COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PATTERNS OF THE RESIDENTS

OF KRUM, TEXAS AND DENTON, TEXAS

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Patterns of participation in formal organizations by residents of a rural non-farm community are compared with those of residents in an urban community. Multi-stage random sampling is utilized in Denton to select those interviewed. In Krum, each residence was numbered and a table of random numbers was used to select households. Chapter One includes the study's purpose, review of the literature, and statement of the hypotheses. Methodology is discussed in the second chapter. Chapter Three focuses on findings and discussion. Data indicate that in the urban community social class, age, homeownership, and length of residency are related to amount of participation. In the rural non-farm community social class is related to participation. Residents in the urban community participate more than those in the rural non-farm community.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

As our society becomes more urbanized, voluntary associations, whether formal or informal, play more important roles in an individual's life. In all urban areas there are a plethora of organizations providing expression for a wide variety of interests. These organizations have been the subject of a number of studies, the results of which have occasionally been inconsistent or even contradictory (1, p. 32). Inconsistent findings previously reported in the area of rural urban participation patterns (1, p. 32) have prompted the present study.

The focus of this study is a descriptive analysis of the formal participation patterns of the residents of a rural community, Krum, Texas, and those of an urban community, Denton, Texas. The demographic and socio-economic characteristics of both the residents of Krum and Denton are described and the relationships of these characteristics to participation patterns are examined.

Krum, Texas, located seven miles northwest of Denton, Texas, in Denton County, had a population of 454 in 1970, as compared with 317 in 1960. This represents a 43.5 per cent increase in population (11, pp. 45-14). Krum is within

the Dallas-Forth Worth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, but outside of the Urbanized Areas of Dallas and Forth Worth. The land area around Krum is used for farming and ranching. Krum serves as a small convenient retail center for its residents and those in the surrounding area, with provisions for banking, car care, groceries, and hardware needs. It also serves in a limited capacity as a marketing center for the grain produced by the farmers in the local area.

Denton, Texas, located approximately forty miles north of Dallas, Texas on Interstate 35, had a population of 39,874 in 1970, compared with 26,844 in 1960, a 48.5 per cent increase in population (11, pp. 45-12). It is located within the Dallas-Fort Worth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and is the seat of Denton County. There are two universities located within the city: North Texas State University and Texas Woman's University.

Types and Functions of Associations

Previous studies have focused on various aspects of formal organizations, including discussions of both the functions and types of organizations. "Functions" refer to the consequences an organization has for the broader system of which it is a part. One of the functions all organizations may perform is that of socialization. That is, organizations may be instrumental in transmitting a society's existing knowledge, its values, and certain

patterns of behavior, to the individual (14, p. 10). Social control is another function of organizations. Groups, whether formal or informal, may exert pressures upon the individual to the extent that he may feel compelled to conform to group norms (14, p. 11). In addition to being a mechanism for social control, an organization may serve an integrative function, namely, as one ecological unit in the broader system to which it belongs. As such, the organization may serve to maintain the existing order, attempt to change the order (2, p. 149), and/or utilize various means for the distribution of power and position within the community (3, p. 428). The distribution of power and position may be illustrated by the distinction in the types of organizations to which members of various classes belong. In some cases an organization will actively recruit members within a particular social status. On other occasions a particular association confers status on its members (3, p. 429). Further, social classes tend to restrict social interaction to members of their own classes, thereby exaggerating class distinctions among organizations (3, p. 431) and maintaining the existing social order.

In reviewing the literature, the function Kaufman assigned to organizations can be clearly differentiated from functions assigned to organizations by others. To Kaufman, organizations function as problem-solving entities. The decline in community is one of the problems to which existing organiza-

tions address themselves. Many organizations exist as a reaction to this phenomenon (7, p. 8).

The analyses of the functions of organizations have not been restricted to those mentioned above. In studies by Babchuk and Edwards, Booth, Babchuk and Knox, and others (7, p. 163), a distinction is made between those organizations performing instrumental functions and those performing expressive functions. Those groups carrying out instrumental functions are concerned with activities affecting non-members. Their activities are externally focused. To members of such groups immediate personal gratification is secondary to the satisfaction received from the knowledge that they are assisting in the attainment of the long-range goals of the organization. The integrative aspect of the functions of instrumental groups may emphasize maintenance of the social order or may be adaptive in nature, seeking to change the existing order (3, pp. 428-429).

In contrast to members of instrumental groups, the members of expressive organizations desire to achieve immediate gratification. The activities of these groups are ends in themselves and are focused inwardly. Members of expressive groups receive gratification from the primary group type of relationships existing in the organization and from the activities of the group. Expressive groups may have as their primary function the socialization of their members into existing patterns of behavior. They may place emphasis on control of the individual through

personal support and the availability of means for the reaffirmation of the values of society (3, pp. 428-429). Some groups must be categorized as mixed, as they have characteristics of both instrumental and expressive groups.

In their study of the patterns of distribution of associations within cities, Babchuk and Edwards found a tendency for instrumental groups to be centrally located, while expressive groups tend to be more widely dispersed throughout the city. They also discovered that there are more associations in stable neighborhoods than in unstable ones (2, p. 158).

Types of Organizations

As mentioned previously, a review of the literature indicates that a number of studies differentiate organizations by types rather than functions. Types of organizations, as interpreted in this study, refer mainly to the structure and major interest of the particular organization. In a typology developed by Bell and Force (4), three types of organizations are delineated, based on the dominant interest of the group. The first of these are the general interest groups which attempt to improve the "general good." Included in these groups are such organizations as service clubs. In most instances these groups are characterized as supporting instrumental functions. The second type designated as special stratum, support the interests of some particular social status and their membership is drawn from

this social status. Groups in this category include patriotic organizations, labor unions, nationality groups and professional groups. Their function is primarily instrumental. The third type is designated as special individual interest groups. Interest in these groups is not dependent on the similar social status of its members and does not necessarily benefit members of a particular social class (4, pp. 347-348). Hobby and recreational groups are representative of this type of group. Generally, these groups may be characterized as performing expressive functions. The findings of Bell and Force indicate that most associations are the result of special interest groups (4, p. 349).

Rural-Urban Differences in Organizations

Kaufman, when utilizing the primary interest of the group as a focus for analysis, found that the primary interest of the organization is more apparent in urban areas than in rural areas. In rural areas, one organization may represent several interests while in urban areas there may be more than one organization representing each interest (7, p. 12). Also, individuals in urban areas have an opportunity to participate in more and varied groups on the basis of common interests rather than common locality (14, p. 60). The number of organizations which are locally oriented may vary from one community to another. Kaufman supports a distinction between organizations which are local and those

which are national in character (7, p. 11). He feels that the number of locally oriented organizations decreases in rural communities with rapidly declining populations and, also, in those located in close proximity to rapidly growing urban areas (7, p. 14). The decrease may represent a weakening of community interaction.

Kaufman is not alone in his examination of the locality relevant aspects of organizations. Warren examines this aspect but emphasizes the distinction between the horizontal and vertical relationships of the organizations. Horizontal patterns of relationships are those ties the local units have with each other. They serve the integrative, socialization and social control functions on a local basis. In contrast, vertical patterns include the relationships which local units have with the larger society (14, p. 237). They integrate the local elements into the broader society of which they are a part.

Additional Areas of Study

In addition to the typologies delineated above, sociologists have identified organizations according to whether the orientation is toward politics, religion, economics, education, recreation or social activities. Some studies focus on the intensity of participation as well as on the types or functions of the organizations. Such variables as leadership and time spent in the activities of the organization have been examined (2, p. 141; 3, p. 432).

A number of different or contradictory findings emerge from the various studies of community participation; one of which is the extent of affiliation. A National Opinion Research Center study shows that thirty-six per cent of the population of the United States is formally affiliated. Data collected in the Detroit Area Survey indicate that sixty-three per cent of the population in the Detriot area belongs to at least one organization, not including religious affiliation (1, p. 32). Zimmer and Hawley in a study of the Flint, Michigan area conclude that 43.1 per cent of the residents of Flint belong to organizations, as compared with 24.7 per cent of the residents of the fringe area outside the city limits (15, p. 198). Some of the differences in membership patterns delineated by these studies may be due to varying definitions of voluntary associations, the methods used to gather data, and differences in defining membership.

There are numerous studies of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics and participation patterns of members of organizations. Most of these studies are not longitudinal and are restricted to one locality. Few attempts have been made to research participation patterns on a nationwide basis. One of these was completed by the American Institute of Public Opinion in 1954. Another study, which has been mentioned previously, was completed in 1955 by the National Opinion Research Center. The results of

these studies and their discrepancies are summarized by Murray Hausknecht in his book The Joiners (7).

A selected review of the literature, both national and local, pertaining to the effects of demographic and socio-economic characteristics on participation patterns suggest some general findings. These findings are as follows:

The majority of studies examining the relationship between social class, measured by education, occupation and/or income, and participation in formal organizations show a direct relationship between social class and participation (5, p. 17).

A study of the relationship between age and participation completed by Zimmer and Hawley concludes that the correlation is dependent upon place of residence (15, p. 198). Hausknecht's findings also varied depending on place of residence. He concluded that the youngest (twenty-one to twenty-five years of age) and oldest (sixty-five years of age and over) age groups have the lowest rate of participation with the oldest age group having the higher of the two (5, p. 32). In metropolitan areas he found less participation among those from twenty-one to thirty-five than those over thirty-five. In less urbanized areas, he found little difference between the two groups (5, p. 34).

When sex is used as the independent variable, the findings indicate that men have a slight tendency to belong to more associations than do women (5, p. 26).

With race as the independent variable, the data show that a greater proportion of whites join associations than do blacks (8, p. 246; 5, p. 52).

Married individuals are more likely to belong to formal associations than single, widowed, divorced or separated individuals (1, p. 35). Further, memberships occur more frequently among couples who do not have school age children (15, p. 199). The studies indicate that length of residence in a community is directly related to participation (5, p. 56; 1, p. 35), as is ownership of one's house (5, p. 47).

There is considerable disagreement among previous studies as to the relationship of size of the community and participation patterns. Hausknecht's findings indicate "... that as the size of the urban community decreases the rate of membership increases from 47 per cent for communities with populations over 250,000 to 68 per cent for communities between 2500 and 9000 people (5, p. 18)." Babchuk and Booth found no difference between participation and size of community (1, p. 35).

The focus of Aida K. Tomeh's study is the type and extent of informal participation among neighbors, relatives, co-workers and friends (10, p. 29). Her findings indicate that a slight increase in participation occurs as one moves out from the center of the city. Thus, informal participa-

tion may be facilitated by the relative homogeniety of people living in the same location.

Contrasts in the Residential Characteristics of Krum and Denton

According to census data, populations classified as rural non-farm generally have a relatively low number of school years completed and are employed in the less skilled occupations (12, pp. 386-387, 725-731). Census data are unavailable for Krum because of its small size. When using United States Bureau of the Census criteria, Krum may be considered as a rural non-farm community (13, p. 2). As such, it possibly has a more homogeneous class structure with a larger proportion of individuals in the lower socio-economic classes than does Denton. Further, using census data for rural non-farm areas, it may be assumed that there is less geographic and social mobility among the residents of Krum, as compared with Denton. In Krum employment opportunities are probably more limited than those of Denton as there is only one business employing more than three or four people; it is a sewing company which employs twenty-six women. Most residents of Krum are employed in another community, are self employed or work for a small business within the town. An additional assumption is that residential propinquity of Krum's residents increases the social interaction of those with mutual interests and is supportive of participation in organizations associated with

those interests. The supposition may be made that there is less residential propinquity of those with mutual interests in Denton and there is less homogeniety of interests. Census data indicate the median age of the residents of Krum is considerably higher (34.52) than that for the residents of Denton (23.08) (9, pp. 38, 58).

