Participation and Leadership in Voluntary Agencies at Plain City, Utah, 1947

Wade H. Andrews

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd
Part of the Social Work Commons

Recommended Citation
https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/etd/1896

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate Studies at DigitalCommons@USU. It has been accepted for inclusion in All Graduate Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@USU. For more information, please contact dylan.burns@usu.edu.
PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP IN VOLUNTARY AGENCIES
AT PLAIN CITY, UTAH, 1947
by
Wade H. Andrews

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree
of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
in
Sociology
1948

UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Logan, Utah
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to express sincere appreciation to my wife Kathryn, to Dr. Joseph A. Geddes, the people of Plain City and all those who have been so generous with their assistance, encouragement and patience in the accomplishment of this work.

W. H. A.

Logan, Utah
July 1948
# Table of Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter I, Introduction</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Village</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The People</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Study</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitations</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitions</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of Literature</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter II, Membership and Attendance</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance According to Age Group</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance According to Occupations</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Individual Activity</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-attendance</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance at Religious Functions</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, Leadership</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership Opportunity</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Positions</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution of Leadership</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Groups</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fields of Activity</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupational Groups</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Leadership</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church and Non-church Leadership</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Leadership Aspects of Participation</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV, Leadership Aspects of Participation</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership Roles and Number of Offices Held</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership Roles and Types of Offices Held</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Summary and Conclusions</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V, Summary and Conclusions</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Literature Cited | 86 |
| Appendix | 87-90 |
### INDEX OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 1</td>
<td>Place of birth of people reported</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2</td>
<td>Years of school completed by those 18 years of age and over</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 3</td>
<td>Marital status of persons 15 years of age and over</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4</td>
<td>Age and occupational groups of family heads</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5</td>
<td>Age composition of those people reported</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6</td>
<td>Memberships in types of organizations according to age groups</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 7</td>
<td>Attendance at designated types of activities by age groups within Plain City</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 8</td>
<td>Attendance at designated types of activities by age groups outside of Plain City</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 9</td>
<td>Average attendance per person of farm and non-farm groups for total attendance, religious attendance, and recreational attendance</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 10</td>
<td>Attendance at designated types of activity within the community of Plain City by farm and non-farm occupational groups, 1947</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 11</td>
<td>Attendance at designated types of activities outside of the community of Plain City by farm and non-farm occupational groups, 1947</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 12</td>
<td>Individual attendance by persons 2 years of age and over (1) at Plain City and (2) at other communities by attendance groups and sex, age and marital groupings</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 13</td>
<td>Non-attendance at all functions by age, sex, and marital groups</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 14</td>
<td>Number of individuals 2 years of age and over who attended religious functions (1) at Plain City and (2) at other communities by attendance categories and by sex, age and marital groups</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 15</td>
<td>Number and percent of persons, 15 years of age and over, holding one, two, or three or more positions of leadership by sex and marital status</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16. Average number of positions per person and average number of positions held by those who are officers, for all over 15 years of age by sex and marital status ........................................... 53

Table 17. Number of (1) executive, (2) intermediate, and (3) minor positions held among those 15 years of age and over according to sex and marital status .......... 54

Table 18. Leadership distribution by number of school grades completed for those 18 years of age and over .... 55

Table 19. Distribution of leadership positions among those 18 years old and over by type of position and number per capita according to four-year intervals of school grades completed ........................................... 57

Table 20. Distribution of current positions of leadership according to selected fields of activity by married and single groups 15 years of age and over ........ 59

Table 21. Distribution of all positions of leadership among farm and non-farm groups by selected fields of activity ......................................................... 62

Table 22. Persons holding two, three or more leadership positions in one, two, or three different fields of activity ............................................................. 63

Table 23. L. D. S. and non-L. D. S. leadership (1) in all fields, (a) in non-church positions, and (3) in church positions only .............................................. 65

Table 24. Number and types of leadership roles per capita according to the number of offices held ........ 70

Table 25. Number and type of leadership roles per capita according to the type of offices held ........ 73
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Village

Plain City is a rural village of 822 people (Sixteenth Census, United States, 1940) located on a flat, plain area ten miles northwest of Ogden, Utah, a city of 51,927 people (1946 survey of the Weber County-Ogden City Planning Commission).

Plain City was founded by Mormon pioneers in 1859 after the pattern followed in nearly all the early settlements of this area. The use of the square block on the basis of the four cardinal points of the compass was standard. Village living for all, farmers as well as non-farmers, was the accepted form of building new villages, towns or cities.

From a beginning of about twenty families, Plain City grew to a maximum population of 829 in 1890. Since that time the population has declined slightly but tends to maintain an almost constant figure.

The farm lands of Plain City are fertile sandy loams but crops in the Great Basin area are dependent upon irrigation water for their existence, so the early settlers found it necessary to begin work on a canal. It was surveyed in 1859, and some water was available in 1860. The canal was a nine-mile extension of the one that furnished water for the farms at Marriottsville and proved to be a source of much trouble and concern because of differences over the water which is so vital to all of the farm lands of the valley.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (L. D. S. or Mormon) played a larger part in the lives of the people of Plain City. A branch

was established in the first year of settlement and ten years later, a ward. This ward persists today as the main ecclesiastical organization and indeed the most important social unit of the village. This organization has furnished facilities for worship and recreation from the beginning and at present has a chapel and a recreation hall used for church and community functions. Other efforts have been made to organize the non-L. D. S. people of Plain City but they have been spasmodic and of little permanence due largely to the lack of numbers.

Plain City began its school program as it began its church program. The first public building constructed in 1859 was used for both purposes. There exists at the present time a modern school building with a gymnasium. The grades include the first through the tenth. A consolidated county high school at Ogden furnished instruction at the high school level.

In 1861 Plain City was organized into a county precinct. The precinct is about three and one-half miles square. In February 1914 the village was incorporated. The town board is unpaid but there is a tax of 3 mills for expenses and a tax of 1 mill for upkeep of the cemetery. The village proper lies a little south of the center of the precinct. Several roads lead out of it to other communities. Along these roads, some of them asphalt surfaced, are found the homes of those farmers who live on their farms, commonly termed farm dwellers.

There is a public square in the center of the village which is used for recreational purposes and around which has been built the stores, garages, automobile service stations, a pool hall, a lumber yard, the church and the school. The homes of the villagers are built in the square block pattern around the central square.

1Mr. Elmer Carver, chairman of the town board of Plain City, furnished the information on the government of Plain City.
At the time of this inquiry, there were no operating factories. There are, however, a tomato packing plant, two pea wineries, and a sugar beet loading station which have short seasonal use in the fall of the year. The major industry is agriculture.

As might be expected in a village of small size, there were no service clubs, labor organizations, welfare agencies or cultural and artistic institutions separately organized within the community, nor is there a medical doctor. However, some large agencies such as the L. D. S. Church, the county, the schools, and civic groups functioned in the fields of welfare, social service, health, music, and art.

Plain City has several developments in the field of health which include: a town health office, an unpaid official who is responsible for inspections and quarantining; a baby health clinic which is conducted by a medical doctor and a public health nurse held once a month for purposes of inspection and advice to mothers about the health and care of their children; and a health council which is made up of members of various community organizations for the purpose of maintaining good health facilities and practices in Plain City. This latter group functions when needed.¹

¹ Mrs. Jennie van Drimmelin, Public Health Nurse, furnished information on medical services for Plain City.
The People

Plain City is largely made up of native people. Moreover, the place of birth of the present population is largely either in Plain City or the State of Utah. There are no race problems, and indeed there are very few people of foreign birth. The education of the people of this village is on a par with that of the State of Utah and shows variation of almost the full range of the grade scale. Tendencies for more education with improvement of facilities are also reflected. Lower than average divorce and widow rates with higher than average marriage rates suggest stability of family life and the probability of healthy marital conditions in Plain City.

The near balance between farm and non-farm families show the effects on occupational groups that the nearby city has on this rural village. The confinement of professional people to the field of pedagogy is again a reflection of the nearness of a metropolis and the size of the village.

Those of its own people who study the professions move away to other centers.

Birth

Of the total of 650 persons reported for use in this study, 91.3 percent were born in the State of Utah, with the majority (64.5 percent)\(^1\) being born at Plain City. Of those remaining 4.1 percent were born in neighboring states, 2.3 percent were born in other states of the United States, and 2.3 percent were foreign born. This shows a decline of 1.3 percent from 1932 when 3.5 percent were foreign born.\(^2\)

---


\(^2\)Ibid.
Ethnologically, Plain City is all white with the exception of four Japanese farm families. There are no negroes living at Plain City.

Fifteen people were of foreign birth. The largest number from one foreign country (Japan) were five. There were three each from England and Holland, two from Scotland and one each from Denmark and Italy. One Japanese was born in the Territory of Hawaii and is included in the number in "other states" in Table 1.

Table 1. Place of birth of people reported, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Mountain States</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Mountain States</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign country</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>650</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education

Variation of the number of grades completed among children under 18 years of age was almost nil. Age and grade correspond closely. Above the age of 18 years, however, the differences are notable.

Three reported no school grades completed. Two of these were over seventy years of age and the other was fifty years of age. All were male farmers and two were retired. Of those with less than eight grades, the great majority were among the older ages.

There were 11.0 percent who reported having one or more years at college level with 0.7 percent, or 3 persons, reporting work on a graduate level. The highest of these were two persons who reported 19
grades completed. These two were a Japanese immigrant couple who were educated in professions in Japan. They are now advanced in years and are farm dwellers. They are taking no part in the community life of Plain City. Their actual education as compared to that of United States standards is unknown. The other person reporting 17 grades was a principal of a grade school.

