

A STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA
AS MEASURED BY THE OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FORMER STUDENTS, INCLUDING
THE EVALUATION OF SOME OF THE INFLUENCES ON OCCUPATIONAL SELECTION

1918 - 1932

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Introduction

The Effectiveness Of Vocational Agriculture In Virginia As Measured By The Occupational Status Of Former Students, Including The Evaluation Of Some Of The Influences On Occupational Selection

A study of this problem is made every five years. The year, 1932, being the fifteenth year, data to this time make possible the third study for Virginia.

This study began in 1933 when steps were taken to secure the necessary data for this thesis. The follow-up records for most of the ex-students of vocational agriculture of Virginia from 1918 to 1932 were secured from the teachers of agriculture, through the cooperation of the district supervisors. This data was collected by the Department of Agriculture Education at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Professor E. C. Magill was then head of the Department and much of the first work done on the study was made under his supervision.

The author was assigned to this study in 1935 when he was a graduate student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Some work had been done on the study each summer from that time to the present. In the meantime a similar study had been completed in 1940 by Mr. C. E. Richards and T. J. Wakeman for their master of science degrees.

The desire on the part of all vocational agriculture workers in the State to learn more about ex-students of vocational agriculture has increased. One result has been more interest in the follow-up work of the students. Another has been better teaching in order to make the agriculture work more functional in the life of the pupil. In order to do this it is necessary to know what occupations ex-students of vocational agriculture are pursuing and what influences causes them to make these choices.

In order to determine the effectiveness of vocational agriculture in Virginia from 1918 to 1932, and to further assist the teachers in this follow-up work, this study was made with the following objectives in mind:

1. To determine the occupational status of former students of vocational agriculture in Virginia.
2. To determine trends in occupational selection and the relation of industrial and agricultural economic conditions to occupational selection.
3. To evaluate some of the influences on occupational selection, such as amount of vocational agriculture; type of agriculture of the community; efficiency of the Agriculture Department, and certain census data regarding counties.

This study includes data from 148 white and 25 negro schools, and also includes follow-up records from 7,784 white and 1,563 negro ex-students of vocational agriculture in Virginia from 1918 to 1932.

Procedure And Source Of Follow-up Data

The first step in securing the data for this study was to secure the follow-up records from the vocational teachers of Virginia. Letters were written to each district supervisor of Agricultural Education in Virginia asking for his summaries of the occupational record of vocational agriculture students by years for each school in his district. These summaries were secured and they included the follow-up records of ex-students from the time the departments were established to July, 1932. The desired information was secured and the original summaries were returned. Information was secured from 143 white and 25 negro schools of the State. Forty-three white and four negro schools failed to give the necessary data for the study. This study includes the follow-up records of 7,784 white and 1,363 negro ex-students of vocational agriculture in Virginia.

After all data was secured a punch card was developed for the occupational, economic, social and other available significant data. A schedule sheet was laid out for counts and sorts which seemed to be significant. Arrangements were made with the Department of Agriculture Economics by the Department of Agriculture Education to punch cards and do the sorting.

After the counting and sorting, the averages and percentages were calculated. The data was organized into tabular form. This material was tabulated according to the occupational, economic, social, educational, state, district, county and school status of these ex-students. In addition, the following data were tabulated to be used as possible causal factors: Type of agriculture; population of school center; rank of department; year out of school; allied occupations; white population in county; tenancy in

the county; percentage of farms mortgaged; ratio of debt to farm value; value per acre of farms; seriousness of competition and other significant factors.

The next procedure was to study the tabulated data carefully to determine the significant facts and make the necessary explanation of the same. These findings were compared with those of similar studies and the significant facts were given.

The final procedure was to complete the findings of the study and place this information into written thesis form.

Explanation Of Follow-up Record Sheet

Column 1 designated the name of the pupils who were enrolled in Vocational Agriculture for a particular school.

Column 2 indicates the year the boy entered school.

Column 3 indicates the year the boy left school.

Column 4 designates the session or part of session the boy was in agriculture.

Column 5 indicates whether or not the pupil graduated from school.

Columns 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 indicate the record of the boy since leaving school.

Occupational Status In 1932 of 7784 White Ex-students Of
Vocational Agriculture In Virginia Who Left School During
1918 to 1932, Summarized By Districts

In making this study it seemed advisable to make a summary by districts of the occupational status of the 7, 784 former students of Vocational Agriculture in Virginia. This summary includes the number and percentage of ex-students in the various occupations. (Table I)

This study shows a total of 148 schools of the State reporting with 43 schools and past school lacking. These schools reported a total of 7,784 ex-students in vocational agriculture for the period 1918-1932.

The occupational status now shows 44.9 percent of the former students in farming, 5.2 percent in allied agriculture, 7.5 percent in an unknown status, and 6.6 percent in miscellaneous occupations. When we add the percentages in farming with those of allied agriculture we have 50.1 percent in agricultural work as compared with 37.8 percent in non-agricultural occupations.

The percentage of ex-students in farming was distributed as follows: Farm laborers, 3.7 percent; managers, .5 percent; owners, .4 percent; partners, 1.7 percent; tenants, .8 percent; not specified, 92.1 percent.

The social status showed 2.6 percent of the former students on home farm with .1 percent not on home farm.

Occupational Status in 1932 of 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture in Virginia Who Left School During 1918 to 1932, Summarized by Schools

Since the former negro students were not classified according to districts, but were taken from the State as a whole, it was found advisable to make a summary of them from the twenty-five negro schools reporting. Here we find 1,363 ex-students of vocational agriculture in Virginia. The summary includes the number and percentage of ex-students in the various occupations as found at the bottom of Table I.

This study shows 39.3 percent of the former negro students farming, 3.5 percent in allied agriculture, 6.6 percent in miscellaneous occupations, 7.5 percent in an unknown status. By adding the percentages in farming and allied occupations we have 42.8 percent of the negro ex-students in agricultural work as compared to 42.8 percent in non-agricultural occupations.

The percentage of ex-students in farming was distributed as follows: Farm laborers, 9.8 percent; managers, .3 percent; partners, .5 percent; tenants, .1 percent; owners, .3 percent; not specified, 89.0 percent.

In the social status 4.5 percent were on the home farm, while .3 percent were not on the home farm.

Table I. - The Occupational, Economic and Social Status in 1932 of 7,784 White and 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture Who Left School Between 1918 and 1932, Summarized by Districts and State

District	Number of Schools		Number of Students	Occupational Status Now (1932)				
	Reporting	Lacking		Farming	Allied Agriculture	Non-agri.	Unknown	Misc. Status
Northern Va.								
Number	38	18	1739	723	96	642	187	90
Percent				41.5	5.6	36.9	10.7	5.2
Eastern Va.								
Number	25	6	1658	603	96	808	67	84
Percent				36.3	5.8	48.7	4.1	5.1
Central Va.								
Number	41	10	2333	1146	126	860	86	115
Percent				49.2	5.4	36.8	3.7	4.9
Southwest Va.								
Number	44	9	2054	1026	87	631	219	91
Percent				49.0	5.3	30.7	10.6	4.4
Total for State								
Number	148	43	7784	3498	405	2941	559	380
Percent				44.9	5.2	37.8	7.2	4.9
<u>Negro</u>								
Number	25	4	1363	537	49	584	103	90
Percent				39.4	3.6	42.9	7.5	6.6

Table I. (Continued) - The Occupational, Economic and Social Status In 1932 of 7,784 White and 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture Who Left School Between 1918 and 1932, Summarized by Districts and State.

District	Economic Status						Social Status		
	Farm Laborer	Manager	Owner	Partner	Tenant	Not Specified	Home Farm	Not Home Farm	Unknown
Northern Va.									
Number	34	3	0	7	1	1694	12	2	1725
Percent	2.0	.2	0	.5	.1	97.2	6.9	.1	
Eastern Va.									
Number	111	19	15	16	48	1449	103	4	1540
Percent	6.7	1.1	.9	.1	2.8	88.4	6.2	.2	
Central Va.									
Number	73	7	3	61	7	2182	51	2	2280
Percent	3.1	.3	.1	2.6	.3	93.6	2.1	.1	
Southwest Va.									
Number	71	8	15	50	10	1900	39	2	2012
Percent	3.4	.4	.7	2.4	.5	92.6	18.9	.1	
Total for State									
Number	289	37	33	134	66	7225	205	10	7557
Percent	3.7	.5	.4	1.7	.8	92.9	2.6	.1	97.3
Negro									
Number	134	5	5	7	2	1210	62	3	1298
Percent	98	.3	.3	.5	.1	89	4.5	.3	95.2

Economic Status in 1932 of the Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture as Shown by the Districts and State

In Table III a comparison is made by districts and State of the economic status of the ex-students in vocational agriculture in 1932 who became laborers, managers, owners, partners and tenants. It is also the purpose of this part of the study to determine, if possible, the factors that influenced the boys in these several districts.

Comparing the districts with respect to those who became farm laborers, it was found that Eastern Virginia had the highest percent with 6.7. Northern Virginia had the lowest with 2.0 percent. Central and Southwestern had about the same number going into this type of work with a 3.1 and a 3.4 percent, respectively. These were slightly below the State average of 3.7 percent.

This would imply that about three times as many boys became farm laborers in Eastern Virginia as in Northern Virginia, and about twice as many as in the other two districts and the State as a whole.

In case of the managers it was found that Eastern Virginia led here again with 1.1 percent as compared with .2 percent for the Northern district, .3 percent for the Central and .4 percent for the Southwestern districts.

The percentage of owners seems to be low for all the districts. It varied from 0 in case of the Northern District to .9 percent for the Eastern District.

It was found that the percentage that became partners was the second highest in the State as a whole when compared with those going into the other agricultural work. The highest percentages were found in Central and Southwestern districts with a 2.6 percent and a 2.4 percent, respectively. The lowest percentage of .1 percent was found in the Eastern district.

More boys became tenants in Eastern Virginia than in all the other districts combined. Here we have 2.8 percent as compared to .1 percent in Northern district, .3 percent in Central and .5 percent in the Southwestern district.

Occupational Status in 1932 of the Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture as Shown by the Districts and the State

In this part of the study the occupational status as related to farming, allied agriculture, non-agriculture, unknown and miscellaneous nature, is compared among the four districts of the State. The individual districts are also compared with the State as a whole.

It was found that the Central district with 49.2 percent and the Southwestern with 49 percent had the highest percentage going into farming. (Table II) This is probably due to the fact that the competition of other types of work is less serious in these districts than is the case in the other two. The Eastern District with 36.3 percent had the smallest number going into farming. Northern Virginia had the second lowest going into this occupation with 41.6 percent. The competition of industries probably is responsible to some extent for the lower percentages in farming in the two districts just mentioned. The impoverished condition of some of the soils in Eastern Virginia may also make it unprofitable for boys to farm.

Central and Southwestern districts were both above the State average of 44.9 percent, while the Northern and Eastern districts were below the same average.

In allied agriculture very little difference was shown. Here the Southwestern district had the lowest with 5.3 percent, while the Eastern district showed the highest with 5.8 percent. (Table II)

Now comparing the districts with respect to those going into non-agricultural work the author found that the Eastern district with 48.7 percent had the highest number going into this work, while the Southwestern district

had the lowest with 30.7 percent. This was probably due to the reasons already mentioned above. Northern and Central districts with 36.9 and 36.8 percentages, respectively, were both slightly below the State average of 37.8 percent.

Those going in the unknown status varied somewhat from 10.7 percent in Northern Virginia to 3.7 percent in the Central district.

As is shown in Table II the miscellaneous status did not vary very materially among the districts.

In case of the negroes, it was found that 39.3 percent went into farming, 3.5 percent went into allied occupations, 42.8 percent went into non-agricultural occupations, while 7.5 percent and 6.6 percent went into unknown and miscellaneous types of work.

Table II - A Comparison by Districts and the State of the Occupational Status in 1932 of the 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture for the Years 1918 to 1932.

DISTRICTS	Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non-Agriculture Percent	Unknown Status Percent	Miscellaneous Status Percent	Total
Northern	41.6	5.6	36.9	10.7	5.2	100
Eastern	36.3	5.8	48.7	4.1	5.1	100
Central	49.2	5.4	36.8	3.7	4.9	100
Southwestern	49.0	5.3	30.7	10.6	4.4	100
State	44.9	5.2	37.8	7.2	4.9	100

Table III - A Comparison by Districts and the State of the Economic Status in 1932 of the 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture for the Years 1918 to 1932.

DISTRICTS	Laborer Percent	Manager Percent	Owner Percent	Partner Percent	Tenant Percent	Not Specified Percent	Total Percent
Northern	2.0	.2	0	.5	.1	97.2	100
Eastern	6.7	1.1	.9	.1	2.8	88.4	100
Central	3.1	.3	.1	2.6	.3	93.6	100
Southwestern	3.4	.4	.7	2.4	.5	92.6	100
State	3.7	.5	.4	1.7	.8	92.9	100

The Educational Status of the White Ex-students of
Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932, by Districts
and State.

It is the purpose here to find out the percentage of ex-students who have taken agriculture from 0 to 5 years in the several districts of the State, and to determine, if possible, some of the factors that may be responsible for the high percentage of drop-outs in the several districts.

The number of students reported varies from 1,658 in Eastern Virginia to 2,333 in Central.

A very small percentage of the boys take agriculture for one year only. This percentage varies, however, among the several districts of the State. Central Virginia had the lowest percentage (1.4) of boys taking only one year of agriculture, while the Southwestern district showed the largest percentage of drop-outs the first year with 6.1 percent. Northern Virginia had 2.6 percent, the same as the average for the State as a whole.

The percentage of boys taking only one year of agriculture does not seem to vary so much among the districts of the State. Northern Virginia shows the highest percentage of boys taking only one year of agriculture with 39.4 percent. The other districts do not vary so much from the State average of 35.9 percent.

Eastern Virginia has 32.8 percent of the boys taking agriculture dropping out the second year. It was also found that this district had the smallest number going into farming. Central Virginia had the smallest number of drop-outs in the second year with 27.6 percent. It is interesting to note that this district had the highest percentage to graduate and to go into farming. It was found that the highest percentage of drop-outs was from the second to the third year of agriculture. This is due to the fact that in some schools the schedule is so arranged as to allow for only two years of agriculture.

Central Virginia had the highest percentage (15.6) in the third year of agriculture and the lowest percentage (12.0) dropping out from the second to the third year. Southwestern Virginia had the highest percentage dropping out from the second to the third year with 20.8 percent. Eastern Virginia was also high in this respect with a 20.2 percent drop-out.

The boys taking agriculture for four years did not vary so much in the several areas. Central Virginia with 21.1 percent had the highest, with Northern and Southwestern Virginia each with 16.3 percent. The percentage of boys taking agriculture beyond the four years was small in each of the four districts as shown in Table IV.

It was found that about half (50.7 percent) of the boys that take agriculture graduate. Central and Eastern districts were above the State average with 54.9 and 52.2 percent, respectively. Northern Virginia showed the lowest percentage of graduation with 46.2 percent.

The conclusions drawn from this study may be summarized as follows:

1. The Central district holds the boys in agriculture better than the other districts.
2. Central Virginia has more boys to graduate than the other districts. Since it has a larger percentage going into farming, it may be concluded that the boys who go into farming are somewhat better trained.
3. Eastern Virginia has a relatively high percentage graduating but a low percentage (36.3) going into farming. This may indicate that a large percentage of the boys that graduate in vocational agriculture go into other types of work.
4. Northern Virginia with the lowest percentage of graduates but a relatively high percentage (41.6) going into farming may indicate that the boys who go into farming are not as well prepared as those

in the districts where they receive a longer training period.

5. The greatest percentage of drop-outs is from the second to the third year.

Table IV. - Educational Status (1932) of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 by Districts and the State.

DISTRICT	Number of Students	Percentage in Vocational Agriculture by Years						
		0 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Graduates
Northern	1739	2.6	39.4	29.8	11.9	16.3	.001	46.2
Eastern	1658	2.3	34.2	32.8	12.6	18.1	.001	52.2
Central	2333	1.4	34.3	27.6	15.6	21.1	.001	54.9
Southwestern	2054	6.1	36.6	30.9	10.1	16.3	.003	49.2
State	7784	2.6	35.9	30.0	12.6	18.0	.19	50.7

Occupational Status in 1932 of the 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture as Influenced by the Type of Agriculture Prevailing.

The author here is trying to find out what influences, if any, the type of agriculture prevailing in the community had on the agriculture boys in their occupational selecting and status. In Table V the types of agriculture were divided into eight classes as predominated in the State as a whole. The percentage of boys in each type was then determined.