Selected Variables

Two different types of communities are the units of study. A rural non-farm community, Krum, geographically located so as to be affected by a large metropolitan area is one type of community. Denton, an urban area of less than 50,000, also located within the Dallas-Fort Worth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, represents a contrasting type of community analyzed in this study. Krum, in particular, was selected because of its size. Its close proximity to Denton made it easily accessible. Krum is experiencing the effects of rapid urbanization from metropolitan centers.

In contrast to Krum, Denton represents a more urbanized area. It too, is experiencing the effects of rapid urbanization taking place in the surrounding area. It was selected because of its accessibility and the availability of data. However, Denton may be atypical of many cities of the same size since two major universities are located within its boundaries. Therefore, generalizing from the findings in Denton to other communities would have questionable validity.

Variables for study were selected which were related to a difference in the size or type of community. One of the variables considered in examining participation patterns in Krum and Denton is socio-economic status. Education and occupation are the variables used as determinants of social class. Though findings showing a direct relationship between social class and participation have been quite consistent in the past, the variables of education and occupation are included to determine if any significant difference in participation patterns exists when comparing two communities of different size.

A review of the literature suggests that the effects of age on participation patterns may be influenced by location -- the central city, fringe area or in a rural community. The inclusion of age as a variable allows for the examination of any difference in patterns between the residents of an urban area and a rural non-farm community.

The sex variable is included as it is believed, although males have been found to participate more than females, that this difference may be less pronounced in a small community than in an urban area.

If there are children in the family, their ages are utilized as a measure of stage in the life cycle. It is assumed that when stage in the life cycle is controlled, the participation patterns of those in a smaller community may be significantly different from those in a more urban area.

Ownership or rental status is one of the variables included. Again, the supposition is made that differences will emerge between the two types of communities. Home-owners in small rural non-farm communities may think they have a greater investment in the local community and by participating in group activities have a better chance to influence decisions affecting their vested interests than do those in larger more urban areas.

Length of residence in the community is selected as a variable since it is thought that it may have an effect on identification with the community and the effect may be influenced by the size of the community, partially because of the tendency of smaller communities to be less mobile.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses are tested:

Hypothesis I: There is a direct relationship between socio-economic status as measured by occupation and education, and, amount of community participation. The differences between the socio-economic stratum will be more apparent in Denton than in Krum due to the homogeniety of the class structure in Krum. The homogeneous class structure may lead to greater participation by the lower class residents in Krum than by their counterparts in Denton.

Hypothesis II: Age and amount of participation are related in that younger and older aged groups participate

less than middle-aged groups. The elderly population in Krum may have a higher rate of participation than that of Denton. The higher rate may be a reflection of the relative lack of geographic mobility. Krum's elder residents' patterns of participation may have developed during a period when more emphasis was placed on local community participation because of the relative inaccessibility of other areas. These patterns, with possibly some slight modification, may have persisted.

Hypothesis III: There is a relationship between sex and amount of participation with males participating more than females. This pattern will be less pronounced in Krum than in Denton. The difference in the communities may be a reflection of the occupational structure previously mentioned which may limit the number of associations related to occupations available to male residents of Krum. Further, many of the existing organizations in Krum are female oriented.

Hypothesis IV: Stage in the life cycle is related to amount of participation. Families having school-aged children participate more than those families with no children, preschool aged children, or children eighteen years of age or older. When stage in the life cycle is held constant, residents of Krum will participate more than those in Denton because of their residential propinquity and mutual interests.

Hypothesis V: Homeowners participate more than non-homeowners. This relationship will be more pronounced in Krum than in Denton. In the literature reviewed, homeowners have been found to participate more than nonhomeowners. The homeowner's comparatively high participation pattern has been related to his desire to protect his vested interest (5, p. 114). Homeowners may believe that through participation they have an opportunity to influence policy decisions related to their vested interest. In Krum, homeowners may feel they have greater accessibility to political leaders than do homeowners in Denton. This impression may be a reflection of the difference in the proportion of homeowners per elected official in Krum as compared with Denton. A homeowner in Krum may believe he has a better chance of influencing decisions than does his counterpart in Denton.

Hypothesis VI: There is a direct relationship between length of residence in a community and amount of participation. Rural non-farm residents may be less accepting of new members of a community than would be the members of an urban community.

Though no hypothesis is presented concerning the types of organizations to which the members of each community

belong, there will be some discussion of the predominant organizations in each community.

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CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

The methodology adhered to in determining whether there were any significant differences in the participation patterns of the residents of Denton and Krum is outlined below. It should be noted that the data for the two communities were gathered within different time frameworks--one having been gathered in the Fall of 1973 and the other during the following Spring.

Sampling Procedure

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Seminar on Research Methods and Design at North Texas State University, data were gathered on the participation patterns of Denton residents. A sample size of 320 adults was drawn from a universe which included all of the households in Denton. Those interviewed were residents of the households in Denton and were eighteen years of age or over.

A multi-stage random sampling procedure was used in the selection of the sample. The procedure involved the use of Denton's city zoning map to identify all residential areas. The use of only residential areas was justified because the

sampling procedure was based on places of residence with the respondents being occupants of the residences chosen. A number was assigned to each half block in residential areas except those with mainly multi-family dwellings. Half blocks were used since certain areas of the city do not have square blocks as such. In an effort to insure the comparability of the sampling procedure throughout the city, half blocks were utilized. Their use facilitated the selection of households by the interviewer as he had to count houses on only one side of the block. Four numbers were assigned to half blocks, with mainly multi-family dwellings, because of their large number of inhabitants. The assignment of four numbers to these blocks was based on the supposition that approximately four times as many individuals lived on these blocks as on blocks consisting of mainly single family dwelling units.

The half blocks included in the sample were selected through the use of a table of random numbers. From each half block one household was randomly selected. The following procedure was used for the selection of households. Each of the sixteen interviewers selected a portion of the city map which included twenty half blocks randomly selected and marked in red. To determine which individual on each half block was to be interviewed each interviewer randomly selected one number. He then counted the residences from the north or west corner of each block until he reached his number. If he reached the end of the block before

arriving at the selected number, he would return to his original starting point on the block and continue counting. If an adult was not at home in the residence selected, the interviewer could procede to the next house and include a respondent from it as a replacement in the sample. Those half blocks with mainly multi-family dwellings had four chances of being selected. If the half block was selected more than once, the number of interviews needed was indicated on the map. If more than one respondent was needed on the half block, the first respondent was selected in the normal way after which the interviewer would count residences from the first respondent's until he again reached his random number.

Use of this random sampling design required minimum advance knowledge of the population. Travel time for each interviewer was reduced as the subjects were grouped together through geographical selection.

Data pertaining to participation patterns for Krum, Texas were gathered in May and June of 1974. A sample size of ninety households was randomly selected from a universe which included all of the households in Krum. Those interviewed were residents of the selected households and eighteen years of age or older. The only available official map of Krum was one printed in 1959. Therefore, the streets, alleys, railroads and other stable features of the city were reproduced on a different map and the new subdivisions

were added to this map. Each household in the city was plotted on the map and each was assigned a number. A table of random numbers was used to determine which residences were to be included in the sample. If there was no response from an adult in a selected household after two attempts, another household was randomly selected as a replacement in the sample.

Use of this particular random sampling design required minimum advance knowledge of the population. A multi-stage sampling design was unnecessary because of Krum's small size.

For both the Krum and Denton studies, an interview schedule was used by the interviewer as a data gathering instrument. The interview schedule, with the exception of a few minor changes in the opening remarks delineating the different reasons for the studies and in several questions (the substitution of "Krum" for "Denton" in questions seven, eight and nine), was similar for both studies. The changes become apparent upon examination of the schedules for Denton and Krum. (See the Appendix.) The schedules were designed to aid the recall of the respondent by including the types of organizations to which one could possibly belong,e.g., service organizations. Examples of the type of organizations were also included, e.g., Lion's Club. Though questions on the schedule were occasionally open ended, they were intended to permit consistent categorization by the interviewers.

Characteristics of the Sample

Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics selected for inclusion on the interview schedule were: sex, race, age, marital status, education, occupation and age of children. Information was also collected pertaining to the length of residency in the community, hometown identification, place of birth and ownership of ones' place of residence. A previous review of the literature indicated that sex and race were related to participation patterns (4, p. 26, 52; 5, p. 246). No hypothesis concerning race was formulated for this particular study since the emphasis was on comparing participation patterns for two different-sized communities and the lack of members of minority groups in Krum made such a comparison impossible. A number of previous studies indicated that age was related to patterns of participation, therefore, this information was solicited from the respondents (7, p. 198; 4, p. 32, 34). As listed on the interview schedule, the age variable was classified into seven categories. To facilitate the analysis of the data and to enhance comparability of the findings with other studies, the seven categories were combined into three groups including: The young, that is, respondents from age eighteen through twenty-nine; the middle-aged, including those from thirty years of age through fifty-nine; and the older

group which included those sixty years of age and older. Since it has previously been established that there is a relationship between participation patterns and marital status (1, p. 35), this variable was included in the schedule. The five categories delineated were: single, married, divorced, separated and widowed.

Occupation and education were used as measures of social class. The use of occupation and education were justified as sole indicators of social class on the basis of a previous study (1, p. 35). The respondent was asked his occupation and that of his spouse. If the interviewee's response was ambiguous, e.g., stated only the name of the company he worked for, the interviewer was encouraged to pursue the question further, e.g., was he an accountant, janitor, etcetera. The information was later coded using the following occupational categories as outlined by the Census Bureau: Professional, technical and kindred workers; operatives and kindred workers; private household workers and service workers; farmers and farm managers, farm laborers and foremen and laborers; housewives; students and unemployed (6, pp. 718-723). The relatively small sample size for Krum necessitated the consolidation of some of the categories when analyzing the data. When consolidated the occupation categories included professional, technical and kindred workers, managers, officials and proprietors; clerical, kindred workers and sales workers; craftsmen,

foremen and kindred workers, operatives and kindred workers, private household workers, service workers, laborers, farmers and farm managers; and finally, housewives. A fifth category, students, was used in Denton alone as only one student was interviewed in Krum. That student was placed in the housewives category as it was the next lowest category. Only the respondent's occupation was considered in this particular study.

Inquiry was next directed to the number of school years completed by the respondent and by his spouse. Education classifications on the questionnaire included: Less than eighth grade, some high school, high school degree, some college, bachelors degree or graduate work. To facilitate analysis of the data a number of categories were combined resulting in the following classifications: Less than a high school diploma, high school diploma, some college credit, and the final category, those with a Bachelor's degree including those with graduate work. Again, only the respondent's educational status was considered.

Community Identification

A review of the literature substantiates the relationship between length of residence and participation in voluntary associations (4, p. 56; 1, p. 35). As a measure of community identification, the interviewees were asked if they considered Krum/Denton to be their hometown. Inquiry

was also made as to whether they were born in Krum/Denton and how long they had lived in that city. In this study the emphasis was placed on the length of residency in the particular community. The respondents were also asked whether they rented their place of residence, since a review of some of the literature indicated a tendency for homeowners to participate more than nonhomeowners (4, p. 47).

Family Characteristics

In addition to marital status, the number and ages of children, if any, has been found to influence participation (7, p. 199). The interviewees were asked the number and ages of their children. Their responses were categorized as: No children; preschool age children (five years of age and under); school age children (six through eighteen years of age); children over eighteen; preschool and school age children; preschool and children over eighteen; preschool, school age and children over eighteen; and school age and children over eighteen. The analysis of the findings has been restricted to the first four categories mentioned above primarily because the relatively infrequent distribution of cases for Krum in the remaining categories was inadequate to support further analysis.

All of the characteristics discussed above which are pertinent to this study have been summarized in Table I.

