

1. The greater number of persons dependent upon wages rather than upon entrepreneurial profit.
2. The lower general living conditions as measured by a level-of-living scale and the subjective evaluation of households.
3. The lower degree of stability of population.
4. The poorer physical appearance and condition of houses, streets, and public buildings.
5. The relative poverty of social services performed by the community.
6. The poorer schools, parks, and facilities offered youth.
7. The relative dearth of social organizations serving the individuals in the community and the community as a whole.
8. The fewer religious institutions.
9. The lesser degree of community loyalty expressed.
10. The apparently fewer decisions on community affairs made by the local community and the apparently smaller proportion of the population participating in such decisions.
11. The apparently greater degree of social segregation and greater social distance between the several groups in the community. (This and the preceding items have been labeled apparent because neither is amenable to statistical evaluation, though considerable evidence is at hand to indicate their existence.)
12. The lesser amount of retail trade, the fewer business establishments, and the low volume of trade in those classes of merchandise most generally accorded a high place in social values.

This constitutes a rather imposing list of social and economic factors, reflecting the quality of the society in the two communities, in which the one fulfills rather well our normal expectations of social life and the other consistently fulfills them less satisfactorily. The number of items and the consistency in their implications can hardly rest on purely fortuitous grounds.

POSSIBLE CAUSATIVE DIFFERENTIALS

However, as already indicated, other differences between Arvin and Dinuba than the scale of farm operations might be invoked as the cause for the qualitative differential between Arvin and Dinuba. While many of these differences are functionally interrelated, a listing of them under major headings will serve to clarify their importance. Obviously they are not all of like importance—some clearly are secondary reflections of more fundamental factors while others would appear to throw the advantage in the wrong direction. Differences in physical environment, cultural and demographic features, community history, agricultural production, and farm organization are listed.

	Arvin	Dinuba
I. Environmental factors:		
1. Land:		
(a) Area served.....	64,000 acres.....	43,000 acres.....
(b) Land in farms.....	46,000 acres.....	34,000 acres.....
(c) Intensive uses.....	22,000 acres.....	24,000 acres.....
(d) Land of soil classes 1 to 3.....	59,000 acres.....	31,000 acres.....
2. Water:		
(a) Source.....	Pumped.....	Surface supplemented with pumps.
(b) Cost.....	\$6.92 per acre.....	\$4 per acre.