the Agriculture

The climate of the county is semi-arid. The rainfall has averaged 13.6 inches over a period of forty-eight years. Influenced by an altitude varying from 3500 to 9000 feet, the climate tends to have extremes of temperature and a relatively low humidity. Chinook winds in the winter and cool nights in the summer characterize the region.²⁰

Cattle ranching was the main industry in the county from first settlement until the time of the homestead rush.²¹ From 1906 to 1917 the range was transformed into a grain growing type of farming area by homesteaders who flocked into the county.²² Due to unusually high average rainfall, good crops, and good prices the homesteaders were misled into believing this to be characteristic and usual, and overvalued their lands. This has contributed to maladjustments in some parts of the county.

Teton County is not one of the intensive problem areas of the state. For example, 65 out of 314 Montana farmers with incomes of over \$1,000 per year and paying an income tax in 1937, lived in Teton County.²³ Only one other county in the state had as many as 25 farmers in this class. "In the county as a whole, problems are not as acute as in many other areas of the state. However, major problems of low yields, small-sized units, soil

20. An Agricultural Policy for Teton County, Montana. A Preliminary Report. Prepared by Community and County Agricultural Planning Committee, July 1939., p. 3.

21. Ibid., p. 4.

22. Ibid., p. 4.

23. Cochran, Willard, Successful Montana Farms, (Unpublished document), Master's Thesis, Montana State College, 1938. pp. 14-16.

erosion, weed infestation, land and water use, land tenure, and farm and range management exist. The irrigated areas and sections have an additional problem of proper market outlets for the many products of the truck, garden, poultry, and dairy farms.²⁴

Population Characteristics of the County

The population of Teton County at the present time has become fairly stable. It had been growing rapidly up to 1920. From 1920 to 1930 the number of families decreased from 1591 to 1583, while the number of persons increased from 5870 to 6068.²⁵ Migration of families into the county had slowed down, or there may have been a movement in both directions, namely, in and out, but a greater movement out. An indication of stability of population is given by the fact that from 1930 to 1935 the population of the farms decreased only slightly, namely from 4057 to 4041.²⁶ During the period 1920 to 1930 the village of Choteau declined in population from 1043 to 926 which is still another indication that a high point in the county's population had been reached. All these data suggest that the county had, by 1920, reached the point of stable or declining population. This, however, is not the entire picture, for there was considerable shift of population within the county.

The population stability has been upset by the Fairfield Farm Security project, a large irrigation and resettlement area located in the south

24. An agricultural policy for Teton County, Montana. op. cit. p. 5.

25. Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930.

26. United States Department of Commerce, United States Census of Agriculture, Vol. II, Part III, 1935.

central part of the county. In addition to developing intensive irrigation facilities, Farm Security has moved over 200 families into this part of the county and is attempting to set them up on a self-supporting basis (see table V.). This influx has greatly increased the population of the south central part of the county as shown by the school census.²⁷

In contrast to the population increase in the Fairfield area other parts of the county experienced a continual decrease. This has been especially true in the grazing sections of the western part of the county and in some of the poorer dry land areas of the north central and northeastern part of the county. Whether this population has gone into other parts of the county or out of the county is not known.

Educational Ranking of the County

Teton County compares favorably with the state as a whole as to educational standards. Only .8 per cent of the people of the county were classed as illiterate as compared with 1.7 per cent for the state. Table I shows a comparison of children in school in various age groups in Teton County, in the state, and in the United States.

For attendance in grade school and high school, Teton County compares favorably with the rest of the state, except for the age group of 18-20. This represents college student age and Teton County falls significantly below the state average in this case.

²⁷. School census material taken from Teton County school records. This is discussed further in the section on youth population. School districts mentioned are not actually districts but combined districts used for the analysis.

TABLE 1. PER CENT OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS
IN 1930 IN THE UNITED STATES, MONTANA, AND TETON COUNTY.*

The Age Groups	Teton County	Montana	Montana Rural Population	United States	United States Rural Population
7-13 inclusive	98.1%	97.2%	97.2%	95.3%	93.3
14-15	91.1	92.9	91.8	88.8	85.0
16-17	57.2	67.9	64.9	57.3	53.9
18-20 inclusive	20.2	29.6	26.7	21.4	20.0

*Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States.

TABLE II. POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION FOR 1930
FOR THE UNITED STATES, MONTANA, AND TETON COUNTY *

Occupational Groupings	Male			Female		
	United States	Montana	Teton County	United States	Montana	Teton County
Agriculture	25.1	42.1	74.2	8.5	7.7	18.3
Forestry and Fishing	.7	1.6	.4	-	.2	-
Extraction of Minerals	3.0	9.5	.7	.1	.4	.4
Manufacturing and Mechanical Industry	31.3	13.7	4.4	22.4	5.7	2.1
Transportation	10.5	11.8	5.0	4.2	5.0	.8
Trade	15.3	10.3	8.2	15.9	16.5	7.9
Public Service	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.1	2.2	4.6
Professional Service	4.4	3.6	2.6	11.4	28.6	31.6
Domestic and Personal Service	4.4	2.9	1.1	29.2	33.5	33.6
Industry not specified	2.9	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4

*Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States.

Occupations Characteristic in the County

About 42 per cent of the men and 6 per cent of the women of the state are engaged in agricultural activities. Almost 74 per cent of the men and 18 per cent of the women of Teton County are engaged in agriculture. The bulk of the other workers are gainfully employed in wholesale and retail trades, the service trades, or in public service. On the whole, it can be said that even those engaged in non-agricultural occupations in Teton County are in reality closely tied to the welfare of agriculture. Without doubt much of the decline in population of the village of Choteau was due to the fact that the village overestimated the agricultural possibilities of the county (see table II).

The Human Ecology of the County

Merely observing the occupational pattern is proof of the rural nature of the county. The county is rural in that not only do a great majority of the people live on farms but also all non-farm people live in villages of less than 2500 population. In 1930 there were 4057 rural farms and 2011 rural non-farm persons in the county. The non-farm population lives in the villages of Choteau (926), Dutton (400), Fairfield (250), and the hamlets of Bynum, Agawam, Fendroy, Collins, and some other less important trade centers. The services offered in the hamlets generally are restricted to the general service type and those pertaining to the distribution or marketing of farm commodities. The villages are of the limited simple service type, while the town of Choteau is of the semi-complete service type, performing all functions in the economic, educational,

religious, social, communication, and professional fields.²⁸

The county lies within the sphere of influence of Great Falls (28,822) which is located from 40 to 70 miles from various parts of the county. The Daily Tribune of Great Falls is the most widely read newspaper in the county; the Great Falls radio station is continually on the radios of Teton County homes; and there is a general dependence on Great Falls for all those services which the county itself cannot furnish.

The county is well supplied with railroad services and a well-kept county highway system giving it access to larger population centers such as Shelby, Conrad, and Great Falls. The main routes to Glacier National Park from Great Falls and the East pass through the county.

The whole county tends to look to the village centers for such services as education, religion, and recreation. Grade schools still tend to be scattered throughout the county in spite of a general movement to close those having only two or three pupils. High schools are located at Choteau, Dutton, Power, and Fairfield. Libraries are available to some extent to all schools in the county. Fairfield, Choteau, and Dutton each support public libraries. Churches are located in all of the villages and in some of the hamlets. An exception is the very strong and thriving Lutheran Church which is located seven miles from town on the Fairfield bench. This church indicates a surprising heartiness and uncommon persistence in the face of national trends of the closing of open country churches.

Recreation is also centered in the villages. Taverns and pool halls are available in all of the larger centers; theaters are located at Fairfield and Choteau; while such activities as dances, basketball, and other sports

28. For discussion of types of service villages, see Kolb and Brunner, op. cit. pp. 75-108.

are also centered in the villages. Yet, in recreation, it is very likely that both young people and the adults turn fond eyes toward the theaters and night life of Great Falls.

PART III. YOUTH AS A POPULATION ELEMENT IN TETON COUNTY

The school census population figures for 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1939 shows the actual number as well as age, sex, growth trends of the youth population of Teton County. The school census population figures for the designated years show the changes which have been and are taking place in the Teton County population under 21 years of age.