The study shows that 43.9 percent of the boys were from sections of the State where general farming prevailed. The next highest was 16.9 percent of the boys who came from livestock areas. The third highest was 13.7 percent from the tobacco section. The vegetable section showed 11.3 percent of the boys from that area. The cotton, peanut, dairy, and fruit areas were low with 7.4 percent, 1.9 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. 3.7 percent were in a group as unclassified.

In communities where general farming prevails, the percentage of boys going into farming is slightly below the State average of 44.9, while of those going into allied agriculture it is higher than that of any other type of agriculture. (Table V).

The percentage of boys from the dairy communities showed 46.1 percent in farming and 26.5 percent in non-agricultural work. These percentages are above the State average in the first case and below it in the second. This seems to show that the boys have a tendency to remain on the dairy farm and not shift to non-agricultural work.

In livestock farming we find 51.7 percent of the boys in this type of work as compared with 28.6 in non-agricultural occupations. This shows an increase of 6.8 percent of the boys in livestock farming over the State average.

Since livestock and dairy farming are done in the more rural areas of the State, the competition of other industries is not likely to be as serious in some other types of agriculture.

In the opinion of the writer the boy usually shows more interest in livestock farming than he does in crop farming. This may have a tendency to hold him on the farm in communities where livestock, dairy and poultry prevail.

No data was given on poultry, so no comparisons could be made here.

Table V showed 55.6 percent of the boys were farming from sections of the State where the Agriculture was not classified, and 32.0 percent went into non-agricultural work.

The tobacco communities, which rank third according to the number of boys listed, hold the highest percentage of the boys farming with 51.1 percent and 4.3 percent in allied agricultural work, while 35.8 percent go into non-agricultural occupations. This would seem to show that the boys have a tendency to remain on the tobacco farms. This may be due in part to less competition of other industries in the tobacco areas.

The vegetable sections held fewer boys than those of any other type of agriculture, and allowed more to go into non-agricultural work. Here we have 32.3 percent farming as compared to 51.8 percent going in non-agricultural occupations. As the vegetable areas are usually close to large towns or cities, the competition of other non-agricultural occupations is likely to account for some of these conditions.

In the cotton--peanut sections the percentage of the boys going into farming was 43.9 percent, while those going into non-agricultural occupations was 46.8 percent. This showed a decrease in both cases of the average for the State. This would indicate that there was not much shifting either way in this type of agriculture.

From the study it was shown in Table V that 42.6 percent of the boys from the fruit sections went into farming and 45.9 percent went into non-agricultural occupations. This may not be significant since there were only 92 boys from this group.

A few general conclusions from this part of the study are as follows:

- (1). With the exception of tobacco, livestock farming seems to hold the boys better than crop farming.
- (2). Fewer boys go into non-agricultural work where livestock or dairy types of agriculture are carried on.
- (3). More boys go into agricultural work where there is less competition of other industries.

Occupational Status in 1932 of the 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture as Influenced by the Type of Agriculture Prevailing.

It is the purpose in this part of the study to find out what influences, if any, the type of agriculture had on the occupational status of the ex-students (negroes) in vocational agriculture.

The types of agriculture were divided into eight classes as was done in the preceding discussion with the whites. No data were given, however, for the livestock, poultry and fruit types of agriculture.

The largest percentage of the negro boys (30.6%) were found in the section where vegetable farming was the prevailing type. The next largest percentage was found in general farming with 25.4 percent. The tobacco and peanut--cotton tied for third place with 19.3 percent each. The lowest percentage of 1.4 percent was found in the dairy section. Since most of the negroes are found in the southern and eastern part of the State, it was not unusual that they fell into these types of agriculture.

In general farming it was found that 37.4 percent went into farming, 4.3 percent into allied agriculture, while 40.2 percent went into non-agricultural work.

In dairy farming the percentage going into the several occupations is not significant because there were too few boys reported.

Table VI shows 49.4 percent of the boys in the tobacco section going into farming, as compared to 37.8 percent going into non-agricultural occupations. Here we have the highest percentage going into farming and the lowest percentage going into other occupations of all the types of agriculture studied. This shows about 10.0 percent more negro boys go into farming in the tobacco section than in the State as a whole.

The percentage going into non-agricultural occupations is also low as compared to the State average of 42.8 percent.

In the vegetable sections it was found that 40.6 percent went into farming. This was about the State average of 39.3 percent. 48.8 percent went into non-agricultural occupations. This is 11.0 percent above the State average and the highest percent of any of the sections that went into work other than farming. This is probably due, as was the case of the whites, to the competition of other industries in the vegetable areas.

The lowest percentage going into farming was found in the cotton-peanut sections. Here we have 36.5 percent as compared to 39.3 percent for the State. We also have in this section a high percentage going into non-agricultural occupations--43.4 percent. This is 5.4 percent lower, however, than the percent from the tobacco section going into the same type of work.

The percent in the unknown and miscellaneous status varied somewhat from 11.2 in the case of general farming to 1.9% in the tobacco area, while the percentage varied from 13.3 percent in the cotton-peanut communities to 4.5 percent in the vegetable sections.

Table V. - Occupational Status in 1932 of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 as Influenced by Types of Agriculture, Prevailing

Type of Agriculture	Number Students	Students Percent	Farming Percent	Allied Agri. Percent	Non-agri. Percent	Unknown Percent	Misc. Percent	Total Percent
Unclassified	290	3.7	55.6	3.7	32.0	6.6	.10	100
General	3415	43.9	42.7	5.6	38.5	7.8	5.4	100
Dairy	143	1.9	46.1	1.3	26.5	19.5	6.2	100
Livestock	1306	16.9	51.7	3.7	28.6	11.7	4.3	100
Poultry	- - - No data - - -							
Tobacco	1071	13.7	52.1	4.3	35.8	3.6	4.2	100
Vegetable	885	11.3	32.3	3.9	51.8	5.2	6.8	100
Cotton-Peanut	582	7.4	43.9	3.8	46.8	1.6	3.9	100
Fruit	92	1.2	42.6	0	45.9	6.8	4.7	100
Total	7784	100						

Table VI. - Occupational Status in 1932 of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 as Influenced by Types of Agriculture Prevailing

Type of Agriculture	Number Students	Students Percent	Farming Percent	Allied Agri. Percent	Non-agri. Percent	Unknown Percent	Misc. Percent	Total Percent
Unclassified	59	4.3	11.8	38.9	35.5	6.7	7.7	100
General	347	25.4	37.4	4.3	40.3	11.2	6.8	100
Dairy	20	1.4	40.0	5.0	40.0	10.0	5.0	100
Livestock		- - - No data - - -						
Poultry		- - - No data - - -						
Tobacco	259	19.0	49.4	1.9	37.8	1.9	9.0	100
Vegetable	418	30.6	40.6	.9	48.8	5.0	4.7	100
Cotton-Peanuts	260	19.3	36.5		43.4	7.3	12.8	100
Fruit		- - - No data - - -						
Total	1363	100						

Educational Status of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture as Influenced by the Type of Agriculture Prevailing
in the Community.

It is the purpose of the author here to find what influence, if any, the type of agriculture in a community may have on the boys in vocational agriculture in holding them in school or causing them to drop out.

It was found in Table VII that the prevailing types of agriculture in the State were general farming with 42.2 percent, livestock with 16.1 percent, tobacco with 13.2 percent, and vegetable farming with 10.9 percent. It would seem from this study that the larger sections of the State deal primarily with the above types, while the smaller areas have dairying, poultry, fruits, cotton and peanuts.

In general farming the percentage of boys remaining in school for the various years and the percentage graduating were about the same as that of the State as a whole.

In the dairy sections there was 44.7 percent of the boys in the first year as compared to 35.9 percent for the State average, while in the second it dropped to 23.0 percent which was below the State average of 30.0. Here it seems that the dropping out occurs from the first to the second year more than from the second to the third one. The number in the third and fourth year appears to be about normal.

The percentages of boys taking agriculture in the livestock sections are rather unusual. (Table VII). Here we have a very large percentage (9.4 percent) of the boys taking less than one year of agriculture--a dropping out in first year of 2.6 percent below the State average, while the percentage in the second, third, and fourth years are all slightly lower than those for most of the other types of agriculture. This would indicate that a few more boys

drop out along the way in livestock farming than in most of the other types of farming. This would indicate that these boys are not so well trained in agriculture as are those in several of the other fields. The fact that much of the labor for livestock comes at the time when a boy is in school may account for this drop-out, at least in part.

In the tobacco sections it was found that a small percentage (.04%) take less than one year of agriculture. This is the small percentage of all the types of agriculture compared. There is, however, a large percentage taking agriculture for one year--39.7% as compared to 35.9 for the State average. It is interesting to note that the dropping out is great from the first to the second year (Table VII) and not so serious from the second to the third, as is the case in many of the other types of agriculture. Note. The percentage of graduates (53.9) was the second highest of all the agricultural types. These figures would indicate that the boys taking agriculture in the tobacco sections are coming through somewhat better trained than those in many of the other sections.

In the vegetable sections it was found that the second highest percentage of boys took less than one year of agriculture, but that the dropping out was less from the second to the third year. Here we find the highest percentage of the boys graduating. 55.7 percent graduated as compared to 50.7 percent for the State. This would indicate that the boys that do not drop out the first year or so, do come through well trained for vegetable farming. The fact that many of the vegetable farmers are financially able to hire help and keep their boys in school may account somewhat for these higher percentages among this group.

Now in the cotton-peanut section there is a 1.3 percent dropping out with less than one year of agriculture. The condition in the first, second, and

third years are about normal with State averages. There is the highest percentage (21.6) taking four years of agriculture, and a low percentage of 44.8 graduating.

In the fruit sections it seems that there is a large percentage of the boys taking one and two years of agriculture with a high percentage of drop-outs in the third and fourth years. The lowest percentages of graduates is also found in the fruit sections with 41.3 percent.

Educational Status of 1,336 Negro Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture as Influenced by the Type of Agriculture Prevailing
in the Community.

The author wishes to call your attention to the fact that no pupils were reported for livestock, poultry and fruit in this part of the study. This is due to the fact that most of the negroes live in the sections of the State where the other types of agriculture prevail.

Four and three-tenths percent of the negro boys were not classified according to farming types, so the data here is not significant.

In general agriculture 23.3 percent of the negro boys had less than one year of agriculture, while the greatest dropping out from the second to the third year occurred in this classification. There was also the lowest percentage taking agriculture for four years in the general farming sections. With 19.0 percent graduating it would indicate that the negro boy is poorly trained in this type of work.

The small number of boys reported in dairy (20) would indicate that the data here is not significant.

In the tobacco sections you find more boys competing in the third, fourth, and fifth years of agriculture, and a still larger percentage (22.0) graduating than was found in general farming.

In vegetable farming it was found that 46.8 percent of the negro boys had one year of agriculture with 14.3 percent and 2.6 percent respectively in the fourth and fifth years. It was also found that the highest percentage graduated (29.1) in the vegetable sections.

In the cotton-peanut areas the author found the highest percentages in the fourth and fifth years, but the lowest percentage of graduation.

Some general conclusions relative to the study are as follows:

- (1). Most negro boys take agriculture classified as crops.
- (2). Most of the negro boys are not so well trained in any of the types of agriculture because they drop out of school early.
- (3). The boys seem to be better trained in agriculture in the tobacco, vegetable and cotton-peanut areas than in the others.
- (4). More negro boys take the fifth year of agriculture than do the whites.

Table VII. -- Educational Status in 1932 of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Type of Agriculture Prevailing

Type Agriculture Prevailing	Number Students	Percent Students	Percentage in Vocational Agriculture by Years						Percentage of Graduates
			0 Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
Unclassified	290	3.5	.06	45	33.7	8.2	10.3	0	40
General	3415	42.2	1.9	35.4	30	12.3	19.2	.26	50.4
Dairy	143	1.7	.48	44.7	23.0	11.8	15.3	-	51.0
Livestock	1306	16.1	9.4	33.3	29.2	10.8	16.8	-	49.5
Poultry			---- No data ----						
Tobacco	1071	13.2	.04	39.7	26.3	16.2	17.1	-	53.9
Vegetables	885	10.9	3.2	34	31.7	13.5	17.2	-	55.7
Cotton-Peanuts	582	7.1	1.3	33.5	30.9	12.3	21.6	-	44.8
Fruit	92	1.1	-	40	32.6	13	13	-	41.3

Table VIII. - Educational Status in 1932 of 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture, According to Type of Agriculture prevailing

Type Agriculture Prevailing	Number Students	Percent Students	Percentage in Vocational Agriculture by Years						Percent of Graduate
			0 Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
Unclassified	59	4.3	-	30.5	23.7	8.4	35.5	-	66.1
General	347	25.4	23.3	20.4	26.2	17.0	10.6	2.3	19.0
Dairy	20	1.4	75.0	15.0	10.0	-	-	-	15.0
Livestock			--- No data ---						
Poultry			--- No data ---						
Tobacco	259	19.0	10	25	26.6	18.9	14.2	5.0	22.0
Vegetables	418	30.6	6.2	46.8	17.9	11.9	14.3	2.6	29.1
Cotton-Peanuts	260	19.0	9.6	19.2	20.7	25.3	17.3	7.6	13.4
Fruit			--- No data ---						

Educational Status of the White Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture as Determined by the Population of the School
Center.

Here the author is trying to determine what influence, if any, the population of school centers had on the number of years the boys in vocational agriculture continued in school.

The population of the school centers was divided into five divisions of five hundred each, ranging from 0 - 500 to 2001 and up, as shown in Table IX. The findings are as follows:

First, most of the boys came from school centers with the population less than 500.

Second, more boys drop out in first year where the population of school centers is greatest.

Third, there seems to be no correlation in second and third years between the number of boys dropping out and the population of school centers.

Fourth, the percentage of boys remaining in school through the fourth year is great where the population of school centers is the lowest.

Fifth, the percentage of graduates was greatest where the population of the school centers was the lowest.

Educational Status of the Negro Ex-student of Vocational Agriculture
as Determined by the Population of the School Center.

The population of the school center was divided into five divisions of five hundred each. These divisions ranged from 0 - 500 to 2001 and up. (Table X) The number of students, and the percentage of ex-students by years were also listed.

The findings from this part of the study are given below as follows:

First, that the largest number of negro boys came from sections where the population of school centers was lowest.

Second, the drop-outs in the zero year were very great where the population of school centers ranged from 1001 to 1500.

Third, the greatest percentage of drop-outs in the first year the the lowest percentage of drop-outs in the second, third, and fourth years was found where the population of school centers ranged from 1001 to 1500.

Fourth, where the population of school centers was highest, the greatest number of negro pupils dropped out in the third and fourth years of school.

Fifth, the greatest number of boys graduated from school centers where the population was lowest.

Sixth, no data were given for the 501 to 1000 and the 2001 and up population centers.

Table IX. - Educational Status in 1932 of the 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 as Affected by the Population of the School Centers.

Population of School Centers	Number Students	Percentage of Ex-students by Years in Vocational Agriculture					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Graduates
0 - 500	5589	35.7	31.3	13.2	19.5	.0017	53.1
501 - 1000	1090	37.6	31.4	10.0	20.9	.0018	47.1
1001 - 1500	474	40.3	26.8	10.9	21.9	.006	34.2
1501 - 2000	204	38.2	28.4	14.7	18.7	0	32.3
2001 - Up	294	45.5	31.2	9.6	13.7	0	28.9

Table X. - Educational Status in 1932 of the 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 as Affected by the Population of the School Centers.

Population of School Centers	Number Students	Percentage of Ex-students by Years in Vocational Agriculture						
		0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Graduates
0 - 500	817	5.1	28.5	23.2	20.7	17.1	5.2	23.7
501 - 1000	0	No data						
1001 - 1500	367	17.9	40.8	19.3	9.2	10.3	2.4	23.9
1501 - 2000	114	--	17.5	38.6	23.7	19.3	.9	20.1
2001 - Up	65	No data						26.1

Occupational Status in 1932 of the 7,784 Former White Students
of Vocational Agriculture According to Population of School Centers.

The population of the school centers is divided into five divisions of five hundred persons each, as shown in Table XI.

The number of pupils in each division varies from 5589 in the 0-500 group to 204 in the 1501-2000 division. (Table XI) This would indicate that most of the boys are from rural areas. This is to be expected as the town boys would not likely be interested in agricultural work.

