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ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORK
OF FAMILIES WITHIN A MOBILE HOME
COMMUNITY

THESIS

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By

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"

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The study focuses on social interaction networks in Vacation Village Estates mobile home community. Analysis involves relevant data from an eleven-item questionnaire obtaining demographic variables and results of fifty-seven participating families' mutual ratings on an Acquaintance Volume Scale, ranging from 5, "very close friend," to 1, "do not know." Specifically examined were two social interaction constellations, reciprocal choices, high-scoring families and isolates.

Three hypotheses tested measured greater length of residence, greater similarity of occupations, and greater similarity of religious activity, as relevant to "the greater amount of social interaction." Hypothesis 1, "greater length of residence," tested with correlation coefficient and F score was retained at .05 level of significance. Remaining hypotheses were rejected, not achieving significance.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The concept of home ownership in the United States has altered significantly in the past few years. More people are moving from rural areas into the city. Many of these are moving into apartments or condominiums. Many of the remainder, unwilling to move into multiple-family dwellings and unable or choosing not to build or purchase conventional housing, are buying mobile homes. Mobile home production increased from 90,200 in 1961 to 412,690 in 1969. Illustrating that sale growth, mobile homes accounted for 51 per cent of new single family housing, 67 per cent of homes selling for under \$25,000, and 95 per cent of homes retailing for under \$15,000.¹ In 1972, mobile home sales reached 576,000 units, over four billion dollars for that year alone.²

Mobile homes are not a passing phenomenon; it is expected that by 1980, over 800,000 units will be delivered annually.³

¹U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Construction Review (Washington, 1970), p. 24.

²U. S. Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of United States 1973 (Washington, 1973), p. 684.

³Eric Aiken, "For the Long Haul, Mobile Homes Are the Likeliest Form of Middle-Income Shelter," Barron's, LIII (October 29, 1973), 2.

Technological advances in mass-production techniques, adaptability of design techniques, and flexibility of home location will more than likely continue to influence the nature of the low-cost housing market. Additional reasons underlie the expectation of continued sales growth. A major reason is the critical shortage, and high cost, of conventional homes. Construction costs of conventional housing now average over sixteen dollars a square foot. That figure, of course, increases annually. Currently, a mobile home manufacturer can build a unit with furniture, appliances and amenities such as carpeting and drapes for just eight dollars per square foot. The typical 1973 unit price of a mobile home was under \$7,000, while the 1973 median price for a new home, excluding land, was almost \$27,000.⁴ The mobile home is therefore a very economical way of obtaining an individual family dwelling at a moderate cost.

Another significant factor involves the relative ease of financing. From the standpoint of the lender, the effective interest rates of 12 to 18 per cent, and generally short note maturities, contrast favorably with a 9 per cent ceiling on conventional mortgages, typically long term. This makes mobile home paper attractive to lenders even when money is tight.⁵ Potential purchasers are attracted by the low down

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

payment requirements of 5 to 20 per cent which contrast sharply to the approximately 25 per cent required on standard housing.

The mobile home buyer finds further incentive in the fact that in most locations, mobile homes enjoy tax advantages. They are generally taxed as personal rather than real property, and the rate schedules are considerably lower.⁶

Concomitant with the aforementioned increase in dwelling choice is the rapid rise of mobile home parks. In 1970, Robert L. Knight reported that about 24,000 mobile parks existed in this country with 2,000 more being added each year.⁷ As mobile home communities mushroom around urban centers, new ways of living are being necessitated by the spacial and psychological modifications imposed by the new community setting.

Mobile home parks can generally be classified into two types: transient and permanent locations. Transient parks are, more often than not, a myriad of types of mobile homes lined up in a row. There is usually about a twenty-five foot wide lot which barely permits a car to be parked between two adjacent trailers. Most of the time the underpinning is not installed; temporary steps up to the front door provide

⁶Constance B. Gibson, Policy Alternatives for Mobile Homes (New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1972), p. 38.

⁷Robert Knight, "Planners and Mobile Home Research," Socio-Economic Planning Sciences, V (June, 1971), 216.

the access; trailer tongues protrude outward as if waiting to be hooked up to the six-wheeled truck that installed the units seemingly just a few days ago. The atmosphere is somewhat reflective of low-income apartments in one of the "look-alike" sections of some large city where the occupants come and go with a frequency characteristic of this type of rental resident. Permanent parks, described further in chapter two, are still relatively new on the American scene. Regardless of type, a fundamental concept of analysis of mobile home parks is the atmosphere of social interaction.

The interaction is significant in three ways: (1) to the individual; (2) to the individual as he exists in a community; (3) to the individual as he exists in a mobile home community. Helen Hall Jennings reported on the importance of social interaction to the individual:

For it is through social interaction that the individual attempts to define and to sustain "self." . . . The individual's behavior is more and more affected by the relationships between himself and others in the give and take of existence. The social milieu is structured by the coordinations of functional interaction in the continuum of the self with others. The self cannot be pictured outside of such relationships. Outside of them it does not exist. The world is not composed of millions of selves, self-directed, self-contained, self-absorbed; emotional interaction relates individuals to one another so that single action, unaffected by others, is quite impossible.⁸

⁸Helen Hall Jennings, Leadership and Isolation (New York, 1943), pp. 5-6.

The relevance of this individual interaction becomes clearer when the individual becomes integrated within a community. Irwin T. Sanders explains: "The basis of community life . . . is communication through which people interact or exchange ideas. People who do this only to a slight degree do not share in the sense of community. . . . Communication in the sense of sharing ideas is synonymous with the term 'social interaction.'"⁹ Baker Brownell further describes this communicative role in the community: "Communication is also a function of the identification of people with one another. In this is the substance of community."¹⁰ Thus, communicative systems are viewed as integral to community formation and function. Community, therefore, is well studied through analysis of communication.

The interaction of the individual may be viewed most clearly in the specific context of the mobile home community. In speaking of the individual home owner and his community, Vance Packard suggests that: "The great majority of mobile homes stop being 'mobile' after they are driven to their park site. . . . But still, there is an aura of mobility and impermanence in mobile home living. Mobile home owners know

⁹Irwin T. Sanders, The Community: An Introduction to a Social System (New York, 1966), p. 393.

¹⁰Baker Brownell, The Human Community: Its Philosophy and Practice for a Time of Crisis, pp. 240-241, cited in Irwin T. Sanders, The Community: An Introduction to a Social System (New York, 1966), p. 391.

they can always pick up and move to another location or area in a pinch."¹¹

This feeling of impermanence receives reinforcement from the increasing degree of transience and mobility by America in general.

Speaking of the United States, Peter Drucker has said: "The largest migration in our history began during World War II; and it has continued ever since with undiminished momentum." And political scientist Daniel Elazar describes the great masses of Americans who have "begun to move from place to place within each (urban) belt . . . preserving a nomadic way of life that is urban without being permanently attached to any particular city."¹²

Alvin Toffler, in his widely discussed book, Future Shock, points out that: "Transience is the new 'temporariness' in everyday life. It results in a mood, a feeling of impermanence. . . . Today the feeling of impermanence is more acute and intimate."¹³

The mood is enhanced by the fact that mobile homes are merchandized like motor vehicles. Owners trade their homes in for new models every five or six years. "Howard Todd, general manager at Chateau Estates, one of the largest parks in the northern United States, explained: 'One appeal of the

¹¹Vance Packard, A Nation of Strangers (New York, 1974), p. 123.

¹²Alvin Toffler, Future Shock (New York, 1970), p. 78.

¹³Ibid., p. 45.

mobile home is that people have the feeling they can move any time they want to.'"¹⁴

Whether the person is in fact transient or not, he can psychologically feel transient. He knows his home has wheels; he knows he can move with almost a moment's notice. With the perceived importance of his physical roots reduced, the mobile home owner defines "home" and "community" primarily through communicative interactions. The neighborhood is defined by the people in it, not by the structures, for neither is permanent. Communication, then, becomes a binding element. As such, the role of interaction, the role of communication might be even more important than in another setting.

Statement of the Problem and Significance of the Study

Because of the newness of the mobile home setting and because of the importance of the social interaction within that setting, it is significant that we understand the type of communication networks that might develop and, perhaps, ascertain methods of enhancing the quality of the interaction experience.

This study may prove useful in several ways. To the discipline of communication, the study will serve a fundamental importance of testing a seldom used technique of

¹⁴Statement by Howard Todd, general manager, Chateau Estates, Utica, Michigan, cited in Vance Packard, A Nation of Strangers (New York, 1974), p. 125.

determining patterns of social interaction within the context of a mobile home community. The Acquaintance Volume Scale will be used to indicate what sorts of communication networks exist between family units.¹⁵

It is hoped that this study will be useful to governmental agencies interested in that segment of the population who will purchase mobile homes, and their subsequent roles in the mobile home community.