The child population has been relatively constant over the period of the 15 years (see table III). The number of boys has constantly been greater than the number of girls. The number of youth 15-20 years of age has increased. This increase in the older group of children is illustrated by the change in the average age of the children under twenty years of age.

The average age of the children of the county increased until 1939 when it again showed a slight decrease. This ageing of the child population is due to a number of factors including a declining birth rate, a larger number of the children surviving than formerly, and the effect of the family cycle. Much of the population moved into Teton County during the period 1900 to 1920, contributing to an unusual increase in the proportion of adults in the age group from 35 to 55, the group which is just now finishing its childbearing period. Furthermore, the large out-of-county migration of females of the age group of 15 to 35 contributes to a decrease of births.²⁹

²⁹. Remme, R. R. and Kraenzel, Carl F., Readjusting Montana's Agriculture: III Population Resources and Prospects, Mont. Agricultural Exp. Sta., Bozeman, Montana, Jan. 1936, p. 10.

TABLE III. TETON COUNTY SCHOOL CENSUS POPULATION
FOR 1925-39 BY SEX, AND FOR THE 15-20 AGE GROUP

Year	Total children	Total boys	Total girls	Total 15-20 age group	15-20 age group as per cent of total
1925	2,395	1,263	1,132	514	21.5
1930	2,524	1,330	1,195	680	26.9
1935	2,357	1,212	1,145	766	33.5
1939	2,641	1,390	1,251	834	31.6

TABLE IV. THE AVERAGE AGE OF THE TOTAL SCHOOL CENSUS
POPULATION UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE IN TETON COUNTY,
1925-1939

Year	Average age of the group
1925	8.2
1930	10.0
1935	10.4
1939	10.0

The above picture is not the whole story of the youth population trends in the county. The Resettlement Project in the southern part of the county has been a major factor in maintaining the child population. Table VI shows the school census population in the county exclusive of those children who live on the project.

The age groups 0-4 years, 5-9 years, and 10-14 years were experiencing a distinct decrease in population numbers during the past fifteen years (see table VI). The age group 15-19 years had a steady increase in numbers until 1939, and a continual rise in total population numbers in the last fifteen years. It is apparent that there has been a decrease in birth rate or a decrease in migration of children into the county outside the project area. There was also a decline of the population under 20 years of age in the fifteen year period from 1931 to 1946 (see table VI).

There has been an increase in the age of the youth group in the county as shown by the increased proportion of 20 year old youth to the total youth (see table VII). The large number in this age group is partly due to many births twenty years ago and the stoppage of city-ward migration during the depression. The percentage of twenty year old youth has increased until it has reached a point where it will be impossible for these youth to be replaced in equal numbers in later years under the existing birth rate trends.

Figure 1 shows the changes in the number of children in the different age groups. The child population in the "Project" district are represented by the cross hatched portion of each bar in order to show the effect that the Farm Security Resettlement Program has had.

TABLE V: CHILD NUMBERS BY AGE GROUPS FOR TETON COUNTY,
PROJECT DISTRICT INCLUDED, FOR THE YEARS 1925,
1930, 1935, AND 1939

Age group	Number in each age group and the year			
	1925	1930	1935	1939
Totals	2,347	2,429	2,241	2,520
0-4	529	432	417	529
5-9	747	675	528	626
10-14	605	737	649	653
15-19	466	585	647	712

TABLE VI: CHILD NUMBERS BY AGE GROUPS FOR TETON COUNTY,
PROJECT DISTRICT EXCLUDED, FOR THE YEARS 1925,
1930, 1935, AND 1939

Age group	Number in each age group by years			
	1925	1930	1935	1939
Totals	1,981	2,044	1,797	1,496
0-4	453	367	349	305
5-9	627	571	427	337
10-14	515	621	503	395
15-19	386	485	518	459

TABLE VII. THE NUMBER OF TWENTY YEAR OLD YOUTH
IN TETON COUNTY, 1925-39

Year	In the entire county		In the county exclusive of "Project"	
	No. of youth 20 years old	Per cent of total child group	No. of youth 20 years old	Per cent of total child group
1925	48	2.00	38	1.88
1930	95	3.76	75	3.54
1935	110	4.67	92	3.90
1939	120	4.54	84	5.32

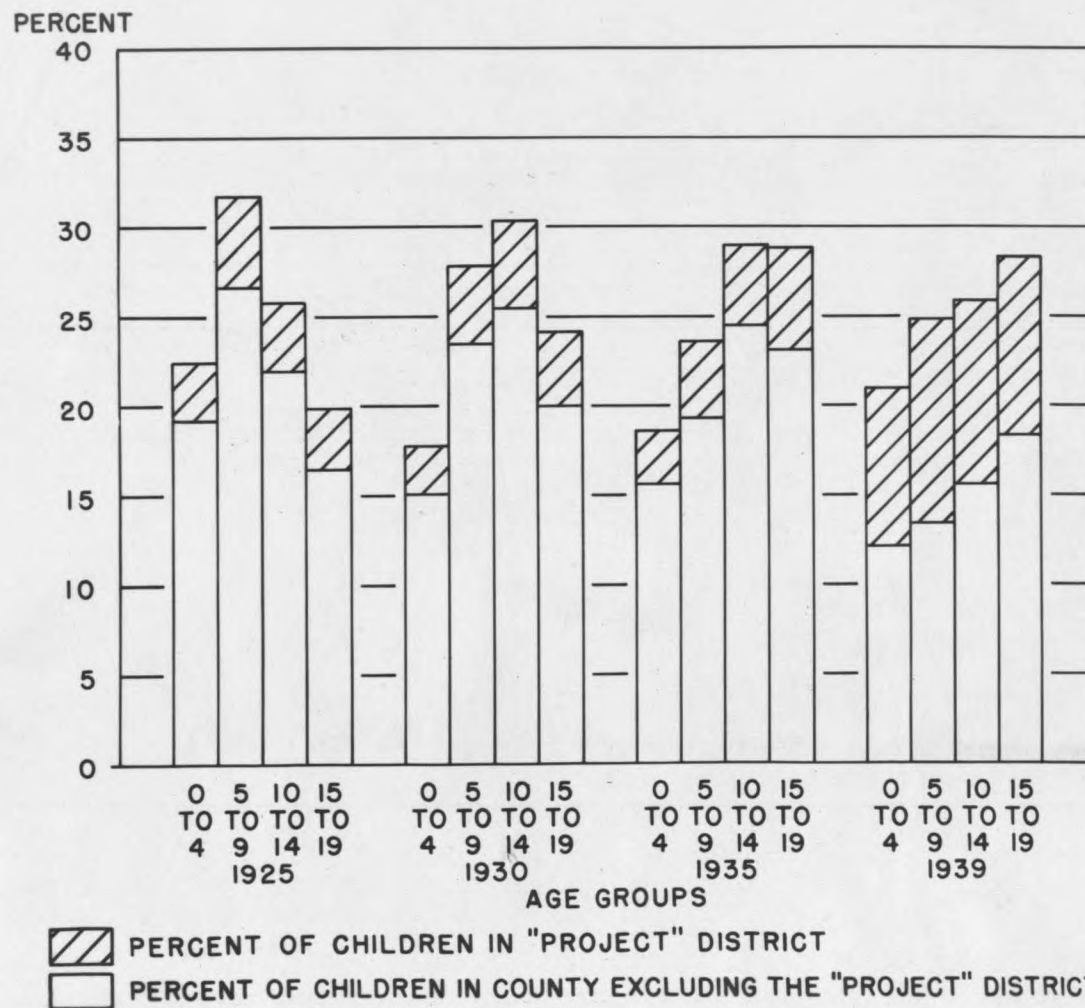


Figure 1. Comparison of the percentage of children of the total county children under 21 years of age by age groups for the years 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1939.

Movement Within the Area

Figure 2, a map of the county, shows the school districts as they were combined for purposes of this study. In order to show the shift of the children from various parts of the county, the percentage of the total county children living in the various districts are shown for the years 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1939. All districts except the "East" and "Project" districts had a steady decline in child population. This meant that younger people and often their families have been moving out of the county. In some of these areas the local schools have been closed and the districts consolidated.