With the exception of the boys in the 1501-2000 group, the percentage of boys going into farming decreases as the population of school centers increases. This would indicate that more boys go into farming where the country is more sparsely settled. The 0-500 division shows the highest percentage in farming with 47.1 percent, as compared to 26.2 percent for the 2001 and Up group, which was the lowest in this respect. The 0-500 population center was the only division to show an increase in farming above the State average of 44.9 percent.

The percentage in allied farming seemed to increase as the population of school centers increased. This was shown in the 0-500 division with 4.2 percent as compared with the 1501-2000 division with a 7.5 percent. This was probably to be expected since most of the work in allied occupations is found in and around the small towns.

There seemed to be no correlation between the population of school centers and the percentage going into non-agricultural work. Table XI shows the lowest percentage going into the non-agricultural work from the 1501-2000 division of population center, while the highest percentage comes from the 2001-Up group with a 41.9 percent going into the same occupations.

The percentage going into the miscellaneous or unknown occupations varies from 11.0 percent in the first division as shown on Table XI to 25.5 percent in the last division of the same table. These percentages do not appear to be significant to the study.

Occupational Status in 1932 of the 1,363 Former Negro Students of Vocational Agriculture According to Population of School Centers

The negro students were divided into populations of school centers as was done in the preceding study with the whites.

The number of negroes varied from 817 in case of the 0-500 division to 65 in the last division as shown on Table XII. This would indicate that most of the negro students were from the strictly rural areas as were the whites.

There was a very definite correlation between the population of the school centers and the percentage going into farming. (Table XII) Here it was found that 44.5 percent went into farming from the 0-500 population center, while only 28.0 percent went into the same work for the 1501-2000 division. This was probably due to the fact that the boys in the more rural areas had better supervised practice programs and were more interested in the work of agriculture. The boys near the urban centers also had more competition of other industries.

Those boys going into allied farming occupations were also affected by population centers. Here it was found that 2.2 percent went into this work from the 0-500 centers as compared to 6.1 percent from the 1501-2000 population center.

The percentage of boys going into non-agricultural occupations increased as the population of school centers increased. (Table XII) 40.5 percent went into this work from the first division as compared to 70.7 percent from the last division of the population centers. The competition of other industries is probably responsible for most of this increase.

The percentage of boys going into miscellaneous or unknown occupations varied from 12.8 percent to 21.7 percent. (Table XII) These percentages did

not appear significant to the author.

No data was given for the 501-1000 division of a school center, so no comparisons could be made here.

Table XI. - Occupational Status in 1932 of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture as Determined by Population of School Centers.

Population of School Center	Number of Pupils	Percent Farming	Percent Allied Farming	Percent Non-agri-cultural	Percent Misc. and Unknown	Total Percent
0-500	5589	47.1	4.2	37.7	11.0	100
501-1000	1090	43.9	4.3	40.6	11.2	100
1001-1500	474	30.8	7.6	40.1	21.5	100
1501-2000	204	40.2	7.3	34.3	18.2	100
2001 - Up	294	26.2	6.4	41.9	25.5	100

Table XII. - Occupational Status in 1932 of 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture as Determined by Population of School Centers.

Population of School Center	Number of Pupils	Percent Farming	Percent Allied Farming	Percent Non-agri-cultural	Percent Misc. and Unknown	Total Percent
0-500	817	44.5	2.2	40.5	12.8	100
501-1000	-	No data	-			
1001-1500	367	37.3	6.5	42.5	13.7	100
1501-2000	114	28.0	6.1	44.7	21.2	100
2001-Up	65	7.6	-	70.7	21.7	100

Educational Status of the 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to the Ranking of Departments.

The purpose of this part of the study was to determine if the ranking of the departments influence the number of years a boy took agriculture.

For a number of years the supervisors of the several districts had the agriculture instructors of the State to fill out a department ranking form. It was on the basis of this form that the departments were rated. Table XIII shows the division of the rank of departments from 0-10 to 91-100.

The first five divisions of departmental ranking (0-50) showed 3300 pupils, while the five higher ranking divisions (51-100) showed 4,484. This showed 1,184 more pupils in the higher ranking departments. The most pupils in any one division was 1541 in the division from 51-60.

In the first year of vocational agriculture it was found that 40.0 percent of the boys in the first five lower divisions (0-50) took agriculture as compared with an average of 34.7 percent for the same group in the higher divisions (51-100).

In the second year the study shows that an average of 32.0 percent of the boys continued through this year for the five lower divisions of department rank as compared to 28.6 percent for the five higher ranking divisions.

These figures would indicate that the lower ranking departments on an average held more boys in the first and second years than did the higher ranking departments.

In the third year it was found that the five lower divisions of rank (0-50) had an average of 11.8 percent of the boys in vocational agriculture as compared to 12.4 percent for the five higher division ranking of departments. This would indicate that the higher ranking departments had a tendency to hold more third year boys. The same thing was found in the fourth year

where the five higher ranking divisions had a 21.3 percent as compared to a 13.5 percent in the lower division ratings of the boys taking agriculture for that year.

Now as to the percentage of boys graduating, it was found that for the five lower division ranking (0-50) the average was 45.9 percent, while the percentage for the higher division ranking was 51.8 percent. This would indicate that the higher ranking departments graduate more boys than the lower ranking ones. The five lower ranking divisions fell below the State average of 50.7, while the higher ranking one went above this percentage.

Some general conclusions from this part of the study are as follows:

- (1). The higher ranking departments have more boys on average than the lower ranking ones.
- (2). The higher ranking departments have fewer boys on average the first and second years, but more boys on average the third and fourth years.
- (3). The higher ranking departments graduate more boys on an average.
- (4). The percentages taking agriculture for 0 and 5 years were incomplete and of little value in this part of the study.

Educational Status of the 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture According to the Ranking of Departments

The ranking of the departments among the negroes was based on four divisions of twenty-five points each. They ranged from 0-25 to 76-100.

In the 0 year it was found that the lower ranking department (0-25) had a higher percentage of boys than the upper ranking division of 76-100.

The 51-75 division ranking departments showed a higher percentage of boys in the first and second years.

In the third year of agriculture the 76-100 division ranking departments showed a 23 percentage of the boys as compared to 5.8 percent in the 0-25 division rating of the same year.

The 0-25 division ranking departments showed the highest percentage (26.1) of the boys of vocational agriculture in the fourth year.

The largest percentage of negro boys graduating comes from the 0-25 ranking departments with 54.1 percent.

No data was secured for the department ranking from 26-50.

From the above findings the author would conclude that the higher departments rating has no advantage in holding the boys in school.

Table XIII - Educational Status in 1932 of the 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 According to Rank of Departments.

Rank of Departments	Number Students	Percentage in Vocational Agriculture by Years						Percent Total	Percent Graduates
		0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
0 - 10	58	-	55.0	36.4	8.6	-	-	100	34.5
11 - 20	319	-	30.9	25.0	12.8	12.0	3	100	38.2
21 - 30	794	2.6	41.2	31.0	12.1	12.6	.5	100	50.1
31 - 40	1164	4.2	34.8	32.8	10.8	17.3	.1	100	50.2
41 - 50	965	.01	38.3	35.2	14.4	12.1	-	100	56.9
51 - 60	1541	1.1	36.0	28.0	12.9	22.0	.03	100	51.5
61 - 70	1035	1.4	29.5	32.5	12.1	24.0	.5	100	45.4
71 - 80	1128	9.8	35.6	25.0	13.9	15.5	.2	100	53.2
81 - 90	687	2.3	37.0	24.0	12.5	24.2	-	100	48.7
91 - 100	93	-	35.5	33.6	10.8	20.1	-	100	60.2

Table XIV - Educational Status in 1932 of the 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 According to Rank of Departments.

0 - 25	85	17.6	31.7	18.3	5.8	26.1	-	100	54.1
26 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 75	777	13.7	34.7	23.9	13.8	11.5	2.4	100	24.5
76 - 100	501	10.1	21.1	20.5	23.1	17.5	7.7	100	16.9

The Occupational Status of the White Ex-students the "First Year Out" and "Now" as Determined by the Rank of Departments.

It is the purpose of the author here to show what influences, if any, the rank of the departments had on the occupational status the first year out of school, and to compare this status with the conditions in 1932.

The departments were ranked into ten divisions as shown in Table XV, and the number of pupils were added to each division according to rank of departments.

In order to simplify the data here the author is making a comparison of the five low ranking divisions, 0-10 to 41-50, with the five higher ones, 51-60 to 91-100. The percentages given will be on the basis of an average for the five divisions ranking in each case.

The column in Table XV representing agriculture includes the boys both in farming and in allied agriculture.

The average percentage of the boys going into agricultural work for the five divisions, 0-10 to 41-50, was 46.4 percent, while the five higher ranking divisions showed a 53.0 average percentage going into the same work. This would indicate that more boys go into farming "first year out" in the higher ranking departments as a whole than the lower ranking ones.

The average percentage of the boys that are in agricultural work now is 45.6 percent in the five lower ranking divisions as compared to 56.6 average percent for the five higher ranking divisions. This would indicate that 11.0 percent more boys have remained in agricultural work until now in the higher ranking departments.

In the five lower ranking divisions there was a decrease of .8 percent of the boys in agricultural work the first year out as compared to 1932, while in the five higher ranking divisions there was an increase of 3.6 percent.

This would indicate that the boys remain in agricultural work longer in the higher ranking departments as a whole than they do in the lower ranking ones.

In the non-agricultural work it was found that the five lower ranking divisions, 0-10 to 41-50, had 31.0 average percent in this work the first year out as compared to 25.5 average percent for the five upper divisions, 51-60 to 91-100. This would indicate that fewer boys on the average went into non-agricultural work from the higher ranking departments.

The occupational status now shows 35.4 average percent in non-agricultural work for the five lower ranking divisions as compared to 32.3 percent for the five upper divisions. This would indicate that on the average the lower ranking departments have more boys going into non-agricultural work the first year out but with less increase (4.4) in the same work in 1932 than the higher ranking departments with a 6.8 percent average increase.

The percentage going into miscellaneous or unknown occupations varied with the rank of departments and with the "first year out" and "Now". This did not appear to have any significant value, however.

The Occupational Status of the Negro Ex-students the "First Year Out" and "Now" as Determined by the Rank of Departments.

The negroes were ranked into four divisions as shown in Table XVI. They were divided on the basis of 25 instead of 10 as was the case with the whites. The number of pupils were added according to the rank of divisions except the 26-50 division, which was left blank in each case.

In this case, the author was trying to determine what influences, if any, the ranking of departments had on the occupational status the "first year out" and "now".

There seemed to be a very definite correlation between the ranking of the departments and the percentage going into agricultural work. It is the opposite of what we might expect, however, for the lower ranking departments placed more boys in this type of work than the higher ranking ones. (Table XVI)

In the occupational status "now" it was found that in the 0-25 division ranking 3.6 percent fewer boys were in agriculture than in the "first year out", while in the 51-75 division of departmental ranking there were 8.7 percent fewer boys in the same work. In the 76-100 division ranking 5.3 percent more boys were in agricultural work than was true in the "first year out". This would indicate that while there were fewer boys going into agricultural work from the higher ranking departments the "first year out", yet the number of boys in this work increased in 1932 from the same ranking departments.

The number going into non-agricultural work the "first year out" was the lowest in the 76-100 division with 21.3 percent. In the same division there was a 19.8 percent increase in the number of boys now doing agricultural work. This compared adversely to the 8.7 and the 4.7 percent increases, respectively in the 51-75 and the 0-25 divisions of department ratings.

The percentages in the miscellaneous and unknown divisions of departmental ratings did not appear significant.

Table XV - Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture
"First Year Out" and "Now" for Years 1918 to 1932

Rank of Departments	Number Students	Occupational Status 1st Year			Occupational Status Now (1932)		
		Percent Agriculture	Percent Non- agriculture	Percent Miscellaneous and Unknown	Percent Agriculture	Percent Non- agriculture	Percent Misc. & Unknown
0-10	58	38.2	18.9	42.9	34.4	22.4	43.2
11-20	319	58.2	27.5	14.3	58.2	30.7	11.1
21-30	794	47.6	34.7	17.7	44.3	46.0	9.7
31-40	1164	38.0	39.3	22.7	39.3	41.7	19.0
41-50	965	50.1	34.7	15.2	51.9	36.4	11.7
51-60	1541	41.6	27.3	31.1	44.8	40.4	14.8
61-70	1035	51.6	28.6	19.8	51.1	35.9	13.0
71-80	1128	56.5	20.8	22.7	64.0	30.2	5.8
81-90	687	43.3	29.4	27.3	46.9	36.0	17.1
91-100	93	72.0	21.5	6.5	76.0	19.0	5.0

Table XVI - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture
"First Year Out" and "Now" for Years 1918 to 1932

Rank of Departments	Number Students	Occupational Status 1st Year			Occupational Status Now (1932)		
		Percent Agriculture	Percent Non- agriculture	Percent Misc. & Unknown	Percent Agriculture	Percent Non- agriculture	Percent Misc. & Unknown
0-25	85	54.1	32.9	13.0	50.5	37.6	11.9
26-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-75	777	48.2	39.2	12.6	39.5	44.8	15.7
76-100	501	41.7	21.3	37.0	47.0	41.1	11.9

The Educational Status of the Former White Students of
Vocational Agriculture According to Years 1918 to 1932.

It is the purpose in this part of the study to show the trends of the educational status of the former vocational students from the year 1918 to 1932.

It was found that with the exception of the years 1929 and 1932 there was a gradual increase of boys in vocational agriculture from the time it started in 1918 to 1932.

Very little significance is given to the years 1918 and 1919 because of the small number of students reported for those years.

With the exception of the year 1925 there was a gradual decrease in the number of boys in first year agriculture.

The trend was rather irregular in the second year until 1925 when the number of boys in the second year gradually increased to the year 1929. Since that time to 1932 the number of boys in this year of agriculture showed rapid decrease. The economic conditions in this country may be responsible, at least in part, for this general trend.

In the third year of vocational agriculture it was found that the third year boys had a tendency to drop out from 1923 to 1926. From this point the percentage of boys in the third year has gradually increased. (Table XVII).

In the fourth year the trend was rather irregular from 1918 to 1924. From this period the number of fourth year boys gradually decreased until 1928 and since the number has increased until 1932.

The trend in the number of graduates has been rather irregular until 1929 when there was a rapid increase in the number of graduates of the State.

The percentage of boys taking agriculture for less than one year or for more than five years has made no significant change in the period from 1918

to 1932.

From the above findings the general conclusions drawn are as follows:

- (1). There is a gradual increase in the number of boys taking agriculture.
- (2). The recent trend is for fewer boys to be enrolled in the first and second years of agriculture with more enrolled in the third and fourth.
- (3). The percentage of graduates has also shown an upward trend in recent years.
- (4). The years of agriculture for the average boy has gradually increased until 1932.

Table XVII - Educational Status of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Year They Left School from 1918 to 1932.

Year	Number Students	Percentage of Students in Vocational Agriculture					
		0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Graduates
1918	28	17.8	57.1	17.8	7.1	-	17.8
1919	40	-	77.7	22.3	-	-	50.0
1920	117	.9	73.5	18.0	4.2	3.4	41.0
1921	181	.7	61.8	26.0	9.3	2.2	35.8
1922	227	.6	44.5	31.7	11.4	11.8	47.1
1923	320	1.2	42.8	26.0	20.0	10.0	50.6
1924	361	1.4	37.8	26.1	13.0	20.5	51.8
1925	456	.7	45.4	27.6	10.3	16.0	49.0
1926	527	.2	40.4	33.4	8.9	17.2	46.3
1927	728	-	41.2	31.6	11.4	15.8	49.5
1928	904	-	39.4	34	12.2	14.4	46.3
1929	821	.4	32.6	35.9	13.6	17.5	44.8
1930	825	.9	30.2	32.6	14.1	22.2	53.9
1931	1065	.8	30.2	29.8	14.9	24.3	58.5
1932	918	1.1	24.7	28.6	15.4	30.0	66.4
Other Years	246						

The Occupational Status "First Year Out" and "Now" of White
Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture by Years 1918 to 1932

Here the occupational status of the 7,784 boys of vocational agriculture was determined by the years from 1918 to 1932. The purpose of this study was to determine what influence the various years from 1918 to 1932 had on the occupational status the "first year out" and "now".

There seems to be a gradual trend for more boys to go into farming from year to year the "first year out". This is shown in Table XVIII with 14.3 percent farming in 1918 as compared to 58.6 percent in 1932.

The number going into allied agriculture did not seem to vary so much from year to year but remained about the same throughout the period studied.

