

Laborers in both communities display the least interest in the community, as would be expected. Similarly, the length of residence plays an important part in the expression of this attitude. In every occupation category and in every length-of-residence category except one, a smaller proportion considers Arvin its home town than considers Dinuba its home town. Even among residents of 15 or more years in Arvin there is an appreciable group which does not consider that community as its home.

THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN ARVIN AND DINUBA

The analysis of the association between occupation, income, and the many aspects of social participation and social conditions demonstrates that these characteristics are closely interrelated. Social cleavages separate different segments of the population, and these groups or social classes form a status hierarchy. In some significant respects the social structure of Arvin and Dinuba is alike; in other respects it is different.

While the analysis in the preceding sections has not differentiated social status beyond occupational status, such a differentiation can be made. Table 38 summarizes the more important data on social participation for Arvin and Dinuba. It includes only information on occupation, income, level of living, condition of the home, club participation, and class of church, since these are the items which most clearly reflect social status.

TABLE 38.—Summary of important social differentiations: Arvin and Dinuba

Item	Arvin	Dinuba
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Farmers, merchants, and professionals as percent of total population ¹	17	43
Percent of population receiving over \$3,250 annual income ²	16	21
Percent of population in upper fourth in level of living index ³	18	38
Percent of population in upper fourth in condition of home index ⁴	12	36
Percent of top ranking club memberships in farmer and white-collar group ⁵	96	94
Percent of top ranking church memberships in farmer and white-collar group ⁶	76	88

¹ From table 22.

² From table 23.

³ From figure 9. Includes all with index of 37 and over, or 24 percent of combined sample.

⁴ From figure 11. Includes all with index of 9 (perfect score) or 27 percent of combined sample.

⁵ From table 26. Includes Booster and Lions in Arvin and Rotary and Women's Club in Dinuba.

⁶ From table 35. Includes Congregational Church in Arvin and First Presbyterian and Christian in Dinuba.

It will be seen that the upper bracket in Arvin represents from 12 to 18 percent of the families for each of the first four items indicated, while similar break-downs include from 21 to 43 percent in Dinuba. This leads immediately to the general conclusion that the upper class in Dinuba includes not only a greater number of people, but actually a much larger proportion. The next two items on the table give us an indication of the degree to which this small group dominates social activities in the two communities. It is readily seen that the small group generally includes a dominant proportion of those social activities which bear status in the community.

If we examine more closely the individual cases, we can obtain more evidence of social differentiation. In Arvin there are 10 families in the sample of 132 who were in the top fourth of income, of level-of-