There has been a tendency for population numbers to shift from the western and northern to the southern and eastern parts of the county. Yet, the shift does not indicate that the movement is taking place within the county. Many Teton County people are moving out of the western and northern parts of the county to some other area outside Teton County and other families from outside the county are moving into the eastern and southern parts of the county. This is certainly true of the families of the Farm Security Project. Many of them came from the dried out regions of eastern Montana.

The Number of Youth Relative to Adults

Teton County, like Montana, differs from the nation in population matters pertaining to the number of youth in relation to the adult population. First, due to the special time of settlement in the state and county, the "over 64 age group" is relatively smaller than for the nation. The population of Teton and Montana has not had "time to age." Secondly, while the number of children per 1000 adults in Teton County tends to be slightly above that

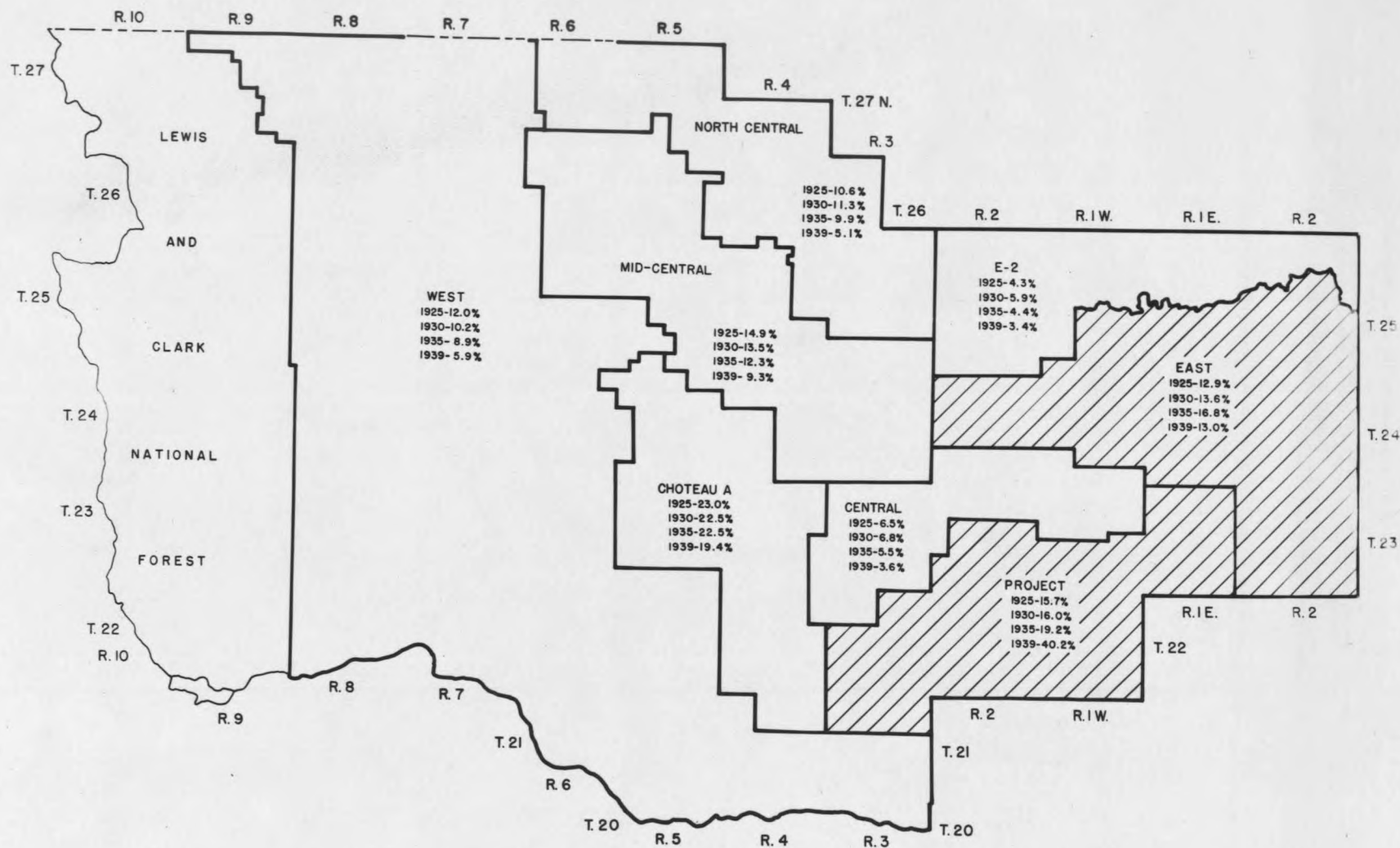


Figure 2. Comparison of the percentage of children of the total county children under 21 years of age in each district for the years 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1939.

for Montana, its ratio is below that of the United States in the rural farm classification and also in the rural non-farm grouping. Thirdly, the number of youth per 1000 adults in Teton County is lower than is the case for Rural America, (416 for Teton, as against 493 for Rural farm United States.) Thus, it becomes apparent that Teton County in 1930 had a much smaller number of dependents per thousand adults than did other parts of the rural United States. At the same time Teton County had a higher ratio of dependents to adults than did urban America. This meant that an adult in Teton County was responsible for the support of more dependents than was an adult in urban America (see table VIII).

Fertility Ratio

Table IX is a comparison of the fertility ratio for the United States, Montana, and Teton County for the urban, farm, and non-farm classifications. The fertility ratio is defined as the relationship of the number of children in the 0-4 age group to all women in the 15-44 age grouping. This table shows the failure of urban areas in the United States to produce enough children to maintain population numbers. It also shows the population excesses in the rural United States including Montana and Teton County. Assuming that 368 children per 1000 women 15-44 are necessary to maintain a stable population, Teton County was producing a surplus of population which will have to look to other parts of the country for opportunity.³⁰

30. Kolb, and Brummer, op. cit., p. 23.

TABLE VIII. COMPARISON OF THE YOUTH, CHILDREN,
AND ADULT DEPENDENTS TO THE ADULT POPULATION*

	Number per 1000 adults		
	Youth (15-24)	14 and under	65 and over
Total			
United States	389	626	115
Montana	365	621	104
Teton	380	697	96
Urban			
United States	354	506	100
Montana	335	483	96
Teton	none	none	none
Rural non-farm			
United States	392	702	148
Montana	367	632	113
Teton	371	679	114
Rural farm			
United States	493	914	131
Montana	395	702	105
Teton	416	706	88

*Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States.

TABLE IX. COMPARISON OF THE FERTILITY RATIOS
OF UNITED STATES, MONTANA, AND TETON COUNTY*

	United States	Montana	Teton
Cities over 100,000	293	----	----
Cities 2500 to 100,000	341	304	----
Rural Non-farm	471	425	441
Rural farm	545	563	441

Fertility ratio is the ratio of children of 0-4 years of age per 1000 women 15-44 years inclusive. The number that is needed to maintain a stable population is 368.

*Source: United States Census, 1930.

Summary

1. The trend in number of children in the county has been downward except for the Farm Security Resettlement Project area.
2. The average age of the children of the county has increased. The number of youth in the 15-20 age grouping has increased both in number and as a proportion of the total child population.
3. There has been a definite increase of children in the "East" and "Project" districts of the county. The other areas of the county have experienced both numerical and proportional decreases in children.
4. The number of youth and children per adult is high.
5. There will continue to be a large number of Teton County youth who shall have to seek economic opportunity outside of the county.
6. The family cycle will bring out a constant shifting in child numbers in the future.
7. With the increase of children in the "East" and the "Project" districts, there is no reason to expect substantial decreases in youth numbers in the county unless future migration out of the county is much higher than at present.

PART IV: SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND ADJUSTMENTS OF YOUTH

In an effort to determine the specific problems of rural youth and to find what adjustments they were making, a study was made of the rural youths who graduated from the eighth grade in the years 1925, 1930, and 1935 in Teton County. There were 109 such graduates in Teton County in 1925, 157 in 1930, and 129 in 1935(see table X). Information was obtained on only a sample of these graduates (see table X) but since the sample included some of those still resident in the county as well as those who left, and since an effort was made to obtain an unbiased and unselected group, the results are thought to be representative of the group as a whole.