Now, relative to the boys in the non-agricultural group, the first year out it seems that the general trend was upward until 1925, then with the exception of the years 1927 and 1930 the general trend was toward fewer boys going into non-agricultural occupations. (Table XVIII)

Now comparing the percentage of boys farming "first year out" and "now" it was found that from 1922 to 1929 the percentage farming was below the percentage farming "first year out". In 1930 and 1931 the percentage farming "now" exceeded the percentage farming "first year out". This seems to indicate that the tendency now is for most of the boys that go into farming to remain in that occupation over a long period of time.

The tendency in the non-agricultural occupations "now" is for fewer boys to go into this work. In 1920 fifty percent were in non-agricultural work as compared to 25.8 percent in the year 1932. (Table XVIII) Since the gap is getting closer together between the number of boys in non-agricultural work "the first year out" and in 1932, this would indicate that fewer boys are going from agricultural to non-agricultural occupations.

The percentage in allied agriculture "now" increased until 1923. From this point until 1932 there was a gradual decrease in the number of boys going into this work.

From 1921 to 1931 the percentage in allied agriculture was higher "now" than it was the "first year out". This would indicate that there is some shifting toward the allied agriculture from the first year on.

The percentage going into miscellaneous or unknown status as found in Table XVIII does not appear to be significant.

Table XVIII - Occupational Status in 1932 of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture by Years From 1918 to 1932

Year	Number Students	Occupational Status First Year				Occupational Status Now (1932)			
		Farming	Allied Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Misc. Unknown	Farming	Allied Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Misc. & Unknown
1918	28	14.3	7.1	7.1	71.5	10.7	.2	46.4	42.5
1919	40	12.4	5.0	30.0	63.5	15.0	4.0	55.0	26.0
1920	117	23.9	5.1	29.0	42.0	29.0	5.0	50.0	16.0
1921	181	24.3	6.1	31.4	38.2	30.4	6.8	48.6	14.2
1922	227	30.0	7.0	35.2	27.8	30.0	8.8	49.3	21.9
1923	320	26.9	2.8	35.6	34.7	26.6	9.7	53.1	10.6
1924	361	33.5	4.7	33.5	28.3	32.1	7.2	48.7	12.0
1925	456	37.7	2.8	37.4	22.1	34.6	7.4	49.3	8.7
1926	527	42.0	2.8	32.6	22.6	40.8	6.5	43.8	8.9
1927	728	44.9	3.0	36.0	16.1	40.0	4.5	44.3	11.2
1928	904	50.7	3.2	31.2	14.9	45.0	3.8	38.0	12.3
1929	821	48.8	4.2	28.8	18.2	46.0	5.3	36.4	12.3
1930	825	48.6	3.2	32.5	15.7	49.0	4.5	36.7	9.8
1931	1085	55.2	2.5	25.2	17.1	56.0	3.6	29.3	11.1
1932	918	58.8	1.9	25.8	13.5	58.0	1.7	25.8	14.5
Other Years	246								

The Educational Status of the White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to the Average Training by Year 1918 to 1932.

The data were compiled for years 1918 to 1932, but because of the small number reporting for 1918 and 1919 very little importance is attached to these years.

With the exception of years 1929 and 1932, there has been a gradual increase in the number of students enrolled. This may be due in part to the increased number of school and departments opening from year to year.

The average number of years that boys take vocational agriculture has been gradually increasing. (Table XIX) For 1918 the average was 1.1 years per boy, while in 1932 it had increased to 2.4 years. This may be attributed to a number of things, but among them may be mentioned: (1) Less dropping out of boys in lower years; (2) more efficient training and (3) better supervised practice programs.

The average number of years of instruction for all boys for the period of 1918 to 1932 was 1.8 years. This would indicate that the boys, as a whole, were not so well trained for agricultural work with less than two years of agricultural training. Since 1926 all boys on the average have received more than two years of agriculture.

Table XIX - Educational Status of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Average Training by Years From 1918 to 1932.

Year	Number Students	Average Number Years of Vocational Agriculture
1918	28	1.1
1919	40	1.2
1920	117	1.3
1921	181	1.5
1922	227	1.8
1923	320	1.9
1924	361	2.1
1925	456	1.9
1926	527	2.0
1927	728	2.0
1928	904	2.0
1929	821	2.1
1930	825	2.2
1931	1085	2.3
1932	918	2.4

The Educational Status of Former Negro Students of
Vocational Agriculture by Years From 1920-1932.

It is the purpose of the author here to determine what influence, if any, the calendar years from 1920 to 1932 had on the educational status of the negro students.

The number of students reported was too few in the years 1920 to 1926 to be of very great importance to this part of the study.

With the exception of the years 1931 and 1932 the number of negro students in vocational agriculture has been gradually increasing.

From Table XX it would be seen that the calendar year has had no effect upon the number of students enrolled in first year of agriculture.

In the second year of agriculture the percentage of students remained about the same from 1926 to 1930, but from this point there seems to be fewer boys enrolled.

With the exception of the year 1928 the number of negro boys enrolled in the third year of vocational agriculture has gradually increased from 12.6 percent in 1926 to 23.6 percent in 1932.

The percentage of boys enrolled in the fourth year of agriculture has showed very little change through the years from 1926 to 1932. The largest percentage enrolled, however, has been in the last two years mentioned. Since 1928 the number of boys enrolled in the fifth year has gradually increased from 1.3 percent in 1928 to 12.7 percent in 1932.

There seems to be no correlation between the calendar year and the number of negro boys graduating. The highest percentage graduating since 1926 has been in 1931 and 1932, however. This may indicate that the trend now is toward a higher percentage of graduates. No students were reported for the years 1918 and 1919 and the data was incomplete for the years through 1925.

Table XX - Educational Status of 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture by Years From 1920 to 1932.

Year	Number Students	Percentage of Boys in Vocational Agriculture by School Year						
		0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Graduates
1920	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.2
1921	4	-	50	-	25	25	-	25.0
1922	22	-	63.6	31.8	-	4.5	-	27.2
1923	51	-	27.4	25.4	45.0	1.9	-	5.8
1924	27	-	25.9	29.6	29.6	14.8	-	14.8
1925	59	-	32.2	27.1	15.2	18.6	6.7	38.9
1926	103	.9	60.4	10.6	12.6	12.6	2.9	29.1
1927	144	.9	31.2	27.7	13.8	18.0	-	22.9
1928	147	7.4	27.2	28.5	18.3	17.0	1.3	25.1
1929	178	8.9	30.3	27.5	16.8	12.3	3.9	19.1
1930	224	4.9	26.7	27.2	18.7	16.9	5.3	20.5
1931	171	3.5	35.6	16.4	18.7	18.7	6.4	32.7
1932	110	-	21.8	20.0	21.8	23.6	12.7	36.3

The Occupational Status of the Negro Ex-students the "First Year Out" and "Now" For Years 1920 to 1932.

The purpose of this part of the study is to determine what influences, if any, the calendar year showed on the occupational status of the negro boys the "first year out" and in 1932.

The number of students reported for the years 1920 to 1926 were too few and the data was too incomplete to be of much value.

Although the percentage going into farming "first year out" for the various calendar years has been somewhat irregular, there has been a gradual tendency for a higher percentage to go into this work since 1926. (Table XXI) When the percentage of students going into allied agriculture is added to that of those going into farming, the total percent going into agricultural work has gradually increased since 1926.

In the years between 1921 and 1927 the spread in percentage between those going into farming the "first year out" and "now" was much greater than that from the years 1930 to 1932. This would indicate that in the more recent years there is a tendency for the boys that go into farming the first year to remain there over a period of time.

When we compare the percentage of the negro boys that went into allied agriculture the "first year out" with the percentages that are in the same work "now", 1932, it is found that the number of boys going into this work has increased rather consistently until 1932. (Table XXI) This would indicate that the boys going into allied work usually remain in this same type of work for a number of years.

Now, in the non-agricultural field, it was found that the percentage of negro boys going into it the "first year out" has decreased year by year since 1926. When we look at the occupational status "now" we find the same condition prevailing as mentioned above with the boys in the non-agricultural the "first

year out". Table XXI shows 61.1 percent of the boys in non-agricultural work in 1926 as compared to 17.2 percent in 1932.

This would indicate that a small number of boys are going into non-agricultural work from year to year and that a small number is remaining in this work. That may indicate also that few boys shift from the agricultural jobs over to the non-agricultural occupations.

The percentage of boys going into the miscellaneous and unknown status in both cases in Table XXI are boys that go into other types of work or are unknown and have not been reported. These percentages do not appear to be significant to the author.

A small group of 116 students fell into other years and were not considered.

Table XXI - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students "First Year Out" and "Now" For Years 1920 to 1932.

Year	Number Students	Occupational Status First Year Out				Occupational Status Now (1932)			
		Allied	Non-	Misc. or		Allied	Non-	Miscellaneous or	
		Farming	Agriculture	Agriculture	Unknown	Farming	Agriculture	Agriculture	Unknown
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	
1920	7	14.0	-	-	85.7	14.2	-	85.7	-
1921	4	75.0	-	-	25.0	75.0	-	75.0	-
1922	22	45.4	-	31.8	22.6	22.7	-	72.7	4.5
1923	51	27.4	-	25.4	47.0	39.2	-	52.9	7.8
1924	27	29.6	3.7	18.5	48.1	48.1	-	48.1	3.7
1925	59	38.9	1.6	32.2	27.0	16.9	1.6	67.7	13.4
1926	103	31.0	1.9	45.6	21.2	30.5	1.9	61.1	6.7
1927	144	37.5	2.7	41.6	18.0	29.1	2.0	48.1	20.0
1928	147	41.4	3.4	39.4	15.6	31.9	4.0	48.9	14.9
1929	178	51.1	4.4	32.5	11.7	46.6	3.9	40.4	8.9
1930	224	49.5	4.4	32.1	13.8	48.6	4.9	34.3	12.0
1931	171	44.8	7.0	33.9	13.9	43.8	9.3	35.6	11.0
1932	110	57.2	2.7	17.2	22.7	57.2	2.7	17.2	22.7
Other years	116								

The Occupational Status of the Former White Students of Vocational Agriculture from 1918 to 1932 According to the Number of Years in Agriculture.

It is the purpose of the author here to find out how the number of years in vocational agriculture influenced his occupational status the "first year out" and "now" (1932). The data for this study is shown on Table XXII.

The percentage of boys taking agriculture for zero to five years is too small to be of great importance here. The number of students fell from 35.9 percent in the first year to 12.7 in the third. In the fourth year there was an increase from 12.7 to 18.0 percent.

The number of years of agricultural training influenced the percentage of boys the "first year out" going into farming and allied agriculture. In the first case there was 44.7 percent in first year agriculture as compared to 47.1 in the fourth year that went into farming. In allied work there was two percent in the first year agriculture as compared to 5.5 percent in the fourth year. (Table XXII)

The percentage going into non-agricultural work the "first year out" increased from 29.1 percent for first year boys in agriculture to 34.2 percent for third year boys. Then the percentage dropped to 29.7 percent for fourth year group. This would seem to indicate that the more agriculture the boys took in school up to the fourth year the greater chance he would have of going into non-agricultural occupations.

The percentage of boys going into miscellaneous occupations "first year out" seems to decrease with number of years of agriculture one to four.

The number in unknown occupations "first year out" is somewhat higher the first two than the last two years.

Comparing the number of boys farming "now" with those that farmed the "first year out" it was found that more boys were farming "now" than the "first year out". In the first, second and third year group there was a slight decline in this respect. This would seem to indicate that more boys continued to farm that had less than one year or more than four years of agriculture. Almost half of the boys (48.7 percent) that had less than one year of agriculture were farming in 1932. The highest number (2.5 percent) dropped out of farming in 1932 in the second and third years of agriculture.

With the exception of the boys in the second and third years the number of boys going into allied agriculture increased from the "first year out" to 1932. This would indicate that there is a slight shift of boys to allied agriculture from "first year out" to now. It would seem that fewer boys with an average training in agriculture were found in allied occupations in 1932.

The large percentage in non-agricultural work now was in the third year with 45.5 percent. The carry over seemed to be very good since the third year also had the highest percentage of this group the "first year out".

The lowest percentage going into non-agricultural work was the group of boys with less than one year of agriculture (26.2 percent). This was probably due to such a large percentage (48.7) going into farming in 1932.

It was found that in all the years from 0-5 there was an increase in the non-agricultural occupations from the "first year out" and "now". The greatest increase was in the zero and third years with 15.6 and 11.3 percent increase, respectively. The smallest increase was in the fourth year with a 6.7 percent increase.

This would indicate that there is a gradual shifting of boys to non-agricultural occupations from the "first year out" to 1932. With the exception of the zero year, the number of years of agriculture did not seem to influence

the number in non-agricultural work.

With the exception of the zero year the number of boys in miscellaneous occupations decreased in 1932 over the first year out. It is possible that some of them shifted into non-agricultural occupations. (Table XXII).

The Occupational Status of the Former Negro Students of Vocational Agriculture from 1920 to 1932 According to Number of Years of Agriculture.

It is the purpose of this part of the study to determine how the occupational status the "first year out" and "now" is influenced by the number of years of vocational agriculture a boy has taken.

The data was given for years zero to five, but little importance can be attached to the fifth year due to the small number reporting.

The number of negro students decreased consistently with the increase in the number of years of agriculture. The percentage taking agriculture less than one year was large in comparison to that of the whites. The greatest dropping out was from the zero to first and from the fourth to the fifth years.

The percentage in farming the "first year out" decreased as the number of years of agriculture increased from one to five. 51.8 percent went into farming the first year as compared to 35.5 percent the fourth year. Those having less than one year of agriculture showed the smallest number going into farming.

The percentage going into allied agriculture was not affected by the number of years of agriculture. Table XXIII.

The boys in the zero and fourth years showed the largest percentages in non-agricultural work. This would indicate that boys that are poorly or well trained have a tendency to go into this work. The smallest percent (24.4) of non-agricultural workers was found in the third year.

The percentage in the unknown division increased with the advance in years. The same was true of the miscellaneous division with the exception of the zero and fourth years. These percentages did not appear significant, however.

The percentage farming in 1932 showed a decrease with the increase in years from one to four. The highest percentage farming "now" was in the first

year with 45.4 percent. The lowest percentage (24.2) was found in the zero year.

The number farming "now" showed a decrease over those farming "first year out" in every year from 0 to 5 except the fourth year. Here there was an increase of one percent. (Table XXIII) This would indicate that there is a drop-out in the number farming from "first year out" to 1932 in every year except the fourth.

The number in allied occupations in 1932 varied with the years in agriculture. The percentage remained about the same for the first three years when the occupational status the "first year out" is compared to that in 1932. This would indicate that most of the shifting is among fourth year boys.

The highest percentage in non-agricultural occupations "now" was in the zero, fourth and fifth years. This was indicated that the boys with very little or a large amount of agricultural training go into non-agricultural work and remain in the same occupations. The greatest increase from the "first year out" to "now" was in the zero year with 24.3 percent. The next highest was 9.0 percent in the fourth year. The greatest decrease in non-agricultural occupations from "first year out" to 1932 was with the first year agricultural group with 10.4 percent.

The percentage going into the unknown division decrease in every case except the zero year in agriculture. Most of these probably shifted to the non-agricultural group in 1932.

Table XXII- Occupational Status of 7,784 White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture Form 1918 to 1932 As Influenced by Years in Agriculture.

Years in Agriculture	Percent of Students	Occupational Status "First Year Out"					Occupational Status "Now" (1932)				
		Farming Percent	Allied	Non-	Unknown Percent	Misc. Percent	Farming Percent	Allied	Non-	Unknown Percent	Misc. Percent
			Agriculture Percent	Agri. Percent				Agriculture Percent	Agri. Percent		
1	35.9	44.7	2.0	29.1	16.0	8.2	44.2	2.9	36.5	10.7	5.7
2	30.0	46.1	5.3	31.9	12.0	6.7	43.6	5.0	41.1	5.8	4.5
3	12.7	46.6	5.6	34.2	9.2	6.4	44.1	4.9	45.5	4.5	4.7
4	18.0	47.1	5.5	29.7	11.3	6.2	48.8	7.3	36.4	3.2	4.0
5	.3	40.0	6.0	26.0	13.0	13.0	26.0	6.0	60.0	-	6.0
0	3.1	11.0	1.2	10.6	74.5	2.4	48.7	2.8	26.2	17.2	5.3

Table XXIII - Occupational Status of 1,363 Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture From 1920 to 1932 as Influenced by Years in Agriculture.