The mean number of grades completed for those 40 years old and over was 8.5. There were 23.0 percent of the total number of persons over 18 who come within the group who have completed the eighth grade only. This is one of the larger percentages for any one grade. This group is largely made up of persons of middle age, 40 to 55 years.

The mean number of grades completed for those 25 to 40 years of age was 11.3. The largest percentage for any one grade completed is 30.0 percent for the 12th grade. A majority of these persons were younger than 40 years of age.

Of the unmarried persons reported who were over 18, the mean number of grades completed was 11.3 also.

Changes in the requirements of attendance in past years and improvements of educational opportunities correspond with the changes in the number of grades completed at the various ages.

The median number of grades completed per person over 25 years of age for Plain City was found to be 10.4 for the sample reported. The median for the State of Utah (1940) was 10.1\(^1\), and the median for the United States was 8.8 grades completed.

Table 2. Years of school completed by those 18 years of age and over, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades completed</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not reported</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 and over</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Japanese immigrants educated in Japan whose comparable educational level is not known.

Marital Status

The marital status of persons 15 years of age and over indicates a favorable attitude towards marriage. (Table 3) For males, about two-thirds of the sample (65.8 percent) were married; 30.7 percent were single; 2.6 percent, widowed; and 0.9 percent, divorced. Three and one-tenth percent were over 30 years of age and still single. Chances for marriage for these persons are markedly less and increasingly so with added age.
For females, 70.1 percent were married; 23.4 percent, single; 6.1 percent, widowed; and 0.4 percent, divorced. One and four-tenths percent were over 30 years of age and yet remained unmarried.

For the State of Utah (1940) 62.9 percent of the males were married; 32.6 percent, single; 31.1 percent, widowed; and 1.4 percent, divorced. Among females, 64.0 percent were married; 24.3 percent were single; 9.8 percent, widowed; and 1.9 percent, divorced.¹

Thus Plain City people had a smaller percentage of both males and females who are not married than was true in the rest of the state. There is a larger percentage of the females that are married than males. This is in accord with the figures for the State of Utah and is due mainly to the larger total number of males than females.

Widowed persons were less numerous in Plain City than in Utah and the United States. Census figures for the state (1940) show 3.1 percent of males and 9.8 percent of females as widowed; for the United States (1947) 4.1 percent for males and 11.6 percent for women; while figures obtained from the sample of Plain City indicate 2.6 percent of males and 6.1 percent of females were widowed. Thus there was a very small proportion of widowed persons in Plain City.

The pattern remains the same for divorce rates as for the widowed in that Plain City has smaller percentages than Utah or the United States. However, the order is reversed in sex. Plain City shows 0.9 percent divorced males and only 0.4 percent divorced females, whereas the State of Utah (1940) harbored 1.4 percent divorced males against 1.9 percent divorced females, and the United States harbored 1.6 percent divorced males and 2.1 percent divorced females. It is significant that for both sexes at Plain City, there are fewer divorced persons than for the state and national averages.

¹Ibid.
Table 3. Marital status of persons 15 years of age and over,
Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th></th>
<th>Females</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>70.1</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single over 30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single 15 to 30</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All single over 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>228</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of those persons 30 years of age and over, only 3.1 percent of the males and 1.4 percent of the females were not married. The larger percentage of unmarried males is due to the excess of males over females.

Both late and early marriages are unpopular in Plain City. Few postponed marriage until past 30, very few child marriages took place, and only one person under the age of 21 years was reported as married. This one, a female, was 20.

Family stability would seem to be above average in Plain City with few abnormalities as to the age at which romance culminates in wedlock.

**Occupations**

The farmers of Plain City held a slim margin over the non-farmers. Ninety heads of families (52 percent) reported farming as their chief occupation.

---

1 Occupational classifications are from Works Progress Administration Occupational Classification and Code; Circular No. 2. July 1935; with the addition of the three types of farm groups which are found in the Jos. A. Geddes Bulletin No. 24. Utah Agri. Exp. Sta. Farm versus village living in Utah. p. 31. May 1934.
means of livelihood while 83 (48 percent) reported non-farm vocations.

The farm dwellers numbering 50, predominated among the farm groups with 28.9 percent. The village farmer, or those farmers who do not live on the farm but have their homes in the village after the pattern of the early "Mormon" settlements, numbered 28 or 16.2 percent, indicating that the folkways of those early settlers are by no means dead. There were 12 or 6.9 percent of the farmers who were peripheral or edge farmers. Since these edge farmers are in the minority and actually in the village, they may add to the village farmers, which would bring this group up to 40 as against 50 farm dwellers.

Professional people, four in number, are few in Plain City. All are school teachers of the county school system.

Skilled workers numbered 21 and semi-skilled 15, or in percentages 12.1 and 9.0 percent respectively. The nearness of the larger city of Ogden makes employment feasible in these fields. Unskilled laborers numbered 12, domestic workers 5, and non-workers 12. The non-workers are largely older people of Plain City who have retired from active occupations.

As already pointed out, a large part (67.8 percent) of the young breadwinners between 21 and 30 years of age have gone into farming and 45.2 percent live on the land. Only one of these younger men had acquired land on the periphery of the village. This more choice land was largely controlled by the older people who have over a period of time been able to acquire it. Another group of these young men, 16.1 percent of those between the ages of 21 to 30, were semi-skilled tradesmen while only 3.2 percent were classed as skilled. In the next higher age group, 30 to 44 years, the largest percentage (25 percent)
fell in the skilled class while semi-skilled reached 9.6 percent, indicating an advancement in occupation standing with an advance in age. In the age group 45 to 64 years, there was an increase in the proprietor-manager class with the others fairly well distributed. In the 65 and over age group the largest was the non-worker class.

Table 4. Age and occupational groups of family heads, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>21 - 29</th>
<th>30 - 44</th>
<th>45 - 64</th>
<th>65 &amp; over</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td></td>
<td>cent</td>
<td></td>
<td>cent</td>
<td></td>
<td>cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village farmer</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge-of-village</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm dweller</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-farm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prop. &amp; Mgr.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical &amp; Salesmen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic &amp; Per.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Laborers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-workers</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: There were no family heads reported below the age of 21 years.
The Study

Western culture emphasizes the ideal of individual attainment in social, political, religious, and economic fields. The development of qualities of leadership through participation in communal activities by all persons in a community has served as a battle cry for democracy. The acceptance of the free school system meant that everyone was to have a chance to achieve. But equality did not come with opportunity. Somehow the abler ones moved along at a faster rate. Certainly, with all the emphasis on achievement, groups differ widely in the extent to which leadership is dispersed, in the nature of attendance at group functions, and in the character of participation of those who attend.

Purpose

It has been said that the purpose of a community study is to affect a more constructive socialization program for the future.¹ It is assumed the material found herein may be useful in further understanding rural community life.

This study is being made to ascertain the extent to which participation is dispersed and the amount, kinds, and location of social activities and leadership among the people of Plain City, Utah, in activities other than those directly concerned with gaining a livelihood.

It is the specific intention of this inquiry:

1. To determine the extent to which the people of Plain City use their own local institutions and the institutions of other communities.

2. To learn the difference in the use of these institutions by farmer groups and non-farmer groups, by age groups, and by groups according to marital status.

3. To clarify the nature and type of leadership in the community.
4. To ascertain the nature of the participation of these people at group gatherings.

An analysis of the data secured in this study may assist in showing the weaknesses or strengths of the present methods of attaining individual socialization. It is hoped that it may also throw some light on the success of the institutions involved in the process.

Methods

Mimeographed schedules with written instructions have been used. A number of conferences were held with the six field workers who gathered the information to bring about a maximum of uniformity. All homes were visited. If no one was at home when the worker called, no return visit was made.

Scope

The period covered by the investigation was limited to four weeks immediately preceding the visit to the homes. The field workers made visits over a period of two weeks, February 21, 1947 to March 1, 1947. Thus the report made by each interviewee was for four weeks during the part of January and February 1947 which immediately preceded the day of the interview, and all items reported were operative during that time.

Those persons who were present were asked to give the data for general information, memberships, attendance, and leadership positions held for all members of the family. The information on actual participation at the functions reported was taken for only those persons present at the interview.

Schedules were filled for 650 people or 173 families, with 305 persons present at the interview. Thus the sample was 79.1 percent of
the 1940 population of 822. Forty-four and nine tenths percent of those individuals reported were under the age of 21 years. There were 49.1 percent that were between the ages of 21 and 64, and 6.0 percent were 65 years of age or more.

These statistics, when compared with those of the corresponding age groups in the Sixteenth Census of the United States (1940), remain almost constant throughout indicating practically no change in population ratios for these age groups from 1940 to March 1947.

Table 5. Age composition of those people reported
Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 5</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 11</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 14</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 17</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 20</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - 29</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 39</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 64</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 &amp; over</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limitations

It was assumed that those interviewed could remember participation and attendance for the period of one month previous to the interview. In most cases more than one of the family members was at home and assisted one another in remembering. There is no doubt but that some things were forgotten and actual participation was to a small degree larger than that reported. The pre-testing of the schedule, however, and several conferences of the workers while the field work was in progress aided in getting uniformity and thoroughness.
Two of the six field workers were experienced; the other four had not had earlier experience.

In a few instances the place of attendance at certain functions, was not reported with the number of attendances; therefore, those items could not be used in some tables. This inaccuracy will make but small difference in the whole picture.

The season of the year will undoubtedly have some effect upon certain types of activity giving a more favorable appearance to some and a less favorable appearance to others.

Definitions

Plain City: The boundary of Plain City for this study is the area included in the Plain City Precinct of Weber County, State of Utah.

Local community agency: An institution or organization located at Plain City.

Outside community agency: An institution or organization located outside the boundaries of Plain City in another community.

Social activity: Participation in the offerings of the institutions of a community.