TABLE I

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DENTON AND KRUM SAMPLES, 1974

Characteristic	Denton	Krum
Sex Ratio	66 males/100 females	76 males/100 females
Median Ages	34.36 years	47.96 years
Median Level of Education Completed	13.78 years	12.03 years
Occupation: Modal Category	housewives	housewives
Stage in the Life Cycle: Modal Category	no children	children over 18
Per Cent Homeowners	59	86
Median Length of Residency	6.74 years	9.12 years

Participation

The respondents were asked the number of hours spent each week in spectator activities, e.g., such activities as football games, movies and so forth. They were also asked the number of organizations and the number of hours spent weekly in activities associated with the organizations to which they belonged. The seven types of organizations listed on the schedule were: Religious, recreational, service

organizations, occupational, educational, cultural enrichment and social organizations. The number of hours spent in activities and the number of memberships were operational definitions of extent of participation. The use of time spent as a measure of participation was not unique with this study. A number of previous studies have emphasized the amount of time spent participating (2,3). In these studies the time spent participating was used as a measure of intensity. Its implementation in this study was chosen since the number of organizations was not thought to be the only measure of involvement. One could belong to a number of organizations and spend very little time participating. Therefore, it was believed that time spent was a better or complementary indicator of involvement.

The number of organizations with which one was affiliated has been categorized: no organizations, one organization, two organizations, three organizations and four or more organizations. The time spent participating has been delineated on the basis of the number of hours spent in the activities of organizations each week. They are as follows: no hours, one to two hours, three to four hours, five to nine hours and ten or more hours.

Limitations of Design

Certain limitations are inherent in the study. One of the most apparent limitations is the measurement of

activity by amount of time. The response to this question was, on most occasions, a rough estimation. The accuracy of the response in many instances may be questionable. Had the respondent been asked the same question at some other point in time and under different conditions he may have responded differently. A suggestion for future study would be to request that those who are to be included in the sample maintain a diary of time spent participating for some designated period of time. Also, two individuals may spend approximately the same amount of time participating in the activities of an organization but one may be much more involved than the other, e.g., he may be an officer, a committee chairman and so forth. Seasonal differences may also effect the time spent participating. Another factor which may have influenced the response of the interviewee was that he was to report time spent participating per week. The results may have varied had the respondent been asked to delineate time spent participating per month.

A further limitation of the study is that, in Denton, sixteen different interviewers were used to gather the information. In Krum one interviewer gathered all of the data, increasing the possibility that the results may be biased by characteristics of the interviewer.

The time of day during which the interviewing was conducted may have affected the outcome as females are more likely to be at home at certain times of the day. To offset

this possibility those interviewing in Denton were encouraged to do so on Saturday mornings when the likelihood of both male and female adult members of a household being home was increased. However, interviewing on Saturday mornings or even on weekends was not always possible. In Krum, the majority of the interviews were conducted on Saturdays with a smaller proportion completed from seven to eight o'clock weekday evenings. No interviewing was done on weekdays prior to 7:00 p.m. Again, this procedure was followed to equalize the opportunity of members of both sexes being included in the sample. However, even with these precautions, males constitute only thirty-nine per cent of the Denton sample and forty-three per cent of the Krum sample.

Two measures of social class are used: education and occupation. The interview schedule was initially designed to consider the occupation and education of both the respondent and his/her spouse when determining social class. For the purpose of this study, only the occupation and education of the respondent are categorized. A major limitation of this methodology is that the "housewife" category becomes residual. Using other measures of socio-economic status, e.g., education or husband's occupation, the women in this category may range from those in the highest socio-economic status to those in the lowest. The "housewife" category could be excluded and level of education used as the only

indicator of lower class status but to do so would result in a substantial loss of data. When consideration is given to the inherent limitations of the "housewife" category the use of both measures of social class (education and occupation) allows for their comparison. Differences in the data may, in part, be attributed to the method used in categorizing.

Statistical Analysis

The following statistics are used in evaluating the data: the Difference in Means Test utilizing the Z Test of Significance, Goodman and Kruskal's Tau, the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance, Gamma and its test of significance and Somer's d_{yx}.

The Difference in Means Test may be used to compare the means of the independent random samples. The sampling distribution is the distribution of differences between means. The Z Test is used to determine whether the difference between the means of the samples is significant or if it could have occurred by chance alone.

Goodman and Kruskal's Tau, hereafter referred to as Tau, is a proportion reduction in error measure which may be used with nominal level variables. It is a measure of association between qualitative variables. Tau shows the reduction in error made possible by random assignment of cases to cells within subclasses as compared with random assignment of cases to marginal categories. If Tau equals zero there is no

reduction in error; if it equals one there is perfect association. Tau is used as a measure of association in analyzing the participation patterns of males and females, and as a measure of association of males in Krum as compared with Denton and of females in Krum as compared with those in Denton. It is also used as a measure of association among the various stages in the life cycle.

The Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance is a nonparametric statistic used to determine whether samples could have been chosen from populations having the same characteristics or if the difference between the samples is significant. It assumes an underlying continuous distribution and requires at least ordinal measurement of variables. When using this test all of the scores from all samples combined are ranked. The ranks are summed for each sample and the test determines whether the sums are so different that it is unlikely that the samples came from a population having similar characteristics. With this test, ranks are the focus of attention rather than the scores. It is used exclusively when data from Krum and Denton are combined.

Gamma is a measure of association and its use is restricted primarily to data on the ordinal level. As with the Kruskal-Wallis test, it focuses on ranking and not on scores. It is a proportion reduction in error measure in that it predicts the same order on dependent variables as on independent variables if the same ordered pairs outnumber

reverse ordered pairs. The higher the Gamma the higher is the probability that the two ordinal scales have the same order on the dependent variable as on the independent variable. The sampling distribution for Gamma approximates the normal curve, thus it is possible to use the Gamma test of significance. Gamma and its test of significance have been used extensively in this study.

Somer's d_{yx} is used to supplement Gamma as it is unaffected by modes located in the same category on the dependent variable. It is interpreted much the same as Gamma, indicating the proportionate excess of similar pairs over dissimilar pairs. It is also a proportion reduction in error measure. The first subletter is used to indicate the dependent variable (in this study it will consistently be the participation variable) and the second subletter indicates the independent variable, e.g., education. It is not monotonic and should be used with ordinal level variables.

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CHAPTER III

THE FINDINGS

In this chapter the patterns of participation by independent variables are discussed for both Denton and Krum. Comparison of the patterns in the two cities is made and summaries of findings of hypotheses testing are discussed.

Denton and Krum

The first hypothesis to be tested is that there is a direct relationship between socio-economic status as measured by occupation and education and amount of community participation. These differences will be more apparent in Denton than in Krum because the homogeneous class structure in Krum may lead to greater participation by lower class residents. First to be examined is the relationship between number of school years completed and number of organizations to which the respondent belongs. Whether using memberships or time spent participating, the relationship between education and participation is significant at the .001 level in each community. In Denton, with the exception of those having graduated from college or having graduate credit, most people belong to only one organization. Because the mode is located in the same category for all but persons with the Bachelor's degree or more, the Gamma value loses its

effectiveness as a measure of association. Gamma relies on untied pairs to predict order. When a number of modes are located in the same category on the dependent variable it reduces the number of untied pairs resulting in Gamma's loss of effectiveness. To supplement the Gamma, a Somer's d_{yx} was calculated (.25). Based on these statistics, it may be concluded that the significant difference in participation patterns is probably due to the effects of the higher membership rates among those having a Bachelor's degree or more. There appears to be little difference in membership rates among those in other educational categories (Table II).

With reference to the relationship between time spent participating and educational level, those in Denton with a high school education or less are most likely to spend less than two hours a week in activities of formal organizations. When number of hours is dichotomized for those respondents with some college, forty-three per cent participate less than two hours weekly, compared to forty-four per cent participating more than five hours weekly. Over fifty per cent of the respondents with at least a Bachelor's degree spend five or more hours participating.

Table II also illustrates a participation pattern for Krum which varies somewhat from that for Denton. Though there is little difference in proportions between those with less than a high school degree and those with a high school degree in Krum, the membership rate increases

TABLE II

PARTICIPATION BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
FOR DENTON AND KRUM

Denton									
	Educational Level								
Member-ships	Less than High School		High School		Some College		Bachelor's or More		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	7	18	11	15	24	21	6	06	48
1	16	40	30	43	35	30	16	17	97
2	10	25	11	15	21	18	18	19	60
3	2	5	11	15	10	9	12	13	35
4 Plus	5	12	8	12	26	22	41	45	80
Total	40	100	71	100	116	100	93	100	320
	Gamma = .32 P = <0.001								
Hours Spent									
0	10	25	17	24	29	25	6	06	62
1-2	8	20	23	32	20	17	26	28	77
3-4	9	23	9	13	16	14	13	14	47
5-9	8	20	15	21	28	24	28	30	79
10 Plus	5	12	7	10	23	20	20	22	55
Total	40	100	71	100	116	100	93	100	320
	Gamma = .19 P = <0.001								

TABLE II --Continued

Krum									
Educational Level									
Member-ships	Less than High School		High School		Some College		Bachelor's or More		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	3	12	9	25	2	12	..	..	14
1	16	62	12	33	2	12	1	09	31
2	5	19	9	25	10	58	3	27	27
3	2	07	4	11	1	6	1	09	8
4 Plus	..	..	2	06	2	12	6	55	10
Total	26	100	36	100	17	100	11	100	90
	Gamma = .32 P = <0.001								
Hours Spent									
0	8	31	9	25	2	12	..	..	21
1-2	12	46	14	39	5	29	4	36	35
3-4	6	23	9	25	3	18	1	09	19
5-9	..	..	2	06	7	41	5	46	14
10 Plus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	09	1
Total	26	100	36	100	17	100	11	100	90
	Gamma = .45 P = <0.001								

markedly for those with some college and for those with at least a Bachelor's degree. In the latter category, approximately fifty-five per cent belonged to four or more organizations and all were affiliated with at least one organization. Twelve to twenty-five per cent of those in the other categories for Krum are unaffiliated.

A similar type of relationship is apparent when using the time participating per week. There is a slight difference in the participation patterns between those with less than and those with a high school degree. When these groups are compared with those having some college or more, the difference is striking. A dichotomy emerges; those having a high school degree or less participate the least and those with some college or more spend considerably more time participating in formal associations.

Occupation and Participation

When comparing occupations with membership in organizations a positive Gamma value for both communities is significant at the .001 level as is the Gamma value for time spent participating in Krum. A negative relationship for occupation and time spent is significant in Denton at the .05 level. In Denton, the modal category for individuals in professional, managerial and technical occupations is four or more organizations. Membership in only one organization is the mode for clerical, sales, housewives and students.

Respondents who are classified in the lower occupational categories (housewives and students) tend to be unaffiliated or members in only one organization. Craftsmen, foremen, service workers, laborers and clerks tend to belong to one to two organizations while professional, managerial and technical workers belong to two or more organizations.

When considering time spent participating, Table III indicates that only six per cent of the individuals in the highest occupational category (professional, managerial and technical) in Denton spend no time participating. This is considerably less than the percentage for all other occupational categories. Possibly influencing the Gamma is an almost equal distribution of highest occupational level individuals in all other time spent categories. The outcome is also inversely affected by the large percentage (fifty per cent) of craftsmen, foremen, service workers and laborers who spend over five hours per week participating. Additionally, a large percentage (forty-four per cent) of those students who are affiliated spend over five hours per week participating in organizations. In contrast, clerical and sales workers are likely to spend less than two hours per week.