Years in Agriculture	Percent of Students	Occupational Status "First Year Out"					Occupational Status "Now" (1932)				
		Farming Percent	Allied	Non-	Unknown Percent	Misc. Percent	Farming Percent	Allied	Non-	Unknown Percent	Misc. Percent
			Agriculture Percent	Agri. Percent				Agriculture Percent	Agri. Percent		
1	29.6	51.8	2.4	32.0	7.1	6.4	45.4	2.2	41.4	5.2	5.7
2	22.3	45.9	4.9	30.8	8.8	9.5	41.9	4.9	40.3	4.9	7.8
3	16.7	44.5	2.1	24.4	16.1	12.6	39.7	2.1	41.4	3.4	31.1
4	14.7	35.5	6.5	35.5	15.5	7.0	36.5	9.0	44.5	4.0	6.0
5	3.9	35.8	5.6	32.0	13.2	13.2	39.6	3.9	49.7	-	9.9
0	12.7	24.8	-	42.1	31.2	1.7	24.2	-	49.1	21.9	4.6

Percentage of White Ex-students That Graduated
From the Years 1918 to 1932.

The purpose of this part of the study was to show what factors, if any, were responsible for the boys graduating or dropping out through the period from 1918 to 1932.

In Table XXIV the percentage of boys graduating, the ones not graduating, and the percentage not found were indicated by years.

There were in this period 3,904 or 51.8 percent of the boys that graduated as compared to 3,401 boys or 45.1 percent that did not graduate. While 233 or 3.1 percent were not accounted for in the study.

The general trend of the percentage of graduates has been upward. In the first five year period from 1918 to 1922 the percentage of graduates was 38.2 percent. In the second period from 1923 to 1927 the percentage increased to 53.7, while in the last period of our study from 1928 to 1932 there was a slight increase to 54.0 percent. This would indicate that fewer boys are dropping out from year to year, and more boys in vocational agriculture are remaining in school for graduation.

The greatest percentage of increase of graduates was in the years 1930, 1931, and 1932. This was probably due to the economic conditions of that period.

Some of the factors that have probably been responsible for this increase in the number of boys in vocational agriculture to graduate are: improved instruction, more efficient instructors, better supervised practice programs, more Future Farmer activities, better organized departments and better equipment.

Other factors may be responsible for the number of boys that drop out or graduate, but they will be discussed later in the study.

The Percentage of Negro Ex-students That Graduate
From the Years 1920 to 1932.

In Table XXV the percentage of negro boys graduating, the ones not graduating, and the percentage not found were indicated by years from 1920 to 1932.

There were in this period 896 or 68.0 percent of the boys that did not graduate as compared to 314 or 29.3 percent that did graduate, while 37 or 2.7 percent were not accounted for in the study here.

From 1920 to 1925 the number of negroes graduating were too few to be of significance in the study. From 1925 to 1930 the trend was very irregular. It did not seem that in this period the year influenced the number of graduates. In fact, with the exception of 1925, the percentage graduating was below the State average. In the last two years from 1930 to 1932 the tendency seems to be toward an increase in the number of graduates.

From the above data the author would conclude that the conditions have not improved in vocational agriculture among the negroes sufficiently to cause any increase in the percentage of graduates.

Table XXIV - Educational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Year of Graduation From 1918 to 1932.

Session Student Left or Graduated	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
% Not Graduating	60.7	50.0	59.8	60.2	50.2	44.6	41.5	48.6	51.6	47.5	49.6	50.7	43.3	39.	31.9
Graduating	17.8	50.0	40.2	35.9	47.2	50.6	51.8	49.7	46.6	49.7	46.5	44.8	53.9	58.6	66.4
Not Found	21.5	-	-	3.9	2.6	4.8	6.7	1.7	1.8	2.8	3.9	4.5	2.9	2.5	1.7

Table XXV - Educational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Year of Graduation From 1918 to 1932.

Session Student Left or Graduated	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Not Graduating	-	-	85.8	75.0	68.2	92.1	77.7	59.3	66.0	75.0	70.7	78.6	75	64.9	63.6
Graduating	-	-	14.2	25.0	27.2	5.8	14.8	38.9	29.1	22.9	25.1	19.1	20.5	32.7	36.4
Not Found	-	-	-	-	4.6	2.1	7.5	1.8	4.9	2.1	4.2	2.3	4.5	2.4	-

The Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture "First Year Out" Through Four Years and "Now"
(1932)

In this part of the study the years from 1918 to 1932 were divided into three year periods as indicated on Chart XXVI. It was the purpose then to determine the percentage of boys that began farming the first year out that continued through four years and to 1932.

It is found that the number of boys going into farming increased with each three year period. This is to be expected as the enrollment increased from year to year. The number going into farming the first period from 1918 to 1920 was too small to be of importance.

First, it is to be noted that a very large percentage of the boys that started farming the first year out continued doing so through four years. This ranged from 65% in the second period (1921-1923) to 76% in the fourth period (1927-1929). No data was given on the last period (1930-1932) because the study ends in 1932. This would indicate that if a boy went into farming immediately the first year out of school, he would likely continue in this type of work. It also shows that the percentage continuing through the four year period increased from 65% the second period to 76% the fourth period. That may indicate that the agricultural work was being made more functional in the life of the boy.

It is to be noted also that if a boy farmed through four years or more he likely continued in that occupation. In the second period (1921-1923) there were 65% going into farming, while 52% remained in farming ten years later in 1932. In the period 1924-1926 there was a dropping off of 5% (67% to 62%), while in the fourth period (1927-1929) there was a decrease from 76% to 74%. It was to be expected, however, that there would be more

boys farming in 1932 in the later periods than the former ones.

In this part of the study again the whole period of years over which the study is made is divided into five periods of three periods each. The total students in each period has been determined along with the percentage of boys going into non-agricultural work and continuing in that work for four years and to 1932.

In the first place it might be noted that the number of students going in non-agricultural work has increased. That is to be expected as the number of boys taking agriculture has increased from year to year.

It was found that the percentage going into non-agricultural work and continuing in the work through four years decreased from the first period to the fifth one. In Chart XXVII a decrease was shown from 81% in the second period to 74% in the fourth period. This may be due to a number of conditions, one of which was the increased efficiency of the agricultural training with the advance in years. Another thing that may have brought this about was the more careful selection of boys enrolled in agriculture and better supervision of their supervised practice program.

In the two three-year periods from 1918 to 1923 there were more boys going into non-agricultural work than went into farming, while in the last three three-year periods from 1924 to 1932 there were more boys going into farming than into non-agricultural work. This is brought out when we compare the 3,201 boys who went into farming with 2,024 that went into non-agricultural occupations for the same period. There may be a large number of factors that would be responsible for the boys staying on the farms through this period. The general economic conditions were very good for a period of time following the World War up until the depression and drought of the last period from 1930 to 1932.

With the exception of the fourth period (1927-1929) there was a larger percentage of the boys in the non-agricultural occupations remaining in that work through a four year period than there was of boys who stayed in agricultural work for the same length of time. This would indicate that there was more shifting of the boys in agricultural occupations than there was among the boys in the non-agricultural jobs.

Table XXVI - Occupational Status of the White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" Through Four Years and In 1932.

Year Periods	Number Students	Number Continuing to Farm		Number Students	No. Continuing in Non-agri.	
		Through 4 years Percent	To 1932 Percent		Through 4 years Percent	To 1932 Percent
3 - 1920	37	78	68	48	100	100
1 - 1923	198	65	52	251	81	70
4 - 1926	514	67	62	464	79	70
7 - 1929	1187	76	74	781	74	69
0 - 1932	1530	No data	96	779	No data	86

The Occupational Status of Former Negro Students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" Through Four Years and "Now" (1932).

Here we have a similar study that was made with the white boys in the preceeding pages. The years from 1918 to 1932 were divided into five three-year periods as indicated in Table XXVII. It was the purpose then to determine the percentage of negro boys that began farming the first year out and continued through four years and to 1932.

From the Table XXVII it is seen that the number of negro boys going into farming has gradually increased from year to year. There were 27 boys who took up this work in the first period from 1921 to 1923, while this number increased to 251 for the fifth period between 1930-1932. This was a natural increase, however, as the enrollment increased from year to year also.

It should be noted that there were no data for the years 1918 to 1920.

The percentage of negro boys farming through four years has gradually increased. In the second period 59% were farming through four years, while in the third and fourth periods there were 60% and 72% farming, respectively.

In the second period it is shown that 7% of the boys that started farming the first year out and farmed for four years continued to do so until 1932. In the third period 9% failed to continue farming, while in the fourth period only 1% failed to continue in the same work. This would indicate that most of the negro boys who farmed at least four years continued to do so.

It is the purpose here to show the non-agricultural status of the former negro students from the first year out of school to 1932. No data were secured for the first period from 1918 to 1920.

The number of boys going into non-agricultural work gradually increased from the second period with 20 to the fifth period with 149. (Table XXVII)

The former negro boys that went into non-agricultural work for the four years after graduation increased from 85% in the second period (1921-1923) to 90% in the third period (1924-1926). From this point the percentage decreased to 81% in the 4th period (1927-1929). No data were secured for the fifth period (1930-1932). The trend now seems that the number going into non-agricultural work is on the decline since the period from 1924-1926.

The percentage continuing into non-agricultural occupations until 1932 was 85% for the second period, 90% the third period, 78% the fourth period, and 86% the last period. This would indicate that a very large number of the boys that go into non-agricultural occupations for the first four years remain in the work for an indefinite period. This would indicate that few boys go back to agricultural work if they do not start in it.

Table XXVII - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" Through Four Years and in 1932.

Three Year Periods	Number Students	Number Continuing to Farm		Number Students	No. Continuing in Non-agri.	
		Through 4 Years Percent	To 1932 Percent		Through 4 Years Percent	To 1932 Percent
1918 - 1920	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921 - 1923	27	59	52	20	85	85
1924 - 1926	63	60	51	71	90	90
1927 - 1929	206	72	71	176	81	87
1930 - 1932	251	No data	90	149	-	86

The Farming Status of White Ex-students of
Vocational Agriculture in 1932.

The period from 1918 to 1932 was divided into five three-year periods, as shown on Table XXVIII. It was then determined the number and percentage of students who were farming in 1932 but who had not farmed the first four years they were out of school. In the last column of Table XXVIII was placed the number and percentage that had been discarded because they had farmed previously or were not farming in 1932.

From this table it may be seen that the percentage of boys farming in 1932, that did not farm the first, second, third, or fourth years out, gradually decreased from 8.7 percent in the 1918-1920 period to 2.1 percent in the 1927 to 1929 period. This would indicate that fewer boys are going into farming now than formerly if they do not farm the first four years out. This is also brought out in Table XXVI which shows a larger percentage of the boys continuing to farm through four years from the first year out of school.

It was also found in this part of the study that 334 boys, or 5.0 percent, are farming now (1932) who were not farming the first, second, third, or fourth years out; 406, or 6.0 percent, are farming now who were not farming the first, second or third years out; 521, or 8 percent, are farming now who were not farming the first and second years out; while 682, or 10 percent, are farming now who were not farming the first year out. This would indicate that the longer a boy waits to go into farming after he leaves school, the less chance he has of entering that occupation.

The Farming Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture in 1932.

The period from 1918 to 1932 was divided into five three-year periods as shown on Table XXIX. The number and percentage of negro students who were farming in 1932, but who had not farmed the first four years they were out of school, were then determined.

From Table XXIX it may be seen that the percentage of negro boys farming in 1932 that did not farm the first, second, third, or fourth years out gradually decreased from 14.3 percent in the 1921-1923 period to 1.5 percent in the 1927-1929 period. These facts would indicate that fewer boys go into farming now than formerly, if they do not farm the first four years after leaving school.

Other facts brought out here are as follows:

- (a). 58 boys, or 4.2 percent, are farming now who did not farm the first, second, third, or fourth years out.
- (b). 66, or 4.8 percent, are farming now who did not farm the first, second, or third years out.
- (c). 82 boys, or 6.0 percent, are farming now who did not farm the first and second years out.
- (d). 98 boys, or 7.1 percent, are farming who did not farm the first year out.

This data would indicate that the longer negro boys remain out of school before going into farming the fewer of them enter this occupation.

Table XXVIII - Farming Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture in 1932 as Shown by Three-year Periods From 1918 to 1932.

Three-year Periods	Total Students	Farming in 1932. Did Not Farm First Four Years Out.		Number Discarded in 1932. All Farmed Prior to 1932.	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1918 - 1920	185	16	8.7	169	91.3
1921 - 1923	728	67	9.2	661	90.8
1924 - 1926	1344	86	6.4	1258	93.6
1927 - 1929	2453	51	2.1	2402	97.9
1930 - 1932	2828	2	.1	2826	99.9
Other Years	246	112	55.6	134	54.4

Table XXIX - Farming Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture in 1932 as Shown by Three-year Periods From 1918 to 1932.

Three-year Periods	Total Students	Farming in 1932. Did Not Farm First Four Years Out.		Number Discarded in 1932. All Farmed Prior to 1932.	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1918 - 1920	7	-	0	7	100
1921 - 1923	77	11	14.3	66	85.7
1924 - 1926	189	13	6.9	176	93.1
1927 - 1929	469	7	1.5	462	98.5
1930 - 1932	505	1	.2	504	99.8
Other Years	116	26	22.4	90	77.6

The Occupational Status of the White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to "Year Out" and "Now", 1932.

In Table XXX the percentage of boys of vocational agriculture in farming, allied agriculture, non-agriculture and miscellaneous status are listed according to the year they left school and in 1932.

The percentage that went into farming the first year out was 44.7 percent, while the percentage that went into the same work decreased to 21.8 percent the fourth year out. The percentage going into farming the first year out was only .2 percent lower than that of the State average in 1932. (44.7% as compared to 44.9%) It would seem, therefore, that the sooner a boy goes into farming after leaving school the more likely he will be to remain in that occupation.

The number going into allied agriculture did not seem to be influenced so much by the year out. (Table XXX) The number increases from 3.2 percent in the first year out to 3.5 percent in the second year. The percentage decreases slightly (3.5 to 2.9 percent) from second to fourth year out. This would indicate that the year out does not affect so much the number going into allied agriculture.

The percentage going into non-agricultural occupations (Table XXX) decreased from 30.2 percent the first year out to 23.3 percent in the fourth year. This shows a decrease of 6.9 percent from the first to fourth year out. This would show that the "year out" does not affect the boys going into non-agricultural work as much as those going into farming occupations.

Fewer boys go into non-agricultural work the first and second year out than go into farming for the same years, while more boys go into non-agricultural occupations the third and fourth years than go into farming during the same years.

The percentage going into miscellaneous or unknown occupations increases with the years out from 21.9% in the first year out to 52.0% in the fourth. (Table XXX).

The Occupational Status of the Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to "Year Out" and "Now", 1932.

The author found that the percentage of negro boys going into farming is greatly affected by the "year out". This is shown in Table XXXI where 42.8 percent went into farming the first year out, while 17.9 percent went into the same work the fourth year out. This is a decrease of 24.9 percent when you compare the percentage going into farming the "first year out" with the four years the number going into farming "first year out" is somewhat higher than the State average of 39.4 percent in 1932.

The percentage going into allied agriculture decreased from 3.4 percent in the first year out to 1.4 percent for the fourth year. (Table XXXI). The decrease was considerable more, however, in the third and fourth years than was that in the second year out. With the exception of the third and fourth years out the decrease was slight when the percentages were compared with the average in 1932 of 3.6 percent. This would show that allied agriculture is not affected as much by "years out" as was in the case of farming.

In non-agriculture it was found that the percentage going into this work varied very little the first three years out, with a 5.7 percent decrease from the third to the fourth year out.

In the first and second years out fewer boys went into non-agricultural work than went into farming, while in the third and fourth years out the opposite was true (Table XXXI). This probably accounts for more boys being in non-agriculture than in farming in 1932.

The percentage going into miscellaneous or unknown occupations decreases from 21.4 percent "first year out" to 55.3 percent the fourth year.

Table XXX - Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to "Year Out" and "Now".

Year Out	Occupational Status by Classification			
	Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- agriculture Percent	Miscellaneous Or Unknown Percent
First Year	44.7	3.2	30.2	21.9
Second Year	35.4	3.5	29.4	31.7
Third Year	26.4	3.1	26.7	43.8
Fourth Year	21.8	2.9	23.3	52.0
Now (1932)	44.9	5.2	37.8	12.1

Table XXXI - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to "Year Out" and "Now".