Farm Groups. Village farmer: An individual whose chief occupation is farming and whose home is built within the village and whose farm is located outside of the blocked area in neighboring territory.

Farm dweller: An individual whose chief occupation is farming and who lives on the farm.

Edge-of-village farmer: An individual whose chief occupation is farming and whose home is both on the farm and in the village. In most cases these homes are found on the periphery of the village.
Non-farm Groups. Non-farms are those individuals not living on a farm and not operating a farm, and whose chief sources of income are from pursuits which in this study are divided into nine classes as follows:

1. professional, semi-professional and technical workers,
2. proprietors, managers and officials,
3. clerical, salesmen and kindred workers,
4. skilled workers and foremen,
5. semi-skilled workers,
6. unskilled laborers,
7. domestic and personal service,
8. farm laborers,
9. non-workers.

Types of Leadership Positions. Leadership positions have been divided into three general categories based broadly on responsibility, universality, executive activity, importance to the community, and directivity. The drawing of fine lines would necessitate numerous small categories which would not be suitable for the comparison contemplated in this study.

The three types of leadership positions are:

1. Large executive positions are heads of organizations with full responsibility for their operation and direction, whose organizations are of broad scope, community-wide or large in size, and which have a significant position in activity or influence among large numbers of the community. Such positions are those of the chairman of the town board, president of the farm bureau, superintendent of the Sunday School, president of the M. I. A., or bishop, etc.
2. Intermediate positions are heads of small or restricted groups, secondary positions such as vice-president or counselor, chairman of permanent committees, group leaders, and teachers of classes. Such positions are bishop's counselors, president of the D. U. P. or P. T. A., stake board members, vice-commander of the Am-Vets, Sunday School teacher, coach, president of a priesthood quorum, or 4-H leader, etc.

3. Minor positions are members of committees, chairmen and members of temporary committees, assistants to secondary leaders, intermittent and small positions of leadership. Such positions are ward teachers, secretaries of organizations, song leaders, hostess, chairmen of small social clubs or groups, ball players, etc.

Five categories of leadership participation in descending order of importance, based on leadership activity involving creativity, directivity, individuality, and activity:

1. Great or creative leadership involving planning and directive activities such as unusual leaders exhibit in a great orations, in composing a great symphony, creating a great piece of literature or a great drama, great executive leadership, or outstanding teaching that issues in high forms of activity by those taught.

2. Lesser or directive leadership in which there is little creativeness but where effort is concerned with directing activities of a group along lines devised by others. Teaching from outlines or giving a talk or lecture in which materials are gathered from different sources with small reorientation of materials by the speaker's thought process. Interpretation of principal parts in a drama where great interpretations are not reached; soloists, readers, referees, story tellers, those who
give a talk, lecture or report, coach, game director, those who give
a prayer in public, teach a class in Sunday School, etc.

3. Individual minor leadership such as discussant in a class,
hostess of a party, model at a fashion show, member of a panel discussion,
etc.

4. Leadership as expressed in group participation under direction
as in a quartet, chorus, band, orchestra, special cheering squad,
member of a team, dancing, party participation (playing cards, games),
helping to serve, etc.

5. No leadership activity, attendance only. It is assumed that
leadership activities can be classified leaving no one out. Also on
the basis that there was no evidence of the type of leadership that
falls in category one during the period of this investigation, no one
was included in that group.

Review of Literature

Investigations on rural participation have been made largely
through the agricultural experiment stations. Some of these consider
in a broad way aspects of participation in local rural institutions
and other rural social agencies. These have been pioneer studies by
individual experiment stations. No standardization in method or
definitions has been attempted. For this reason only part of the
materials are comparable.

One of the early and notable efforts in understanding American
villages was the one made by E. de S. Brunner and J. H. Kolb who
covered 140 villages in the United States in three repeated studies in
1924, 1930 and 1936.
Two investigations have been made in Utah which consider the amount and location of participation in the institutions and agencies of rural communities. One of these, bulletin No. 269, May 1936, of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station entitled "Farm Versus Village Living" by Joseph A. Geddes, deals with the people in four groups according to occupation and place of residence. The farm groups include the farm dweller, the village farmer and the peripheral or edge-of-village farmer. The fourth is the non-farm group.

The results of this study show that the major part of the participation is local. The edge-of-village farmer uses the local institutions most extensively with the village farmer second, non-farmer third, and the farm dweller last in the use of local agencies.

For outside agencies the farm dweller reversed his position and was the highest average user, showing the local ties were not as strong among this group as the others. Second was the village farmer, third the edge-of-village farmer, and last the non-farm group.

With all activities combined, the edge-of-village farmer made the greatest use of agencies, village farm people were next, the farm dweller third and the non-farm fourth.

Those people who have moved out on their farms have lost many of the advantages of the social agencies of the village.

The other study of participation in Utah was a thesis entitled "The Use of Local and Outside Agencies at an Open Country Type Community at Benson, Utah" by Ezra W. Geddes, made in 1945.

In this agricultural community it was found that the church and the school were the only local agencies of importance. The programs of these organizations along with informal activities provided most of the
local participation. For all other types including commercial trade, recreation, cultural, medical, and vocational needs, the people were largely dependent upon other communities. Use of cultural agencies in the nearby City of Logan was very small, whereas extensive use was made of trading and recreational facilities.

D. E. Lindstrom\(^1\) conducted an investigation in 1930 in four Illinois townships. He found that among 250 farm households, the proportion of time spent in voluntary organizations was strongest in church groups, with over half the time so directed. Social clubs, business and educational organizations, lodges, and cooperatives combined totaled less than the church.

Of the leadership positions found to be existent, more than half were in the church, over a third were in business, and educational organizations, and a tenth in social clubs and lodges.

Lindstrom also found that each type of organization in the area studied seemed to develop its own leadership with very little overlapping.

In studying leadership E. L. Kirkpatrick\(^2\) and his collaborators in 1929 found among 282 rural farm families in five Wisconsin counties, that educational and cultural facilities and advancement as well as recreational activities are more closely associated with organization behavior than are composition of the family, family living facilities, and farm business resources. In those families where all members were

---


affiliated with at least one organization, there was a significant increase in activity and leadership positions held over families who were partially affiliated. Indicating that activity seemed to beget activity among those of the study.

Harold R. Capener made a study of thirty-six organizations of Logan, Utah, to determine their fields of activity and the amount of duplication and coordination that existed among them. He analyzed conditions as they existed just prior to the organization of a community coordinating council. It was found that collective, voluntary group activities were retarded through lack of coordination of unified planning or integrated thinking. This resulted in a considerable amount of overlapping of aims and activities which impeded effort and reduced effectiveness.1

---

1Harold R. Capener. A study of thirty-six organizations of Logan, Utah, in 1945-46 to determine their fields of activity and the amount of duplication and coordination that exists among them. (Unpublished thesis)
CHAPTER II
MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

The development of the personality of the individual is dependent on his associations with others. One of the objectives of community organization is to furnish opportunity for socialization of the individual through group contacts and participation. Dr. E. W. Burgess says:

Social organization is not the end of socialization; the end and function of socialization is the development of persons. The relation is even closer; personality consists, almost wholly, in socialization, in the mental interaction of the person and his group. The person is coming to realize, that in achieving his interests, he must at the same time achieve functional relations with all other persons. In this achieving of right relations with his fellows, in this capacity of fitting "into an infinitely refined and complex system of cooperation," the development of personality consists.1

Social integration in a community may be measured by (1) memberships in organizations, and (2) by participation in the agencies and institutions available. These may be within the community or in other communities.

Membership and attendance at voluntary organizations and functions of Plain City and of other communities are indicative of underlying sociological aspects of community life.

Memberships

Educational Organizations

(Include the Parent-Teacher Association which comprises all but six memberships in this field, Utah Educational Association, and similar groups.) Memberships in organizations of the field of education totaled 36 or 3.2 percent of the 1,126 total number of memberships. As is seen in table 6, nearly all of these are found in the middle age groups from 30 to 64 years. Thus the people interested in this field represent those age groups who have the most and the greatest variety of memberships. They are not very numerous and are sixth in order of number of memberships.

Agricultural and Economic Organizations

(Labor unions, Farm Bureau, cooperatives, irrigation company, beet association, etc.) With 90 memberships this field is third largest and has 7.9 percent of the total number of memberships. The greatest number of these are found among mature, older people who have interests in marketing and like organizations that influence livelihood.

Fraternal Organizations

(Elks, Eagles, college fraternal groups.) There were very few (10 or .9 percent) in Plain City who belonged to lodges or secret organizations. Nearly all of these were among the younger adults.

Recreation and Social Organizations

(Social clubs, card clubs, birthday clubs, dancing club, quilting club, and all groups who gather primarily for recreation.) There are 5.8 percent of the memberships in recreational groups. Sixty-five in all. A rather small fraction of the total, but it holds fourth
place in the various fields. (Table 6) These memberships were divided among a large number of the age groups going as low as the 6 to 11 year olds. The emphasis, however, is among adults 21 through 44 years of age. Only 3 over 65 had memberships in recreational organizations.

Religious Organizations

(Auxiliaries and priesthood organizations of the L. D. S. Church, except the Mutual Improvement Association, and membership in all other denominations.) Religious memberships are by far the most numerous with 60.7 percent of all memberships in Plain City. There were 683 religious memberships out of a total of 1,126. Of the 683, there were 648 memberships in LDS organizations, and 35 in other churches. This great majority of religious affiliations range widely from the children through the adults and indicate clearly where most of the social contacts of this community are made for all ages. As shown in table 6, among the very young the memberships pertain only to religious groups. At the twelve-year-old level, however, there is a sharp decline to an even 50 percent of religious memberships. This is due largely to the change at the twelve-year level from the Primary, and L. D. S. religious program for younger children, to M. I. A. Youth Serving programs which are considered separately. The percentages of religious memberships have small variation throughout all the rest of the age groups, (49.3 percent at the 21 to 29 age level to 62.6 percent at the 65 and over age levels).