As with Denton, the highest status occupational group in Krum participates the most, followed by those in the second highest occupational group (clerical and sales workers). The third and fourth categories display similar membership

TABLE III

PARTICIPATION BY OCCUPATION FOR DENTON AND KRUM

Denton											
	Occupation										
Member-ships	Prof., Tech., Managerial		Clerical Sales		Craftsmen, etcetera		Housewives		Students		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	4	06	6	14	7	14	15	16	16	26	48
1	14	19	16	37	12	25	34	36	21	34	97
2	17	24	9	20	15	31	10	11	9	14	60
3	6	08	4	09	4	08	12	13	9	14	35
4 Plus	31	43	9	20	11	22	22	24	7	12	80
Total	72	100	44	100	49	100	93	100	62	100	320
	Gamma = -.25 P = <0.001										
Hours Spent											
0	4	06	9	20	8	16	21	22	20	32	62
1-2	19	26	16	37	11	22	21	22	10	16	77
3-4	13	18	7	16	5	10	17	18	5	08	47
5-9	19	26	8	18	13	27	27	29	12	20	79
10 Plus	17	24	4	09	12	25	7	08	15	24	55
Total	72	100	44	100	49	100	93	100	62	100	320
	Gamma = -.12 P = <0.05										

TABLE III --Continued

Memberships	Krum Occupation: Prof., Tech., Managerial		Clerical, Sales		Craftsmen, etcetera		Housewives		Students		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	1	06	2	13	6	18	5	19	..	..	14
1	1	06	2	13	14	43	14	54	..	..	31
2	3	19	9	60	10	30	5	19	..	..	27
3	4	25	1	07	1	03	2	08	..	..	8
4 Plus	7	44	1	07	2	06	..	..	..	..	10
Total	16	100	15	100	33	100	26	100	..	..	90
	Gamma = -.52 P = <0.01										
Hours Spent											
0	1	06	2	13	11	33	7	27	..	..	21
1-2	4	26	7	47	13	40	11	42	..	..	35
3-4	5	31	2	13	6	18	6	23	..	..	19
5-9	5	31	4	27	3	09	2	08	..	..	14
10 Plus	1	06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	16	100	15	100	33	100	26	100	..	..	90
	Gamma = -.33 P = <0.01										

rates with membership in one organization being the modal category for both.

The results on the amount of time spent in organizational activities resemble those for membership. Somer's d_{yx} is used because the mode for three of the four occupational statuses is located in the same category (from one to two hours weekly). Members in the highest occupational category are most likely to spend from three to nine hours in group activities. A larger percentage in the clerical sales category than either of the two lower categories spends three or more hours weekly participating (Table III). Somer's d_{yx} (equalling .24 and differing by only seven per cent from the Gamma value) supports the contention that there is a slight direct relationship between occupational status and time spent in organizational activities.

The statistical analyses of the relationship between education and number of memberships, and time spent participating and occupation and number of memberships supports the first hypothesis for both communities. There is also a direct relationship between time spent participating and occupation in Krum. In Denton more time is spent participating by respondents in the lower occupational statuses possibly reflecting the types of organizations with which the various groups are affiliated. Individuals in higher occupational groups may belong to a number of profession-related organizations requiring very little time while those in the lower

occupational categories may belong to fewer groups which emphasize social relationships, e.g., fraternities, and possibly require more of the individuals' time. In Krum there appear to be few, if any, organizations focusing primarily on social relationships.

Age and Participation

The second hypothesis examines the relationship between age and participation. It states the younger and older aged groups participate less than middle-aged groups. Table IV shows that this curvelinear pattern emerges in Denton but not in Krum. When membership is used as the indicator of participation in Denton the hypothesis is supported at the .001 level. In the young age group, over sixty per cent are unaffiliated or belong to only one organization. Over sixty per cent of the respondents in the older age group belong to one or two formal groups. The highest percentage for the middle-aged group occurs in the category of belonging to four organizations or more. The findings substantiate those of previous studies (1, p. 34).

Among Denton respondents the association between time spent and age is not as pronounced, although significant at the .05 level. The same curvelinear pattern emerges with middle-age individuals participating more than those in the other two age categories and the older age group participating more than those in the younger age group.

TABLE IV

PARTICIPATION BY AGE FOR DENTON AND KRUM

	Denton						
	Age						
Member-ships	Young		Middle		Older		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	35	28	10	07	4	09	49
1	45	36	39	26	13	31	97
2	20	16	27	18	13	31	60
3	14	11	16	10	5	12	35
4 Plus	12	09	60	39	7	17	79
Total	126	100	152	100	42	100	320
	Gamma = .34 P = ≤0.001						
Hours Spent							
0	39	31	17	11	6	14	62
1-2	25	20	42	28	10	24	77
3-4	15	12	22	15	10	24	47
5-9	24	19	40	26	15	36	79
10 Plus	23	18	31	20	1	02	55
Total	126	100	152	100	42	100	320
	Gamma = .12 P = ≤0.05						
	Krum						
Member-ships							
0	5	23	7	17	2	07	14
1	6	29	13	33	12	42	31
2	8	38	6	15	13	45	27
3	1	05	6	15	1	03	8
4 Plus	1	05	8	20	1	03	10
Total	21	100	40	100	29	100	90
	Gamma = .06 P = ≥ 0.05						
Hours Spent							
0	6	29	9	23	6	21	21
1-2	8	38	15	37	12	42	35
3-4	3	14	9	23	7	24	19
5-9	4	19	7	17	3	10	14
10 Plus	..	..	..	..	1	03	1
Total	21	100	40	100	29	100	90
	Gamma = .05 P = ≥ 0.05						

The relationship between age and participation in Krum is not supportive of the hypothesis when using either of the participation variables. The mode for the younger and older age groups is membership in two organizations while for the middle age group it is membership in one organization. The middle-aged group, however, has the highest percentage belonging to four or more organizations. The oldest age group includes the fewest unaffiliated respondents and generally participates more than those in the youngest age group.

Using time spent participating, the distribution of all three age groups in Krum coincide. All age categories spend from one to two hours in activities. The percentage which is unaffiliated is also approximately the same for all age categories. Thus, the hypothesis of a relationship between age and amount of participation must be rejected for Krum.

Although census data are not available, Krum seems to have a large number of elderly widowed females. These respondents mentioned the importance of their religious affiliation. It may be that religious organizations are more numerous than any other type of organization. The organizations in Krum appear to appeal to older individuals while there are few organizations directing their attention to other age categories. This may be one of the reasons why

the findings for Krum are not supportive of findings from other larger communities.

Sex and Participation

The third hypothesis (listed in Chapter I), states that males will participate more than females. The results of the surveys indicate that no such inference can be made. When utilizing membership as the participation variable in Denton and Tau as the measure of association, the results reveal that there is less than one per cent reduction in error made possible by random assignment of cases to cells within subclasses as compared with random assignment of cases to marginal categories. Among males there is no conspicuous concentration in any of the number of organization categories. There is a slight tendency for females to be concentrated in the categories of membership in one, and, in four or more organizations. A similar pattern appears for the relationship between sex and hours spent per week participating in the activities of organizations. The distribution of males in the various categories of hours spent is almost equal. Females are inclined to be most highly concentrated in the one to two hours and five to nine hours a week categories (Table V). As no real pattern emerges for either group it may be concluded that there is no association between the amount of participation and sex in Denton. In Krum the relationship between membership and sex as

TABLE V

PARTICIPATION BY SEX FOR DENTON AND KRUM

Denton					
	Sex				
Memberships	Males		Females		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	19	15	29	15	48
1	35	28	62	32	97
2	30	24	30	15	60
3	14	11	21	11	35
4 Plus	28	22	52	27	80
Total	126	100	194	100	320
	Tau = .008				
Hours Spent					
0	26	21	36	19	62
1-2	30	24	47	24	77
3-4	15	12	32	16	47
5-9	27	21	52	27	79
10 Plus	28	22	27	14	55
Total	126	100	194	100	320
	Tau = .004				
Memberships	Krum				
0	5	13	9	18	14
1	11	28	20	39	31
2	10	26	17	33	27
3	4	10	4	08	8
4 Plus	9	23	1	02	10
Total	39	100	51	100	90
	Tau = .02				
Hours Spent					
0	9	23	12	23	21
1-2	13	33	22	43	35
3-4	10	26	9	18	19
5-9	7	18	7	14	14
10 Plus	..	..	1	02	1
Total	39	100	51	100	90
	Tau = .006				

measured by Tau is .02 resulting in rejection of the hypothesis. The Tau value is equal to .006 when testing the relationship between time spent and sex. For both males and females the per cent who spend no time participating is identical (twenty-three per cent). The mode for both groups is located in the category of spending from one to two hours weekly while males are more likely to spend from three to nine hours weekly participating in organizations than are females.

These patterns in Krum may have been influenced by the types of organizations since the majority of organizations are female oriented.

Stage in the Life Cycle and Participation

According to the fourth hypothesis, stage in the life cycle (indicated by the age of one's children, if any) is related to amount of participation. For both communities the Tau value is small. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected. In Denton, Tau is used to test the hypothesis and is equal to .05. Membership in only one organization is the modal category for those with no children, preschool age children and children over eighteen years of age. Over fifty per cent of those respondents with school age children belong to four or more organizations. Tau is so low that any meaningful association between stage in the life cycle and amount of participation is questionable(Table VI).

TABLE VI

PARTICIPATION BY STAGE IN THE LIFE CYCLE FOR DENTON AND KRUM

Denton									
	Stage in the Life Cycle								
Memberships	No Children		Preschool Age		School Age		Children Over 18		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total*
0	34	27	5	16	..	..	5	09	44
1	40	32	10	31	9	17	23	43	82
2	23	18	9	28	7	13	11	20	50
3	13	10	3	09	10	19	4	08	30
4 Plus	17	13	5	16	27	51	11	20	60
Total	127	100	32	100	53	100	54	100	266
	Tau = .05								
Hours Spent									
0	37	29	6	19	5	09	8	15	56
1-2	24	19	9	28	9	17	19	35	61
3-4	12	10	6	19	7	13	12	22	37
5-9	27	21	10	31	18	35	10	19	65
10 Plus	27	21	1	03	14	26	5	09	47
Total	127	100	32	100	53	100	54	100	266
	Tau = .03								

TABLE VI --Continued

Krum									
Stage in the Life Cycle									
Member-ships	No Children		Preschool Age		School Age		Children Over 18		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total*
0	2	15	2	25	3	20	3	08	10
1	3	23	3	38	5	33	18	49	29
2	4	32	2	25	4	27	13	35	23
3	2	15	..	..	1	07	1	03	4
4 Plus	2	15	1	12	2	13	2	05	7
Total	13	100	8	100	15	100	37	100	73
	Tau = .03								
Hours Spent									
0	4	31	2	25	4	27	7	19	17
1-2	4	31	3	38	7	47	14	38	28
3-4	1	08	2	25	2	13	11	30	16
5-9	3	22	1	12	2	13	5	13	11
10 Plus	1	08	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	13	100	8	100	15	100	37	100	73
	Tau = .02								

*The total is based on only those respondents located within one of the categories mentioned.

There is only a slight relationship in Denton between stage in the life cycle and time spent participating (Tau equals .03). By examining the data in Table VI a consistent pattern is revealed. Respondents with school age children spend more time participating than do individuals in any other stage in the life cycle. Those with preschool age children also spend a considerable amount of time participating in the activities of formal organizations. Persons with preschool and school age children probably belong to the middle-age category which, as previously noted, has a high participation rate. It should also be noted that the Tau values for membership rates and for time spent participating are so low that it is difficult to assume any relationship. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected for Denton.

The relationship for Krum is similar to that for Denton. There is a low level of association between stage in the life cycle and number of organizations (Tau equals .02). Membership in one organization is the mode for all stages in the life cycle categories except those with no children. Respondents having preschool or school age children are inclined to be members in somewhat fewer organizations than those individuals having no children or children eighteen years of age or more. The lack of variation is such that it is necessary to reject the hypothesis.

The relationship between time spent and stage in the life cycle is consistent with membership in Krum (Tau equals

.01). The major difference between these results and those for membership rates is that respondents with no children spend approximately the same amount of time participating as those with preschool age and school age children. For respondents having no children, thirty-one per cent spend no time participating in organizational activities. This percentage is higher than for any other life cycle category. It should also be noted that respondents with no children have the highest percentage of individuals spending five hours or more participating. There appears to be no relationship between stage in the life cycle and amount of participation in Krum. These findings are contrary to those reviewed in the literature and may be explained by the relative dearth of organizations available to the residents of Krum. The findings, however, do not indicate involvement of respondents with school age children in spectator activities, e.g., basketball games. (In surveying the people of Krum the investigator was impressed with their support of the school's basketball team.)

