

on figures 12 and 13, which are on the same scale to allow for ready comparison. The rectangles representing individual residences are of such a size that they represent the minimum adequate floor space considered necessary for a family of four or five persons.

The relative crowding of the houses is immediately apparent. Few areas in Arvin have 50-foot lots and most of them do not have full depth. Throughout certain districts it has been the practice to place two units on a single lot, one facing the alley and the other the street. Dinuba has some relatively poor areas with a fair degree of crowding, but these are far less crowded and involve a much smaller proportion of the total number of households. The characteristic lot in Dinuba is 50 or more feet wide, running full way to the alley, with but a single family unit.

Not only are there differences in the houses, but we find a much larger business district. Both communities have an "industrial" district, which contains packing sheds, storage for gasoline and similar types of enterprises.

Maps of the rural area would show a great difference in the pattern of settlement. In Arvin there is usually a large distance between each farm house, but near the farm house there is generally also a labor camp with 4 to 20 or more separate dwelling units. In Dinuba the homes are scattered fairly evenly over the area, with few units at any great distance from any neighbor, while the crowded aspect of the labor camp is rarely found.

SUMMARY

This section has been devoted to the presentation of a statistical analysis of the population of the two communities, based upon the 10 percent sample of households enumerated. These statistics show that the community of Dinuba has a somewhat larger population than Arvin. The average size of household is much larger in Arvin, partly because Arvin has a younger age composition, partly because it has a smaller contingent in the armed forces, and very largely because of the greater proportion of wage-worker families in Arvin, families which are consistently larger than families in the other occupation groups.

The racial composition and ethnic backgrounds of the two groups are quite similar. The only important exception is that Arvin residents have a much shorter tenure in the community, and they come largely from the States of Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas. Family heads in Dinuba are more frequently native Californians, more of them are foreign-born, while those from elsewhere in the United States represent a wider array of origins. More important than origin appears to be the length of residence, for over half the population came to Arvin in 1940 or later as against but 23 percent in Dinuba with such brief tenure.

Almost every family head in each community had some education, and most had completed elementary school. Dinubans more frequently had college training, but there was less than a year's difference in average number of years of school completed between the family heads in Arvin and those of Dinuba.

The most significant population differential between the two communities is the occupation of the family heads. Eighty percent of the Arvin population works for wages, while in Dinuba this group