Age and Sex Distribution

Even though the groups studied were selected from the eighth grade graduating classes for the three years, the youth within the individual graduating groups were not of the same age. At the time of survey those who graduated in 1925 were almost 29 years of age, those graduating in 1930 were over 23 years of age, and those graduating in 1935 were almost 19 years of age. Obviously, these age differences have a bearing on the adjustments already made and those to be made in the future by these youths.

Migration of Teton County Youth

Over half of the youth in all three groups have migrated outside of the county since graduation (see table XII). The older groups had more members living outside of the state than did the graduates of 1935. A larger number of the 1935 graduates were either attending schools located within the state or working in one of the nearby counties or cities.

TABLE X. THE TETON COUNTY EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES
OF 1925, 1930, AND 1935 CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE
OF INFORMATION ON THE YOUTH

	1925	1930	1935
Total number of eighth grade graduates in the county	109	157	129
Number of cases included in the study	23	42	55
Per cent of the total	24%	27%	42%
Number who were personally interviewed	7	12	19
Number for whom information was obtained from the family	10	14	18
Number for whom only secondary information could be obtained	8	14	18
Number who could not be located, and for whom secondary information was not available	5	2	0

TABLE XI. AVERAGE PRESENT AGES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION
OF EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES OF TETON COUNTY
FOR 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Year	Average age	No. of males	No. of females
1925	23.7	15	13
1930	23.5	18	24
1935	18.7	35	20

TABLE XII. PRESENT RESIDENCE OF THE TETON COUNTY YOUTH
GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Present residence	1925	1930	1935
Totals	28	42	55
Still living in county	11	18	27
Living in Montana, but out of the county	5	11	27
Living outside of Montana, but in a Rocky Mountain or Pacific Coast state	9	9	5
Living in a state east of Rocky Mountain states	0	2	3
Residence not known, but not living in the commun- ity	3	2	0

Undoubtedly migration out of the state is a slow and gradual process. Attendance at college is often one of the intervening steps. The youth in the 1935 group were much younger and most of them were still under the direct supervision of their families. Therefore, it may be a number of years before they assert themselves to the extent of withdrawing from the community and the state.

Most of the youth who left the state migrated to a Rocky Mountain or a Pacific Coast state to the west of Montana. Only five had migrated into an eastern state. None of the 1925 graduates had gone east.

The Migrants Tend to Move to Towns and Cities

The mobility of these youth usually meant a change from rural to town and city residence. Fifteen out of 25 of the graduates of the 1925 class lives on farms, 25 out of 40 of the 1930 graduates had lived on farms, and 36 out of 52 graduates of 1935 had lived on farms before graduation. All the rest lived in the villages of the county.

At present only six of the 1925 graduates were on farms as operators or laborers. Ten lived in villages, two in mining camps in Alaska, and seven in cities of over 2500 population. Only nine of the 1930 graduates now live on farms. Fifteen lived in villages, and 15 had found new homes in cities. Only 21 of the group of 1935 graduates now live on farms. Fourteen were living in villages, 12 in cities, three in CCC camps, and one each in the Navy and the Marines.

It should be pointed out that residence of farmers in a wheat growing area are difficult to classify. In the area surrounding Dutton, farmers do not always live on the farms they operate. Many of them maintain homes the

year around in the village of Dutton. Others live in Dutton in the winter and on their farms in the summer. Many have no more than six weeks of farm work during the year. Often they seek other employment. Livestock cannot always be depended upon because of the scarcity of usable stock water. The desire to send the children to town schools is often a factor in this adjustment. Whether to classify the young people as living on farm or in village is a matter of choice. Nevertheless, the boys and girls are raised in the atmosphere of a village more agricultural in nature than commercial. The services and opportunities offered are, however, typical of villages in general. Therefore, these youth were considered as having been raised in the village, but the fathers' occupation was classified as that of farming.

Another factor introducing a problem of procedure is the matter of attendance at colleges, universities, and other schools in cities. In this study youth attending such schools were classified as living in towns or cities.

The rural to urban drift of youth graduating from Teton County grade schools is apparent from the data in table XIII. Twenty-four per cent, 37 per cent, and 23 per cent of the graduates in 1925, 1930, and 1935, respectively, moved to urban areas. None of the youth raised in villages entered farming. It is probable that additional graduates of the 1935 class will migrate to urban areas in the near future. The relative young age of this group means that fewer adjustments have as yet been made.

Marriage of Teton County Youth

Marriage is one of the adjustments which must be accomplished during the youth period. Therefore, it is interesting to note how these groups

TABLE XIII. PAST AND PRESENT RESIDENCE OF TETON COUNTY
YOUTH GRADUATING FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE
IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Place raised	Present residence	1925	1930	1935
All cases		28	42	55
Farm	Farm	6	9	21
Farm	Village	5	10	2
Farm	City	5	5	8
Farm	Other <u>a/</u>	2	1	5
Village	Village	5	5	12
Village	Farm	0	0	0
Village	City	2	10	4
Village	Other <u>a/</u>	0	0	0
Unknown	Unknown	3	2	3

a/ "Other" stands for such groups as the Army, Navy, Marines, CCC camps, and mining camps.

TABLE XIV. PRESENT MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE OF THE TETON COUNTY
EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES OF 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Year and sex of the samples	Marital Status and Residence									
	Total	Married				Total	Single			
		Total	Farm	Village	City		Total	Farm	Village	City Other
Total, 1925	25	17	2	7	8	8	4	2	0	2
Male	16	9	1	4	4	6	3	1	0	2
Female	10	8	1	3	4	2	1	1	0	0
Total, 1930	39	19	6	9	4	20	1	7	11	1
Male	15	6	0	4	2	9	0	4	4	1
Female	24	13	6	5	2	11	1	3	7	0
Total, 1935	52	6	4	1	1	46	18	12	11	5
Male	31	1	1	0	0	30	16	8	1	5
Female	21	5	3	1	1	16	2	4	10	0

are making this major adjustment in relation to age and residence. Obviously, the fact that the 1935 graduates were younger than those of the earlier years meant that a smaller proportion were married (see table XIV). A larger percentage of the girls than boys in each class were married. The farm youth tended to marry earlier and in larger numbers than those from either the village or the city, except in the case of the graduates of 1925. Because of the older age of the 1925 graduates, and the consequent greater adjustment, as well as the more limited opportunities for those remaining in the rural community, a higher proportion of those living in village or city were married.

Differences in Education

The youth included in the study had, on the average, less than four years of high school education. There were significant differences in the amount of education received by youths living in different areas within the county. Those living in villages had, on the average, about 1.5 years more education than did the farm youth. The girls averaged from one to two years more education than the boys in each of the classes (see table XV). The youth of Dutton community averaged two years more of formal education than did the youth of the Fairfield Community. This difference is undoubtedly influenced by the availability of high school facilities and will probably lessen with the opening of the new high school at Fairfield.

The amount of education of the 1935 graduates will continue to rise as an average due to the large number who are continuing their education. The final average education for this group will be higher than that of the

TABLE XV. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE FORMAL EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT FOR THE EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES OF TETON COUNTY
IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

	1925	1930	1935
Average years of education for all youth studied	11.2	11.8	11.1
Average education of the boys	10.5	10.7	10.8
Average education of the girls	12.5	12.4	11.6
Average education of the farm- reared youth	10.7	11.3	10.6
Average education of the village- reared youth	12.0	13.0	11.9
Average education for the youth of the Dutton Community	--	13.2	12.7
Average education for the youth of the Fairfield Community	--	11.2	10.7
Average of those youths who left the county	12.5	13.0	11.4
Average of those youths who re- mained in the county	9.7	11.0	10.8

TABLE XVI. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES OF 1925, 1930, AND 1935 FROM TETON COUNTY SCHOOLS

Educational attainment	1925		1930		1935	
	Fe-		Fe-		Fe-	
	Males	males	Males	males	Males	males
Total youth	11	6	9	17	26	11
No. youth graduating from the eighth grade	11	6	9	17	26	11
No. youth graduating from high school	4	5	4	13	16	6
No. who took at least one year post-graduate work in high school	0	0	0	0	3	0
No. who had at least one year vocational training	1	2	0	5	0	0
No. who attended college	1	2	2	3	1	5
No. who graduated from college	1	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE XVII. OCCUPATIONS OF THE FATHERS* OF THE YOUTH GRADUATING FROM TETON COUNTY SCHOOLS IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Type of parental occupation	1925	1930	1935
Total fathers	25	36	49
Farming	18	28	39
Clerical	---	1	---
Governmental	1	2	4
Professional	1	---	1
Business	4	3	3
Skilled labor	---	1	1
Unskilled labor	1	1	1

other two groups. The graduates of 1930 showed a similar increase in the average amount of education over the 1925 graduates.