Civic and Patriotic Organizations

(American Legion, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Women's Republican Club and similar groups.) These organizations totaled 4.4 percent of the memberships numbering 49 in all. Most of these memberships involved older age groups, these being largely among the women members of the D. U. P. and the Women's Republican Club.
Table 6. Memberships in types of organizations according to age groups, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields of activity</th>
<th>2 - 5</th>
<th>6 - 11</th>
<th>12 - 14</th>
<th>15 - 17</th>
<th>18 - 20</th>
<th>21 - 29</th>
<th>30 - 44</th>
<th>45 - 64</th>
<th>65-over</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural &amp; economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation &amp; socials</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic and patriotic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth serving</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural--music</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Youth Serving Organizations

(Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations or M. I. A., 4-H Club, and F. F. A.) Youth serving memberships were second most numerous with 167 or 14.8 percent. These were largely found among the teen-age and young adult age groups and in the main were M. I. A. memberships. There were 154 M. I. A. memberships, 10 in 4-H, and 3 in F. F. A. The rather large number in the older adult age groups with memberships in this field were leaders in the various organizations.

Athletic Organizations

(School and M. I. A. basketball teams) There were 18 memberships (1.7 percent) reported in athletic groups. Two of these were on school teams but most of them were on teams connected with the M. I. A.

Cultural and Music Organizations

(Literary club, chorus, and orchestra.) Only eight memberships (.7 percent) were reported in this group. Few special organizations of this kind are found in Plain City. But to say that this is all of the activity in this field that took place would not be true because much of it is done through the church groups without special organization.

The single field of religion has nearly two-thirds of the total memberships in all organizations. Only one age group (21-29) dropped

1For purposes of this study, Youth Serving organizations are those having definite programs for young people between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and are not solely of a religious nature. M. I. A. although sponsored by the L. D. S. Church includes Boy Scouts and Senior Scouts as integral parts of its program. Also the programs of the girls and boys of all the ages through 12 to 24 are essentially non-religious in nature and open to any denomination. There are for girls: Beehive, Junior, and Gleaner girls; for boys: Boy Scouts, Senior Scouts, and M. Mtn.
below one-half of their memberships in the religious category and that was seven-tenths of one percent below one-half. The field of religion remains the greatest facility for social integration within Plain City. (Table 6).
Attendance

A two-way yardstick for measuring the functional adequacy of a community is found in the extent to which its institutions are used by its own people, and the extent to which they go outside of the community to find social satisfactions.

Social consciousness to community need may also be measured in this way when the use of agencies not available in the local community is noted.

**Attendance According to Activity and Age Groups**

In table 7 it is seen that attendance at religious functions dominate the picture of local participation. Of all the attendance within Plain City in all age groups, 62.9 percent was at religious activities with a total of 2,605 attendances for the four-week period. In each age group religious attendance is the strongest single activity. Variation appears, however, between the middle groups and the extremes. With the very young from 2 to 11 years, 78.2 percent of all attendances are at religious functions, but with the group 12 to 14 religious attendances are only 43.8 percent. From 15 on, there is a continuous increase in the proportion of religious attendances through the age groups to the 65 and over group where it is 74.1 percent.

The next type of activity in number of attendances is that of recreation. There was 23.9 percent which came in this group. This includes 4.8 percent at parties and socials, 5.0 percent at dances, 8.7 percent at moving picture shows, and 5.4 percent at basketball games. Of the 23.9 percent, total attendance for recreation, 9.8 percent was in the personal participation type of recreation such as parties, socials and dances, while 14.1 percent was of the spectator
type, shows and ball games. (Table 7)

The third group in order of attendance is the youth serving group. The attendance in this group was entirely for M. I. A. gatherings. None were reported at F. F. A. or 4-H Club work. Of the total there was 10.4 percent of the attendances which were at youth activities within Plain City. These were largely concentrated in the three age groups 12 to 14, 15 to 20, and 21 to 29.

Fourth are the attendances in the educational group, where 1.5 percent or 63 of the total number of attendances are found. This attendance was at the P. T. A. meeting and indicates a rather active group. As in memberships, the attendances are found to be more heavily in the active adult middle age groups. (Table 7)

All other types of activities had less than one percent of attendances and were found among the adult groups only.

In functions outside of Plain City (Table 8) the emphasis is not on religious activities but falls in recreation. Religious attendance amounted to only 10.7 percent of the total 2,524 times persons attended functions outside of Plain City. This figure is 37.9 percent of the total 6,666 attendances or over one-third.

Recreational activities were by far the most numerous outside of Plain City. They totaled 2,134 or 84.5 percent of all outside attendances. Outside recreation was over twice as numerous as local recreation and with the exception of parties and socials, it was more numerous in all the sub-groups of recreation. Parties and socials were largely attended

---

Types of activities attended include the functions of the corresponding groups in Table 6 except recreation, and music and drama. Recreation includes attendance at athletic events, and music and drama does not include the literary club. No attendances were reported at the latter for this period.
Table 7. Attendance at designated types of activities by age groups within Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of activities</th>
<th>Number and percent of functions attended by age groups in Plain City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. Per-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>1 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music &amp; drama</td>
<td>0  .0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic and patriotic</td>
<td>0  .0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>0  .0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>679 78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0  .0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; econ.</td>
<td>0  .0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth serving</td>
<td>0  .0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parties &amp; socials</td>
<td>19 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dances</td>
<td>4  .5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shows</td>
<td>132 15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball games</td>
<td>33 3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0  .0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>868 100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
at Plain City. Ball games were the largest attraction with 34.7 percent of the total outside attendance, motion pictures were next with 29.5 percent, dances 16.6 percent, and parties and socials were least with 3.2 percent.

The greatest number of these outside attendances were in the non-participating type of recreation like shows and ball games where those present are spectators.

Other types of activities attracted but few of the people of Plain City. Activities not found in Plain City, such as fraternal organizations, veterans groups and cultural activities, were of little attraction elsewhere. Likewise, health, sanitation, and family life groups which had little or no representation at Plain City were not included in their outside activities.

Agricultural and economic organizations were poorly supported. What support they did receive was from those of the older age groups. This is somewhat surprising since there were a large number of young men going into farming. (See Table 8)

Attendance According to Activities and Occupations

It is interesting to note that there was almost an equal division of farm people and non-farm people. The larger number, however, is slightly on the side of the farm people to the extent of .8 percent, or ten people of the total of 650. The attendance at all functions, however, is on the side of the non-farmer who despite being fewer in number had 55.1 percent of the total number of attendances. Thus the more numerous farmers attended slightly fewer functions.

That this may be a seasonal characteristic, however, is partly attested by a previous study made in the year 1927\(^1\), which shows a

Table 8. Attendance at designated types of activities by age groups outside of Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of activities</th>
<th>Number and percent of functions attended by age groups in communities outside of Plain City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music &amp; drama</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic and patriotic</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; economics</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth serving</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parties &amp; socials</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dances</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shows</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball games</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
distinct rise in the activities of the non-farmer of Plain City during the month of February of that year. It was also shown that the activity of all groups were higher during the month of February in checks for two consecutive years, 1928 and 1929.\(^1\)

Average attendance for all people at all communities was 10.25 times for the four-week period. Average attendance at functions at Plain City was 6.37 times and for attendance at outside communities 3.88 times. (See Table 9)

Average attendance of farm groups at all Plain City functions were 5.66, somewhat less than the non-farm groups who attended an average of 7.1 times each. In a comparison of the farm groups the village farmer had the edge in attendances, with an average of 7.03 times; the edge-of-village farmer followed with 5.88; and the farm dweller had 4.81 attendances per person. All people averaged 6.37 attendances at Plain City functions.

Attendance at functions in communities outside of Plain City was also smaller for farm people. Farm attendance averaged 3.33 times per person while non-farm averaged 4.44 times. For the farm groups, the village farmer again led with 4.11, the farm dweller followed with 3.22, and the edge-of-village farmer trailed with 1.9 times.

The two most popular types of activity are religious and recreational. These, however, have very different patterns as to location. The religious activities are almost entirely attended at Plain City, whereas the recreative activities, though not so pronounced, are very largely attended in communities outside of Plain City. The average attendance for all people inside and outside at religious functions

\(^1\)Joseph A. Geddes. *Op. cit.* p. 17. Figure 5.
Table 9. Average attendance per person of farm and non-farm groups for total attendance, religious attendance, and recreational attendance
Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation groups</th>
<th>Average number of attendance per person</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total attendance</td>
<td>Religious attendance only</td>
<td>Recreation attendance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendance at Plain City:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village farmer</td>
<td>7.03</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge-of-village farmer</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>3.86</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm dweller</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All farm</td>
<td>5.66</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All non-farm</td>
<td>7.10</td>
<td>4.28</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All people inside</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attendance outside Plain City:

| Village farm               | 4.11                  | .09      | 3.99     |
| Edge-of-village farmer     | 1.90                  | .41      | 1.46     |
| Farm dweller               | 3.22                  | .46      | 2.56     |
| All farm                   | 3.33                  | .34      | 2.87     |
| All non-farm               | 4.44                  | .48      | 3.70     |
| All people outside         | 3.88                  | .41      | 3.28     |

Average attendance for all people at all places 10.25 4.42 4.80
was 4.42 times. The average of all people for religious functions at Plain City was 4 times while the average for attendance at outside communities was .41 times.

For farm groups at local church activities, the attendance order was the same as for total attendance. The village farmer attended 4.28 times, the edge farmer 3.86 times, and the farm dweller 3.39 times.