This study should prove of value to mobile home communities themselves. It should be useful to the administrators of mobile home parks, as it will provide a specific example of socialization patterns within a community which may be applicable to similar parks or developments.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate and describe the nature of the social interaction network that exists within a specific mobile home development. The subject community, Vacation Village Estates, is located approximately five miles east of Denton, Texas, on State Highway 426. It is a permanent rather than transient type of park consisting of some seventy-five to eighty homes. It should be noted

¹⁵The Acquaintance Volume Scale is a sociometric test developed by Dr. Merl E. Bonney, Department of Psychology, North Texas State University. Also see John Calvin Reed, "A Comparison of Small Study Groups and Traditional Classes on Acquaintance Volume, Reported Problems, and Academic Achievement," unpublished dissertation, College of Education, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas, 1971, p. 56.

that the writer of this thesis has been closely associated with the park since 1970, both as a home owner and as part of the management of the development.

Hypotheses

To test various demographic variables for their impact on social interaction, the following hypotheses were formulated:

1. The greater the length of residence, the greater amount of social interaction.
2. The greater the similarity of occupations, the greater amount of social interaction.
3. The greater the similarity of religious activity, the greater amount of social interaction.

Organizational Preview

Chapter II includes a review of the literature relevant to this study. It also provides a discussion of the methodology involved in the data collection and testing of the hypotheses.

Chapter III reports the demographic data and the results of the Acquaintance Volume Scale.

Chapter IV reports the tests of the hypotheses. Demographic factors are tested for significance in their relationship to acquaintance choices and their findings presented.

Chapter V includes concluding remarks with recommendations for further research and observations concerning the utilization of this study.

CHAPTER II

FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT DESIGN

Chapter two provides the basis for the study. It includes a general and a specific review of the relevant literature. The methodology and procedural steps are delineated as are the techniques for gathering the data. Outlining the fundamental procedures for the statistical treatment of the data is found in the final section of the chapter.

Review of the Literature

A substantial amount of literature has been generated about mobile homes, although much of it is scattered in highly specialized publications with relatively limited circulation. Even this body of literature deals primarily with characteristics of the mobile home industry. The limited literature that does concern mobile home residents either deals primarily with their individual profiles, or studies the impact of the new residents upon their surroundings. As recently as 1972, George Sternlief, Director of the Center for Urban Policy Research, noted that the "problems of relationships between mobile home parks and the occupants thereof are

just beginning to come to the attention of concerned authorities."¹

In one of the very few research projects, Constance Gibson considered several of the problems relevant to mobile home owners and buyers in the 1970's.² Although none of her observations have a direct bearing on the types of findings provided by this thesis, the Gibson data does provide information concerning some of the problems facing the mobile home park residents in the areas of: landlord-tenant legislation, racial discrimination, taxation, and dealer-park operators. These types of problems have the potential of affecting social interaction; thus the data in her study for the Rutgers Center for Urban Policy Research might be informational for the reader of this thesis.

For some years, researchers have studied acquaintance and friendship in communities with sociometric tests. Reed M. Powell Studied the informal social structures in Atirro and San Juan Sur, two communities in Costa Rica.³ By ascertaining visiting patterns, Powell discovered clique and congeniality relationships. He personally administered a series of sociometric questions to each family as a unit.

¹Constance B. Gibson, Policy Alternatives for Mobile Homes (New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1972), p. i.

²Ibid.

³Reed M. Powell, "Sociometric Analysis of Informal Groups--Their Structure and Function in Two Contrasting Communities," Sociometry, I (January-April, 1938), 367-399.

The questions ranged from whom each family visited most frequently to whom they would choose if a specific set of events necessitated a preference be made. The study was based on the analysis of choice responses.

George A. Lundberg and Mary Steele attempted to determine some of the less formal association patterns on friendships in a village of about one thousand. Housewives were scored according to the Chapin Scale of Socio-Economic status.⁴ Additional information was gathered regarding occupation, family relationships, church and club memberships, geographic location, educational and cultural homogeneity, socio-economic status, and kinds of reading matter. The person interviewed was to name, confidentially, her best friends in the community. The results divide the village into seven core constellations, plus fringe individuals not identifiably included in any of these. These constellations represent not only the aforementioned data but also reflect the type of association represented, and the degree of interaction or cohesion found in each.

In 1944, Frank Stewart administered a sociometric survey consisting of some 163 interviews of adults in a southern city of 6,000 persons.⁵ The purposes of the study included

⁴George A. Lundberg and Mary Steele, "Social Attraction Patterns in a Village," Sociometry, I (January-April, 1938), 375-419.

⁵Frank A. Stewart, "A Sociometric Study of Influence in Southtown," Sociometry, X (February, 1947), 11-13.

learning the top people in the city's influence structure, exploring personality characteristics of the influential people, and gaining insight into the means of organizing communities efficiently.

The interviews consisted of a self-evaluation scale designed for the respondent to check his answers as to how he rated himself as a social mixer. The respondent was also asked to answer fifteen questions dealing with why certain interpersonal choices were made under differing situations, to respond to an eighteen-magazine checklist, and to respond to the subject's attitude about living in the community. The interviewer subjectively estimated age and income of the subjects.

The findings indicate that the interpersonal influence structure could be defined with sufficient precision and with needed qualifying detail. Stewart commented that in future interviews he would "emphasize personal acquaintanceship and friendship because, virtually by definition, it is only through such channels that inter-personal influence can operate."⁶

On the whole, the body of literature which might serve as a direct basis for the research is, at best, narrow. It is in an attempt to help to fill this void that this study of Vacation Village is undertaken.

⁶Ibid., p. 15.

Methodology and Procedure

Population

The subjects of this study are male and female heads of households residing in Vacation Village Estates mobile home community. The development is designed to offer the home owner the option of a permanent place of residence. Because he is not renting, he has more flexibility to construct fences, to plant gardens, to design lawns. He has many of the same options he would have in a sub-division of conventional homes. This is in sharp contrast to the transient type of typically small rental spaces where only utility hookups and possibly a concrete patio constitute "home."

Geographically, Vacation Village's east boundary parallels the northern edge of Lake Dallas, while it is bordered on the north and south by hundreds of acres of undeveloped government land. The community's west side is adjacent to a 200-acre section of unused land owned by the community's developers. Ground transportation, via State Highway 426, is the only access to the community.

With the nearest semblance of urban population three miles away, Vacation Village can be easily described as being rural. Consequently, the community has had an opportunity to develop primarily on its own initiative, with little outside influence from surrounding shopping centers or other urban factors. At the time of this study, the management had made

no significant attempts to promote socialization among the owners.

Land in Vacation Village has been for sale since the spring of 1969. Length of residence of the sixty-five households investigated ranged from five and one-half years to six months. Residents of less than six months were operationally excluded from the study as it was felt that they had not had enough time to assimilate into the community. Also excluded were the five owners who do not themselves live in the park but lease their lots to transient renters. This minority group of renters was not included because it was felt their status would not add to the data concerning social interaction.

Before the instruments were distributed two families moved away, leaving a sample potential of sixty-three. Three questionnaires were unable to be delivered because the homeowners were out of town during the sampling period. Of the sixty instruments delivered, fifty-eight were returned; two families refused to reply to the questions. The overall results of the investigation are reported on the basis of the fifty-eight returned, unless otherwise noted.

Techniques for Gathering Data

The first portion of the questionnaire was designed to obtain demographic data pertaining to the population. Demographic responses accepted as having influence on the dynamics

of a community are: occupation, religion, religious intensity, political affiliation, educational level of husband and wife, size of family, sex and age of children, length of time in residence, age of husband and wife, and income level of husband and wife.⁷ One additional question sought data regarding homeowner attitude about living in the community.

The second portion of the questionnaire consisted of an Acquaintance Volume Scale enabling the resident to rate his perceived relationships with other households in the community. The owner placed an "X" within a five-point range to identify his relationship. The five-point range was specified as follows: "5" represented intimate relationship; "4" indicated a good friend; "3" a friend; "2" an infrequent relationship; "1" no relationship.⁸

On Thursday, May 9, 1974, the instruments were pretested for clarity by three families living in the community but not to be included in the study due to their length of residence. No questions or misinterpretations were revealed in this test.

The questionnaires were hand-delivered to the established residents on Friday, May 10, 1974. Either the husband or the wife received the instruments with verbal instructions for the couple to examine and complete the questionnaire together in order for it to be picked up within a two-day period.

⁷See Irwin T. Sanders, The Community: An Introduction to a Social System (New York, 1966).

⁸See Appendix, pp. 53-57.

Procedures for Statistical Treatment

At the conclusion of the survey the data were placed on computer cards. The Computer Center, North Texas State University, subjected the data to analysis.

The demographic variables are compiled in a numeric frequency distribution. Children are grouped by age into six educational levels: pre-school, kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school, and graduate. No attempt was made to verify if the children are actually enrolled in school. The dates involving the initial move into Vacation Village were grouped into appropriate six month intervals operating from a base of May, 1974.

To test the first hypothesis, that greater length of residence will produce a greater amount of social interaction, the total acquaintance score for the fifty-seven families responding to this segment was individually compiled. This score is generated by a simple summation of the ratings on the Acquaintance Volume Scale given by all other respondents to the person being evaluated. In short, all the fives, fours, threes, twos, and ones were added. The results of the time interval and the acquaintance scores were subjected to a correlation coefficient,⁹ tested for significance using an F score.¹⁰

⁹R. J. Senter, Analysis of Data (Glenview, Illinois, 1969), pp. 413-437.