Migrations out of the county appears to select those with more formal education but also results in further education. Some leave for the purpose of obtaining more education. None of the 1925 graduates with college education returned to the county and only one of the 1930 group returned. Some of those with one year of vocational training beyond high school education did return. The youth who migrated out of the county received more education than did those who remained.

The averages which are shown in table XV cover up the wide differences in the amount of education which different members of the group were able to attain. Table XVI shows that while all members of each class were able to finish the eighth grade, high school was finished by little more than half of the group, and only two members of the three groups finished college. There is not much reason to expect a substantial increase in the proportion of college graduates from the 1935 eighth grade graduates since they had no more members in college proportionately, than the other two groups.

Occupational Distribution

The youth included in this study came largely from an agricultural background as shown by the occupations of the fathers. The majority of the fathers of each of the classes were farmers and nearly every father not a farmer was in an occupation closely connected with farmers and rural life (see table XVII).

These youth have entered the many different occupations typically followed by rural youth throughout the nation. At least 27 different kinds

TABLE XVIII. PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE MALE YOUTH GRADUATING
FROM TETON COUNTY SCHOOLS IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Occupation	No. of Youth in the Occupation		
	1925	1930	1935
Farm			
Including farm operators, hired hands and youth residents of the home farm	4	1	12
Clerical			
Including clerks and bookkeeper	1	2	---
Professional			
Including engineer and teacher	1	1	---
Business			
Including grocer, shoe store manager, and salesman	3	2	---
Skilled labor			
Including mechanic, machine operators, miners, a singing waiter, hospital orderly, store clerk, and oil station attendant	4	4	4
Unskilled labor	2	-	---
Unemployed, including WPA and CCC	-	2	3
Students	-	2	6

TABLE XIX. PRESENT OCCUPATIONS OF THE FEMALE YOUTH GRADUATING FROM TETON COUNTY SCHOOLS IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Occupation	Number of Youth in the Occupation		
	1925	1930	1935
Farm			
Farm operator	1	-	-
Clerical			
Stenographers	-	4	2
Governmental	-	-	-
Professional			
Including nurses and teachers	-	3	-
Business	1	-	-
Skilled labor			
Beauty operator	1	-	-
Unskilled labor			
Housemaids	-	1	1
Wives	7	13	6
Unemployed (includes NYA)	-	1	2
Students	1	1	7

TABLE XX. THE RELATION BETWEEN THE FATHER'S OCCUPATION AND THE SON'S* OCCUPATION AS SHOWN BY THE MALE YOUTH OF THE EIGHTH GRADE OF TETON COUNTY OF 1925, 1930, AND 1935

	1925	1930	1935
Number of fathers who were			
farmers	11	11	20
Number of their sons who are now			
employed in agriculture	4	1	12
Number of fathers in non-farming			
occupations	4	4	3
Number of sons who have followed			
their father's occupation	1	0	1

* Only for boys and fathers of boys not students.

of positions are represented. This has definite implications concerning the training which the county schools should offer to those youth who remain within the county and to those who expect to migrate from the county (see table XVIII).

The occupation of the father appears to have had small positive effect upon the occupation which the youth selected. Most often the youth did not follow in the father's occupation (see table XX). The large number of youth now classified as being on the farm in the 1935 group will probably decrease rapidly as these youths are able to obtain other employment and as some leave the community to enter school.

The Adjustments Made by Those Youth Who Have Remained in the County

In order to determine how the youth who remained in Teton County were meeting their problems in the community, personal interviews were conducted. There were seven of the 1925 graduates interviewed, 12 of 1930 graduates, and 19 of the 1935 graduates (see table X). This sample is believed to be typical of the youth remaining in the community and their conditions describe the situation faced by Teton County youth.

Education.---These youth had less education, on the average, than those who left the county. The recent graduates had slightly more formal education than those who graduated earlier (see table XXI), which was also the case for the larger sample discussed previously. The youth had on the average almost two years more of education than their fathers. Only four out of the total number of these youth had been outside of the community for further education beyond that offered in the county, and such education was restricted to vocational training.

Considering the large numbers of these youth who left school before finishing high school, it becomes important to know why they left at such an early period in their education. Well over half of the youth graduating in 1925 and 1930 said they left because they did not have the money to continue in school. For the 1935 group, lack of funds was the reason most often given, but four of the group felt they had completed enough school. If more education is considered valuable by the people of the community it is necessary for the community to give youth adequate reasons for continuing their schooling and to lessen the financial burden felt by the youth (see table XXII).

Youths' own evaluation of their education is a measure of their adjustment to society. They were, therefore, asked to value their education as an aid in earning a living. The 1925 graduates as a group expressed the idea that education was of little aid in earning a living; the graduates of 1930 felt that it was a major aid; while the graduates of 1935 in looking forward thought that education would be a very important factor in earning their livelihood. The expressions of the latter group more nearly expressed the "American ideal" that education is the factor for overcoming all barriers. These youth were also asked the question whether education aided them in enjoying life. Over three fourths of the youth in every group thought that education was at least a major factor in the enjoyment of life's opportunities.

The answers to these two questions offer grounds for speculation. If youth feel that education in rural communities adds to better living this should be known. If education does not contribute in a major degree to economic life as indicated by the 1925 group and members of the other two groups, then it needs adjustments. The evaluation of education by youth,

TABLE XXI. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION FOR THE YOUTHS WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN TETON COUNTY IN 1925, 1930, 1935, AND FOR THEIR FATHERS

	1925	1930	1935
Average number of formal education years for the youth of the samples	10.0	10.4	10.8
Average number of years of formal education for the fathers of the groups	8.6	8.0	8.3

TABLE XXII. THE REASONS GIVEN FOR LEAVING SCHOOL BY THE YOUTH WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN TETON COUNTY IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Reasons Given for Leaving School	Number of Youth Giving the Reason		
	1925	1930	1935
Total number of youth	7	12	19
Feeling of completion	0	1	4
Difficulty with subjects	0	0	1
Lack of interest	3	1	2
Lack of funds	4	8	5
To marry	0	2	1
Does not apply (in school)	0	0	6

TABLE XXIII. ATTITUDES TOWARD EDUCATION AS AN AID IN EMPLOYMENT AND IN ENJOYING LIFE BY THE YOUTH OF THE EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATING CLASSES OF 1925, 1930, AND 1935 IN TETON COUNTY

	1925	1930	1935
Total number of youth	7	12	19
Does (or will) your education help you to earn your living?			
Answer			
No aid at all	3	1	1
A minor aid	2	2	4
A major aid	2	3	9
The most important factor	0	0	6
Does not apply	0	6	0
Does your education aid you in enjoying life?			
Answer			
No aid	0	0	0
A minor aid	2	3	2
A major aid	4	0	5
The most important factor	1	9	12

often forgot, should be studied more intensively before any adjusting of the school programs of the county is undertaken.

Occupational and Economic Adjustment.--These youth have entered a wide variety of occupations in the county (see table XXIV). These jobs, as a rule, were of a type that the youth did not need special training in in order to do the work and could gain necessary experience in the community. Only four of these youths had special training along vocational lines.

Unemployment is a difficult problem for some of these youths. All who had experienced unemployment complained of the lack of work opportunities within the community. Those who had at sometime been unemployed had no special skills and usually worked as unskilled laborers. The group most affected by unemployment were those graduating in 1935 and living on the home farm. Five of the boys lived at home, considered themselves unemployed, and were looking for work. Even though they wanted other work they were forced to share the labor and income of the home farm with other members of the family.

The incomes for the group are small on the average and range of incomes is great. While one boy of the 1935 graduates were receiving \$1500, bringing the average quite high, the other members of the group had low incomes, and indicated the inability of youth to bargain for wages even though filling a man's position. In the case of the 11 boys who lived on farms, only three received an income of a designated amount, while eight received nothing but their living (see table XXIV).