At outside religious attendances, the average is very small and the order is reversed for the farm groups. The farm dweller had the largest average with .46, the edge farmer was next with .44 and the village farmer was last with .09. These outside religious activities were conferences, officers meetings of the various auxiliaries, and temple excursions of the L. D. S. Church held in Ogden and Salt Lake City.

As stated before, recreation has a different pattern. There were 1.51 attendances per person at functions inside Plain City and 3.28 at functions outside Plain City. At local functions the village farmers attended 1.80 times per person, the edge-of-village farmers 1.37 times, and the farm dweller .85 times.

The recreational functions held in other communities seemed to hold more allure for the folk of Plain City than their own. The village farmer attended 3.99 recreative functions per person in outside communities, the farm dweller 2.56, and the edge farmer 1.46. Only the edge-of-village farmer remained at home about as much as he went away for his entertainment.

In the other types of activities, education, music and drama, civic and patriotic, fraternal, agricultural and economic, and youth serving attendance was fractional both in and outside of Plain City. With the exception of M. I. A. in the youth-serving category, small organizations or scattered memberships were the mode. The M. I. A. had a strong 10.4
percent of the total attendance at Plain City, numbering 430. Outside attendance was nil. (Tables 10 and 11) In the educational group there were 63 local attendances, all but 2 of which were at the monthly meeting of the P. T. A. indicating an active though smaller group than the church and recreational forces can command.

It is remarkable to note here that there was practically no attendance reported by school age children at school activities other than recreation. There seemed to be nothing offered during this period by the schools that attracted Plain City students in the way of organizational activity such as clubs, societies, or other extracurricular organizations.

Recreational activities warrant a closer scrutiny in that there is a more complex combination of activities represented there.

Among the younger age groups below 15 years, it was seen that most of the recreational attendance was at local offerings whereas the older people went outside. Among the occupational groups of all ages in every case, outside participation was greater than local in total number of attendances.

When this is broken down into types of recreation, however, there is one exception. Parties and socials of local origin were almost three times as numerous as those attended outside among non-farm people and twice as numerous among the farm people. In tables 10 and 11, it may be seen that the village farmer attended 41 local parties and socials and 5 outside, the farm dweller 17 local and 29 outside (the notable exception), and the edge farmer 7 local and none outside.

Among the non-farmers the skilled, semi-skilled, and the unskilled laborers attended local parties for the most part with but few outside attendances. Parties and socials were principally house parties, card
| Types of activity                           | Farm dweller | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent | No. | Per Cent |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|
| Education                                | 10           | 1.1 |          | 3   | 1.2      | 10  | 1.4      | 4   | 2.0      | 5   | 2.4      | 3   | 1.5      | 15  | 2.0      | 1   | 1.7      | 7   | 2.6      | 1   | 1.7      | 2   | 3.6      | 23  | 1.2      | 40  | 1.8      | 63  | 1.5      |
| Music and drama                          | 0            |     | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 8   | 1.0      | 3   | 0.4      | 0   | 0.0      | 5   | 1.7      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 4   | 2.2      | 20  | 0.9      | 24  | 1.0      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Civic and patriotic                      | 7            | 0.8 |          | 1   | 0.4      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.2      | 0   | 0.0      | 1   | 0.2      | 1   | 0.2      | 4   | 1.4      | 2   | 1.4      | 7   | 5.7      | 8   | 4.4      | 17  | 1.7      | 25  | 1.0      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Fraternal                                | 0            |     | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Religious                                | 617          | 70.3|         | 166 | 65.6     | 450 | 60.9     | 148 | 74.0     | 151 | 72.2     | 103 | 53.6     | 436 | 64.5     | 274 | 45.8     | 102 | 69.9     | 27  | 49.1     | 1233 | 66.0     | 1372 | 60.4     | 2565 | 68.9     |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Agricultural and economic                | 5            | 0.6 |          | 2   | 0.8      | 1   | 0.1      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 8   | 4.4      | 0   | 0.0      | 8   | 4.2      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Youth serving                            | 82           | 9.3 |         | 22  | 8.7      | 84  | 11.4     | 17  | 8.5      | 18  | 8.5      | 20  | 10.1     | 83  | 11.1     | 58  | 13.6     | 33  | 11.5     | 11  | 7.5      | 2   | 3.6      | 188 | 10.1     | 242 | 10.7     | 430 | 10.4     |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Recreational: Parties & socials          | 17           | 1.9 |          | 7   | 2.8      | 41  | 5.6      | 1   | 0.5      | 13  | 6.1      | 9   | 4.5      | 51  | 6.8      | 21  | 4.9      | 22  | 7.7      | 5   | 3.4      | 13  | 23.6     | 65  | 3.5      | 135 | 5.9      | 200 | 4.8      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Dances                                   | 44           | 5.0 |          | 4   | 1.6      | 28  | 3.8      | 7   | 3.5      | 7   | 3.3      | 14  | 7.0      | 47  | 6.3      | 21  | 4.9      | 26  | 9.1      | 8   | 5.5      | 0   | 0.0      | 76  | 4.1      | 130 | 5.7      | 206 | 5.0      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Shows                                    | 66           | 7.5 |          | 34  | 13.4     | 63  | 8.5      | 8   | 4.0      | 8   | 3.8      | 28  | 14.1     | 81  | 10.8     | 30  | 7.1      | 31  | 10.8     | 8   | 5.5      | 2   | 3.6      | 163 | 8.7      | 196 | 8.7      | 359 | 8.7      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Ball games                               | 29           | 3.3 |          | 14  | 5.5      | 58  | 7.8      | 7   | 3.5      | 6   | 2.8      | 20  | 10.1     | 33  | 4.4      | 17  | 4.0      | 27  | 9.4      | 9   | 6.2      | 2   | 3.6      | 101 | 5.4      | 121 | 5.3      | 222 | 5.4      |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Other                                    | 0            |     | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      | 0   | 0.0      |     |          |     |          |     |          |     |          |     |          |
| Total                                    | 877          | 253 |         | 739 | 200      | 212 | 199      | 750 | 425      | 426 | 286      | 146 | 55       | 1859| 1123     | 4142| 142      |     |          |     |          |     |          |     |          |     |          |     |          |     |          |

Table 10. Attendance at designated types of activity within the community of Plain City by farm and non-farm occupational groups, 1947
Table 11. Attendance at designated types of activities outside of the community of Plain City by farm and non-farm occupational groups, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of activity</th>
<th>Farm dweller</th>
<th>Village farmer</th>
<th>Professional</th>
<th>Proprietors &amp; Managers</th>
<th>Clerical</th>
<th>Skilled</th>
<th>Semi-Skilled</th>
<th>Un-Skilled</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Non-Worker</th>
<th>Farm total</th>
<th>Non-Farm total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music &amp; drama</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic and patriotic</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>114.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural &amp; economic</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth serving</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation: Parties &amp; socials</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dances</td>
<td>104.17</td>
<td>9.11</td>
<td>61.14</td>
<td>18.21</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>61.16</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>63.35</td>
<td>9.13</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shows</td>
<td>204.34</td>
<td>30.36</td>
<td>28.29</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>61.23</td>
<td>21.23</td>
<td>118.3</td>
<td>77.19</td>
<td>66.37</td>
<td>21.31</td>
<td>13.56</td>
<td>358.32</td>
<td>385.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball games</td>
<td>129.22</td>
<td>21.29</td>
<td>230.53</td>
<td>19.22</td>
<td>25.31</td>
<td>149.39</td>
<td>191.49</td>
<td>35.19</td>
<td>18.26</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.383</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>494.34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1101</td>
<td>1423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
parties, family parties, and other small socials with occasionally banquets and town or ward reunions.

Over twice as many dances were attended outside of Plain City as were attended locally. This was approximately the ratio for farm as well as non-farm groups. The non-farm people attended a greater number of times than the farm people did. Moving picture shows follow the same pattern as the dances but with a larger attendance. Dances attended were 5.0 percent of the local attendance and 16.6 percent of the outside attendance. Picture shows were 8.7 percent of the total local attendance and 29.5 percent of the outside.

Basketball games were very well attended by Plain City people. Enthusiastic support was given to the local teams. Some individuals attended over 30 games in the four-week period. The M. I. A. team of the village. A majority of the games were played outside of Plain City in nearby towns and at a district tournament held at Ogden.

The highest single attendance at outside functions was at the basketball games for both farm and non-farm people. For the farmer, 5.4 percent of total local attendances and 34.9 percent of the total outside attendances were at ball games. For the latter 5.3 percent of local attendance and 34.7 percent of outside were at ball games. The total attendances were larger for non-farm people than for farm people. (Tables 10 and 11)

Attendance at recreational functions such as parties, socials, and dances where there is individual participation is less than the attendance at functions where the individual's part is that of a spectator such as picture shows and ball games. There was 29.2 percent at the former and 70.8 percent at the latter.
These findings do not bear out for Plain City the observations of Brunner and Kolb in the early 1930's that the trend in rural social life was the increase of informal recreation and less commercial or organizational recreation.\(^1\) Attendances at parties and socials (informal type) were far less at Plain City than at commercialized activities.

### Degree of Individual Activity

The degree to which people participate in voluntary organizations and functions in Plain City varies widely from none at all to more than one per day. Likewise activity in outside communities varied to a great degree. There were some variations noted between different groups in the amount and location of activity in which they participated.

Of the 623 people over two years of age, 170 or 27.3 percent attended no functions within Plain City. Attendance outside of Plain City was lacking among 232 or 37.2 percent. (Table 12) There were, however, only 87 (13.9 percent) who had neither outside nor inside activity, all others had participation in either one or the other or both.

Large percentages in the smaller attendance categories mean fewer attendances at functions. Table 12 shows the number of people who fall into certain attendance categories. There are a greater number of people in the small attendance categories than in the higher ones. There were 54.1 percent of the people who attended fewer than 6 times at local functions during the four weeks, 17.0 percent attended 6 to 10, and 28.9 percent attended 11 or more times.