¹⁰Virginia L. Senders, Measurement and Statistics (New York, 1958), pp. 497-523.

Hypothesis number two, that the greater the similarity of occupations, the greater amount of social interaction, was tested by sorting the respondents into white and blue collar occupational categories. The resident's acquaintance score is dual: one from those in blue collar occupations, another from the white collar categories. Four persons who indicated no occupation were classified by their previous employment. These data were obtained by personally contacting those in question. The one student resident was classified as white collar. The resulting white and blue collar score for each person was subjected to a multiple correlation coefficient,¹¹ tested for significance using an F score.

To test the third hypothesis, that the greater similarity of religious activity, the greater amount of social interaction, the descriptive categories of "every-service," "once-every-week," and "several-times-a-month" were collapsed to indicate a single designation of religiously active. "Several-times-a-year" and "never" were collapsed to refer to the religiously inactive persons. Again, each person in the active and inactive categories had his acquaintance score computed by his choices received from persons in the respective groups. The results were also analyzed using the multiple correlation coefficient, tested for significance using an F score.

¹¹George A. Ferguson, Statistical Analysis in Psychology and Education (New York, 1971), pp. 401-403.

As has been indicated by the statistical procedures treatment, data compiled from a substantially large number of respondents can provide the foundation for the evaluation of specifically formulated hypotheses. These are not the only tests that could be run with the data; however, these do indicate the potential for another study at another time. Suffice it to say at this point that the instruments are apparently functional. More detailed analysis in the following chapter will provide justification for the preceding conclusion.

Summary

Both a specific and a general review of the literature indicated that an insufficient amount of studies exist in the area of social interaction in a mobile home community. As such, an analysis of Vacation Village, a mobile home development of approximately sixty-five permanent-type households, was undertaken. Two distinct techniques were used to gather the requisite data: demographic characteristics, and the network of social interaction. A questionnaire filled out by husband and wife provided the former and an Acquaintance Volume Scale yielded the latter.

The data were then subjected to computer analysis to test three hypotheses which focused on length of residence, occupational similarities, and amount of religious activity.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND EXPLORATION OF REPORTED DATA

The chapter both reports and interprets the demographic variables and the results of the Acquaintance Volume Scale.

Demographic Description of the Community

The first data examined are those related to the demographic responses received in the returned questionnaires. This information provides a description of what kinds of people reside in Vacation Village. The tables in this section present the findings in simple percentages, illustrating the frequency distribution of the variables.

Table I shows how long residents have lived in the park.

TABLE I
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN VACATION VILLAGE, n=58

Time Intervals	n	Per Cent of Total Families
6-12 months	5	8.62
12-18 months	3	5.17
18-24 months	11	18.97
24-30 months	10	17.24
30-36 months	9	15.52
36-42 months	4	6.90
42-48 months	7	12.07
48-54 months	3	5.17
54-60 months	4	6.90
Blank	2	3.45
Total	58	100.01

This does not necessarily reflect the purchase date of their land, but indicates when they moved onto the homesite. Over half of the owners, some 51.73 per cent, resided in the development in the time range of eighteen to thirty-six months. The remaining families, those who have lived in Vacation Village longer than three years and less than a year and a half, are dispersed throughout the remaining categories.

Table II reports the number of persons residing in these households. The table does not indicate if families reporting only two residents have children living elsewhere. Two respondents are single males. Adding these two individuals to those indicating only two residents per home leaves a significant percentage of 56.90 families with children or relatives.

TABLE II
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS, n=58

Number of Persons Living in Home	n	Per Cent
1	2	3.45
2	23	39.66
3	11	18.97
4	15	25.86
5	4	6.90
6	2	3.45
7	1	1.72
Total	58	100.01

In total, Vacation Village has 180 persons living in the park.

When applicable, the responses of the two single men and the one divorced man will be reflected under the category labeled "husband." At other times it will be necessary to reflect their status under the vertical column marked "wives," in which case their status will be found in the horizontal row indicated by "blank." This dual status is necessary to keep the responses of fifty-eight constant in order to establish a percentage evaluation.

Table III reveals the age description. The males tend to be predominant in the brackets 29 through 35 and 43 through 49, while the major female concentration was in the 29 through 35 group. On the whole, the wives tend to be younger than their husbands.

TABLE III

AGE GROUPING OF VACATION VILLAGE HOUSEHOLDS, n=58

Age Group	Husband		Wife	
	n	Per Cent	n	Per Cent
15-21	. . .	. . . .	4	6.90
22-28	8	13.79	9	15.52
29-35	16	27.59	13	22.41
36-42	6	10.34	5	8.62
43-49	11	18.97	9	15.52
50-56	7	12.07	6	10.34
57-63	5	8.62	3	5.17
64-70	4	6.90	1	1.72
71+	1	1.72	1	1.72
Blank	. . .	. . . .	5	8.62
Total	58	100.00	58	100.00

The population falls into two major categories: young, below 35, which includes 41.38 per cent of the men and 44.83 per cent of the women; and middle-age, 36 through 63, with 50.00 per cent of the men and 39.65 per cent of the women. Elderly, over 63, comprise only 8.63 and 6.89 per cent of the total.

Table IV is a breakdown of the occupational groups represented in Vacation Village. The predominant category is "craftsman and kindred workers," with a frequency of more than double any other group.

TABLE IV
OCCUPATIONAL BREAKDOWN OF VACATION VILLAGE
HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, n=58

Occupational Group*	n	Per Cent
Professional, technical, kindred	4	6.90
Managers and Administration	7	12.07
Sales workers	2	3.45
Clerical and kindred	1	1.72
Craftsmen and kindred	19	32.76
Operatives except transport	8	13.79
Transport equipment operators	4	6.90
Laborers excluding farm	7	12.07
Service workers, excluding homes	1	1.72
Non-workers	5	8.62
Total	58	100.00

*Categories used by U. S. Bureau of Census.

Blue collar workers account for 74.14 per cent of all respondents, while white collar workers comprise only 25.86 per cent. White collar designations are reflected by the first

four categories in the table above; the remaining categories are blue collar. Those identified as non-workers are comprised by four families of retired individuals and one family of students. For the purpose of blue and white collar labels, the student family was placed under white collar and the retired persons were included under blue collar.

The total annual incomes of both husband and wife, before taxes, are presented in Table V.

TABLE V
TOTAL GROSS ANNUAL INCOME OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, n=58

Income Group	n	Per Cent
\$00,000.00--4,000.00	2	3.45
4,001.00--6,000.00	5	8.62
6,001.00--8,000.00	2	3.45
8,001.00-10,000.00	13	22.41
10,001.00-14,000.00	16	27.59
14,001.00-18,000.00	13	22.41
18,001.00-24,000.00	4	6.90
24,001.00 and more	. . .	. . .
Blank	3	5.17
Total	58	100.00

Thirty-three replies, 56.9 per cent, report income over ten thousand dollars, with seventeen respondents, 29.31 per cent, earning above fourteen thousand dollars. There are very few residents with low incomes. Only nine families, 15.52 per cent, reported making under eight thousand dollars.

Table VI, amount of scholastic preparation, lists twenty men and twenty-two women without high school diplomas.

TABLE VI
LEVELS OF EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, n=58

Educational Level	Husband		Wife	
	n	Per Cent	n	Per Cent
Elementary	10	17.24	3	5.17
Some high school	10	17.24	19	32.76
High school graduate	23	39.66	18	31.03
Some college	9	15.52	10	17.24
Bachelor's degree	4	6.90	3	5.17
Graduate degrees	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Blank	2	3.45	5	8.62
Total	58	. . .	58	99.99

Actually, some 17.24 per cent of the male respondents have only completed the elementary level of education. This corresponds with but 5.17 per cent of the women attaining this same level, meaning a significantly higher percentage of the men appear to be relatively undereducated. Thirteen men and thirteen women experienced college training with seven of these indicating the receipt of a degree.

Table VII considers the educational level of children living at home. Although these data are not directly relevant to the tested hypotheses, the data possibly have some significance since children of the various levels ride school buses from the community and might, therefore, have established an acquaintance level which potentially could have some influence over their parents' interaction. Since the data were not specifically sought by the questionnaire, any conclusion would be, at best, conjecture.

TABLE VII
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME

Level	Boys	Girls
Pre-school	10	1
Kindergarten	5	. . .
Elementary	9	10
Junior High	13	4
High School	7	. . .
Graduate	4	. . .
Total	48	15

A total of sixty-three children live in the community with three times more boys than girls. Of the six categories, more boys are found in junior high school and more girls are in the elementary grades.

Table VIII reports political affiliation. No attempt was made to acquire information about loyalty to stated preference or voting behavior.