The youth graduating in 1925 were more inclined to complain of low incomes and underpay than those graduating in 1930 and 1935. The older

TABLE XXIV. OCCUPATIONS OF THE YOUTH IN THE COUNTY
WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN TETON COUNTY
IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Occupations of the youth	1925	1930	1935
Farm operator	1	0	0
Farm laborer	2	0	0
Home farm (unpaid)	0	0	2
Grocer	1	0	0
Beauty shop operator	1	0	0
Shoemaker	1	0	0
Stenographer	0	1	1
Salesman	0	1	0
Clerk and survey aid	0	1	0
Drag line operator	0	1	0
Oil station attendant	0	0	2
Drug store clerk	0	0	1
Common laborer	1	0	0
Housemaid	0	1	1
Unemployed (includes WPA, NYA)	0	1	2
Home farm (unpaid and unemployed)	0	0	5
Housewife	0	6	0
Students	0	0	5

TABLE XXV. PRESENT INCOMES OF THE YOUTH OF TETON COUNTY
GRADUATING FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN TETON COUNTY IN
1925, 1930, AND 1935

Classification of workers	1925		1930		1935	
	No.	Average salary	No.	Average salary	No.	Average salary
Full-time workers	7	\$786	6	\$1,160	4	\$720
Part-time workers	0		1	300	5	105
Unpaid family workers	0		0		5	
Housewives	0		5		0	
Students	0		0		5	

youth felt the stress of low incomes more keenly (see table XXVI). The complaint of underpay was generally in relation to the job the worker was asked to do. Those boys who worked part time during the summer did not complain about the rate of wages paid to extra "hands". A number of the other youth said that while their wage rate was fair enough, their work was so unsteady that they did not receive enough total income.

Most of the employed youth felt secure in their jobs. Those who felt insecure were evidently worried about their future. For instance, the cowhand feared physical injury, the housemaid could not get a job she liked, and some felt they might soon lose their positions.

The graduates of 1935, as a group, saw limited opportunities for advancement in the positions they held, but were quite optimistic. The older youth were more discouraged and felt that there was no chance of advancing in their present position. This was not true of each individual of the older group. If the opportunity for advancement means satisfaction with the occupation, some of these youth need new hopes.

The occupation most desired by the youth will often indicate his adjustment to his occupation. In answer to the question concerning the occupation an individual desired most to enter, the evidence showed that none of the youth graduating in 1925 had entered an occupation level other than they hoped to enter. For the 1930 graduates, three of the wives expressed desires for an occupation other than that of housewife. The youth of 1935 expressed a desire for occupations on a higher level than did the older youth. Eight said they would like occupations which required college training; yet none were at this time in college. All said that the financing

TABLE XXVI. ATTITUDES OF TETON COUNTY YOUTH TOWARD THEIR WORK
AS SHOWN BY YOUTH WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE OF TETON
COUNTY IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

	1925	1930	1935
Number of youth	7	7	6
How do you value your income?			
I am underpaid.	3	2	1
I am paid my worth.	3	4	4
I am overpaid.	-	-	-
No response	1	1	1
Do you feel secure in your present position?			
I feel secure.	3	5	4
I feel a limited security	3	-	1
I am unsecure.	1	2	1
Does your position offer you chance for advancement?			
Great opportunities	1	2	1
Limited opportunity	2	1	4
Little, if any advancement possible, a "dead end job"	3	4	-
No response	1	-	1

TABLE XXVII. OCCUPATIONS MOST DESIRED BY YOUTH WHO LIVE
IN THE COUNTY FROM THE GRADUATING CLASSES OF THE EIGHTH
GRADE OF TETON COUNTY IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Desired occupation	1925	1930	1935
Teacher	-	2	-
Engineer	-	1	3
Band director	-	-	1
Smith-Hughes teacher	-	-	2
Druggist	-	0	1
Athletic coach	-	-	1
Grocer	1	-	-
Salesman	-	1	-
Mechanic	1	-	-
Stenographer	1	1	2
Beauty operator	-	1	-
Farmer	2	-	3
Ranch hand	2	-	-
Bakery work	-	1	-
Truck driver	-	-	1
Housewives	-	3	1
No response	1	2	4

of a college education would be difficult and appeared impossible for most.

Living Conditions.---The youths living with their parents tended to have larger homes than the married couples of the 1925 and 1930 graduates. The housing for the 1925 graduates seemed adequate for the married couples. The cowhand living in one room bunkhouse was probably inadequately housed. It was the young married couples of the class of 1930 who were having a difficult time with respect to housing. Half of these lived in houses consisting of only two rooms. At least two of these were at the very minimum of decency standards in housing.

Table XXVIII also shows that electricity, automobiles, and radios were owned almost universally by these graduates. These are three factors to which Rural America owes many of the changes coming in the future. They are particularly important in the trends of urbanization and other changes which will take place in the social structure of the community and in the individual's attitude toward the community.

Marriage.---Most of the graduates of 1925 and 1930 in the sample were married. Practically none of those graduating in 1935 had made this final adjustment. In answer to the question whether special factors were delaying marriage, all of the single members of the 1930 and 1935 groups answered negatively. Three of the 1925 graduates were not married, indicating that delayed marriage is a major adjustment that must be made by at least these members of the group. Of the married youth of 1925 group, one is childless, four out of the married youth of 1930 graduates did not have children, and the one married fellow in the 1935 group did not have children (see Table XXIX).

Religion.---The religious phases of life as expressed by church attendance had been met in different ways by these youth. About half of the 1925

TABLE XXVIII. LIVING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES OF THE YOUTH WHO WERE GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN TETON COUNTY IN 1925, 1930, OR 1935

Size of home and facilities available to the youths	Number of youth having the equipment		
	1925	1930	1935
Total number of youth	7	12	19
Home status			
Living in the youth's own home	6	10	-
Three rooms and less	2	5	-
Four rooms or more	4	5	-
Parent's home	1	2	19
Three rooms or less	0	0	0
Four rooms or more	1	2	19
Electricity	6	9	15
Automobile owned in the family	5	8	18
Radio	6	12	19

TABLE XXIX. THE NUMBER OF YOUTH WHO HAVE MARRIED OUT
OF THE EIGHTH GRADE GRADUATES OF TETON COUNTY
IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Marital status by sex	1925	1930	1935
Total number of youth	7	12	19
Married	4	10	1
Males	4	4	1
Females	-	6	-
Single	3	2	18
Males	2	-	14
Females	1	2	4

TABLE XXX. CHURCH ATTENDANCE OF THE YOUTH WHO LIVE IN
TETON COUNTY AND WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH GRADE
GRADUATING CLASSES OF 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Amount of church attendance	1925	1930	1935
Total number of youth	7	12	19
More than twice a month	1	3	3
Once or twice a month	2	3	6
Once every two months or less	1	-	4
No church available	-	-	1
Never	3	6	4
No response	-	-	1

and 1930 graduates did not attend at all. Among the 1935 graduates about three fourths of the youths attended. Very likely parental control was a factor in the higher attendance among this group. Only two of the youths who did not attend were kept from doing so because churches were not easily accessible. Other factors were keeping the other youth away (see table XXX).

Leisure Time Use.---These youth take part in a varied number of activities. A little over one quarter of the activities mentioned as entered into by the youth were of the commercial variety such as dancing and the movies (see table XXXI.) Participation in community affairs was low for all three groups. Athletic sports were taken part in by most of the 1935 graduates, but not by the graduates of 1925. Outing activities such as hunting, fishing, and traveling were more numerous in the older group. The passive type of leisure time use such as card playing, parties, visiting, radio, and reading were participated in by the largest number of all of the youth.

Movies and dancing in each group ranked first and second, respectively, as the activities most often mentioned in each group. Most of the youth attended the movies about once a week. Dancing was taken part in less often, but still was named by the majority of each group.