Homeownership and Participation

It is postulated in the fifth hypothesis that a relationship exists between homeownership and amount of participation. This hypothesis is supported in Denton but not in Krum. In Denton, using membership in organizations as a measure of participation, the hypothesis is supported at

the .05 level. Nonhomeowners are characterized as being either unaffiliated or having membership in one organization. In contrast, homeowners are characterized as belonging to one or more organizations. The homeowners' inclination to belong to a greater number of organizations than nonhomeowners is supportive of previous findings (1, p. 47).

A similar pattern exists when using time spent as the measure of the amount of participation. The greatest difference between homeowners and nonhomeowners is in the number who spend no time in organization activities. Approximately ten per cent of the homeowners, compared with over thirty per cent of the nonhomeowners, are not involved in the activities of any organization. In addition, thirty-one per cent of the homeowners spend between five and nine hours weekly in group activities. The Gamma value of .27 is significant at the .001 level supporting the research hypothesis (Table VII).

There is no significant relationship in Krum between homeownership and either time spent participating or membership. The membership rates for homeowners and nonhomeowners are nearly identical with both groups having fifteen per cent who are unaffiliated. The highest percentage of homeowners and nonhomeowners is concentrated in the categories of membership in one organization followed by membership in two organizations. The remaining categories of membership are also similar, necessitating the rejection of any

TABLE VII

PARTICIPATION BY HOMEOWNERSHIP
FOR DENTON AND KRUM

Memberships	Nonhomeowner		Homeowner		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
Denton					
Homeownership Status					
0	36	27	12	06	48
1	44	33	53	28	97
2	23	17	37	20	60
3	15	12	20	11	35
4 Plus	14	11	66	35	80
Total	132	100	188	100	320
	Gamma = .47 P = <0.05				
Hours Spent					
0	43	33	19	10	62
1-2	31	24	46	24	77
3-4	11	08	36	19	47
5-9	23	17	56	31	79
10 Plus	24	18	31	16	55
Total	132	100	188	100	320
	Gamma = .27 P = <0.001				
Memberships	**Krum**				
0	2	15	12	15	14
1	5	38	26	34	31
2	4	31	23	30	27
3	1	08	7	09	8
4 Plus	1	08	9	12	10
Total	13	100	77	100	90
	Gamma = .08 P => 0.05				
Hours Spent					
0	4	31	17	22	21
1-2	4	31	31	40	35
3-4	1	08	18	24	19
5-9	3	22	11	14	14
10 Plus	1	08	..	..	1
Total	13	100	77	100	90
	Gamma = .03 P => 0.05				

assumption of an association between homeownership and number of organizations in Krum.

The difference between homeownership and time spent participating in Krum is also insignificant (Gamma equals .03). Modes for each group are identical, both are one to two hours each week. The percentage of nonhomeowners who spend no time participating (thirty-one per cent) is higher than the percentage for homeowners (twenty-two per cent). However, negating the effects of low participation is the substantial percentage of nonhomeowners spending five or more hours weekly participating (thirty per cent) as compared with homeowners (twenty-four per cent). Both indicators of activity, time spent and membership rates, result in the rejection of the hypothesis for Krum.

Homeowners in a small town like Krum may meet influentials on an everyday basis and thus may believe it unnecessary to join organizations to protect their vested interests. The similarity in participation patterns may also be a reflection of the number of organizations available. Of those interviewed only thirteen persons, or fourteen per cent, are nonhomeowners and four of these are in the highest occupational group. Since these four individuals have a relatively high number of hours spent participating, the relationship between ownership and participation may be influenced.

Length of Residency and Participation

According to the sixth hypothesis, there should be a direct relationship between length of residency and amount of participation. The hypothesis is supported in Denton when using membership rates but in Krum no association emerges. The data for Denton show a relationship which is significant at the .001 level (Gamma equals .25). To supplement the Gamma, a Somer's d_{yx} was calculated (.19). Membership in one organization is the mode for all residency categories but one. The values of Gamma and Somer's d_{yx} are indicative of the tendency for those who have lived in the community for the shortest length of time to belong to the fewest number of organizations.

Amount of participation, as operationalized by time spent participating, and length of residence show no significant relationship at the .05 level in Denton. Those who have lived in the community for less than two years spend the fewest hours participating. There is a slight increase for those who have lived in the community between two and five years. It is followed by a slight decline among the five to ten year residents and succeeded by an increase in participation among those who have lived in the community for ten years or more (Table VIII). It may take new residents a certain amount of time to become aware of activities available in the community and to become involved. Residents in the two to five years category may spend a considerable

TABLE VIII

PARTICIPATION BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY FOR DENTON AND KRUM

Denton									
	Length of Residency								
Memberships	Less than 2 years		2 - 5 years		5 - 10 years		10 or more years		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	23	27	8	15	7	13	10	08	48
1	30	35	17	31	15	28	35	28	97
2	13	15	10	18	9	18	28	22	60
3	8	09	6	11	7	13	14	11	35
4 Plus	12	14	14	25	15	28	39	31	80
Total	86	100	55	100	53	100	126	100	320
	Gamma = .25 P = <0.001								
Hours Spent									
0	25	29	14	25	10	19	13	10	62
1-2	19	22	10	18	16	30	32	25	77
3-4	6	07	5	09	11	21	25	20	47
5-9	15	17	18	33	10	19	36	29	79
10 Plus	21	25	8	15	6	11	20	16	55
Total	86	100	55	100	53	100	126	100	320
	Gamma = .09 P = >0.05								

TABLE VIII --Continued

Krum									
Length of Residency									
Member-ships	Less than 2 years		2 - 5 years		5 - 10 years		10 or more years		
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	6	21	2	28	2	17	4	09	14
1	9	33	2	28	3	25	17	40	31
2	5	18	3	44	5	42	14	33	27
3	4	14	..	..	1	08	3	07	8
4 Plus	4	14	..	..	1	08	5	11	10
Total	28	100	7	100	12	100	43	100	90
	Gamma = .06 P => 0.05								
Hours Spent									
0	6	21	3	43	2	17	10	23	21
1-2	11	40	3	43	6	49	15	35	35
3-4	5	18	1	14	2	17	11	26	19
5-9	6	21	..	..	2	17	6	14	14
10 Plus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	02	1
Total	28	100	7	100	12	100	43	100	90
	Gamma = .03 P => 0.05								

amount of time participating in an attempt to become integrated with and established in the community. Upon joining organizations their initial enthusiasm may lead to the expenditure of a large amount of time. A possible explanation for the decline in the five to ten years residency category is that the majority interviewed were females whose participation patterns may be subject to fluctuations due to family responsibilities, e.g., small children in the home. Another possible explanation is that the individual's initial enthusiasm declines with a concomitant decline in time spent in participation. Those living in the community for ten years or more may be likely to have school aged children and be in the middle-age category. These characteristics are related to higher rates of participation.

No significant association between time spent and length of residency may be inferred from the data. One may conclude that although those who have lived in a community the longest tend to belong to more organizations they are not necessarily the most active members.

Further analysis of Table VIII indicates that for all residency categories in Krum there is a heavy concentration of individuals belonging to one or two organizations. The percentage of unaffiliated individuals approximates twenty per cent for every group except those having lived in Krum for ten or more years. In this group less than ten per cent are unaffiliated. Those who have lived in Krum for less

than two years have, by far, the greatest percentage (twenty-eight per cent) belonging to three or more organizations. The overall differences between the various length-of-residence groups are relatively small and do not support the hypothesis at the .05 level.

Using time spent participating as a measure of the amount of participation, the results are similar to those discussed above. Specifically, there are few differences between the length of residency categories. There is a heavy concentration of respondents spending two or less hours a week. As with membership rates, individuals who have lived in Krum for two but less than five years appear to spend the least amount of time in formal group activities. The Gamma value of .03 indicates that the association between length of residency and time spent participating is insignificant. One possible explanation for the conclusion that neither membership rates nor the time spent participating support the hypothesis is that those who have lived in Krum for less than two years are more likely to live in the newer additions. They seem to be better educated and more likely to belong to the higher occupational status groups. In other words, the relationship may be more a reflection of socio-economic status than length of residency.

For residents of both communities, membership in religious organizations predominates. In Denton, educational

organizations have the next highest percentage followed by occupational and service organizations. The prevalence of memberships in educational organizations is explained by the existence of two universities within the city. The predominance of females in the sample may be another factor contributing to the plethora of memberships in educational organizations. Females are probably more likely to belong to educational groups, e.g., Parent Teacher Association, than to occupational groups. Many of the occupations in which women engage have no organized groups. There may also be fewer service organizations available to females. A factor which may further contribute to the dearth of memberships in service organizations is that a number of respondents are academicians. Service organizations may appeal more to businessmen. Students compose fourteen per cent of the sample in Denton, and they are unlikely to belong to service organizations.

In Krum, religious organizations are followed in order by occupational, service and educational organizations. The relatively older age of the population may mean that in many instances the children, if any, are beyond the school age level; therefore, respondents are no longer engaged in educational organizations. The high ranking of occupational groups may be explained by the number of individuals who work outside the community and who belong to unions and the small percentage of professionals in the community who

maintain memberships in a large number of professional organizations, e.g., teachers' organizations.

Summary

To summarize for Denton, socio-economic status, age, and homeownership have a significant relationship to amount of participation as does length of residency when considering membership rates only. Sex and stage of life cycle show little relationship to extent of participation.

In Krum the relationship between socio-economic status and amount of participation is the only significant relationship. All other relationships are insignificant at the .05 level.

Comparison of Krum and Denton

The hypothesis has been formulated that fewer differences exist between socio-economic status and amount of community participation in Krum than in Denton. As previously noted, when employing education as the measure of social class, in both communities, there is a significant difference in membership rates and in the time spent participating in organizations.

Controlling for Educational Level

Controlling for number of school years completed, the differences between Krum and Denton in number of memberships in organizations was tested. For the first educational level

examined (Table IX) the comparison of Krum and Denton yields a Gamma of .17 which is not significant at the .05 level. The greatest percentage of respondents in both communities belong to only one organization with the next largest group belonging to two organizations. Denton has the largest percentages that are unaffiliated or belong to four or more organizations. Those with less than a high school education in Denton spend significantly (at the .01 level) more time participating in organizations than those in the same category in Krum. In Krum no respondents spend five or more hours weekly participating as compared with thirty-two per cent of the Denton respondents. It may be concluded that there is little difference between the two communities in the number of memberships but a significant difference in time spent.

The difference between membership rates for high school graduates in Krum and Denton is inconsequential since membership in one organization is the modal category for both communities. Krum has a higher percentage spending two hours or less in organization activities than does Denton. The difference between Krum and Denton in time spent is significant at the .05 level and is exactly opposite of what was predicted in the hypothesis. To summarize, members of Krum's lower social classes (using education as the measuring device) do not belong to more organizations as hypothesized, nor do they spend as much time participating. One possible

TABLE IX

COMPARISON OF THE PARTICIPATION PATTERNS FOR KRUM AND DENTON BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational Level	Memberships						Time Spent				
	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Less than High School Memberships	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	3	12	7	18	10	0	8	31	10	25	18
1	16	62	16	40	32	1-2	12	46	8	20	20
2	5	19	10	25	15	3-4	6	23	9	23	15
3	2	07	2	05	4	5-9	..	..	8	20	8
4 Plus	..	..	5	12	5	10 Plus	..	..	5	12	5
Total	26	100	40	100	66	Total	26	100	40	100	66
	Gamma = .17 P =>0.05						Gamma = .44 P =<0.01				
High School											
0	9	25	11	15	20	0	11	30	17	24	28
1	12	33	30	43	42	1-2	14	39	23	32	37
2	9	25	11	15	20	3-4	9	25	9	13	18
3	4	11	11	15	15	5-9	2	06	15	21	17
4 Plus	2	06	8	12	10	10 Plus	..	..	7	10	7
Total	36	100	71	100	107	Total	36	100	71	100	107
	Gamma = .14 P =>0.05						Gamma = .28 P =<0.05				

TABLE IX --Continued

Educational Level	Memberships						Time Spent				
	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Some College Memberships	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	2	12	24	21	26	0	2	12	29	25	31
1	2	12	35	30	37	1-2	5	29	20	17	25
2	10	58	21	18	31	3-4	3	18	16	14	19
3	1	06	10	09	11	5-9	7	41	28	24	35
4 Plus	2	12	26	22	28	10 Plus	..	..	23	20	23
Total	17	100	116	100	133	Total	17	100	116	100	133
	Gamma = -.14 P =>0.05						Gamma = .05 P =>0.05				
Bachelor's Plus											
0	..	..	6	06	6	0	..	..	6	06	6
1	1	09	16	17	17	1-2	4	36	26	28	30
2	3	27	18	19	21	3-4	1	09	13	14	14
3	1	09	12	13	13	5-9	5	46	28	30	33
4 Plus	6	55	41	45	47	10 Plus	1	09	20	22	21
Total	11	100	93	100	104	Total	11	100	93	100	104
	Gamma = -.22 P =<0.05						Gamma = .05 P =<0.05				

explanation for the outcome may be that more organizations are available to members of the lower educational groups in Denton as opposed to the number available to residents of Krum who may be more dependent on informal participation to fill their social needs.