TABLE VIII
FAMILY POLITICAL AFFILIATION, n=58

Party Preference	n	Per Cent
Republican	9	15.52
American	2	3.45
Democrat	28	48.28
None	7	12.07
Independent	8	13.79
Other	1	1.76
Blank	3	5.17
Total	58	100.00

Democrats represent the majority party with twenty-eight so identified. Persons selecting "independent" or "no party" preferences comprise the next block, registering a combined total of fifteen. In the space on the questionnaire marked "other," only one person opted to so indicate and he furnished no elaboration.

Family religious affiliation is reflected in Table IX. Eleven different denominations are represented in the community. Baptist by far reigns as the most prevalent choice, since thirty-one families, or 53.45 per cent of the sample, indicated that preference. Other denominations are listed by only one family, with the exceptions of Assembly of God, Methodist, and Jehovah's Witnesses.

TABLE IX
FAMILY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, n=58

Denominational Preference	n	Per Cent
Church of Christ	1	1.72
Assembly of God	4	6.90
Presbyterian	1	1.72
Methodist	5	8.62
Catholic	1	1.72
Episcopal	1	1.72
Baptist	31	53.45
None	7	12.07
Other*	5	8.62
Blank	2	3.45
Total	58	99.99

*Bahai, Jehovah's Witnesses, Pentecostal, Liberty Full Gospel.

Although people indicated a religious affiliation, it does not necessarily reflect any given level of activity. Using church service attendance as an index, Table X records the responses to frequency.

TABLE X
FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE TO PREFERRED
DENOMINATIONAL SERVICES, n=58

Attendance	n	Per Cent
Every service	4	6.90
Once every week	11	18.97
Several times a month	5	8.62
Several times a year	17	29.31
Never	16	27.59
Blank	5	8.62
Total	58	100.01

In Vacation Village, seemingly more families, 56.90 per cent, have a history of infrequent or non-attendance, as compared to 34.49 per cent that attend at least several times a month.

Table XI, the attitudes about living in the development, finalize the demographic data analysis. This table reveals that most of the residents, 72.42 per cent, are content with their location. The data list no one as completely dissatisfied and only two respondents are, in general, discontented. The only other category that might have an impact over social interaction would be the thirteen replies that indicated their current status was equivalent to other living experiences.

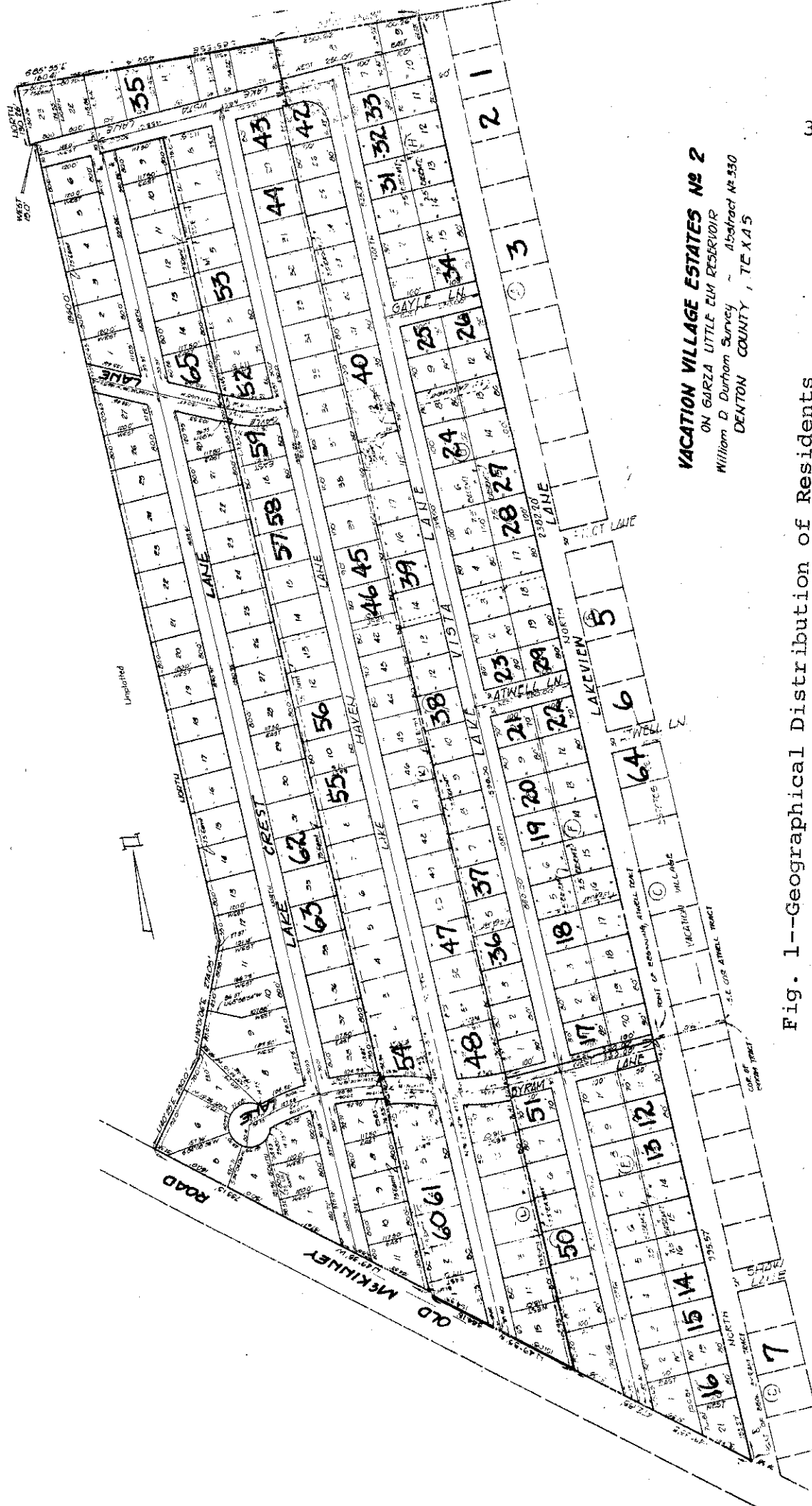
TABLE XI
ATTITUDES OF VACATION VILLAGE RESIDENTS
TOWARD LIVING IN THE COMMUNITY, n=58

Attitudes	n	Per Cent
I like living here very much	19	32.76
On the whole I like it here	23	39.66
This is as good a place as anywhere else	13	22.41
On the whole I do not like it	2	3.45
I do not like living here at all	· · ·	· · ·
Blank	1	1.72
Total	58	100.00

Only a follow-up interview would provide the specificity to justify whether this could be construed to be a positive, a negative, or a neutral conclusionary evaluation.

Social Interaction Patterns Within the Community

The following section represents the social interaction network evidenced by the results obtained from the Acquaintance Volume Scale. Figure 1 introduces a copy of the platt of Vacation Village as filed at the Denton County Clerk's office. This figure represents the geographical distribution of the fifty-seven families responding to this portion of the questionnaire. Each family unit is identified by a code number which corresponds to their numerical placement on the Acquaintance Volume Scale. The unnumbered blanks on the platt are explained by the facts that several families own two lots; many lots are sold but uninhabited; and some lots remain unsold.



VACATION VILLAGE ESTATES NO. 2
 ON GARZA LITTLE ELM RESERVOIR
 William D. Durham Survey - Abstract No. 530
 DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

Fig. 1--Geographical Distribution of Residents

Figure 2 shows the acquaintance volume score received by each family. The base score represents a total of the fifty-six ratings each family unit received. Thus, the lowest possible score is 57; the highest is 280. A score of 280 would, of course, indicate that the respondent was rated by every other family in the community as "a very close friend." The actual scores received are well below one-half the highest possible rating. It should be noted that the highest actual score is 124, but that only six families accumulated over 100; only seven rate between 91 and 100; eleven total between 81 and 90; nineteen fall within the 71 and 80 range; and fourteen range in the lowest index, 60 to 70.