Listening to the radio was seldom mentioned by the youth as a leisure time activity. Since every youth had access to a radio, it seems likely that its very commonplaceness caused it to be forgot. It is important to point out that those who mentioned the radio as a leisure time use were confronted by economic and financial difficulties. Probably radio is accepted as a part of the daily routine and enjoyed by those who have many other alternatives

TABLE XXXI. THE NUMBER OF YOUTH WHO ENGAGED IN VARIOUS TYPES OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. The Youth participating in These Activities were Eighth Grade Graduates in Teton County in 1925, 1930, and 1935

Type of activity	1925	1930	1935
Outing activities	10	6	16
Sports	1	9	25
Passive leisure time uses	16	36	41
Reading	6	11	17
Radio	6	11	19
Community participation and organization	2	7	9
Commercial type of recreation	15	21	31

TABLE XXXII. THE ACTIVITY MOST ENJOYED BY THOSE YOUTH
IN TETON COUNTY WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE
IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Type of activity	1925	1930	1935
Outing activities	4	1	5
Sports	-	2	7
Passive	1	3	3
Community participations and organizations	-	1	-
Commercial type of recreation	-	3	3
No response	2	2	1
Total number of youth	7	12	19

TABLE XXXIII. PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS IN TETON
COUNTY BY YOUTH WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE
IN 1925, 1930, and 1935

	1925	1930	1935
Total number of youth	7	12	19
Number of the group who belong to at least one organization	2	4	5
Number of the group who do not belong to any organization	5	8	14

for recreation, but when the alternatives are strictly limited, radio entertainment becomes a more definite part of the recreational activity.

Affiliation with Organizations.---The youth of all three of these groups take very little part in organizations (see table XXXIII). The community either does not provide proper facilities and leadership, or proper incentives. Recreation is thought of almost entirely as individualistic and these youth did not say they missed such leisure time use as organizations can furnish. It is apparent that these youth should have more social life of a group character if they are to feel themselves a definite part of the community.

Reading.---Newspapers and magazines were read widely by the youth of these groups. Table XXXIV shows the wide coverage of the Great Falls Tribune in Teton County and emphasizes the influence of the city of Great Falls on the county. The weekly papers of the county did not seem to be widely read. The radio is a new source of news for the residents of the county and a number of youth replied that they did not read a daily newspaper but they did listen to the radio for the news.

Leading weekly and monthly magazines including those of general interest and for women were the most widely read magazines among these groups (see table XXXV). It was surprising to find that among this group only one person read a current events magazine. No magazines beyond a general or trade interest were read. The new picture magazines created within the last three years were read by a large number of these youth. The members of the group averaged about the same number of magazines read, but again the averages cover up the fact that some of the members of each

TABLE XXXIV. NEWSPAPERS READ BY THE YOUTH OF TETON COUNTY WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Name of the paper	Number of readers		
	1925	1930	1935
Total number of youth	7	12	19
Great Falls Tribune (daily)	6	7	14
Other dailies	-	-	1
Chouteau (weekly)	2	1	-
Dutton (weekly)	-	-	1
Conrad (weekly)	-	-	1
Sims (weekly)	-	-	1
Fairfield (weekly)	3	2	-
Special Sunday papers	1	1	-
None	1	3	4
Radio for the news	-	33	2

TABLE XXXV. TYPE OF MAGAZINES READ BY YOUTH OF TETON COUNTY WHO GRADUATED FROM THE EIGHTH GRADE IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

Type of magazines read	1925	1930	1935
Leading national weekly and monthly	12	7	18
Picture magazines	3	-	8
Women's magazines	4	17	9
	3	4	8
Farm magazines	-	3	6
Special interest magazines	2	2	-
News magazines	-	-	1

of the groups did not read any.

Books were not read by the members of the graduates of the 1925 class. Over half of the youth in the 1930 and 1935 groups read books. Some of the youth were reading novels of such wide interest as Good Earth, Gone with the Wind, Grapes of Wrath, and others. Others were reading western and adventure stories. Non-fiction was not being read. Even though all of these youth, except one, had access to libraries only one out of the 1925 graduates, only eight of the 1930 graduates, and only seven out of the 1935 graduates had used a library even as little as once during the past year.

Commercial Recreation.---After the passive type of recreation, commercial recreation was most important for the youth (see table XXXVI). The youth of the older two groups said they did not depend upon commercial recreation for their leisure time use. A little over one half of the 1935 group said they depended upon commercial recreation. The community in deciding whether or not to promote more recreational facilities will have to decide if this commercial type leisure time use is more beneficial than that which they can provide.

Recreation in the Home.---By far the majority of the youth of the 1930 group said they planned some special recreation in the home. The groups of 1925 and 1935 were divided on the subject. This may indicate that in the homes of the older established families recreation becomes more of an individual matter, while in the homes of the young married youth, special attempts are made to spend leisure time in the home (see table XXXVII.)

TABLE XXXVI. DEPENDENCE ON COMMERCIAL RECREATION
BY YOUTH OF TETON COUNTY WHO GRADUATED FROM THE
EIGHTH GRADE IN 1925, 1930, AND 1935

	1925	1930	1935
Number of youth who depended upon commercial types of recreation for the use of their leisure time	-	2	10
Number of youth who depended upon other types of leisure time use	5	9	9
No response	2	1	-

TABLE XXXVII. THE NUMBER OF YOUTH OF TETON COUNTY
WHO SAID THAT THEY HAD PLANNED RECREATION
IN THE HOME

	1925	1930	1935
Number of youth who felt there was planned use of leisure time in their home	3	10	7
Number of youth who felt there was no planned recreation in their home	2	2	10
No response	2	-	2

The younger youth were much more critical of the recreational facilities which the community provided than were the older youth. The older youth generally because of some personal concern thought present recreational facilities of the community were adequate. Suggestions for improvements were mostly for increased facilities for indoor sports, dramatics, music, and dancing. Some of the younger youth complained that very little recreational planning was done for those youth out of school.

Summary

1. Migration out of the county has been high for Teton County youth, over half of the youth having left the county. Over 40 per cent of those youth leaving went to urban areas. The youth of the 1935 graduates had not left the state. The migration tended to direct itself toward the West Coast. Most of the youth who left the county did so during the depression period when opportunities in other areas were limited.
2. There was a definite shift of these youth away from farming as an occupation.
3. These youth have entered into a large number of different occupations. The majority of the youth did not have special training for their positions. Many of these youth in the county were not receiving the education they needed for the occupations they desired.
4. The older youth in the community had adjusted themselves to the occupational opportunities in the county. The younger youth still had to make their occupational adjustment. Many were in school, some were working at occupations which they considered temporary, and many were unemployed.

5. Even though each group had many members who had not completed high school, each succeeding group had received more formal education. The girls had received more education than the boys, the village youth had received more than the farm youth, and those youth who migrated had received more than those who remained in the county.
6. A large part of the youth who had left school had to leave because of the lack of financial resources for school.
7. The youth in the community who were employed did not value their education highly as an aid in earning a living. The younger youth thought that their education would be a great aid in employment in the future. Nearly every youth thought that his education helped him to enjoy life's opportunities.
8. The parents of the youth had homes which were adequate and which compared favorably with community home standards. The newly married youth were having difficulties in securing adequate housing.
9. The homes of nearly every one were equipped with electricity, an automobile and a radio.
10. Obviously, the older youth were married in larger proportion than the younger youth. There was some evidence of delayed marriage for some individual youths, that the marriage of youth who migrated to cities was delayed as compared to that of the youth in the county, and that the girls married at an earlier age than the boys.
11. Individualism characterizes Teton County youths' recreational pattern. The youth participated in a large number of different recreations of

which the passive, commercial, and athletic types were most common.

12. The younger youth were more critical of the recreational opportunities of the community than were the older youth.
13. In the opinion of the interviewer the older youth were more intelligent, critical, and cynical toward their position in the community than were the younger youth. The older youth were more self-centered in judgments they made concerning their economic and social status in the community.

PART V: CONCLUSION

The youth of Teton County in their everyday acts and thoughts are responding to the situation and problems which they find in the county. In making this adjustment they express themselves in many different ways. Their adjustments show their attitude and judgments toward the opportunities which they find within and outside of the county.

Teton County Youth and the Nation

The problems and difficulties of Teton County youth are not different but similar to the problems of rural youth of the nation. Rural youth are increasing very rapidly in proportion to the total population. Limited opportunity in agriculture force many rural youth to migrate in hope of finding new economic and social opportunities. Inequalities in education between rural and urban youth are general. Social adjustments such as marriage and raising the family have been made difficult by the limited economic and social opportunities. Recreation has been limited by both facilities and leadership. Teton County youth, together with the rural youth of the nation, clamor for jobs and economic security, more education,

and a more adequate social life.