Further analysis of Table IX indicates that for those with some college education differences in membership rates are minimal between the two communities. In Denton a larger percentage is unaffiliated or belongs to only one organization. One explanation for the higher concentration of Denton respondents in these categories may be that students who would be classified as having some college may belong to fewer organizations than others within the city. In Krum the likelihood is greater that those classified as having some college have terminated their academic career and may be inclined to belong to more organizations.

A comparison of the time spent participating by those with some college indicates that the differences between communities are insignificant. The differences in membership and time spent for those with some college are insufficient to support the hypothesis.

The membership rates for those with a Bachelor's degree or more are not significantly different for the two communities. There is also no significant difference (.05 level) existing between the communities in time spent participating.

It may be concluded that at all educational levels no significant differences exist when using membership rates. The differences in time spent participating rates show the lower classes in Denton participating more. These conclusions do not support the hypothesis.

Controlling for Occupation

When occupation is used as an indicator of social class, results are generally consistent with those obtained for education. One of the exceptions is a significant difference occurring in membership rates between the housewives in Krum and Denton. (See Table X.) The modal categories are the same for both communities. No housewives in Krum belong to four or more organizations as compared with twenty-four per cent who do in Denton. The results are significant at the .05 level.

Housewives in Denton also spend significantly more time participating than those in Krum with twenty-nine per cent more Denton housewives than Krum housewives spending five hours or more per week. It is obvious that a significant difference exists in the amount of participation between housewives in the two communities. The relationship does not support the hypothesis since it is in the opposite direction of that predicted.

Those respondents in Denton who are in the occupational status which includes craftsmen, foremen, service workers

TABLE X

COMPARISON OF THE PARTICIPATION PATTERNS FOR KRUM AND DENTON BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Memberships						Time Spent				
	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Memberships	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
Housewives											
0	5	19	15	16	20	0	7	27	21	22	28
1	14	54	34	36	48	1-2	11	42	21	22	32
2	5	19	10	11	15	3-4	6	23	17	18	23
3	2	08	12	13	14	5-9	2	08	27	29	29
4 Plus	..	..	22	24	22	10 Plus	..	..	7	08	7
Total	26	100	93	100	119	Total	26	100	93	100	119
	Gamma = .36 P = <0.05						Gamma = .36 P = <0.05				
Craftsmen, etcetera											
0	6	18	7	14	13	0	11	33	8	16	19
1	14	43	12	25	26	1-2	13	40	11	22	24
2	10	30	15	31	25	3-4	6	18	5	10	11
3	1	03	4	08	5	5-9	3	09	13	27	16
4 Plus	2	06	11	22	13	10 Plus	..	..	12	25	12
Total	33	100	49	100	82	Total	33	100	49	100	82
	Gamma = .35 P = <0.05						Gamma = .56 P = <0.001				

TABLE X --Continued

Occupation	Memberships					Hours Spent	Time Spent				
	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Memberships	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
Clerical, Sales											
0	2	13	6	14	8	0	2	13	9	20	11
1	2	13	16	37	18	1-2	7	47	16	37	23
2	9	60	9	20	18	3-4	2	13	7	16	9
3	1	07	4	09	5	5-9	4	27	8	18	12
4 Plus	1	07	9	20	10	10 Plus	..	..	4	09	4
Total	15	100	44	100	59	Total	15	100	44	100	59
	Gamma = .06 P = >0.05						Gamma = .004 P = >0.05				
Prof., Tech., Managerial											
0	1	06	4	06	5	0	1	06	4	06	5
1	1	06	14	19	15	1-2	4	26	19	26	23
2	3	19	17	24	20	3-4	5	31	13	18	18
3	4	25	6	08	10	5-9	5	31	19	26	24
4 Plus	7	44	31	43	38	10 Plus	1	06	17	24	18
Total	16	100	72	100	88	Total	16	100	72	100	88
	Gamma = -.15 P = >0.05						Gamma = .18 P = >0.05				

and laborers belong to more organizations than their counterparts in Krum. The greatest difference occurs among those belonging to four or more organizations. The difference is significant at the .05 level. In conjunction with the data on membership rates, the residents of Denton in this occupational category tend to spend more time participating. Over fifty per cent of Dentonites spend five or more hours participating compared with nine per cent of Krum residents. The difference is significant at the .001 level.

For both housewives and the occupational category including craftsmen, foremen, service workers and laborers the difference, though significant, is in opposition to that hypothesized. Accordingly, neither support the hypothesis that there may be greater participation among the lower class residents of Krum.

The next occupational category to be examined is that of clerical and sales workers. For this occupational group the modal category in Krum is membership in two organizations and in Denton membership in one organization. The differences are not sufficient to be significant (Gamma equalling only .06). When time spent is used as the measure of amount of participation, the low Gamma (.004) illustrates the similarity of the patterns for the two communities.

Data for the occupational category of professional, managerial and technical workers indicate that no significant

difference in amount of participation exists between Krum and Denton.

To summarize, the hypothesis referring to social class as stated is unsupported by the data. Rather, when using occupation as the measure of socio-economic status and either time spent participating or number of organizations to which one belongs, those in the lower status in Denton participate more than those in Krum. The same pattern exists when education is used as the measure of socio-economic status and the time spent participating is indicative of the amount of participation. Only when education is utilized as the independent variable and membership rates used to denote amount of participation is there no significant difference among the lower classes. Therefore, the hypothesis as stated must be rejected. The lower class in Denton differs from the lower class in Krum in that it participates more.

A larger per cent of the sample population in Denton is classified in the higher socio-economic classes than in Krum. One may conclude that the means (whether monetary, time available, etcetera) necessary to pursue diverse interests are more accessible to Denton residents than Krum residents and may stimulate the establishment and maintenance of diverse groups within the city. This in turn may enhance the participation rates of all the residents of Denton.

Many of the organizations to which the residents of Krum belong are locally oriented. Krum appears to have a predominance of individuals in the lower classes when compared with Denton. A possible subject for future study may be the relationship between socio-economic structure of the community and the orientation (local or external) of the majority of its organizations.

Controlling for Age

Krum's older population should have a higher participation rate than Denton's older population according to the second hypothesis. This is not supported when using membership rates. An examination of the data on Table XI indicates that the older residents of Denton are more likely to belong to three or more organizations than are those in Krum. This may, in part, account for the significant difference between the two communities in time spent participating by those in the older age group. The findings are not as predicted since Denton's older population spends more time participating than does Krum's. Denton has a lower percentage of residents spending no time participating and a higher percentage spending five or more hours weekly participating than does Krum. The difference is significant at the .05 level and is not supportive of the hypothesis. Perhaps Denton's aged population has greater accessibility to, and thus are more likely to participate in, programs for the aged. Also, the older residents of Krum may have developed

TABLE XI

COMPARISON OF THE PARTICIPATION PATTERNS FOR KRUM AND DENTON BY AGE

Age	Membership						Time Spent				
Memberships	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Older	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	2	07	4	09	6	0	6	21	6	14	12
1	12	42	13	31	25	1-2	12	42	10	24	22
2	13	45	13	31	26	3-4	7	24	10	24	17
3	1	03	5	12	6	5-9	3	10	15	36	18
4 Plus	1	03	7	17	8	10 Plus	1	03	1	02	2
Total	29	100	42	100	71	Total	29	100	42	100	71
	Gamma = .23 P = >0.05						Gamma = .36 P = <0.05				
Middle Age											
0	7	17	10	07	17	0	9	23	17	11	26
1	13	33	39	26	52	1-2	15	27	42	28	57
2	6	15	27	18	33	3-4	9	23	22	15	31
3	6	15	16	10	22	5-9	7	17	40	26	47
4 Plus	8	20	60	39	68	10 Plus	..	..	31	20	31
Total	40	100	152	100	192	Total	40	100	152	100	192
	Gamma = .32 P = <0.01						Gamma = -.44 P = <0.01				

the habit of not being active participants years ago due to the dearth of organizations to which one could belong, and the pattern has remained. Similarly, when they were younger the residents of Denton may have had more opportunities to join organizations because there were probably, and quite possibly still are, more organizations available for them to join. In support of this proposition are the findings comparing the middle-aged groups in Krum and Denton. Using either rate of membership or time spent participating, the difference between the two communities is significant (.01 level) with those in Denton participating more. In Krum seventeen per cent are unaffiliated compared with seven per cent for Denton. Almost twice as high a percentage of the Denton residents as compared with Krum residents belong to four or more organizations. When considering time spent participating, Krum has more than two times the percentage not participating. Further, while none of the Krum respondents spend ten or more hours participating, twenty percent do in Denton. These findings appear to support the proposition that the differences in the older age-group are a reflection of patterns which have developed earlier in their lives. There is, incidentally, no significant difference between the two communities when examining participation patterns of the youngest age group.

Controlling for Sex

The third hypothesis states that sex and amount of participation are related. As indicated, when summarizing the findings for Krum and Denton no significant difference has been found between males and females and patterns of participation. The hypothesis states that the difference would be less pronounced in Krum than in Denton. The data do not support the hypothesis. First, when the data for Krum and Denton are combined there is no significant difference at the .05 level between males and females and the number of organizations to which they belong. This is based on the Difference in Means Test and the Z Test of Significance. The outcome must be qualified to some extent as the highest category used for number of organizations is four. A pronounced decline in the number of respondents located in any of the membership categories higher than four is the basis for its selection as the highest category. The desire to avoid giving too much weight to those relatively infrequent extreme cases where an individual belongs to a large number of organizations necessitated the use of an upper limit. The result may be that the extremes may not be given enough weight. The same procedure was used when the Difference in Means Test was used for time spent participating, with ten hours per week being classified as the upper limit.

A Tau of .002 (Table XII) is ascertained when a study is made of the relationship between males in Denton and their

TABLE XII

COMPARISON OF PARTICIPATION PATTERNS FOR KRUM AND DENTON BY SEX

Sex	Membership						Time Spent				
Memberships	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Males	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	5	13	19	15	24	0	9	23	26	21	35
1	11	28	35	28	46	1-2	13	33	30	24	43
2	10	26	30	24	40	3-4	10	26	15	12	25
3	4	10	14	11	18	5-9	7	18	27	21	34
4 Plus	9	23	28	22	37	10 Plus	..	..	28	22	28
Total	39	100	126	100	165	Total	39	100	126	100	165
	Tau = .0002 $\bar{X}$ = 1.99 SD = 0.6						Tau = .019 $\bar{X}$ = 4.06 SD = 1.95				
Females											
0	9	18	29	15	38	0	12	23	36	19	48
1	20	39	62	32	82	1-2	22	43	47	24	69
2	17	33	30	15	47	3-4	9	18	32	16	41
3	4	08	21	11	25	5-9	7	14	52	27	59
4 Plus	1	02	52	27	53	10 Plus	1	02	27	14	28
Total	51	100	194	100	245	Total	51	100	194	100	245
	Tau = .021 $\bar{X}$ = 1.89 SD = .72						Tau = .015 $\bar{X}$ = 3.84 SD = 1.81				
	Difference in Means Test = 1.52 P = 0.05						Difference in Means Test = 1.16 P = 0.05				

counterparts in Krum relative to membership rates. The difference between communities is negligible. Even within the Denton and Krum categories the distribution is uniform. The same three categories for both communities each contain over twenty per cent of the respondents.