One way of putting the data into perspective is to presume that all people rated all other people with the highest possible designation, and that all respondents had an opportunity to rate all 65 of the original listings. In reality, only 57 reported ratings. As such, the computer figures are somewhat in error. The perfect matrix would have been sixty-five times sixty-five; the actual results represent a matrix of sixty-five times fifty-seven. Despite this marginal error, the impact of the findings would still appear to be significant as indicated by the following: type one ratings, "do not know," totaled 2777; type two ratings, "know of," 418; type three ratings, "friend," had a total of 282; type four ratings, "good friend," listed 90; with type five ratings,

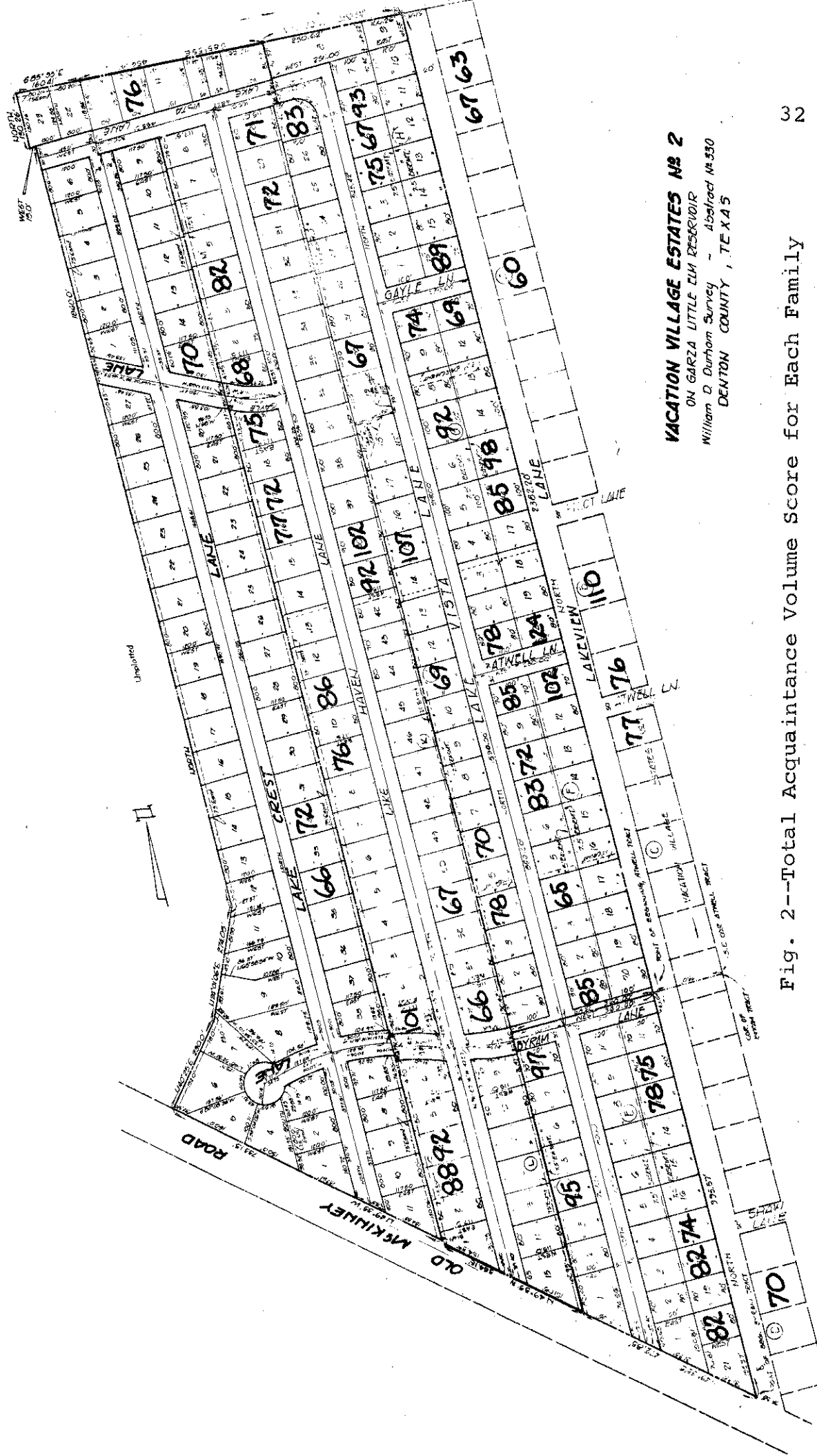


Fig. 2--Total Acquaintance Volume Score for Each Family

VACATION VILLAGE ESTATES NO. 2
ON GARZA LITTLE CLIM RESERVOIR
William D. Durham Survey - Abstract No. 330
DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS

"very good friend," resulting in but 78. The drop between 2777 and 78 is significant no matter what the complete data might have totaled in a perfect rating setting.

When viewed collectively, the responses indicate the existence of two major network clusters, or areas of concentrated social interaction. The primary constellation is located toward the geographic center of the community around Atwell Lane, and includes families generally north of that area. In that vicinity are located five families with scores over one hundred and three with scores in the nineties. A secondary interaction cluster is represented by another area of relatively high scores, congregating around the intersection of Lake Haven and Byram Lane.

Review of the Acquaintance Volume Scale responses also reveals the families making reciprocal choices. The instances where families identically perceived each other's relationship level are significant since this represents a kind of social mutuality. Figures 3, 4, and 5 record the reciprocal choice relationships of type 5, "very close friend," type 4, "good friend," and type 3, "friend." Nineteen reciprocal choices are found in type 5, fourteen in type 4, and thirty-seven in type 3. There were fifty-five non-reciprocal choices involving mutually attracted families rating each other as at least "friend," but not perceiving their relationship mutually alike.

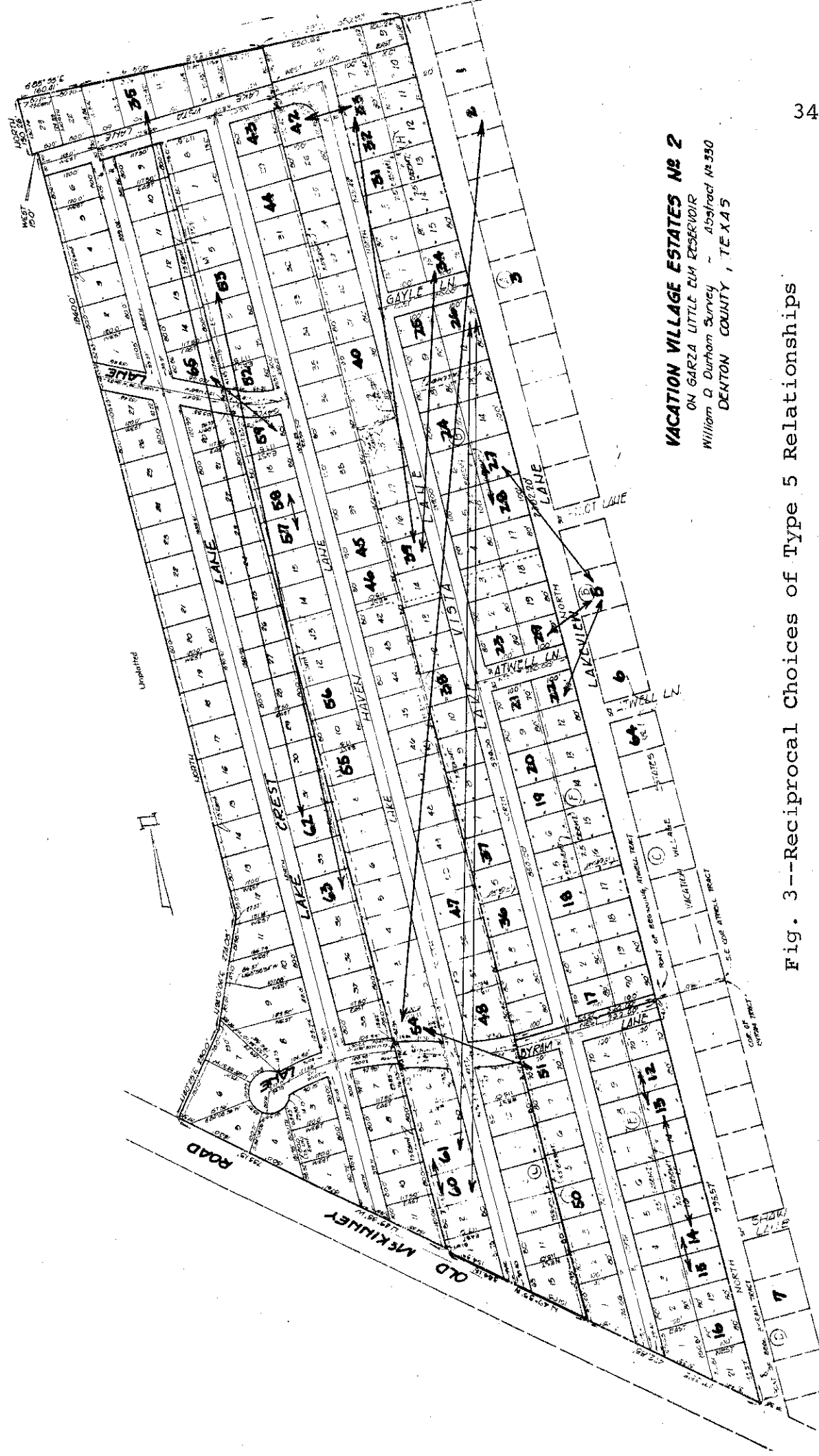
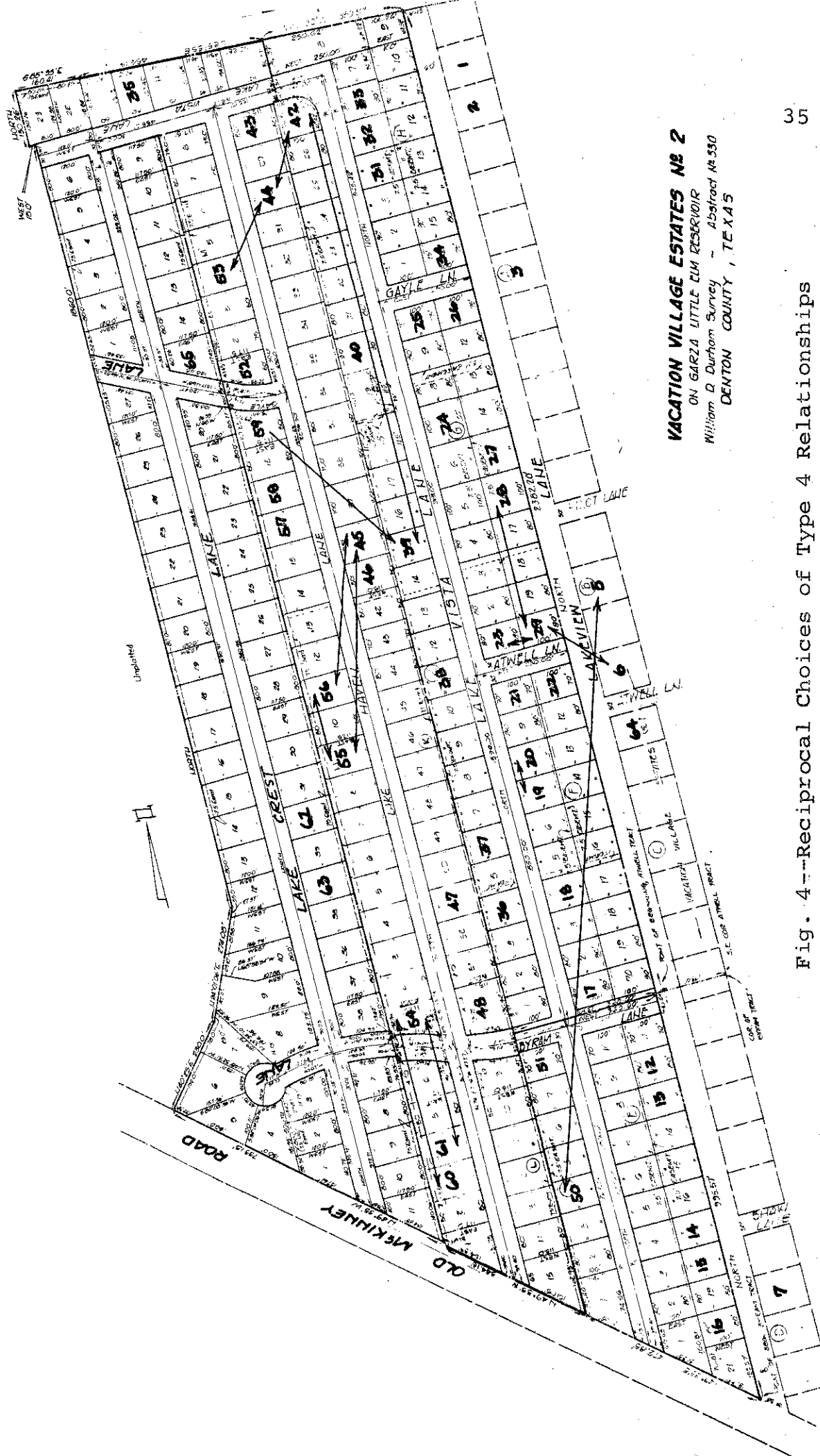