Year Out	Occupational Status by Classification			
	Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- agriculture Percent	Miscellaneous Or Unknown Percent
First Year	42.8	3.4	32.4	21.4
Second Year	34.3	3.3	32.8	29.6
Third Year	26.6	2.4	31.1	39.9
Fourth Year	17.9	1.4	25.4	55.3
Now (1932)	39.4	3.6	42.9	14.1

Table XXXII - Occupational Status of White and Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture, According to Allied Occupations from 1918 to 1932.

OCCUPATION	WHITE		NEGRO	
	Total for Group	Total for Occupation	Total for Group	Total for Occupation
I. Professional				
Teacher of Agriculture	9		2	
Dept. of Agriculture	44			
Dairy Specialist	2			
Fruit "	1			
Forestry "	1			
Farm Crop "	1			
Agri. Experiment Station	1			
Farm Bureau Work	1			
Tree Surgeon	1			
Fruit & Vegetable Inspector	3			
Poultry Inspector	2			
Landscape Gardner	-			
County Newspaper	1			
Principal, Agri. School	1			
Total Professional	68		2	
II. Commercial				
Chain Store	1			
Cooperative Stores	3			
Coop. Fruit Growers Exchange	-			
" Produce Stores	1			
Total Cooperatives	5			
Butcher Clerk & Sales Store	9			
Fruit " " " "	1			
Feed & Seed Clerk & Sales Store	12			
Produce Clerk & Sales Store	3			
Florist " " " "	2			
Grocery " " " "	40			
Total Agri. Stores	67			
Owner & Managers				
Commission Merchant	3			
Dairy Plant	4			
Hay	1			
Seed and Feed	3			
Produce	4			
Livestock	3			
Tobacco	1			
Grocery	2			
Meat	1			
Grist Mill	12			
Total Agri. Stores (Owners and Managers)	34			

Table XXXII - (Continued)

OCCUPATION	WHITE		NEGRO	
	Total for Group	Total for Occupation	Total for Group	Total for Occupation
II. Commercial (Continued)				
Salesman, groceries	1			
" , farm implement	1			
" , meat packers	4			
" , fertilizers	12			
" " & laboratory	2			
" , tobacco	<u>7</u>			
Total Salesmen of Agri. Products-----		27		
Manufacturing				
Cotton gin workers	3			
Dairy workers	28			
Fertilizer workers	6			
Peanut workers	1		1	
Tobacco workers	24			
Lime kiln workers	<u>1</u>			
Total Agri. Manufacturers-----		63		1
Miscellaneous				
Truck driver, milk	4			
Egg grader	1			
Cow tester	3			
Farm insurance	2			
Stock yard worker	1			
Horsemen, stablemen	3			
Huckster, peddler, Agri.	<u>6</u>		<u>7</u>	
Total Miscellaneous-----		20		7
GRAND TOTAL -----		284		10

The Educational Status of the Former White Students by White Population Per County.

It is the purpose of the author here to determine how the white population of the county affects the educational status of the former white students of vocational agriculture. The percentage of white population per county was classified into divisions of twenty points each from 0 - 20 to 81 - 100 as shown in Table XXXIII.

As the white population per county increased the number of students that took agriculture increased. In the 21-40 percent group there were 667 students, while there were 2,635 boys in the 81-100 percent division.

The percentage of boys taking less than one year of agriculture seems to increase with the increase in the white population per county. This would indicate that the drop-outs are greater in the zero year where the white population is greatest.

There seemed to be no correlation between the white population per county and the percentage of boys in the first and second years of agriculture.

In the third year there were fewer boys in the two higher percentage divisions of white population (61-80 and 81-100) than in the two lower percentage groups. This would show that there are more boys dropping out where the white population is greater in the county. (Table XXXIII). The 41-60 percent group shows the highest number in the fourth year with 20.1 percent, while the 81-100 division shows the lowest percentage in the same year with 16.6 percent.

The number of graduates showed the highest percentage (54.5) where the white population ranged from 41-60 percent, while the lowest percentage of graduates (48.3) was found in the 81-100 percent division.

No data were given for the 0-20 percent division of white population per county.

The Educational Status of Former Negro Students by
White Population Per County.

The percentage of white population per county was classified into divisions of twenty points each from 0-20 to 81-100, as shown in Table XXXIV.

The largest number of negro boys were from counties where the white population ranged from 41-60 percent. Table XXXIV.

The number of boys taking agriculture for less than one year increased with the increase in percentage of white population.

In the counties where the white population ranged from 0-40 percent the percentage of boys in first and second years was less than in the counties where the white population ranged from 41-80 percent. In the third and fourth years just the opposite condition from the above was found (Table XXXIV). This would indicate that we have more dropping out in the first and second years of agriculture where the percentage of white population is low.

The percentage of negro boys remaining in agriculture for the fifth years seems to decrease somewhat with the increase of white population per county.

There seems to be no correlation between the percentage of graduates and the percentage of white population per county, as shown in Table XXXIV.

Table XXXIII - Educational Status of the White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to White Population Per County From 1918 to 1932.

White Population Per County Percent	Number Students	Number Years of Vocational Agriculture							Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent		
0 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21 - 40	667	.9	37.6	30.3	13.7	17.5	.01	50.0	
41 - 60	2173	.9	35.2	29.4	14.4	20.1	.009	54.5	
61 - 80	2309	1.9	35.9	31.6	12.9	17.6	.02	50.0	
81 - 100	2635	5.4	37.5	29.9	10.5	16.6	.02	48.3	

Table XXXIV - Educational Status of the Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to White Population Per County From 1918 to 1932.

White Population Per County Percent	Number Students	Number Years of Vocational Agriculture							Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent		
0 - 20	84	-	4.7	19.0	35.9	30.9	9.5	25.0	
21 - 40	200	12.5	19.0	18.0	24.0	17.5	9.0	9.5	
41 - 60	887	13.1	34.0	21.8	15.4	12.4	3.3	24.6	
61 - 80	192	16.1	30.7	30.7	7.2	15.3	-	32.2	
81 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Occupational Status of the White Ex-students "First Year Out"
and "Now" by Percentage of White Population Per County.

In this part of the study the percentage of white population per county was divided, as shown in Table XXXV. The number of white students was also listed according to the white population per county. A comparison is then made of the occupational status the "first year out" and "now" according to the white population per county.

It was found that there was no correlation between the percentage farming "first year out" and "now" and the percentage of white population in the county. The highest percentage farming in each case was with the 21-40 percent group.

The smallest percentage farming "first year out" was 42.5 percent in the third division (41-60 percent), while there was little difference in the percentage farming in 1932 between the third and fourth division of white population per county. The highest percentage farming "now" was 48.4 percent, which was in the 21-40 percent division of white population per county.

Comparing the farming status the "first year out" and "now" by percentage of white population per county it was found that the conditions are affected mostly by a low or high percent of white population. (Table XXXV). In the 21-40 percent division the farming status decreased from 56.6 percent farming "first year out" to 48.4 percent farming "now", where the white population ranged from 41-80 percent the percentage going into farming remained about the same for the two periods. In the 81-100 percent division the percentage going into farming increased from 43.0 percent "first year out" to 48.0 percent "now".

This would indicate that in the 21-40 percent division there is more shifting from farming to other occupations. In the two divisions from 41-80 percents about the same number are farming "now" as started the "first year out", while in the counties where the white population is higher (81-100) the number

farming increases after the "first year out".

The percentage going into allied agriculture increases somewhat from the 21-40 percent white population per county to the 81-100 percent in both periods the "first year out" and "now". There seems to be no correlation in this respect, however, with the percentage of white population.

The percentage going into non-agricultural occupations seems to be greatest in the two percentage groups from 41-80 (Table XXXV) for "first year out" and "now".

The greatest increase in non-agricultural occupations from first year to 1932 takes place in the 21-40 percent group, while the smallest increase is in the 81-100 percent group. This would indicate that there are fewer boys continuing in non-agricultural work where the percentage of white population is high.

With the exception of the 61-80 percent group in the "first year out" the percentage in the miscellaneous and unknown status increase with the increase in percentage of white population in both periods - first year out and in 1932.

No data were given for the 0-20 percent group of Table XXXV.

From this study it would seem that the highest and lowest percent groups of white population per county contribute most toward farming, while the two middle groups, 41-60 and 61-80, give more boys toward the non-agricultural occupations.

Occupational Status of the Former Negro Students "First Year Out"
and "Now" by Percentage of White Population Per County.

It was found with the negroes that the number going into farming "first year out" decreased with the increase of white population per county. Table XXXVI.

The percentage in farming "now" was highest for the 21-40 percent group and the 41-60 percent group. (Table XXXVI).

The decrease in farming from "first year out" to 1932 was greatest where the white population was highest. This would indicate that where the white and negro population was about equal that more negroes remained in farming.

With the exception of the 0-20 percent division of white population, the percentage of boys that went into allied agriculture increased with the increase of white population per county. Approximately the same percentage remained in this work in 1932 as went into it the "first year out".

There seems to be no correlation between the percentage going into non-agricultural work and the percentage of white population in the county.

For the "first year out" the 41-60 group provided the highest percentage of non-agricultural workers with little difference shown in this respect for the 21-40 and 61-80 percent groups.

Where the percentage of white population was very low or very high the percentage that remained in non-agricultural work to "now" decreased. Table XXXVI.

There seemed to be no correlation between the percentage of white population and the number that continued in non-agricultural occupations. The largest increase from "first year out" to "now" was 18.1 percent in the 21-40 percent group. The lowest percent increase (5.7) was found in the 41-60 percent division.

This part of the study would indicate that where the percentage of white population is low more boys start in farming, but more continue in farming where the population is about half white and half negroes. It would further show that the higher white population centers supply most of the negro boys in allied

works, and that the medium white population counties supply most of the boys that remain in non-agricultural occupations.

Too few boys were reported in the 0-20 group to be very significant.

Table XXXV - Occupational Status "First Year Out" and "Now" of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percent of White Population in County.

White Population Per County Percent	Number Students	Occupational Status First Year				Occupational Status Now (1932)			
		Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- Agriculture Percent	Misc. or Unknown Percent	Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- Agriculture Percent	Misc. or Unknown Percent
0 - 20	-	-	-	- No data -		-	-	-	-
21 - 40	667	56.6	1.3	26.7	15.4	48.4	3.4	40.5	7.7
41 - 60	2173	42.5	3.4	32.4	21.7	42.7	4.8	42.1	10.4
61 - 80	2309	44.7	3.5	32.9	18.9	42.5	4.2	41.2	12.1
81 - 100	2635	43.2	3.3	26.9	26.6	48.0	4.9	32.1	15.0

Table XXXVI - Occupational Status "First Year Out" and "Now" of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percent of White Population in County.

White Population Per County Percent	Number Students	Occupational Status First Year				Occupational Status Now (1932)			
		Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- Agriculture Percent	Misc. or Unknown Percent	Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- Agriculture Percent	Misc. or Unknown Percent
0 - 20	84	-	-	3.5	96.5	36.9	4.7	51.2	7.2
21 - 40	200	49.0	.5	22.9	27.7	41.0	.5	41.0	17.5
41 - 60	887	45.0	1.5	38.8	14.7	41.8	1.4	44.5	12.3
61 - 80	192	44.7	16.1	23.9	15.3	28.1	16.1	33.4	22.4

The Economic and Social Status of the Former White Students
of Vocational Agriculture According to Percentage of White
Population Per County.

In this part of the study the author is trying to determine what influence, if any, the white population per county has on the economic and social status of the former white students of vocational agriculture. There seemed to be some correlation between the percentage of white population and the number of boys who become farm laborers. The highest percentage of laborers come from the 41-60 percent white population counties, while the lowest, 2.1 percent, came from the 61-80 percent group of counties. This would indicate that the counties with a small white population supply most of the laborers.

The percentage of tenants varies from 1.9 percent in the 61-80 percent group to .03 percent in the 81-100 percent of white population counties.

The percentage of partners show the highest percentage in the 41-60 percent white population centers to .1 percent in the 21-40 percent group.

The percentage of managers and owners seems too small to be significant,

There seems to be no correlation between the white population and the number of boys that become managers, owners, partners, or tenants.

The 21-40 percent counties of white population showed 5.7 percent of the boys on the home farm, while only .06 percent of the boys were found on the others - in the counties where the white population ranged from 61-80.

The percentage not on home farms was too small to be of importance in the study.

Table XXXVII - Economic and Social Status of the White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to White Population Per County.

White Population Per County Percent	Number Students	Not Specified Percent	Economic Status "Now"					Social Status "Now"			Not Specified Percent
			Laborer Percent	Manager Percent	Owner Percent	Partner %	Tenant %	Home Farm %	Not Home Farm %		
0 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 40	667	92.5	5.2	.6	.001	.1	.04	5.7	-	94.3	
41 - 60	2173	90.9	5.5	.04	.04	2.3	.05	4.8	.04	95.1	
61 - 80	2309	93.5	2.1	.07	.03	1.2	1.9	.06	.001	99.9	
81 - 100	2635	93.7	3.3	.02	.05	1.7	.03	1.7	.01	98.2	

The Educational Status of the White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture in 1932 According to the Percent of Tenancy in the County.

The percentage of tenancy in the counties was divided into eight divisions of ten points each, as shown in Table XXXVIII.

The number and percentage of students was then determined by year in vocational agriculture for each division.

There seemed to be no correlation between the percentage of tenancy and the number of boys enrolled in agriculture for the several years, except the third year. In the zero year there were more boys taking agriculture where the percentage of tenancy was from 0-20. In the second year the smallest percentage of boys was found in the 11-20 percent tenancy, while the highest percentage in this respect was found in the counties where tenancy ranged from 21-30 percent. (Table XXXVIII). In the third year of agriculture the percentage of students increased consistently with the increase of tenancy per county, except in the counties where the tenancy ranged from 61-70 percent. This would indicate that fewer boys drop out from the second to the third year where tenancy is greatest. The percentage of boys taking agriculture the fourth year ranged from 16.0 percent in counties with 21-30 percent tenancy to 19.5 percent in the ones where tenancy ranged from 11-20 percent. (Table XXXVIII).

The number of graduates varied from 41.9 percent in counties that ranged from 61-70 percent tenancy to 60.4 percent in counties with tenancy from 21-30 percent. From Table XXXVIII it would seem that tenancy does not affect the percentage of graduates.

The most students were reported from the 11-20 percent group with 2,785, while the small number, 210, came from the counties where the tenancy ranged from 61-70 percent.

The Educational Status of the Negro Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture in 1932 According to the Percent of Tenancy in the
County.

In case of the negroes the percentage of tenancy was divided into six divisions of ten points each, as shown in Table XXXIX. No data were given for the 61-100 percent divisions.

The largest number of negro boys came from the counties where the tenancy ranged from 11-20 percent, while the smallest number came from the counties with tenancy ranging from 51-60 percent. More than half of the negro boys that were reported came from counties where the tenancy ranged from 0-20 percent, while only 81 were reported coming from sections where tenancy exceeded fifty percent.

From Table XXXIX there seems to be no correlation between the tenancy of the counties and the number of years a boy remains in agriculture.

There seemed to be however, a correlation in the percentage of tenancy and the percentage of boys that graduated. This part of the study seemed to show that as the tenancy increased the number of boys graduating decreased. Table XXXIX shows 31.5 percent graduating in counties where tenancy ranged from 0-10 percent, whereas, only 10.9 percent finished school in sections where the tenancy increased from 51-60 percent.

Table XXXVIII - Educational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percent of Tenancy in the County.

Tenancy in County Percent	Number Students	Years in Vocational Agriculture						Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent	
0 - 10	638	5.6	36.4	32.7	7.6	17.7	-	47.3
11 - 20	2785	5.6	35.9	27.7	10.9	19.5	.4	46.0
21 - 30	1405	.5	35.9	34.0	13.4	16.0	.1	60.4
31 - 40	1078	2.4	35.4	31.3	14.8	16.1	-	48.1
41 - 50	412	3.1	35.0	27.0	16.6	17.9	.4	51.0
51 - 60	1256	.4	36.4	28.7	16.7	17.8	-	55.4
61 - 70	210	.6	35.7	30.0	15.2	18.5	-	41.9
71 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table XXXIX - Educational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percent of Tenancy in the County.

Tenancy in County Percent	Number Students	Years in Vocational Agriculture						Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent	
0 - 10	345	8.5	46.1	17.9	11.3	5.3	.9	31.5
11 - 20	450	21.3	16.6	23.8	16.4	15.5	4.4	28.8
21 - 30	128	-	15.3	31.0	28.9	22.5	2.3	23.4
31 - 40	86	-	43.1	37.2	13.9	5.8	-	18.1
41 - 50	199	12.5	15.1	20.6	24.6	18.0	9.2	12.3
51 - 60	82	31.7	43.9	13.4	8.5	1.2	1.3	10.9
61 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Occupational Status of Former White Students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to the Percentage of Tenancy.