For the outside attendance 74.6 percent attended fewer than 6 times at functions, 14.4 percent attended 6 to 10, and only 11.0 percent 11 or more times.

---

\(^1\)Edmund de S. Brunner and J. H. Kolb. *Rural Social Trends*. 
Table 12. Individual attendance by persons 2 years of age and over (1) at Plain City and (2) at other communities by attendance groups and sex, age and marital groupings, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attendance groups</th>
<th>Sex, age and marital status</th>
<th>15 years and over</th>
<th>2-14 years inclusive</th>
<th>Total number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - over</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Sex, age and marital status</th>
<th>15 years and over</th>
<th>2-14 years inclusive</th>
<th>Total number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 - over</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There were more people in the higher attendance groupings at local affairs than at those outside. This pattern largely accounts for the greater attendance at local functions.

Among married people of Plain City the males have a higher percentage of inactive people than the females. This continues to carry on through the various attendance groups showing that married females have larger percentages of attendance than the married males in every case. This is not so for functions outside of Plain City, where the men have a slightly larger number of attendances than the women.

Among the single people 15 years of age and over, the percentages are also much in favor of the females for activities inside Plain City and higher again with the males for those outside.

For those under 15 activity is greater for the females than the males in local as well as outside offerings. In those outside, however, there is very little in either group. (Table 12)

Non-attendance

Those who did not report attendance of any kind at either local or outside functions were numerous. Of the 650 people studied there were a total of 87 persons so classified. Of these, 26 were males who were married. Only 3 were single males over 15 years of age. Twenty were males 1 to 14 years of age. A total of 56.3 percent were males.

Of the remaining 43.7 percent consisting of 38 females, 19 were married, 6 were single over 15, and 13 were under 15.

The married females were more active in their attendance than the married males, but the condition was reversed among the single males 15 years of age and over. Here the males had fewer who were inactive. Among the children 1 to 14, the males with no attendance again were more
numerous than the females. At this age the girls seem to accompany their parents more often than the boys.

Table 13. Non-attendance at all functions by age, sex, and marital groups
Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single 15 and over</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under 15</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attendance at Religious Functions

The church, which is the largest single agency for social outlet in Plain City, is of sufficient importance that some attention may well be given to it individually. In table 14 is given the number of all those over 2 years of age who were in attendance at religious functions. It is significant to note that 61.6 percent of the total did not attend any local church functions. Twenty-two and eight tenths percent attended 1 to 5 times, 24.4 percent 6 to 10 times, 10.9 percent 11 to 20 times, and .3 percent or 2 persons attended more than 21 times.

Outside religious functions, which were largely officers meetings and a few attendances at the stake conference or the L. D. S. temple at Salt Lake City, were not so numerous as those held at Plain City. Only 15.6 percent of the people participated at any religious functions outside of Plain City.

Married females were much more active in church attendance than married males. For the males 61.6 percent attended no local religious functions as against 39.8 percent of the women. (Table 14)
Table 14. Number of individuals 2 years of age and over who attended religious functions (1) at Plain City and (2) at other communities by attendance categories and by sex, age and marital groups, Plain City, Utah, 1947

| Attendance categories | Married | | | Single | | | Total number |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                       | Males   | Females         | 15 years and over | 2-14 years inclusive | | | | |
|                       | No.     | No. Per-cent    | Males No. Per-cent | Females No. Per-cent | Males No. Per-cent | Females No. Per-cent | No. Per-cent |
| Plain City            |         |                 | Males Females     | Males Females     | Males Females     | Males Females     |         |
| Non-attendance        | 98      | 61.6            | 66               | 39.8             | 34               | 48.6             | 12              | 26.0             | 25              | 29.1             | 24              | 25.0             | 259              | 41.6             |
| 1 - 5 times           | 24      | 15.1            | 46               | 27.7             | 14               | 20.0             | 11              | 23.9             | 26              | 30.2             | 21              | 21.9             | 141              | 22.8             |
| 6 - 10 times          | 19      | 12.0            | 32               | 19.3             | 15               | 21.4             | 21              | 45.7             | 29              | 33.7             | 36              | 37.5             | 152              | 24.4             |
| 11 - 20 times         | 18      | 11.3            | 20               | 12.0             | 7                | 10.0             | 2               | 4.4              | 6               | 7.0              | 15              | 15.6             | 68               | 10.9             |
| 21 - over             | 0       | .0              | 2                | 1.2              | 0                | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0               | .0              | 2                | .3              |
| Total                 | 159     | 100.0           | 166              | 100.0            | 70               | 100.0           | 46              | 100.0            | 86              | 100.0            | 96              | 100.0            | 623              | 100.0            |

Other communities

| Non-attendance        | 134     | 84.3            | 137              | 82.5             | 63               | 90.0             | 32              | 69.6             | 72              | 83.7             | 88              | 91.6             | 526              | 84.4             |
| 1 - 5 times           | 22      | 13.8            | 26               | 15.7             | 7                | 10.0             | 14              | 30.4             | 11              | 12.8             | 8               | 8.4              | 88               | 14.1             |
| 6 - 10 times          | 3       | 1.9             | 3                | 1.8              | 0                | .0              | 0               | .0              | 3               | 3.5              | 0               | .0              | 9                | 1.5              |
| 11 - 20 times         | 0       | .0              | 0                | .0              | 0                | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0                | .0              |
| 21 - over             | 0       | .0              | 0                | .0              | 0                | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0               | .0              | 0                | .0              |
| Total                 | 159     | 100.0           | 166              | 100.0            | 70               | 100.0           | 46              | 100.0            | 86              | 100.0            | 96              | 100.0            | 623              | 100.0            |

Note: This table includes all denominations. It does not include M. I. A. which is considered with the youth serving organizations.
Except in the 11 to 20 attendance category, single females over 15 were found to have more persons in attendance at religious activities than single males. In this active attendance category the males had 7 persons or 10.0 percent who attended between 11 and 20 times, whereas the females had 2 or 4.4 percent.

Among those 2 to 14 years of age, the females still held a small majority in the percentage of persons in attendance.

The average monthly attendance of 4.42 times at religious activities for the people of Plain City exceeds that of the population of 140 villages studied by Brunner and Lorge where the average monthly attendance for 1924 was 1.2, for 1930 it was 1.1, and for 1936 it was .96 times per person. It was not as large as was found in the open country community of Benson, Utah between December 1944 and December 1945 which was 5.9 times per person.

Summary

The number of memberships in organizations in Plain City were 1,126 with 683 in religious organizations. Youth serving was second with 167. The rest were scattered and few.

The total attendance for the four-week period was 6,666, with 4,142 or 62.1 percent at local functions, and 2,524 or 37.9 percent at outside functions. This corresponds roughly with the findings at Benson, Utah, where it was reported that two-thirds of the total attendances were local and one-third outside.

---


3Ibid. p. 42.
A large majority of the local attendances were at religious activities while the greater part of those outside were at recreational functions. (Table 11) This was the field in which agencies at Plain City were most lacking both in quantity and variety and in which the nearby city was helpful.

The closeness of Ogden did not stimulate activity in other fields which were in the main lacking at Plain City, such as health, family life, and cultural activities.

Non-farm people though slightly fewer in number had more attendances than farm people. The average number for farm people for functions at Plain City was 5.66 times, the average for non-farm was 7.1 times. The average for functions outside of Plain City for farm people was 3.33, while the average for non-farmers was 4.4.

Of the farm groups themselves, the village farmer was more active both at functions within and outside of Plain City than either the edge-of-village farmer or the farm dweller. At local activities the village farmer attended 7.03 times, the edge-of-village farmer 5.88 times, and the farm dweller 4.81 times. At functions in other communities the village farmer attended 4.1 times, the farm dweller was second with 3.2 and the edge farmer third with 1.9 times.

The females, both married and single, had more attendances at religious functions than the males, and fewer with no attendance. Forty-one and six tenths of all people had no religious attendance. There was a definite lack of school-sponsored activity programs reported that Plain City children participated in.

The responsibility of socialization of the people of Plain City was virtually all carried by the religious agencies of the village. Other efforts were very feeble indeed. The large degree to which outside
recreational outlets are utilized is indicative of the socialization that has taken place in one field but which now is not filled by local Plain City agencies. The lack of use of other agencies in the community and the complete absence of some agencies point to a need for greater variety and better balance if rounded socialization is achieved.

Some forces which account for the use of outside agencies to so great an extent are easy communication with nearby centers, a consolidated school system that makes young people inter-community minded, and community lag in meeting the demands of its members. The L. D. S. Church and its inter-neighborhood organization in stake work and social activities, and the ever-growing fact that Plain City is a part of the larger community of Ogden also encourages increasing use of outside agencies.
CHAPTER III

LEADERSHIP

Leadership in a community is another means of measuring socialization. The opportunity for leadership, the distribution of the leadership positions, and the amount of leadership available are important factors affecting the social integration of members of a community. The late Professor Dwight Sanderson has said:

Another measure of the development of personality through social organization is the amount of leadership which is found in a given group or community, the willingness of the people to assume the responsibilities of leadership, and their attitudes toward leaders. A group or community which has many leaders, which encourages a wide distribution of leadership, and which definitely seeks to enlist as many as possible to assume leadership and makes it easy for them to do so, is a more socialized group, and the number of leaders is an index of the development of its members, for it takes a highly socialized individual to become a leader. In some organizations and communities the number of leaders is very small and they are jealous of their control, whereas in others there is a definite effort to divide the leadership as much as possible and particularly to encourage young people to assume leadership. The status of leadership is, therefore, another aspect of personality which forms a criterion of social organization.¹

Aside from the county agricultural agent, occasional assistance from the scout executives, certain facilities of the county government, and the teachers of the public school, there is no professional leadership available to Plain City. All the local leadership is voluntary and except for some indirect leadership from higher officers of outside organizations to which Plain City people belong, there is no discernable influence that appears to be felt within the voluntary organizations of Plain City from the outside.