Fig. 3--Reciprocal Choices of Type 5 Relationships



VACATION VILLAGE ESTATES NO. 2
 ON GARZA LITTLE ELM RESERVOIR
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Fig. 4--Reciprocal Choices of Type 4 Relationships

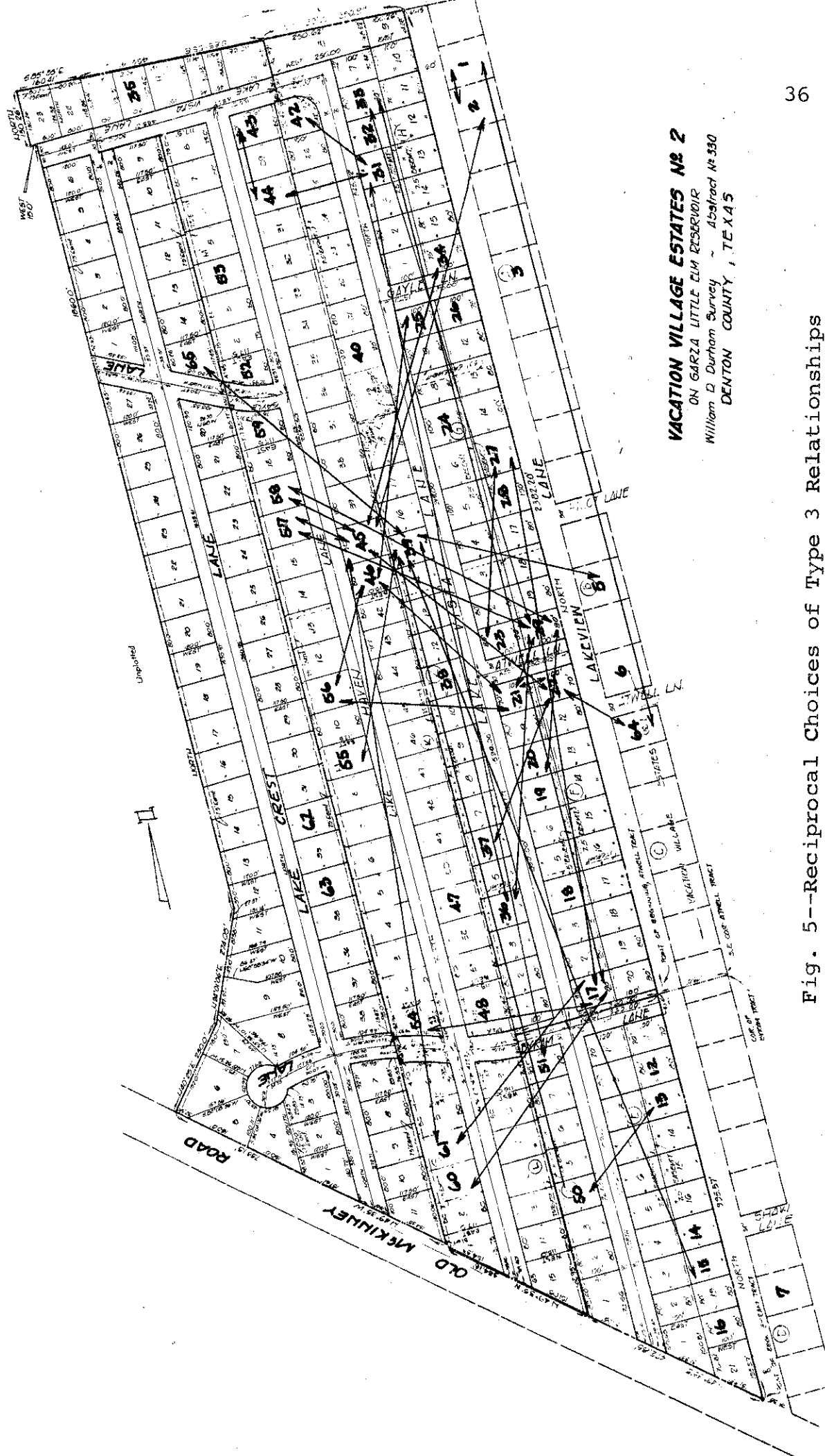


Fig. 5--Reciprocal Choices of Type 3 Relationships

To put the concept of reciprocity into proper perspective, the bearing that immediate family relationships possess should be noted. For example, four of the nineteen type 5's exist between blood kinship. Geographic proximity also appears to be important, since eight of the type 5 ratings and almost all of those involving type 4 are between close neighbors.

Examining the communication clusters in light of the reciprocal choices adds another dimension of analysis. The central constellation exhibits a substantial number of mutual choices. This phenomenon becomes vividly apparent in figure 5. When figures 3, 4, and 5 are explored together, several patterns of mutual attraction become apparent. These patterns can be graphically represented by mutual pairs, triangles, squares, circles, or figures of other dimensions. Also chains of non-mutual character exist, such as when family 6 chooses 29, 29 chooses 5, and 5 chooses 27. A third type of configuration results from a clustering of a large number of choices around a single family. This is the case with families 29, 39, and 45. Clearly, there are highly developed channels of intercommunication and interstimulation in such a group. These same characteristics occur in the secondary constellation to a lesser extent.

Another interesting factor in the total interaction network is the isolated individual. In the community, no one failed to be evaluated as having no relationship; however,

the lowest score, family 3, was selected only one time with a rating of "friend." Families 2, 18, 47, and 63 were chosen "friend" or above only three times. However, of these, three families received a single designation of "very close friend" and two descriptions of "friend," while the remaining family was called "friend" by three others.

The aforementioned data on the five isolates include one influencing factor. All five families were chosen "friend" by family 45. Family 45 rated every one in the community "friend" or higher. This information becomes important when considering choices received versus choices given. Its further significance is noted by the fact that family 45 was scored as "do not know" by families 3, 18, 47, and 63, and "friend" by family 2. With this constant rating of "friend" eliminated from the remaining four, the results are: families 2 and 18 both gave and received two choices of "friend" or higher; respondents 47 and 63 chose four and three respectively, and received two of type 3 or above. The purest isolate is family 3, which was not chosen by anyone except family 45 and who, in turn, evaluated every family in the community as "do not know."