It is the purpose here to find out what influences, if any, the tenancy in the counties has on the occupational status of the former white students.

The percentage of the students in agriculture, non-agriculture, and unknown status is listed according to the percentage of tenancy in the counties from 0-10 to 61-70 percent groups. No data were given for the 71-100 percent division.

Where the tenancy ranges from 0-30 percent the percentage of boys going into agricultural work "first year out" averages 43.4 percent, while the percentage going into the same work increases to 53.1 percent in counties where the tenancy varies from 31 to 70 percent.

The percentage of boys going into non-agricultural occupations "first year out" was 35.9 percent where the tenancy ranged from 0-30 percent, while the percentage going into the same work decreased to 28.9 in counties where the tenancy varied from 31-70 percent. This data would seem to indicate that there was a general upward trend in the number of boys going into agricultural occupations "first year out" as the tenancy of the counties increased, while the opposite was true in the non-agricultural field.

There seemed to be no correlation between the tenancy in the counties and the percentage of boys remaining in agricultural work in 1932. (Table XL). The same thing can be said of the non-agricultural workers now. The highest percentage of boys in non-agricultural jobs in 1932 was in the 0-10 percent tenancy group, while the lowest percentage in the same occupation was in the counties with tenancy ranging from 21-30 percent.

Table XL would indicate that the percentage of tenancy in the counties would not influence the number in agriculture in 1932 as compared to those in

the same occupation the "first year out". In three cases the percentage increased and in four cases the percentage decreased.

With the exception of the 0-10 percent tenancy division, the number in the unknown and miscellaneous status in 1932 decreased.

This part of the study seems to show that the percentage of tenancy in the counties had very little influence on the occupational status of the former white students of vocational agriculture.

The Occupational Status of Former Negro Students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to the Percentage of Tenancy.

The percentage of the negro students in agriculture, non-agriculture, and unknown status are listed according to the percentage of tenancy in the counties from 0-10 to 61-100 percent groups. No data were given, however, for the 61-100 percent group.

The 21-30 percent tenancy group showed the lowest percentage (37.5) going into agriculture "first year out", while the 41-50 percent group showed the highest percentage (51.2) going into the same occupation. The average percentage going into agriculture for the 0-30 division was 43 percent, while it was 45 percent for the 31-60 percent tenancy division. This would seem to indicate that a few more negro boys went into agriculture "first year out" where the tenancy was highest in the counties.

The former negro students going into non-agricultural work was lowest (14.6 percent) in the 51-60 percent tenancy division, while it was highest (49.2 percent) for the 21-30 percent tenancy group. The percentage going into non-agricultural work was 39.3 percent for the percentage of tenancy from 0-30, while it was 29.5 percent going into the same work from the 31-60 percent tenancy group. This would indicate that more negro boys go into non-agricultural work where the tenancy is highest. (Table XLI).

When we consider the percentage of former negro boys in agriculture "now" we find that 38.9 percent are in this occupation in counties where the tenancy ranges from 0-30 percent, while 50.9 percent are in the same work where the tenancy ranges from 31-60 percent.

When we compare the number of boys in agriculture "now" with those in the same work the "first year out" we find that where the tenancy ranges from 0-30 percent, more boys start in agriculture but fewer continue in it. The

opposite is found to be true where the tenancy ranges from 31 to 60 percent.

(Table XLI).

The percentage of former negro boys going into non-agricultural occupations increased from 39.3 percent the "first year out" to 48.5 percent "now" where the tenancy ranged from 0-30 percent in the counties, while the increase in the same occupations was very little (29.5 to 30.6 percent) where the tenancy varied from 31-60 percent. This would indicate that more negro boys enter the non-agriculture occupations where the tenancy is low, and still more go into the same occupations later.

Table XL - Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to Percent of Tenancy in the County.

Tenancy in County Percent	Number Students	Occupational Status "First Year Out"			Occupational Status "Now"		
		Non-Agriculture Percent	Non-Agriculture Percent	Unknown or Miscellaneous Percent	Non-Agriculture Percent	Non-Agriculture Percent	Unknown or Misc. Percent
0 - 10	638	33.0	50.9	16.1	31.4	55.4	13.2
11 - 20	2785	44.4	27.3	28.3	48.9	34.5	16.6
21 - 30	1405	52.8	29.5	17.7	56.4	32.8	10.8
31 - 40	1078	51.3	30.3	18.4	50.7	38.7	10.6
41 - 50	412	55.7	22.9	21.4	50.9	42.7	6.4
51 - 60	1256	50.9	29.9	19.2	52.0	40.3	7.7
61 - 70	210	54.4	32.8	12.8	45.3	51.4	3.3
71 - 100		No data					

Table XLI - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to Percent of Tenancy in the County.

Tenancy in County Percent	Number Students	Occupational Status "First Year Out"			Occupational Status "Now"		
		Non-Agriculture Percent	Non-Agriculture Percent	Unknown or Miscellaneous Percent	Non-Agriculture Percent	Non-Agriculture Percent	Unknown or Miscellaneous Percent
0 - 10	345	44.5	41.6	13.9	39.4	49.3	11.3
11 - 20	450	47.2	27.1	25.7	43.6	41.7	14.7
21 - 30	128	37.5	49.2	13.3	33.6	54.6	11.8
31 - 40	86	44.3	38.3	17.4	45.4	33.8	20.8
41 - 50	199	51.2	35.5	13.3	42.8	39.7	17.5
51 - 60	82	43.9	14.6	41.5	64.7	18.4	16.9
61 - 100		-- No data --					

Educational Status in 1932 of the White Ex-students of
Vocational Agriculture According to Farm Mortgaged.

It is the purpose of the author here to show what influence, if any, the farm mortgage has on the educational status of the former white students of vocational agriculture. In Table XLII the percentage of students in vocational agriculture per school year is listed according to the percentage of owner-operated farms mortgaged in the county. The number of graduates is also shown here. No data were given for the 61-100 percent farm mortgage.

In the first place it is to be noted that most of the pupils (5,723) fall into the 21-40 percent farm mortgage group. (Table XLII).

In the first year there were more former students dropping out where farms were mortgaged from 0-20 percent than from 21-40 or 41-60 percent. The second year showed fewer boys remaining in school where the percentage of mortgages on farms increased in the county. In the third year there were more drop-outs as the percentage of farm mortgages increased. Here we have the percentage of 11.4 in the 0-20 percent farm mortgage division, as compared to 15.4 percent in farm mortgage of 41-60 percent.

The boys on farms mortgaged from 0-20 percent showed less dropping out in the fourth year than the boys from farms with higher mortgages (Table XLII). The highest dropping out in the fourth year was found with the boys on farms mortgaged from 21-40 percent.

The percentage of boys graduating was significant. Here we find 57.1 percent graduating where the farm mortgage ranged from 0-20 percent, while those graduating from farms where the mortgaged ranged from 41-60 percent was only 47.4 percent.

In general, it appears to the author that where the farm mortgage is low more boys drop out in the early years of school, whereas more are retained

in later years, but where the farm mortgage is high fewer boys drop out in the first and second years, with a slight increase in the third and fourth years. This fact is shown in the increase in graduates where farm mortgages are low.

This dropping off in attendance in the third and fourth years, where the percentage of farms mortgaged is high, is probably due to the fact that many boys must be retained at home to assist their father with the work.

Educational Status in 1932 of the Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percentage of Farms Mortgaged.

It is the purpose here to show what influence, if any, the percentage of owner-operated farms mortgaged has upon the retention of negro boys in vocational agriculture. Table XLIII shows the percentage of negro boys in vocational agriculture and the percentage of graduates according to the percentage of farms mortgaged from 0-40 percent. No data were supplied for farms mortgaged from 41-100 percent.

The largest number of students was found on farms mortgaged from 21-40 percent, as was the case of the white boys. (Table XLIII).

Now considering the percentage of former negro students dropping out of school, we find that 63 percent leave school the first and second years on farms mortgaged 0-20 percent, while 65 percent drop out in the zero, first, and second years on farms mortgaged 21-40 percent. Sixteen and six-tenths percent of these latter ones, however, dropped out with less than one year of agriculture. This would indicate that the dropping out comes earlier where the farms are more heavily mortgaged. The percentage of boys dropping out the third, fourth, and fifth years is 37.0 percent for the farms with 0-20 percent mortgage, while it is 35.0 percent for the ones with 21-40 percent mortgage. Although the percentage of former negro boys taking agriculture varies somewhat for the advanced years, yet the total percentage of boys leaving school varies very little with the percent of farm mortgage.

The author would conclude from this part of the study, as shown on Table XLIII, that where the farm mortgage is high, more boys drop out earlier in school, although there is greater retention in the last years and a higher percentage of graduates. On the other hand, the opposite was found to be true where the percentage of farm mortgages was low.

Table XLII - Educational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percentage of Farms Mortgaged in County.

Farms Mortgaged In County Percent	Number Students	Years in Vocational Agriculture						Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent	
0 - 20	1728	1.3	37.7	33.5	11.4	15.8	.5	57.1
21 - 40	5723	2.8	35.4	28.7	12.9	18.7	1.5	48.6
41 - 60	333	-	35.7	32.7	15.4	16.2	-	47.4
61 - 100		-- No data --						

Table XLIII - Educational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percentage of Farms Mortgaged In County.

Farms Mortgaged In County Percent	Number Students	Years in Vocational Agriculture						Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent	
0 - 20	326	-	40.7	22.3	19.0	12.8	5.2	20.5
21 - 40	1037	16.6	26.1	22.3	16.4	15.2	3.4	24.5
41 - 100		-- No data --						

Occupational Status of Former White Students of Vocational Agriculture According to Percentage of Farms Mortgaged.

It is the purpose in this part of the study to show what influence, if any, the percentage of owner-operated farms mortgaged in the county has upon the occupational status of the former white students the "first year out" and in 1932. The percentage of boys was listed in Table XLIV according to percentage of farms mortgaged from 0-60. No data were supplied for the boys from farms with the 61-100 percent mortgage.

There seemed to be no correlation between the percentage of boys going into agriculture the first year and the percentage of farms mortgaged. Practically the same percentage of boys went into farming the "first year out" from farms mortgaged 0-20 percent as from farms with a 41-60 percent mortgage. (Table XLIV).

There seems to be a very definite correlation, however, between the percentage of boys in agriculture in 1932 and the percentage of farms mortgaged. Here we have the highest percentage of former students in agriculture, while the percentage of farm mortgage is the lowest.

Now, the percentage of former students going into non-agricultural occupations the "first year out" varies from 37.9 percent in the 0-20 percent division of farms mortgaged to 27.5 percent for the 21-40 percent division. Then there is an increase again to 35.4 percent for the 41-60 percent group of farms mortgaged. This decrease in the second division is probably due to the large percentage (26.2) of boys under the heading of miscellaneous or unknown. Therefore, too great a significance cannot be attached here to this data. (Table XLIV).

Now, as to the occupational status of the former students of non-agricultural occupations in 1932, it seems here that there is little or no correlation between percentage of former students in these occupations and the percentage

of farms mortgaged in the county. It may be shown, however, that the percentage of former students in non-agricultural occupations increased from 38.3 percent in the 0-20 percent group of farms mortgaged to 44.4 percent for the 41-60 percent division. There was a falling off in the percentage of boys in this work, however, for the second division as shown in Table XLIV.

Now comparing the percentage of former students going into non-agricultural work the "first year out" and in 1932 it was found that there was only a slight increase in the percentage of boys going into this work in 1932 over the "first year out" on the farms with a 0-20 percent mortgage. There was an increase of nearly 10 percent, however, on farms with a 21-40 and 41-60 percent farm mortgage, respectively. This would indicate that more boys shift to non-agricultural occupations after the "first year out" as the percentage of farms mortgaged in the county increases.

Occupational Status of Former Negro Students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Percentage of Farms Mortgaged.

It is the purpose here to show what influence, if any, the percentage of owner-operated farms mortgaged in the county has upon occupational selection of the former negro students of vocational agriculture. The data for this part of the study is found on Table XLV. No data were collected, however, for the 41-100 percent division.

The percentage of former negro students going into agriculture the "first year out" from farms mortgaged 0-20 percent was 38.9 percent as compared to 48.5 percent from farms mortgaged 21-40 percent. This would seem to indicate that more negro boys went into agricultural occupations where the percentage of farm mortgages was higher.

The percentage of negro boys in agriculture in 1932 showed 48.7 percent in these occupations from farms mortgaged 0-20 percent, while only 41.3 percent of the boys were in this type of work where the farms were mortgaged 21-40 percent. This would indicate that fewer negro boys remained in agricultural occupations where the greater number of farms are mortgaged in the county. (Table XLV). This study also shows that the number of former negro students that went into agriculture increased from 38.9 percent "first year out" to 48.7 percent "now" on farms that were mortgaged 0-20 percent. On farms where the percent of farms mortgaged ranged from 21-40 percent, the percentage of negro boys going into agricultural work decreased from 48.5 percent to 41.3 percent. This shows that fewer boys remain in agricultural work where the percentage of farms mortgaged is high.

Table XLV shows that a higher percentage of former negro pupils go into non-agricultural work "first year out" where the percentage of farm mortgage is higher. The opposite is found to be true, however, of the occupational status of these negro boys in 1932. The author also discovered that the

percentage of former students in non-agricultural work was higher in 1932 than it was the "first year out" for both percentage groups of farms mortgaged. The percentage was higher, however, for the 0-20 percent farm mortgage group. This would indicate that there is a shifting from other occupations to the non-agricultural jobs. This shifting seems greater in the 0-20 percent farm mortgage group than in that of the 21-40 percent division. (Table XLV).

Table XLIV - Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to Percentage of Farms Mortgaged in County.

Farms Mortgaged In County Percent	Occupational Status First Year			Occupational Status in 1932		
	Non-	Misc. or		Non-	Miscellaneous or	
	Agriculture Percent	Agriculture Percent	Unknown Percent	Agriculture Percent	Agriculture Percent	Unknown Percent
0 - 20	52.7	37.9	9.4	52.4	38.3	9.3
21 - 40	46.3	27.5	26.2	48.7	37.1	14.2
41 - 60	52.5	35.4	12.1	46.5	44.4	9.1
61 - 100	--- No data ---					

Table XLV - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to Percentage of Farms Mortgaged in County.

Farms Mortgaged In County Percent	Occupational Status First Year			Occupational Status in 1932		
	Non-	Misc. or		Non-	Miscellaneous or	
	Agriculture Percent	Agriculture Percent	Unknown Percent	Agriculture Percent	Agriculture Percent	Unknown Percent
0 - 20	38.9	29.6	31.5	48.7	44.7	6.6
21 - 40	48.5	33.2	18.3	41.3	42.3	16.4
41 - 100	--- No data ---					

Educational Status of Former White Students of Vocational
Agriculture As Shown by Ratio of Debt to Farm Value.

It is the purpose here to show what influences the ratio of debt to farm value has upon the occupational status of the former students of vocational agriculture. The percentage of boys in the various years from 0-5 and the percentage of graduates are listed according to the ratio of debt to farm value from 0-20 to 41-60 percent.

It was found here that the largest number (6,392) of students was classified with the 21-40 percent group, while only 73 students fell in the 0-20 percent division. (Table XLVI). This would indicate that most of the former students were from farms with a debt ranging from one-fifth to two-fifths of the farm value.

Due to the fact that only 73 boys are reported for the 0-20 percent ratio of debt to farm value, the author did not feel that these data were significant.

There seems to be very little correlation, if any, between the ratio of debt to farm value and the number of years that a boy remains in vocational agriculture. Where the ratio of debt to farm value is 21-40 percent, 69.5 percent of the boys drop out before reaching the 3rd year, while 67.9 percent drop out where the ratio of debt to farm value is 41-60 percent. This would indicate that fewer boys drop out of school earlier where the ratio of debt to farm value is higher. Now for the last three years of school on the average of 30.5 percent drop out for the 21-40 percent ratio of debt to farm value as compared to 32.1 percent dropping out for the 41-60 percent ratio. This would indicate that the ratio of debt to farm value has little influence on the number of years a boy remains in school.

Now, as to the number of graduates, here again the difference in percentage

is small, with the higher percentage ratio of debt to farm values producing a few more graduates. (Table XLVI).

It appears to the author that the ratio of debt to farm value is not very significant in so far as it influences the retention of boys in vocational agriculture.

Educational Status of Former Negro Students of Vocational
Agriculture as Shown by Ratio of Debt to Farm Value.