Thus the leadership in organizations is developed largely in local institutions and the schools. There is not much opportunity under these

conditions for sudden changes to occur in ideas or ideals. This restricts vision particularly in fields where new organization and new developments are needed.

Many youth do not stay at home but find their way into business, the professions, or the labor market of other places. The lack of land and work opportunities at Plain City inevitably means out migration.¹ No doubt a part of the leadership potential is drained off in this way. As was noted earlier in this investigation, most of those who have received advanced training and higher education have not remained in Plain City.

Leadership Opportunity

Among the 650 persons of all ages on whom information was gathered, there were 126 who held some kind of a position in one or more of the voluntary organizations. This amounted to 17.1 percent. Fifty-five people, 7.5 percent, held two or more positions and 21 of these or 2.8 percent of the total held 3 or more of the 206 positions that were available.

There was no one under the age of fifteen who reported holding a position of leadership.

The married females held a larger number of positions in all fields than the married males, holding 52 whereas the males held 40. Correspondingly the percentage of office holders among the married women was larger, there being 31.7 percent of them and but 25.3 percent of the married men who held office.

Table 15. Number and percent of persons, 15 years of age and over, holding one, two, or three or more positions of leadership by sex and marital status, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital groups</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>One only</th>
<th>Two only</th>
<th>Three or more</th>
<th>Total with positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>Per-</td>
<td>cent</td>
<td>cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married males</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married females</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single males (15 &amp; over)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single females (15 &amp; over)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The single males over 15 years held 20 positions and the single females held 14. The percentage of single males holding positions was 28.6 percent, which was only .6 percent more than the single females who had 28.0 percent. Both of these groups were higher than the married males but not quite so high as the married females.
Among those who hold only one position, the single people have a larger percentage than either married group. But for those holding more than one, the married groups sustain higher and more consistent percentages with a larger responsibility for the mature as contrasted with the young.
Average Number of Positions

The average number of positions per person for all over the age of 15 is .47 or less than half of one per person. (Table 16) The married females have the highest overall average with .54 positions per person, married males were next with .46, unmarried females had .42, and unmarried males .36.

A somewhat different picture may be seen when a comparison is made between the office holders only. Of the 126 who held office, there was an average of 1.63 positions per person. Married males who held office were the most heavily burdened, their average number of positions per office holder being 1.8. Married females held 1.69, unmarried females 1.5, and unmarried males 1.25. Although the married males who have active leadership parts in their community are fewer than the females, they have a greater number of offices per person.

There are 3.2 persons for every position of leadership available in the community and 2.1 persons over 15 for every position. If no person held more than one position, there is a possibility for half the people over 15 years of age to occupy a position of leadership. Actually, approximately one-third are so engaged.
Table 16. Average number of positions per person and average number of positions held by those who are officers, for all over 15 years of age by sex and marital status
Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital groups</th>
<th>Total No. of persons</th>
<th>Total No. of positions</th>
<th>No. of persons holding positions</th>
<th>Average number per person</th>
<th>Ave. No. positions for those holding positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married males</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>.46</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married females</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried males over 15</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmarried females over 15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>.42</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>.47</td>
<td>1.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution of Leadership

Leadership positions have been divided into three general categories based broadly on responsibility, universality, executive activity, importance to the community and directivity. The first category includes the most important positions and the third the least important.

Of a total of 13 executive positions, 6 were held by married males, 6 by married females, and one by a single male. None were held by single females. These most important positions in the community were all held by mature adults.

Table 17. Number of (1) executive, (2) intermediate, and (3) minor positions held among those 15 years of age and over according to sex and marital status, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital groups</th>
<th>Types of positions of leadership</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married males</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married females</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single males (15 and over)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single females (15 and over)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intermediate positions were also monopolized by the married groups. Married males held 44, married females 45, single males 3, and single females 10.

The distribution of minor positions was somewhat broader. The married males held 22 of these, the married females 37, the single males 21, and the single females 11. Single people were represented much more strongly in these lesser positions. This new emphasis toward the youth
in leadership is important because it is the training ground for future leadership. As has been said: "The strongest group is one in which there are several potential leaders."\(^1\)

In the distribution of positions of leadership according to educational achievement, one conspicuous thing is the absence of positions among those with less than five grades. These people were few in number but of the 3 persons who had no grades of school completed and the 8 who had only 1 to 4 grades, there were no positions either executive, intermediate, or minor reported.

In the group who had finished 5 to 8 grades, 19.1 percent held positions and 80.9 had no part in the leadership activity. In the group who had finished 9 to 12 grades, 28.6 percent held positions and 71.4 percent did not. Among those of college level of 13 to 16 grades, 48.8 percent held leadership positions while 51.2 percent held none. The one person with more than 16 grades held five positions in the community.

Table 18. Leadership distribution by number of school grades completed for those 18 years of age and over, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades completed</th>
<th>No. of people over 18</th>
<th>People holding positions</th>
<th>People holding no positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>3 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>8 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 8</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>22 (19.1)</td>
<td>93 (80.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - 12</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>64 (28.6)</td>
<td>160 (71.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - 16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20 (48.8)</td>
<td>21 (51.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 and over</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (100.0)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18 shows a continual increase in the percentage of people who are actively engaged in positions of leadership as education increases. Likewise there is a corresponding decrease in the percentage not holding positions as the educational level increases.

As the number of grades increase, there is also an increase in the number of all types of positions per capita. (Table 19)

The executive positions show a steady increase from .017 per capita for those who had completed from 5 to 8 grades, to .022 per capita for those who have completed from 9 to 12 grades, .12 per capita for those who have completed from 13 to 16 grades. The one individual who had completed more than 16 had one executive position.

The intermediate positions continued the same trend with .14 positions per capita for the group with 5 to 8 grades completed, .23 per capita for the group with 9 to 12 grades, and .36 positions per capita for the group with 13 to 16 grades completed. Here again the person with 17 grades had 1.0 positions.

The same trend is found with the minor positions as shown in the table. There is an increase in number of positions per capita which corresponds directly with the increase in number of grades completed. It is worthy of note that in the total number of positions per capita that the college group, 13 to 16 grades, there is .95 or nearly one position per capita. For the high school group, 9 to 12 grades, there is .46 or about half of one per capita, and for the grade school group, 5 to 8 grades, there is .35 or about one-third of one position per capita. (Table 19)
Table 19. Distribution of leadership positions among those 18 years of age and over by type of position and number per capita according to four-year intervals of school grades completed, Plain City, Utah 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of grades completed by groups</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
<th>Types of positions of leadership, number of positions, and number of positions per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 8</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - 12</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - 16</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 - more</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Two people educated in Japan not included
Distribution of Leadership Among the Fields of Activity

Leadership positions in Plain City follow closely the pattern of participation. There were 57.3 percent of the offices of leadership in religious organizations alone. Youth serving groups, which were largely M. I. A., had the next largest with 14.6 percent. (Table 20) The greatest difference between participation and leadership lay in the amount of participation in recreation and the percentage of leadership in that field. Recreation required only 3.4 percent of the leadership whereas it had the highest average attendance per person of any one field. Recreation had very little formal organization. Movies, dances, ball games, and parties do not have need of many separate officers and organizations. Movies and ball games are of the spectator type for the most part. Parties have little or no formal organization. Dances likewise are attended largely without need of leadership. The leadership that is required for these activities if they are not commercial is furnished by organizations in other fields such as the M. I. A. in the youth serving field, or some of the religious organizations. A few social clubs had designated leadership positions.

The number of positions in other fields was small. The cultural field is very small of itself, however, many of these activities are part of the functions of other organizations especially in the religious and youth fields. Organists, music directors, dance and drama directors are among the regular officers of these large organizations.

Government is represented with 4 offices, 2 state legislators and 2 members of the town board. The fields of labor, family life, and health were not represented in Plain City by organization or officers.

Percentages of leadership in the different fields according to marital groups differ somewhat. Among the married males, religious
Table 20. Distribution of current positions of leadership according to selected fields of activity by married and single groups 15 years of age and over, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields of activity</th>
<th>Males Married</th>
<th>Males Single 15 and over</th>
<th>Females Married</th>
<th>Females Single 15 and over</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agri. &amp; economic</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic &amp; patriotic</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth serving</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural--musical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
positions were the most important with 44.4 percent, youth serving with 18.0 percent, agricultural and economic with 15.3 percent and civic and patriotic with 13.9 percent of the leadership positions among the married males. Other fields required few leaders. Fraternal organizations, although there were a few members in Plain City, had no leadership in the village. (Table 20)

Among the single males religious positions were secondary to athletic positions. The first having 40 percent and the latter 48 percent of the leadership positions for this group. These latter positions were chiefly ball players.

The married females found 73.8 percent of their leadership activity among religious organizations. There was 13.7 percent in youth serving positions. Although the church is considered generally as an organization of male leadership, it is apparent that there is a great deal of opportunity for women leaders. The married women hold nearly one-half the positions of this community and almost three-fourths of the ones they hold are in religious organizations. Aside from religious and youth serving activities, the married females gave very little leadership to any other field, the most important being in civic and patriotic where they were represented by the Women's Republican Club and the D. U. P. This field included 4.5 percent of their leadership positions.