Two other variables are of interest in regard to the five semi-isolated families. First, to be considered is length of residence in the community. Family 2 is one of the original residents, having lived in Vacation Village between 54 and 60 months. The other four families are

distributed equally in the remaining six-month categories, from family 63 residing from 6 to 12 months to family 47, with a residence in the 24 to 30 months category. Secondly, residents' attitudes about living in the community are of significance. Families 18 and 47 responded that, on the whole, they liked living in Vacation Village. Families 2, 3, and 63 said they liked living in Vacation Village very much. Three of the five respondents, including the family who received but one choice, report they are extremely happy with the community. This strong attitude can be partially explained due to the fact that every unit except number 3 has some friends in the community, and three of these consider at least one other family a "very close friend." It should be noted that these individuals, while not often chosen as friends, might be selected, for example, as desirable work companions.

A look at the individual questionnaires of the six families with over 100 from the Acquaintance Volume Scale reveals some definite similarities. All six families have lived in the community over 24 months, they are Democrats, and are blue collar workers, with four being classified as craftsmen. All the husbands are middle-aged and three failed to complete high school. Five of the six wives are high school graduates, and are generally younger than their husbands. Four families earn over \$14,000 and one-half have children. Five families describe their religious preference

as Baptist; however, four of these say that they attend church services very rarely. The patterns found in these six highly chosen families are representative of the pre-dominate characteristics of the community.

Revealed by review of the overall choice structure, one discovers that thirty-eight of the fifty-seven respondents were chosen by at least one family as "very close friend," and twenty-seven of these same families also received at least one rating of "good friend." Of the nineteen remaining, thirteen were rated at least once as "good friend." Thus, almost every family in Vacation Village is considered by someone else in the community as a strong friend relationship.

Summary

This chapter has isolated some of the demographic responses and commented on their potential for interpretation. In the first section, the demographic variables were presented in tables, showing numeric frequency distribution accompanied by brief statements of analysis. A print-out of the population generally showed the residents to be blue collar Democrats, with high incomes, and possessing educational levels of high school or less. Adult population is generally young to middle-aged. A majority list Baptist as their religious affiliation; regardless of denominational preference, some 57 per cent record a listing of infrequent service attendance.

In addition, the results of the Acquaintance Volume Scale were reported and interpreted. The findings showed the highest acquaintance score to be 124, compared to a maximum possible score of 280. Overall, most of the families in the community are not well acquainted with other homeowners. Two interaction clusters were found, the primary one located in the geographic center of the community. Another main constellation is represented by a cluster of some high scoring families with extensive mutual attraction channels. It should be noted, however, that the demographic characteristics of the six highest scoring families are concomitant to those applicable to a majority of the community.

A small number of isolated families exist, but even they have someone in the development they call "friend." Only one real isolate lives in Vacation Village, and he apparently is content with his status. Overall, the community does not have a large quantity of high level relationships, although each homeowner seems to possess at least one meaningful relationship with another resident.

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF HYPOTHESES

The purpose of this chapter is to present the statistical results obtained in this study and the testing of the hypotheses. Data analyzed were the appropriate scores obtained from the Acquaintance Volume Scale, as well as the selected demographic information.

Hypothesis 1 was analyzed by using the correlation coefficient tested for significance using an F score.

Hypotheses 2 and 3 were analyzed by using the multiple correlation coefficient tested for significance using an F score.

Hypothesis 1

It would seem that the longer a family lived in a community, the greater the exposure time to other homeowners. This exposure should produce a positive relationship between length of residence and degree of social interaction within the community. The first hypothesis originated from these thoughts:

The greater the length of residence, the greater amount of social interaction.

The analysis indicated these results: $r = .34$; $F = 7.17$, with one and fifty-five degrees of freedom; a probability

of .0095, indicating a significance at the .05 level. The hypotheses, therefore, is retained.

Hypothesis 2

Individuals who interact would seemingly be involved with persons having similar interests. As work occupies the significant amount of time it does in everyday life, then occupation becomes a possible variable to influence interaction. Hence, the formulation of the second hypothesis:

The greater the similarity of occupation, the greater amount of social interaction.

These results are: $R = .1772$; $F = .88$, with two and fifty-four degrees of freedom; and a probability of .5750, failing to be significant at the .05 level. This hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis 3

This hypothesis was based on the same assumptions underlying the second. Religious influence on one's life varies not only with how strongly he adheres to his faith, but with his choice of faith as well. It should, therefore, follow that a person having strong religious intensity would interact with persons whose life patterns generally parallel his own. From these assumptions came the third hypothesis:

The greater the similarity of religious activity, the greater amount of social interaction.

The results of the data indicate: $R = .255$; $F = 1.74$, with two and fifty degrees of freedom; a probability of .1840 again fails to be significant at the .05 level. This hypothesis is likewise rejected.

Exploring the reasons for the rejections, several factors emerge. The community can be described as fundamentally homogeneous. Most of the people are generally blue collar workers of low educational levels with relatively high incomes, and falling within two major age groups. Additionally, a large number are of Baptist faith, and many belong to the Democratic party.

Indices of homogeneity are not necessarily equally representative of social interaction in this community since occupational levels and religious intensity do not represent significant factors in the Vacation Village development. One can only conclude from the data that interaction cannot always be predicted since of the usual characteristics normally associated with interaction, only one of the three tested demonstrated itself to be prevalent in this testing.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND OBSERVATIONS

The purpose of this study was to chart Vacation Village Estates mobile home community on the basis of the interpersonal interaction networks that exist. Vacation Village was chosen because it is a relatively new development and of a rural nature, which should allow social interaction to develop on a more uncontaminated scale than in an urban community. Also, the author is personally associated with the development in both a residential and a managerial capacity. A mobile home type of community was additionally chosen because of the increasing importance of the mobile home dweller on the American housing scene and his possible inherent transient nature.

The research instruments utilized were a questionnaire seeking data pertaining to demographic variables, and the Acquaintance Volume Scale. A total of fifty-eight families responded to the demographic portion and fifty-seven to the Acquaintance Volume Scale.

Three hypotheses were formulated to test the influence of select demographic variables: length of residence, occupational similarity and religious activity. The hypotheses,

involving an analysis of the interaction process within the community, were evaluated using a correlation coefficient or a multiple correlation coefficient, both tested for significance with an F score. The tests involved acquaintance volume scores, computed for each respondent. Each score consisted of a summation of all the choices a family received from the other fifty-six homeowners.

In Chapter III the results involving the demographic variables and the Acquaintance Volume Scale are presented. The resulting profile shows Vacation Village's composition to be almost equally divided between two person and three-or-more families. Other community characteristics include: three-fourths are blue collar workers earning relatively high incomes with a generally low educational level; an almost equal distribution of young and middle-aged persons; a large number of Baptists and Democrats; and an apparent dichotomy between persons of high and low religious activity.

The Acquaintance Volume Scale totals revealed a generally low level of overall social interaction. Of a total of over 3,000 for the possible responses to levels of acquaintance, "friend" was used 282 times, "good friend" 90 times, with "very good friend" but 78 times. The range of acquaintance volume score for each family had parameters from 56 to 280; within this possible range, the highest score recorded was 124. Only six families recorded over 100, seven between 91

and 100, eleven between 81 and 90, nineteen between 71 and 80, and fourteen received between 60 and 70.

Clearly, a large number of the families are not acquainted with the majority of the community; the existing interaction network is, for the most part, limited. Although there are some relatively isolated families in the community, only one is completely isolated, apparently by choice. Almost all of the families living in Vacation Village have developed at least one strong friendship within the community. A central constellation consists of channels of interaction made up of several highly chosen families, characterized by a large number of reciprocal choices. Conversely, demographic characteristics of the six most highly chosen families parallel almost exactly the predominant patterns found in the community as a whole. No data were uncovered which permitted these seemingly antithetical conclusions to be either verified or rejected.

The testing of Hypothesis 1 shows a significant correlation between length of residence and levels of social interaction within the community. The testing of Hypothesis 2, the demographic variable of occupational similarity, and Hypothesis 3, religious activity, failed to show a significant degree of correlation. The rejection of these two hypotheses may be due to the high degree of homogeneity found in the community.

In regard to the methodology utilized in this study, no use-of-instruments problems were encountered with either the Acquaintance Volume Scale or the questionnaire used to obtain the demographic variables. The variables of religious activity, age, and educational level of wife were those left blank most frequently, albeit by only a small fraction of the respondents.

Social interaction networks in a small community can be efficiently ascertained by use of the Acquaintance Volume Scale. This scale proved to be a useful instrument for measuring the intensity of relationships as well as their number. During the conception of this study, there was some concern that over sixty responses might be too many to predict a significant return. Obtaining an amazingly high fifty-seven completed scales rendered that earlier concern unjustified. An additional comment deserves mention. No indication of indiscriminate selection of ratings was discovered, which might justify the conclusion that the total number of ratings did not preclude their completion of the scale due to any lack of interest or inability to make that type of evaluation.