Denton's females are more likely to belong to a larger number of organizations than are females in Krum. The distinction in patterns is reflected by the greater tendency on the part of Denton females to belong to three or more organizations. This difference in the membership rates for females in the two communities is significant at the .05 level.

When using the time spent to show amount of participation, no significant association can be found between sex and participation. Again, the outcome is based on the Difference of Means and the Z Test. When Tau is used to indicate what association, if any, exists between the amount of time spent participating in the two communities, no association is apparent. These results indicate that the third hypothesis must be rejected. These unanticipated results may be due to the number and types of organizations (female oriented) available to the residents of Krum. They may also be a reflection of the socialization process whereby parents, particularly males, belonged to very few organizations and their offspring (the respondents) have followed this pattern.

Controlling for Stage in the Life Cycle

The fourth hypothesis maintains that there is a relationship between stage in the life cycle and amount of participation so that families having school age children participate the most (Table XIII). As previously mentioned, for Krum and Denton the relationship is minimal. This is further supported by the combined data for Krum and Denton. The Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance denotes no significant difference at the .05 level in ranks among those having preschool age children, school age children, children over eighteen and no children.

Among respondents having preschool age or no children, the membership patterns for Denton and Krum have little variation. For respondents with school age children, the Tau of .06 hardly indicates the magnitude of difference as twenty per cent of Krum's residents are likely to be unaffiliated as compared with none of the respondents from Denton. Moreover, Denton residents are more likely to belong to four or more organizations than are the residents of Krum. The difference is considerable with those in Denton belonging to more organizations. Similar results emerge when considering those with children over eighteen. Once more, a larger percentage of Dentonites belong to four or more organizations, though there is no real difference in the percentage of unaffiliated respondents.

TABLE XIII

COMPARISON OF PARTICIPATION PATTERNS FOR KRUM AND DENTON BY STAGE IN THE LIFE CYCLE

Stage	Membership						Time Spent				
Memberships	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
No Children	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
0	2	15	34	27	36	0	4	31	37	29	41
1	3	23	40	32	43	1-2	4	31	24	19	28
2	4	32	23	18	27	3-4	1	08	12	10	13
3	2	15	13	10	17	5-9	3	22	27	21	30
4 Plus	2	15	17	13	17	10 Plus	1	08	27	21	28
Total	13	100	127	100	140	Total	13	100	127	100	140
	Tau = .005						Tau = .01				
Preschool											
0	2	25	5	16	7	0	2	25	6	19	8
1	3	38	10	31	13	1-2	3	38	9	28	12
2	2	25	9	28	11	3-4	2	25	6	19	8
3	..	..	3	09	3	5-9	1	12	10	31	11
4 Plus	1	12	5	16	6	10 Plus	..	..	1	03	1
Total	8	100	32	100	40	Total	8	100	32	100	40
	Tau = .005						Tau = .01				

TABLE XIII --Continued

Stage Memberships School Age	Membership Krum No.	Krum Per Cent	Denton No.	Denton Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	Time Spent Krum No.	Krum Per Cent	Denton No.	Denton Per Cent	Total
0	3	20	..	..	3	0	4	27	5	09	9
1	5	33	9	17	14	1-2	7	47	9	17	16
2	4	27	7	13	11	3-4	2	13	7	13	9
3	1	07	10	19	11	5-9	2	13	18	35	20
4 Plus	2	13	27	51	29	10 Plus	..	..	14	26	14
Total	15	100	53	100	68	Total	15	100	53	100	68
	Tau = .06						Tau = .05				
Children Over 18											
0	3	08	5	09	8	0	7	19	8	15	15
1	18	49	23	43	41	1-2	14	38	19	35	33
2	13	35	11	20	24	3-4	11	30	12	22	23
3	1	03	4	08	5	5-9	5	13	10	19	15
4 Plus	2	05	11	20	13	10 Plus	..	..	5	09	5
Total	37	100	54	100	91	Total	37	100	54	100	91
	Tau = .02						Tau = .006				

As previously indicated, there is little association between stage in the life cycle and membership rates for either Krum or Denton. The outcome remains the same when time spent is used to denote amount of participation. For those with no children, little difference exists between Krum and Denton respondents, although Dentonites spend slightly more time participating weekly. There is a more marked tendency for the residents of Denton who have preschool age children to spend more time participating than those in Krum. The difference between Krum and Denton results in a Tau of .05 for those having school age children with twenty-six per cent of Dentonites, as compared with none of the Krum residents, spending ten or more hours participating. More Krum than Denton respondents spend no time participating. Krum residents may spend more time engaged in spectator activities, e.g., basketball games, than Denton residents; a possible area for future study. Little difference exists in the participation patterns of respondents with children over eighteen regardless of place of residence. The results of this study are such that all aspects of the fourth hypothesis must be rejected.

Controlling for Homeownership

The fifth hypothesis states that homeowners in Krum will participate more than those in Denton. Once again the hypothesis must be rejected because homeowners in Denton participate

more than those in Krum when participation is measured in terms of number of memberships (Significant at the .001 level). Fewer nonhomeowners are unaffiliated in Krum than in Denton with the difference being insignificant at the .05 level (Table XIV). The difference in the findings between homeowners in Krum and in Denton is significant when time spent is used as the indicator of participation. Over twenty per cent of the homeowners in Krum spend no time participating as compared with ten per cent in Denton. Also, a larger number of Denton homeowners than Krum homeowners spend ten or more hours participating. The Gamma of .50 is significant at the .001 level. There is no significant difference between nonhomeowners in Krum and those in Denton.

Using the Difference in Means Test and the Z Test, a significant difference at the .01 level has been found between homeowners and nonhomeowners relative to time spent participating (Table XIV). The difference between homeowners and nonhomeowners is also significant (at the .001 level) for number of affiliations. The data are for Krum and Denton combined and support the conclusion that there is a relationship between homeownership and participation with homeowners participating more. The relationship between homeowners in Krum and Denton is not as predicted, and this resulted in the rejection of that part of the hypothesis. The previous discussion of homeownership and participation

TABLE XIV

COMPARISON OF PARTICIPATION PATTERNS FOR KRUM AND DENTON BY HOMEOWNERSHIP

Homeowner-ship Status	Membership						Time Spent				
	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Memberships	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Hours Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
Homeowner											
0	12	15	12	06	24	0	17	22	19	10	26
1	26	34	53	28	79	1-2	31	40	46	24	77
2	23	30	37	20	60	3-4	18	24	36	19	54
3	7	09	20	11	27	5-9	11	14	56	31	67
4 Plus	9	12	66	35	75	10 Plus	..	..	31	16	31
Total	77	100	188	100	265	Total	77	100	188	100	255
	Gamma = .36 P = < 0.001 $\bar{X}$ = 2.19 SD = 1.36						Gamma = .50 P = < 0.001 $\bar{X}$ = 4.09 SD = 1.89				
Non-Homeowner											
0	2	15	36	27	38	0	4	31	43	33	47
1	5	38	44	33	49	1-2	4	31	31	24	35
2	4	31	23	17	27	3-4	1	08	11	08	12
3	1	08	15	12	16	5-9	3	22	23	17	26
4 Plus	1	08	14	11	15	10 Plus	1	08	24	18	25
Total	13	100	132	100	145	Total	13	100	132	100	145
	Gamma = -.11 P = > 0.05 $\bar{X}$ = 1.46 SD = .77						Gamma = .07 P = > 0.05 $\bar{X}$ = 3.36 SD = 1.76				
Difference in Means Test = 7.03 P = < 0.001							Difference in Means Test = 3.17 P = < 0.01				

for Krum and Denton delineates possible explanations for the results presented here.

Controlling for Length of Residency

The sixth hypothesis states that there is a direct relationship between length of residency in a community and amount of participation. The relationship is more pronounced in Krum than in Denton (Table XV). Of the four length of residency categories, the difference in membership rates between Krum and Denton is significant only for those who have lived in the particular community for ten years or more. Denton residents participate more than do residents who have lived in Krum for the same amount of time. Over thirty per cent of Denton residents belong to four or more organizations while for Krum there is eleven per cent, representing the largest discrepancy between the two communities. This relationship is significant at the .05 level.

As illustrated in Table XV another large but insignificant difference (.05 level) occurs between Denton residents who have lived in the community from five to ten years and their counterparts in Krum. More than forty per cent of the Denton respondents in this category belong to three or more organizations and this contrasts sharply with the sixteen per cent for Krum. The same pattern is apparent for those living in the community from two to five years. Over thirty-five per cent of Dentonites belong to three or

more organizations, while none of the residents of Krum do. This difference is also insignificant at the .05 level. There is no significant difference in the two communities for those who have been residents for less than two years.

Using time spent participating, the difference between communities is significant at the .001 level for those living in the community over ten years. As with membership rates, Denton respondents are more inclined to spend over five hours participating while more of the residents of Krum spend no time in organizational activities. There is also a significant difference between the communities when the length of residency was from two to five years. Perhaps this could have been anticipated from the higher membership rates of Denton residents. The Gamma of .25 was significant at the .05 level. Among those living in Denton or Krum for less than two years, the difference between communities is insignificant at the .05 level. There is no significant difference (.05 level) between the communities when comparing the time spent participating for those who have been residents from five to ten years. Nevertheless, there is a tendency for Denton residents to participate more. It was expected that there would be a stronger relationship between length of residency and participation in Krum than in Denton. Instead, the opposite appears to be true. A possible explanation for the difference in Krum's participation patterns when compared to Denton's may be that as length of residency

TABLE XV

COMPARISON OF PARTICIPATION PATTERNS FOR KRUM AND DENTON BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCY

Length of Residency	Membership						Time Spent				
	Krum		Denton			Hours	Krum		Denton		
Memberships	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total	Spent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
10 Years or More											
0	4	09	10	08	14	0	10	23	13	10	23
1	17	40	35	28	52	1-2	15	35	32	25	47
2	14	33	28	22	42	3-4	11	26	25	20	36
3	3	07	14	11	17	5-9	6	14	36	29	42
4 Plus	5	11	39	31	44	10 Plus	1	02	20	16	21
Total	43	100	126	100	169	Total	43	100	126	100	169
	Gamma = .30 P = < 0.05						Gamma = .43 P = < 0.001				
5-10 Years											
0	2	17	7	13	9	0	2	17	10	19	12
1	3	25	15	28	18	1-2	6	49	16	30	22
2	5	42	9	18	14	3-4	2	17	11	21	13
3	1	08	7	13	8	5-9	2	17	10	19	12
4 Plus	1	08	15	28	16	10 Plus	..	..	6	11	6
Total	12	100	53	100	67	Total	12	100	53	100	65
	Gamma = .22 P = > 0.05						Gamma = .22 P = > 0.05				

TABLE XV --Continued

Length of Residency	Membership					Hours Spent	Time Spent				
	Krum		Denton				Krum		Denton		
Memberships	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	Total
2-5 Years											
0	2	28	8	15	10	0	3	43	14	25	17
1	2	28	17	31	19	1-2	3	43	10	18	13
2	3	44	10	18	13	3-4	1	14	5	09	6
3	..	..	6	11	6	5-9	11	11	18	33	18
4 Plus	..	..	14	25	14	10 Plus	..	..	8	15	8
Total	7	100	55	100	62	Total	7	100	55	100	62
	Gamma = .40 P = >0.05						Gamma = .25 P < 0.05				
Less than 2 Years											
0	6	21	23	27	29	0	6	21	25	29	31
1	9	33	30	35	39	1-2	11	40	19	22	30
2	5	18	13	15	18	3-4	5	18	6	07	11
3	4	14	8	09	12	5-9	6	21	15	17	21
4 Plus	4	14	12	14	16	10 Plus	..	..	21	25	21
Total	28	100	86	100	114	Total	28	100	86	100	114
	Gamma = .11 P = >0.05						Gamma = .18 P = >0.05				

increases the importance of informal associations intensifies as does their number while participation in formal organizations does not increase due to the lack of organizations available.