Attitude of Teton County Youth

In the opinion of the interviewer these youth as a group are not conscious of their problems as youth. They view their difficulties merely as individual shortcomings; they feel that they can solve all of their difficulties by individual effort, even though they are nationwide in scope. As a group, they were not cognizant of the problems of rural youth of the nation as presented in Part I.

Teton County and Youth

The citizens and youth of Teton County need to study the problems of youth and determine the situations under which these youth live. It will then be possible to plan the education and development as well as the social and economic opportunities for Teton County youth just as the county is endeavoring to plan for the best use of its land.

In order to plan for youth, it is necessary to study and understand the adjustments and responses that past youth have made to the community, and that present youth are making. The migration of youth, their education and training, their occupational opportunities and social adjustments must be understood. This would include not only the response of the youth to the situation, but also the facilities and opportunities that youth are offered by the county.

A second basis of planning must be the relation of the youth in Teton County to opportunities outside the county. It has already been pointed out that Teton County youth are similar to rural youth of the nation

and that youth numbers are greater than the available economic opportunities in agriculture. At present the cities do not offer the opportunities they did in the past. Since many Teton County youth must seek economic opportunity outside of the county, Teton County citizens will find that the problems of youth in the county are related to those of the nation, and that planning in the county must be carried out in relation to the total situation.

The social cost of the education, training, and developing the youth of the county must be evaluated in relation to ends and goals which the county desires its youth to attain. The stability which the county hopes to attain must be thought of in relation to the migration of the youth out of the county, and in relation to the continual outflow of resources which the migrants take from the county. The county should make it possible for some of its most capable youth to remain as the future citizens.

Thus, in conclusion, any planning and program for youth that Teton County might undertake must be accomplished in the light of the adjustments of youth in the past, the number of youth and their situation in the county at present, and upon the attitude and goals of the local people as they apply to youth as future citizens.

YOUTH ADJUSTMENT
SCHEDULE

Schedule No. _____
Date _____
School District _____

1. Name _____ 2. Age _____ 3. Sex _____
4. Birthplace _____ 5. Place of Residence _____
6. Distance to: Grade School _____ () High School _____ ()
Main Trade Center _____ () Next Used Trade Center _____
Least Used Center _____ () Elevator Used _____ ()
7. What type of dwelling do you live in?
1. Own home (with husband or wife) 5. Rooming house
2. Parents 6. Other
3. Other relatives 7. No response
4. In farm home as hired help.

8. Family composition

Household member	Age	Sex	Relation to Head	At Home	In School	High-est Grade	Does he Work	Marital Status	Age Married	Person married Age	Reside
1. Head			----								
2. Hskpr.											
3.											
4.											
5.											
6.											
7.											
8.											
9.											
10.											

If interviewee is married. (His or her family)

1.											
2.											
3.											
4.											

9. How does (or did) your father earn his living? _____

10. Where does (or did) your father live? _____

If your father was a farmer, did he own; rent; labor. (Underline answer.)

11. HOME CONVENIENCES

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. No. of rooms in home _____ | 7. G. Radio |
| 2. B. Bathroom | 8. H. Newspaper (Daily) (Weekly) |
| 3. C. Running water | 9. I. Magazines (no. _____) |
| 4. D. Central heating | 10. J. Piano |
| 5. E. Automobile | 11. K. None |
| 6. F. Electricity | 12. L. No response |

If the interviewee has own home, also check the letters.

EDUCATION

1. If you have left school, in what year and month did you leave? _____
2. What was your reason for leaving school? 1. Still in school. 2. Lack of funds
3. To earn own money. 4. Lack of interest. 5. Disciplinary difficulties,
6. Subjects too difficult. 7. To marry. 8. Feeling of completion on
graduation. 9. Other. 10. No response.

3. Do you feel that your education helped or will help you to earn a living?
(Check a Number.) How?
4. Do you feel that your education helped or will help you to enjoy life more?
(Check a letter.) How?
5. What facilities in your community are you now taking advantage of for your immediate future education? _____
6. In your opinion, what can your community do to improve the educational facilities of the community for young people of your age? _____

1. A. No help
2. B. Little help
3. C. Fair amount
4. D. Great help
5. E. No opinion
6. F. No response

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

Year	Age	Place	Occupation	Rate of pay per week	Hours per week	Earnings per year	Weeks per year
1929							
1930							
1931							
1932							
1933							
1934							
1935							
1936							
1937							
1938							
1939							

2. Regardless of available opportunities, what kind of work would you most like to do? _____
3. To what extent do you feel that you are paid your worth in your present job?
1. Paid what you are worth. 2. Underpaid. 3. Overpaid. 4. No opinion.
5. No response.
4. Do you feel secure in your present job?
1. Full-time student or no job. 3. No. Why?
2. Yes. Why? 4. No response
5. To what extent does your job offer opportunity for further advancement?
1. Student or no job 4. Dead-end job
2. Great opportunities 5. Does not know
3. Offers limited opportunities 6. No response
6. Have you ever worked on any of the work relief projects?
When? _____ Where? _____
7. Have you ever received direct relief? _____ When? _____
8. What was the migrant's reason for leaving the community? _____
9. Was he successful in answering his needs? _____

10. Do you consider yourself unemployed at the present time? _____
11. Are you as an unemployed individual primarily dependent for support on:
- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Family | 4. Personal resources (savings, etc.) | 7. Direct relief |
| 2. Husband or wife | 5. Work for room and board | 8. Other (specify) |
| 3. Your friends | 6. Work relief | 9. No response |
12. What is your main reason for not working now:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. No available jobs | 6. Does not need work. Why? |
| 2. Lack of influence | |
| 3. Lack of training | 7. Unemployable. Why? _____ |
| 4. Lack of experience | |
| 5. Occupied with home duties | 8. Other _____ |
| | 9. No response |
13. Do you now want full-time work?
- | |
|---|
| 1. Actively seeking |
| 2. Not actively seeking, but would accept if offered. |
| 3. No desire of employment. (reason) _____ |
14. What were your personal expenses during the last year?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| 1. Board & room | \$ _____ | 7. Contribution to the | |
| 2. Clothing | \$ _____ | family living | \$ _____ |
| 3. Medical care | \$ _____ | 8. Capital goods | \$ _____ |
| 4. Dental care | \$ _____ | 9. Automobile | \$ _____ |
| 5. Life insurance | \$ _____ | 10. Other (specify) | \$ _____ |
| 6. Recreation | \$ _____ | | \$ _____ |
| Movies | \$ _____ | | \$ _____ |
15. Have you made any arrangements with your family to receive any income for the work that you do at home or on the home farm? Explain the arrangement and the amount received. _____

RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME

1. In what organizations or leisure-time activities, do you participate?

Organization or activity	Times the club meets per year	Times you attended per year	No. of members	Office held	Place Act. is held	Dues paid	Length of membership	Remarks
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								

2. What activities do you feel are most enjoyable to yourself?
 - 1.
 - 2.
3. What activity or event do you feel you derive the most benefit from?
 - 1.
 - 2.
4. What newspapers do you read? (regularly)
 - 1.
 - 2.
5. What magazines have you read in the last year?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
6. What books have you read in the last year?
 - 1.
 - 2.
7. Where do you obtain the materials that you read?
 - 1.
 - 2.
8. Do you use the public library? _____ Traveling library? _____

1. None available	4. Uses regularly
2. Available, but do not use	5. No response
3. Used during last year	
9. To what extent do you go to the movies for entertainment?

How do you like movies? (Your general opinion) _____

10. Do you depend on commercial recreation for the major part of your amusement? _____
11. Is there any conscious effort in your family to have sociability and recreation for its members in the home? If so, how? _____
12. What would you say the most valuable addition is that your community could make to its present recreational program. _____

1.

2.

3.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1. Do you feel that your health is being cared for adequately? Remarks. _____
2. Were there or are there any factors that are delaying or have delayed your marriage?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
3. Do you feel that there are factors which are beyond your control, that are limiting your occupational wants?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
4. After talking over your situation, your problems, and your wants, what do you feel are the main problems which you face?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

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Vergeront, G.V.

Rural youth adjustment in
selected areas of Teton
county, 1925-1940.

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