In this part of the study the percentage of negro boys in the various years from 0-5 and the percentage of graduates are listed according to the percentage of ratio of debt to farm value from 21-40 to 41-60 percent, as shown in Table XLVII. No data were supplied, however, for 0-20 percent of ratio of debt to farm value.

Where the ratio of debt to farm value is 21-40 percent, 67.1 percent of the former negro students dropped out of school before reaching the third year, while 51.1 percent dropped out in the same period where the percentage of ratio to farm debt was 41-60 percent. This would indicate that where the percentage of ratio of debt to farm value is higher, fewer boys drop out the first years in school. Where the ratio of debt to farm value is 21-40 percent, 32.9 percent of the negro students dropped out of school in the third, fourth, and fifth years as compared to 48.9 percent for the higher ratio of debt to farm value of 41-60 percent. This would show that more boys are retained in school the last three years where the ratio of debt to farm value is low. (Table XLVII)

These data indicate that where the ratio of debt to farm value is 21-40 percent, more boys drop out the first years in school with fewer drop-outs in the latter school years; whereas, the opposite is true where the ratio of debt to farm value ranges from 41-60 percent.

Table XLVI - Educational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Years in Agriculture As Shown by Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County.

Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County Percent	Number Cases	Years in Vocational Agriculture						Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent	
0 - 20	73	-	31.5	28.7	15.2	24.6	-	46.5
21 - 40	6392	3.6	36.2	29.7	12.3	17.9	.3	50.2
41 - 60	1319	.9	35.4	31.6	14.5	17.5	.1	51.0

Table XLVII - Educational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Years in Agriculture as Shown by Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County.

Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County Percent	Number Cases	Years in Vocational Agriculture						Graduates Percent
		0 Percent	1st Percent	2nd Percent	3rd Percent	4th Percent	5th Percent	
0 - 20		-- No data --						
21 - 40	1146	12.9	31.2	23.0	15.4	14.3	3.2	26.0
41 - 60	217	11.6	20.7	18.8	23.9	16.6	8.4	10.5

Occupational Status of Former White Students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Ratio of Debt to Farm Value.

In this part of the study the author is determining the influences of the ratio of debt to farm value in the county upon the occupational status of the former students the "first year out" and "now". The data are tabulated as shown on Table XLVIII.

The percentage of former students in vocational agriculture the "first year out" who went into agricultural occupations seemed to be influenced somewhat by the ratio of debt to farm value. The highest percentage (64.3%) going into agriculture were from farms with ratio of debt to farm value ranging from 0-20 percent. The lowest percentage (46.9) going into the same work were from farms where the ratio of debt to farm value ranged from 21-40 percent.

There seems to be a very definite correlation between the number of boys in agriculture "now" and the ratio of debt to farm value. The percentage of boys going into agriculture decreases as the ratio of debt to farm value increases. Table XLVIII.

It may be noted that the percentage of boys going into agriculture increased from "first year out" to 1932 where the ratio of debt to farm value was 21-40 percent. The opposite was found to be true in the lower and higher percentage of ratio of debt to farm value.

There seemed to be a very definite correlation between the percentage of former students going into non-agricultural occupations "first year out" and the ratio of debt to farm value. This would show that as the ratio of debt to farm value increased the more boys went into non-agricultural work. This same correlation was not shown, however, in the occupational status "now". (Table XLVIII) Here we have almost as many boys in non-agricultural work with 0-20 percent ratio of debt to farm value, as is shown where the percentage of

ratio of debt to farm value increases to 41-60 percent.

It may be noted at this point that the shifting to non-agricultural occupations in 1932 is greatest (23.0%) where the ratio of debt to farm value is lowest (0-20). There was only an increase of 7.2 percent in the same occupations from the "first year out" until 1932 where the ratio of debt to farm value ranged from 21-40 percent.

This part of the study would then show that the ratio of debt to farm value had considerable effect upon the boys the "first year out", but had little effect later in causing them to go into non-agricultural occupations.

Occupational Status of Former Negro Students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Ratio of Debt to Farm Value.

At this point in the study the author is trying to determine what influences, if any, the ratio of debt to farm value has upon the occupational status of the former negro student. The data are tabulated as found on Table XLIX. No data were supplied for 0-20 percentage in this table.

The percentage of negro boys going into agriculture the "first year out" was highest (49.8) where the ratio of debt to farm value was highest (41-60%). However, in 1932 the opposite was found to be true. This would indicate that the percentage of ratio of debt to farm value had a final influence on the boys in selecting agricultural occupations.

Now in non-agricultural work the "first year out" the highest percentage of ratio of debt to farm value (41-60) showed the lowest percentage (21.1) of boys in this work. In 1932, again, the same was found to be true. (Table XLIX). This would indicate that the lighter the debt to farm value the more the negro boys would go into non-agricultural occupations the "first year out" and in later years.

Table XLVIII - Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County.

Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County Percent	Occupational Status First Year			Occupational Status "Now"		
	Agriculture Percent	Non-		Agriculture Percent	Non-	
		Agriculture Percent	Miscellaneous Percent		Agriculture Percent	Agriculture Percent
0 - 20	64.3	19.4	16.3	55.9	42.4	1.7
21 - 40	46.9	29.7	23.4	49.6	36.9	13.5
41 - 60	51.8	32.6	15.6	48.2	44.4	7.4

Table XLIX - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County.

Ratio of Debt to Farm Value in County Percent	Occupational Status First Year			Occupational Status "Now"		
	Agriculture Percent	Non-		Agriculture Percent	Non-	
		Agriculture Percent	Miscellaneous Percent		Agriculture Percent	Agriculture Percent
0 - 20		---	No data	---		
21 - 40	45.5	34.3	20.2	43.7	43.7	12.6
41 - 60	49.8	21.1	29.1	40.5	37.8	21.7

Educational Status of White Ex-students According to Value
Per Acre of Farms Per County.

It is the purpose now to show what influence the value of land per acre per county has upon the number of years a boy takes agriculture. The data for this information is found in Table L. The value per acre in county ranges from twenty to one hundred and forty dollars.

The largest number of boys (4,523) came from farms with a farm value per acre less than sixty dollars, while the smallest number (403) came from farms with a value from one hundred to one hundred and forty dollars.

This part of the study shows the following as found in Table L.

First, there were more drop-outs in zero years where land value per acre is highest, but lowest in value.

Second, the highest percentage of boys dropping out at the end of the second year is with the medium priced land.

Third, the percentage of boys dropping out the fourth years is highest (20.4%) where the land value per acre is greatest.

Fourth, the lowest percentage of drop-outs in the third year is to be found where the price of land varies from \$60 to \$140.

Fifth, the percentage of graduates decreases as the value of land per acre increases.

Sixth, the general conclusion drawn is that the value per acre of farms in the county has very little influence on the years of vocational agriculture taken by boys that attend school.

Educational Status of Negro Ex-students According to Value
Per Acre of Farms Per County.

It is the purpose of the author to show what influence, if any, the value per acre of farm per county has upon the educational status of the negro ex-students of vocational agriculture.

The value per acre of farms is divided into four groups of forty dollars each from 20 to 140 dollars. The percentage of boys taking vocational agriculture is listed from 0 to 5, as shown in Table LI. No data were given for the 100 to 139 dollar group.

The findings for this part of the study are as follows:

First, since only 47 pupils were listed in the last division of Table LI very little significance can be given to this part of the study.

Second, where a boy takes less than one year of agriculture the drop-outs are greatest with the highest price land per acre.

Third, more boys take vocational agriculture in the first and second years, where the value of land per acre is higher.

Fourth, the percentage of drop-outs is greater in the third and fourth years where the value of land per acre per county is lowest. (Table LI)

Fifth, there were more graduates where the value per acre of farm per county was highest.

Sixth, this study would indicate that the better farm land makes it financially possible for boys to remain in school longer. It would also be an incentive for them to remain in vocational agriculture.

Table L - Educational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture
According to Value Per Acre of Farms Per County.

Value Per Acre	Number Cases	Years in Vocational Agriculture						
		0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Graduates
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
\$20.00 - \$59.99	4523	4.6	34.4	28.8	13.0	18.2	1.0	51.5
60.00 - 99.99	2127	.8	37.9	35.2	11.2	14.5	.4	49.9
100.00 - 139.99	403	-	39.0	29.4	12.2	19.4	-	47.9
140.00 - Up	727	2.4	35.2	28.4	13.4	20.4	.2	46.7

Table LI - Educational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture
According to Value Per Acre of Farms Per County.

Value Per Acre	Number Cases	Years in Vocational Agriculture						
		0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Graduates
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
\$20.00 - \$59.99	956	5.5	30.8	23.1	20.3	15.6	4.7	21.4
60.00 - 99.99	360	33.3	26.1	17.2	8.3	12.7	2.4	30.8
100.00 - 139.99	-	-	No data		-	-	-	-
140.00 - Up	47	-	29.9	46.8	14.8	8.5	-	12.7

Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Value of Farm Land.

In this part of the study it is the purpose of the author to determine what influence the value of farm land has upon the occupational status of the former students of vocational agriculture.

The value per acre of land varies from the \$20. to \$59.99 division to \$140 and up. The occupational status includes the percentage in farming, allied agriculture and non-agricultural work. The percentage of boys in unknown and miscellaneous status is also shown. (Table LII)

The percentage of former students farming decreased as the value of land increased in value. Forty eight and one-tenth percent were farming where the value per acre ranged from \$20 to \$59.99, while 28.7 percent were in the same work where the value increased to \$140 and up.

The boys going into allied agriculture increased as the value of land increases, except in the case of the \$140 and up division.

The percentage of former students going into non-agricultural occupations increased gradually as the value of land per acre increased. Table LII.

The percentage of students going into unknown and miscellaneous status is not significant here.

The above findings clearly indicated that there was a very definite correlation between the percentage of students going into agriculture and the value per acre of land in county.

Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Value of Farm Land.

It is the purpose of this part of the study to show what influences, if any, the value per acre of farms has upon the occupational conditions of the former negro students.

The data were put in table form similar to that of the whites in the previous discussion. The data for division \$100 to \$139.99 were omitted, however, for a lack of information presented.

The findings here are listed as follows:

First, the largest number of negro students came from farms with value of \$20 to \$59.99 per acre.

Second, the percentage of boys farming decreased from 43.5% to 31.3%. This would indicate that as the farm value increases the number going into farming decreases.

Third, as the farm value per acre increases the percentage of boys going into allied agriculture increases also. (Table LIII).

Fourth, as the value per acre of farms increases the number of boys going into non-agricultural occupations also increased.

Fifth, the percentage going into an unknown status increased as the value per acre increased.

The percentage of boys in the miscellaneous status is not significant in this part of the study.

Table LII - Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Value Per Acre on Farms in County.

Value Per Acre	Number Cases	Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- Agriculture Percent	Unknown Percent	Miscellaneous Percent
\$20.00 - \$59.99	4523	48.1	4.5	37.2	5.3	4.9
60.00 - 99.99	2127	43.5	5.0	37.3	9.2	5.0
100.00 - 139.99	407	42.6	5.9	42.9	3.7	4.9
140.00 - Up	727	28.7	3.9	45.9	16.9	4.6

Table LIII - Occupational Status of Negro Ex-students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Value Per Acre on Farms in County.

Value Per Acre	Number Cases	Farming Percent	Allied Agriculture Percent	Non- Agriculture Percent	Unknown Percent	Miscellaneous Percent
\$20.00 - \$59.99	956	43.5	1.6	42.4	4.3	8.1
60.00 - 99.99	360	31.3	7.2	45.7	10.7	5.1
100.00 - 139.99	-	-	No data	-	-	-
140.00 - Up	47	19.1	14.8	34.0	19.4	12.7

Educational Status of Former White Students of Vocational
Agriculture According to Seriousness of Competition of Other
Industries.

In this part of the study the author is trying to determine what influence, if any, the competition of other industries has upon the educational status of the former white students of vocational agriculture. The data for this part of the study is placed in Table LIV according to serious and not serious competition of industries and according to the years in vocational agriculture.

The findings here are given as follows:

First, most of the boys were from communities where there was no serious competition of other industries.

Second, in the first and second years of vocational agriculture more boys dropped out of school in communities where the competition was serious than in communities where the opposite is true.

Third, in the third and fourth years more boys drop out of vocational agriculture in sections where the competition of other industries is serious than in communities where this is not true.

Fourth, more boys graduate (51.1% as compared to 49.1%) where the competition is not serious than is the case in communities where this is not true.

(Table LIV).

Occupational Status of Former White Students "First Year Out"
and "Now" According to Seriousness of Competition of Other
Industries.

It is the purpose in this part of the study to determine what influences the competition of other industries has on the occupational status of the former white students of vocational agriculture the "first year out" and "now".

The data are given in Table LV according to seriousness of competition of other industries and the occupational status the "first year out" and "now".

The findings are given below as follows:

First, the percentage that went into farming where competition was not serious has increased somewhat from "first year out" to the percentage in the same work "now" (1932), while the opposite is true where the competition of other industries is serious (Table LV). This would indicate that there is a movement toward the farm in the first case, while there is an opposite movement in the second.

Second, comparing the status the "first year out" and "now" of the allied farming occupations there is a movement toward this type of work in both sections where the competition is serious and where it is not.

Third, comparing the situation as above relative to the non-agricultural occupations, it was found that there were more in this type of work "now" (1932) than there were the first year out. There were 1.3% more in this type of work where the competition was serious.

Fourth, there were higher percentages of boys in the unknown status for "first year out" than there were in the same status "now". (Table LV)

Fifth, there was less shifting of boys in the farming and allied farming occupations than there was in the non-agricultural work from the "first year out" to "now", 1932.

Table LIV - Educational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture According to Seriousness of Competition of Other Industries.

Seriousness of Competition	Number Cases	Years in Vocational Agriculture						
		0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Graduates
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Not Serious	5326	3.8	35.2	28.0	13.0	19.9	.2	51.1
Serious	2458	2.3	37.7	34.6	11.7	13.7	-	49.1

Table LV - Occupational Status of White Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture "First Year Out" and "Now" According to Seriousness of Competition of Other Industries.

Seriousness of Competition	Number Cases	Occupational Status First Year					Occupational Status "Now"				
		Farming	Allied	Non-	Unknown	Misc.	Farming	Allied	Non-	Unknown	Misc.
		Percent	Farming	Agri.	Percent	%	Percent	%	Percent	Farming	Agri.
Not Serious	5326	47.4	3.6	26.7	15.6	6.7	49.0	4.5	34.4	7.3	4.8
Serious	2458	38.9	2.8	37.4	13.4	7.5	36.0	4.6	46.4	7.6	5.4

General Conclusions

About half (50.1 percent) of all the white boys that took vocational agriculture in Virginia were farming or in allied agriculture in 1932.

The Central and Southwestern Districts had the largest percentage of ex-students of vocational agriculture in farming, while Northern and Eastern Districts had the lowest percentage in the same work. More white ex-students were farming in 1932 than were the negro boys.

The State, as a whole, graduates 50.7 percent of students of vocational agriculture. The Central Districts had the highest percentage of graduates with 54.9 percent, while the Northern District showed the lowest with 46.2%.

The study showed that the type of agriculture had some influence on the percentage of boys that went into farming. It also showed that it influenced the educational status of the boys in vocational agriculture.

More white boys went into farming where the ranking of departments was high. The opposite was true, however, for the negroes.

The occupational status showed that more boys went into farming the later years from 1918 to 1932 than was true in the former years of the same period.

The study showed that the longer vocational agriculture was offered in the schools of the State the greater the number of years the boys were enrolled in the course.

It was found that the number of years of vocational agriculture a boy had had very little influence on whether or not he entered farming or remained in that work.

The occupational status shows that the sooner a boy goes into farming after leaving school, the more likely he will remain in this occupation.

The percentage of tenancy in a county did not seem to effect the number of years of vocational agriculture a boy took in school or occupational status after graduating.

Where the percentage of farms mortgaged was high in a county, more boys dropped out of school before graduating. It also affected the number of boys that continued in agricultural work.

It was found that the greater the ratio of debt to farm value the more boys there were graduating. The opposite was found to be true among the negro boys.

The occupational status showed fewer white and negro boys in agricultural work where the ratio of debt to farm value was highest.

Among the white boys of vocational agriculture it was found that the dropping out was greater where the land value per acre was highest. More boys also went into farming where land values were lowest.

It was found that where agriculture had serious competition with other industries more white boys of vocational agriculture dropped out of school, thereby causing a dropping off in the number of graduates.

Fewer boys were also found in farming where the competition of other industries was found to be serious.

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