Summary of Findings

To summarize, the lower socio-economic classes in Denton tend to participate more than those in Krum. This finding does not support the hypothesis. The second hypothesis, which states that Krum's older population will participate more, is also not supported since both the middle and older age groups in Denton participate significantly more than those in Krum. The differences in the participation patterns for males and females are minimal, resulting in the rejection of the third hypothesis. The association between stage in the life cycle and amount of participation is slight with Denton residents having school age children participating more than Krum residents. The difference in participation patterns between homeowners in Krum and Denton is significant with Denton homeowners participating more. It was hypothesized that Krum homeowners would have the highest participation rates. As previously noted, the hypothesis relating length of residency and amount of participation is not supported as the difference, though significant, is not as predicted. The relationship between length of residency and participation is more pronounced in Denton than in Krum (Table XVI).

TABLE XVI

SUMMARY OF DATA

Hypothesis		Denton	Krum	Difference
Sex and Amount of Participation	Membership	Tau equals .008	Tau equals .02	Males: Tau equals .0002 Females: Tau equals .021
	Time Spent	Tau equals .004	Tau equals .006	Males: Tau equals .019 Females: Tau equals .015
Stage in the Life Cycle and Amount of Participation	Membership	Tau equals .05	Tau equals .03	The catagory with the greatest difference is school age children with Denton residents having the highest membership rates. Tau .06
	Time Spent	Tau equals .03	Tau equals .02	The largest difference is for those with school age children. Denton residents participating more. Tau equals .05
Homeownership Status and Amount of Participation	Membership	Significant .05	Not Significant at .05	Nonhomeowners: not significant at .05 Homeowners: significant .001
	Time Spent	Significant .001	Not Significant at .05	Nonhomeowners: not significant at .05 Homeowners: significant .001
Length of Residency and Amount of Participation	Membership	Significant .001	Not Significant at .05	Only significant difference is between those in ten years or more category. Denton residents more. Significant at .05
	Time Spent	Not Significant at .05	Not Significant at at .05	Significant difference for those with two years but less than five years residency (.05). Those with ten years or more residency, Dentonites participate more. Significant at .001

TABLE XVI --Continued

Hypothesis		Denton	Krum	Difference
Socio-Economic Status and Amount of Participation	Membership	Gamma Education Significant .001 Occupation Significant .001	Education Significant .001 Occupation Significant .001	Education - No significant differences Occupation - Denton residents in Craftsman, etc. & Housewives Categories have more memberships. Significant at .05 for both categories
	Time Spent	Education Significant .001 Occupation Negative Relationship. Significant .05	Education Significant .001 Occupation Significant .01	Education - Denton residents with less than high school or high school education spent more time significant at .01 and .05 respectively Occupation - Denton residents in Craftsman, etc. & Housewives Categories spend more time. Significant at .001 and .05 Respectively.
Age and Amount of Participation	Membership	Significant .001	Not Significant .05	Middle-aged Denton residents participate more - significant .05. It is only significant difference.
	Time Spent	Significant .05	Not Significant .05	Middle & Older age groups in Denton spend more time. Significant at .001 and .05 respectively

Discussion of Findings

In formulating the hypotheses the assumption was made that the residents of Krum would participate more than those in Denton. The findings indicate otherwise. Krum residents participate less resulting in the rejection of most of the hypotheses.

The data support the conclusion that participation in formal organizations is not as characteristic of residents of Krum as those in Denton. It may be assumed that functions performed by organizations in Denton are either discharged by other means, e.g., informal participation, or are not met in Krum.

It appears that, partially due to Krum's small size, social control and socialization are not dependent on formal organizations to the extent they are in Denton. Rather, it may be assumed that these functions are carried out on an informal basis, e.g., social pressure, gossip or competition. Informal participation may also be instrumental in performing the integrative function. Informal participation may perform an important role in maintaining the existing social order, attempting to change the order, and in the distributing of power and position. In Krum, emphasis may be on one's personal associations on an informal basis.

In Denton, where there is less familiarity, e.g., an individual may not know personally most of the people he meets on the street, organizations may perform a more important function in "placing" people in the community. A

person may be identified to a greater extent by the organizations with which he is affiliated. For example, an individual may know little about another except that he belongs to the same church or service organization. In Krum, the organizations may act as a gathering place for individuals who know each other in another milieu. The diverse functions performed by organizations in rural areas (2, p. 12) may be a reflection of this familiarity.

Previous discussion indicated membership in expressive organizations,e.g., fraternities, is more prevalent in Denton. The lack of memberships in expressive organizations in Krum may be due primarily to its size which may be inadequate to support such organizations. Additionally, expressive functions may be performed by organizations normally considered to be instrumental or mixed. Krum residents may not belong to expressive organizations existing in other communities because they may be unaware of the organizations available, they may be unwilling to travel beyond a certain distance to fulfill specific interests, or because of lack of interest. Further, residency in Krum may be selective. The community may not appeal to those individuals most interested in membership in expressive groups. Denton, with its larger, more heterogeneous population and greater number of diverse organizations may be more appealing to individuals with expressive interests.

When interviewing the residents of Krum one is given the impression that of those belonging to organizations outside the community (other than unions) the majority are from the upper classes. It also appears that those from the lower classes belong primarily to organizations within the community. For example, many older widowed females belong to church-related organizations. Many of those in Krum's upper social class reside in the new subdivisions and have lived in the community for a relatively brief period of time. It may be concluded that as Krum grows its class structure may be changing with a concomitant change from a community with locally oriented organizations to one placing more emphasis on organizations outside the community.

The structure of the communities may further influence participation patterns. In Krum a large percentage of the population is located in the lower socio-economic classes contributing to the acquisition of roles in accordance with that status including participation in few organizations. The concentration of individuals in Denton in the middle classes contributes to socialization into participation in organizations and increases the number of organizations.

One may also speculate on the attitudes of individuals in Krum and Denton and effects the membership in organizations has on these attitudes. One may assume that membership in organizations is conducive to broader perspectives because of contacts with individuals with differing attitudes and

values. It may also be assumed that because of the lack of membership in organizations in Krum its residents have attitudes more limited in perspective than those of the residents of Denton.

An area for possible further study is the relationship between participation and identification or ties with the community. If participation is assumed to be a measure of identification with the community, then the residents of Denton have a stronger identification with their community than do those in Krum.

In conclusion, the findings of this study must be viewed from the perspective of being descriptive for Krum and Denton. The results are influenced by characteristics of the population and possibly the functions performed by organizations in the community. Had different communities of the same size been studied the results may have varied considerably. Thus, the applicability of the data to other communities, particularly the results from Denton, is questionable.

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APPENDIX A

Case Number _____

Sex: 1. Male
2. Female

Race: 1. Caucasian
2. Black
3. Chicano
4. Other

NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY

THIS IS PART OF A RESEARCH PROJECT BEING CONDUCTED BY GRADUATE STUDENTS FOR A CLASS PROJECT AT NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY. WE ARE STUDYING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DENTON, TEXAS. THE RESPONDENTS WILL REMAIN ANONYMOUS. WE APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION AND THE TIME YOU SPEND IN ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. THANK YOU.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How old are you?
   1. 18-22
   2. 23-29
   3. 30-39
   4. 40-49
   5. 50-59
   6. 60-64
   7. 65 and over
2. What is your marital status?
   1. Single
   2. Married
   3. Divorced
   4. Separated
   5. Widowed

3. What is your occupation? _____

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

4. What is the occupation of your spouse? _____

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. How many school years have you completed?

1. Less than 8th grade
2. Some high school
3. High-school degree
4. Some college
5. Bachelor's degree
6. Graduate work

6. How many school years has your spouse completed?

1. Less than 8th grade
2. Some high school
3. High school degree
4. Some college
5. Bachelor's degree
6. Graduate work

7. Do you consider Denton to be your hometown?

1. Yes
2. No

8. Were you born in Denton?

1. Yes
2. No

9. How long have you lived in Denton?

   1. Less than 1 year
   2. Less than 2 years
   3. Less than 5 years
   4. Between 5 and 10 years
   5. More than 10 years

10. Do you rent your place of residence?

   1. Yes
   2. No

11. Please tell me the age of each of your children.

   Age

   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____
   4. _____
   5. _____
   6. _____
   7. _____
   8. _____
   9. No children

12. How many hours do you spend each week in spectator activities (e.g. football, concerts, movies, etc.?)

   Ans. _____

13. If you are a member of any organization within the following categories, please: Write down how many organizations you belong to in each category and how many hours you spend weekly in each category.

	No. of Organizations	Hours weekly
1 RELIGIOUS: church, Sunday school church circle, synagogue, etc.		
2 RECREATIONAL: community center hobbies, sports, etc.		
3 SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS: Red Cross, Elks, Lions, Junior League, etc.		
4 OCCUPATIONAL: Union, AMA, Professional		
5 EDUCATIONAL: PTA, Honor Societies, Boosters, etc.		
6 CULTURAL ENRICHMENT: Community choir, theatre, etc.		
7 SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS: Fraternities, sororities		

14. How many hours do you spend each week associating with your neighbors in other than organizational activities? _____

With your friends, other than neighbors? _____

Case Number _____

Sex: 1. Male
2. Female

Race: 1. Caucasian
2. Black
3. Mexican American
4. Other

NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY

THIS IS PART OF A RESEARCH PROJECT BEING CONDUCTED BY A GRADUATE STUDENT IN FULFILLMENT OF REGUIREMENTS FOR A COURSE AT NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY. I AM STUDYING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN KRUM, TEXAS. THE RESPONDENTS WILL REMAIN ANONYMOUS. I APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION AND THE TIME YOU SPEND IN ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. THANK YOU.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How old are you?
   1. 18-22
   2. 23-29
   3. 30-39
   4. 40-49
   5. 50-59
   6. 60-64
   7. 65 and over
2. What is your marital status?
   1. Single
   2. Married
   3. Divorced
   4. Separated
   5. Widowed

3. What is your occupation? _____

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

4. What is the occupation of your spouse? _____

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

5. How many school years have you completed?

1. Less than 8th grade
2. Some high school
3. High-school degree
4. Some college
5. Bachelor's degree
6. Graduate work

6. How many school years has your spouse completed:

1. Less than 8th grade
2. Some high school
3. High school degree
4. Some college
5. Bachelor's degree
6. Graduate work

7. Do you consider Krum to be your hometown?

1. Yes
2. No

8. Were you born in Krum?

1. Yes
2. No

9. How long have you lived in Krum?

   1. Less than 1 year
   2. Less than 2 years
   3. Less than 5 years
   4. Between 5 and 10 years
   5. More than 10 years

10. Do you rent your place of residence?

   1. Yes
   2. No

11. Please tell me the age of each of your children.

   Age

   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____
   4. _____
   5. _____
   6. _____
   7. _____
   8. _____
   9. No children

12. How many hours do you spend each week in spectator activities (e.g. football, concerts, movies, etc.?)

   Ans._____

3. If you are a member of any organization within the following categories, please: Write down how many organizations you belong to in each category and how many hours you spend weekly in each category.

	No. of Organizations	Hours weekly
RELIGIOUS: church, Sunday school church circle, synagogue, etc.		
RECREATIONAL: community center hobbies, sports, etc.		
SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS: Red Cross, Elks, Lions, Junior League, etc.		
OCCUPATIONAL: Union, AMA, Professional		
EDUCATIONAL: PTA, Honor Societies, Boosters, etc.		
CULTURAL ENRICHMENT: Community choir, theatre, etc.		
SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS: Fraternities, sororities		

4. How many hours do you spend each week associating with your neighbors in other than organizational activities? _____

With your friends, other than neighbors? _____

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