As a result of data gathering and analysis, as a result of the knowledge of what interaction is in this mobile home development, the following recommendations are made as possible ways of maximizing the existing structure.

1. A community covered dish supper with the management furnishing the main meat dish.
2. A community newsletter featuring the residents, even offering free classified ads.
3. A lot-of-the-month award for the most improved homesite.
4. A management sponsored softball team.
5. A biographical directory of the residents.
6. A list of the residents having professional skills relevant to intra-community maintenance and living.
7. Recreational facilities, such as tennis, volleyball, basketball, horseshoes, etc.
8. Establishing a game night.
9. Establishing committees concerned with community beautification, recreation, and protection.
10. A list of persons in the community available for babysitting.
11. A community pre-school.
12. Sponsor home-improvement seminars.
13. Sponsor dances employing various themes.
14. Organization of Boy and Girl Scout troops.
15. A welcoming coffee or lawn party for new residents.
16. A crafts and handwork bazaar to raise money.

Recommendations for Further Research

After an in-depth analysis and investigation into the social interaction networks within a mobile home community, it becomes obvious that there is additional research which would be productive.

One specific area is the need for additional information about the mobile home resident and his relationship to his environment. Researchers might approach this from the standpoint of influence structure within the community, seeking comparisons with studies of residents living in other forms of housing, or testing ways to promote interaction.

This thesis would have benefited from the use of a pre-test and a post-test. And it is recommended that subsequent efforts use them to study interaction, and to test recommendations evaluating changes in amounts of or levels of interaction.

The Acquaintance Volume Scale is structurally limited to cognitive choice. An adaptation of this rating scale could provide an appraisal of frequency of contact with acquaintances. This would allow a more unrestricted population to be tested.

Data from the demographic variables and Acquaintance Volume Scale provided additional opportunities to explore areas untouched by this thesis, such as testing the other variables for their impact upon interaction, follow-up interviews to discover how families initiated the interaction process, and even how the designated level was achieved.

Personal Observations

The following comments are made by this writer founded upon his position as participant-observer. He has held a

high position in the management of the development for almost four years and knows personally every resident in the community. The writer does not presume that the following impressionistic observations hold the same order of validity as data secured through more formal procedures. Comments offered are presented in the hope that they will add understanding to portions of the previous data, as well as offering some insight into the interworkings of this particular community.

The husbands of two families in the top choice group, numbers 29 and 45, each were at one time in charge of maintenance for the development, thus giving them additional exposure to residents not available to other park dwellers.

Family 39, also scoring above 100, stays home throughout the day, giving them more time spent within the community. The husband has a bad back and does assorted mechanical jobs at home. This family also has five children, all separated in age by at least two years. Their yard is one of the central playgrounds for many of the other children in the community.

Family 45 chose every other family in the community as "friend" or higher. The author believes that this decision was not made in an offhanded manner, but that in their own perception, this family believes they know everyone and that cognitively they know them as "friend."

The community was not originally built and then sold as a completed development, but has been a slow process of "sell a little, build a little." Because construction has almost continually been in process during the life of the community, many of the residents seem to have a feeling of being part of the community's development. As it grows and changes, each resident works to improve his own homesite, with a feeling of individually contributing to the overall development of Vacation Village.

Shortly before the study, the developers constructed a community center. It is believed that this addition, which provides a facility for community meetings, dances, and other forms of recreation, will facilitate the enhancement of community interaction.

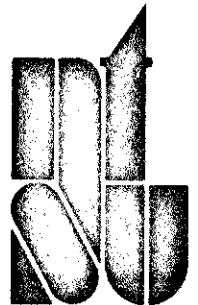
Finally, it is interesting to note that on the demographic question of age, three women wrote on the questionnaire that it was none of the author's business.

APPENDIX

SURVEY OF FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS IN VACATION VILLAGE

This study investigates the nature of communication within a mobile home development. The information you provide will help design methods of improving communication within this and other mobile home communities.

The information obtained in the first section of all questionnaires will be compiled to describe the nature of Vacation Village as a total group, as opposed to providing information about individual families. The second section is designed to determine the acquaintance networks within Vacation Village.



North Texas
State
University

Denton, Texas
76203

What is your occupation? _____

54

How many people regularly reside in your home? _____

Place an X in the space representing the husband's age group.

Place a✓ in the space representing the wife's age group.

_____ 15 - 21	_____ 36 - 42	_____ 57 - 63
_____ 22 - 28	_____ 43 - 49	_____ 64 - 70
_____ 29 - 35	_____ 50 - 56	_____ 71 +

List the age of each child living at home.

Boys

Girls

Put an X to indicate the level of formal education completed by the husband. Place a✓ for the wife.

_____ Elementary	_____ Some College
_____ Some High School	_____ Bachelor's Degree
_____ High School Grad.	_____ Master's Degree
	_____ Ph.D. Degree

Place an X by the income group that includes the combined total annual income, before taxes, earned by both husband and wife.

_____ \$ 0.00 - \$ 4,000.00	_____ \$ 10,001.00 - \$ 14,000.00
_____ 4,001.00 - 6,000.00	_____ 14,001.00 - 18,000.00
_____ 6,001.00 - 8,000.00	_____ 18,001.00 - 24,000.00
_____ 8,001.00 - 10,000.00	_____ 24,001.00 or more

What is your political affiliation?

_____ Republican	_____ Democrat	_____ Independent
_____ American	_____ None	Other _____

What is your religious affiliation?

_____ Church of Christ	_____ Methodist	_____ Baptist
_____ Assembly of God	_____ Catholic	_____ None
_____ Presbyterian	_____ Episcopal	Other _____

How often do you attend services?

_____ Every Service	_____ Several Times a Month	_____ Never
_____ Once Every Week	_____ Several Times a Year	

When did you first move into Vacation Village? _____ Month _____ Yr.

Place an X in the space representing your current feelings.

_____ I like living in Vacation Village very much.
_____ On the whole I like living in Vacation Village.
_____ Vacation Village is as good as living anywhere else.
_____ On the whole I do not enjoy living in Vacation Village.
_____ I do not like living in Vacation Village at all.

On the following two pages, you will find a list of names of homeowners at Vacation Village. Place an X in the box that best represents how well you think you and your wife know the family listed. Please describe your relationship with the families by indicating one of the five options.

TYPE 5 relationship: a very close friend - someone with whom you would feel confident discussing personal problems; someone you would go to if you were in serious trouble.

TYPE 4 relationship: a good friend - a person you know fairly well, possibly visit often (someone you might have over to your house for dinner or a person you would seek out to go fishing).

TYPE 3 relationship: a friend - a person you really don't know very well; you know more about what the person does and less about his personality; conversations usually center around everyday things (weather, work).

TYPE 2 relationship: a person you know by name or have seen around; possibly you have heard someone speak of him.

TYPE 1 relationship: do not know this person.

Example: If you feel John Doe is a very close friend put an X in the box by his name under TYPE five. If you do not know Bill Jones place an X in the box by his name under TYPE one.

	5	4	3	2	1
John Doe	X				
Bill Jones					X

Be sure you respond using one of the five options to each name listed, with the exception of your own.

	5	4	3	2	1
Larry Howard					
W. A. Crowell					
Harvey Bantz					
R. H. Stout					
Louie Evans					
B. R. Bedford					
C. T. Stapleton					
Joseph Driggers					
William Worthy					
Earl Lowe					
Jerry Lowe					
Gilbert Smith					
Charles Liggett					
D. C. Johnson					
Lowell Henn					
Charles Kopecky					
Lewis Southerland					
Stephen Jacobs					
Don Michalewicz					
Ronald Mourer					
Gene Lawrence					
Louis Kidd					
William Morris					
Ray Richards					
Glen Ferguson					
John Long					
Kenneth Stevenson					
Bill Stagg					
Larry Rogers					

TYPE 5 Relationship
(very close friend)

TYPE 4 Relationship
(good friend)

TYPE 3 Relationship
(friend)

TYPE 2 Relationship
(slightly know)

TYPE 1 Relationship
(do not know)

	5	4	3	2	1
Rick Gamon					
Memory Williams					
Herbert Dupree					
J. D. McKinney					
Kenneth Adams					
Larry Brooker					
Martie White					
Jack Hartline					
J. C. Matheson					
C. E. James					
Jerry Smith					
William Green					
James Eaton					
Jack Gamon					
Lee Roy Allen					
Jack Litchfield					
Kinneth Williams					
James Bounds					
Charles Campbell					
Ramond Sandefur					
Eddie Robin					
Allen Cline					
Harold Allen					
Merlin Underhill					
Billie Harden					
B. B. Rose					
Charles Cecil					
Mack Adams					
George Newell					
Franklin Davis					
Bob Foster					
Jim Foster					
E. O. Brooker					
D. D. Riley					
John Moore					
T. E. Copeland					

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