Leadership among the single females had still another pattern. They, like the others, were most active in religious positions with 52.4 percent in this field. In youth leadership 19 percent of the positions fell, but they also had 14.3 percent in educational and 9.5 percent in recreational fields as well as 4.8 percent in cultural and music activities. These were the highest percentages in these groups. Though the single females held the fewest positions, they with the married males were the most diversified in their leadership interests.
Distribution of Leadership Positions According to Occupational Groups and Fields of Activity

Leadership positions among the various occupational groups were mainly religious. Among the farm groups, 64 percent were in the field of religion and among non-farm 52.5 percent. This indicates a wider distribution of positions in other fields of activity among non-farm people than among farmers inasmuch as the non-farm groups have a larger number of religious positions than the farm groups and a smaller percentage in that field.

Fourteen percent of the positions of the farm people were in the agricultural and economic field. The non-farmers exercised no comparable leadership.

Average number of positions per person for the three farm groups were .4 per person for the edge-of-village farmers, .23 for village farmers and .23 for farm dwellers. Edge-of-village farm people, although their group is small, held nearly twice as many positions per person as the other groups.

The average number of positions for all farm people was .26 and for all non-farm people was .37.
Table 21. Distribution of all positions of leadership among farm and non-farm groups by selected fields of activity, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields of activity</th>
<th>Farm</th>
<th>Non-farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural-economic</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>64.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic-patriotic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth serving</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural-music</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multiple Leadership

Of a total of 126 people who held the 206 positions reported, there were 55 persons who held more than one position. (Table 22) Of these, 34 held 2 positions and 21 held 3 positions. Thus there were 131 positions held by 55. Percentage-wise, 64.1 percent of the positions were held by 43.7 percent of the leaders. A majority of the directive activities in all fields came from a minority of the leaders.

Twenty-four leaders held more than one position in the same field, 27 held positions in two fields, and 4 in three fields.

Seventeen persons held two positions in one field while 7 held three positions in one field. There were 17 persons who held two positions in two fields and 10 persons who held three positions in two fields. Four persons held three positions in three fields. This indicates some diversity of interest in leadership activity since 56.4 percent of those who held more than one position did so in more than one field of activity. This does not parallel the findings of D. E. Lindstrom in 1930 for four Illinois townships where he found that each type developed its own leadership with almost no one holding positions in more than one field.¹

Table 22. Persons holding two, three or more leadership positions in one, two, or three different fields of activity, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of fields</th>
<th>Number of persons holding positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One field</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two fields</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 36 organizations in Logan, Utah, H. R. Capener found more than one-fourth of the officers held 2 or more offices. The majority of the multiple office holders have 2 jobs, some hold from 3 to 6, and some hold as many as 8. The largest fields wherein duplication of office holding was found were religion and civic affairs.¹

Church and Non-church Leadership

Plain City is largely a "Mormon" village. There were 606 L. D. S. people in the sample and 114 who were members of one of seven other churches or of no church. There were 111 L. D. S. people 15 years of age or over and 31 non-L. D. S.

Table 23. L. D. S. and non-L. D. S. leadership, (1) in all fields, (2) in non-church positions, and (3) in church positions only, Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>All leaders</th>
<th>Leaders in non-church positions</th>
<th>Leaders in L. D. S. church positions only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. D. S. over 15</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>61.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-L. D. S. over 15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were 29.7 percent of the L. D. S. people over 15 that were leaders as compared to 12.9 percent of non-L. D. S. This difference is partly due to the fact that there are no other churches functioning regularly in Plain City and adherents must go to Ogden.

Among the L. D. S. people there were 14.8 percent of the people over 15 who held positions in non-church activities. Among the non-L. D. S. there were 12.9 percent.

There were 14.8 percent of the L. D. S. people over 15 who held religious positions only.

The church in this community has been a powerful factor in the development of leadership in all fields. It has given youth its opportunity to begin its development as future leaders, and adults the opportunity for continuing that training. Other intangible influences of prestige and confidence and the opportunity for more responsible leadership positions result from this schooling in religious service.
There were 206 positions of leadership and 126 people reported as leaders in Plain City. Seventy-one persons held one position, 34 held two, and 21 held three or more. The average number of positions for the 142 persons over 15 was .47 per person. The average for those holding positions was 1.63 per person. This would mean that if a limit of one position per person was successfully affected that 46.5 percent of the people over 15 could be leaders in place of 28.5 percent.

Married people monopolized the responsible positions, but the single people came in for their share of the minor ones. This illustrates the process of training taking place in the community for future leadership responsibility.

There was a direct relationship between leadership and number of grades completed. As the number of grades completed increased, the percentage of people with leadership positions increased also. Likewise the number of positions per capita paralleled the increase in grades completed. Conversely, as the number of grades decreased, the percentage of people with no positions increased until those with less than five grades had no leadership positions.

Eight fields of activity were represented in the leadership of Plain City. The ones with the largest number were: first, religion; second, youth serving; third, athletic; fourth, civic and patriotic; and fifth, agricultural and economic. Education, recreation, and cultural had very small representation during the month of study. There were none for fraternal, health, family life, and labor.

Religion was by far the most strongly represented with 57.3 percent of the leaders. Youth serving followed with 14.6 percent. The others trailed with much smaller percentages.
The distribution of leadership among males and females was quite even with a slight advantage for the females in number of positions held. Positions of responsibility of the executive and intermediate type were held largely by the older people while the younger ones came in for their share of the minor positions.

Among occupational groups the non-farm people with 120 positions or .37 per capita (15 and over) held more of the positions of leadership than the farm people who held 86 or .26 per capita. Among the farm groups the edge-of-village farmers were more active in leadership positions per capita.

There was some overlapping of leadership in that 43.7 percent of the leaders held 64.1 percent of the positions. There was some versatility manifest among the leaders in that 56.4 percent of those who held positions did so in more than one field.

The church was represented as a force in the development of leadership in that 29.7 percent of the members of the L. D. S. church, the only active one in the village, were in leadership activities while the non-members of that church had only 12.9 percent so active.

Leadership in recreation was very low even though participation was high. This was due to the predominance of the spectator type such as moving pictures and ball games. The officials necessary for their direction as well as for dances came from groups that were a part of other fields or from commercial sources. Recreation often needs little or no formal organization to give it impetus and bring it about.
Aside from office holding, there is another kind of leadership which is manifest in the participation and activity of the individual at the functions he attends. Socialization cannot be measured by counting offices and attendances alone. A form of leadership is actually achieved where a talk is given or a musical number is rendered. The leadership arises out of the direction of attention. Thought guidance is an important type or form of leadership.

The analysis of the participation based on leadership activity or roles, disclosed the need for defining and categorizing the large number of different types of participation. Though this presented a problem of choosing between some that had little distinction, a choice was necessary. The choices were made on the basis of five categories in descending order of importance. There were: (1) great creative, (2) directive, (3) individual activity before a group, (4) group performance under direction, and (5) non-leadership activity. (Definitions pp. 17-18)

The field work for the material in this chapter was restricted to those people who were personally contacted by the workers. Secondary sources were not used. Each respondent gave information on his own activities. There were 305 such individuals who were at home at the time the visits were made.
Leadership Roles and Number of Offices Held

As used here the role of the individual is the principal part taken by him while in attendance at a group function. The average number of roles per capita (offices excluded) for all those who were personally interviewed was 12.1. The highest was 52, the lowest 0.

There was a positive relationship between leadership roles and offices held. A distinct gradient fell from those who held three or more positions or offices, to those who held none. Those with three or more had 29.0 roles per capita; those with two had 19.7, those with one 15.3, those with no offices and over 15 years old had 8.5, and those with no offices and under 15 had 11.4. (Table 24)

There were no roles of the highly creative level.

An analysis of the directive roles points attention to those who exercise the greatest influence in the community. Those holding three or more offices had 8.5 directive roles per capita at community activities. The people who held two offices had the next highest number with 4.2 per capita, less than half that of the leaders. Those who held no offices in the community had only .2 directive roles for those over 15 and .4 for those under 15.

The individual type roles, which are mostly discussants with extemporaneous remarks, follow the same pattern as those of the directive. Those holding the most offices proved to be the ones that had the most to say in informal situations. It is noteworthy that those under 15 were quite strong in individual roles also.

The pattern of group performances under direction such as a chorus, however, was different in several respects. The people who held three or more offices did not have the highest number of these roles. Although they were a close second, yet they did not excel in such activities and
Table 24. Number and types of leadership roles per capita according to the number of offices held
Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of offices</th>
<th>No. in group</th>
<th>Creative No.</th>
<th>Creative Per capita</th>
<th>Directive No.</th>
<th>Directive Per capita</th>
<th>Individual No.</th>
<th>Individual Per capita</th>
<th>Group No.</th>
<th>Group Per capita</th>
<th>None No.</th>
<th>None Per capita</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>Total Per capita</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three or more</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (15 and over)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1314</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (under 15)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2209</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3687</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
did not even lead in them as they did in all others. Those with two offices had the most group directed roles per capita. These roles were more evenly divided among all the groups than the others. The people who were over 15 and held no positions made their best showing in the group roles.

The per capita number of roles which were attendances only or in the none column of table 24, followed the same trend as the other types of roles. Those with the most leadership positions also had the greatest number of attendances per capita with no leadership. This is explainable in the fact that they had such a great number of attendances per capita. The table shows then a "social double negative," (1) the fewer offices held, the fewer were the leadership roles, and (2) the fewer offices held, the fewer the attendances were also.

The people under 15 who hold no offices have a generally higher average than those over 15 with no offices.

It is apparent that leadership comes from those that assume it, who become active in it, but it may be asked, what is being done to obtain leadership from those who do not assume it?
Leadership Roles and Types of Offices Held

The type of position held whether executive, intermediate, or minor (Table 25) had the same general effect on the roles as the number of positions. Those with executive offices had a higher per capita number of roles in the directive and individual types. This is reversed in the group performance under direction type of role, where the roles become more numerous as the positions become less important. Those with minor offices were quite high in individual roles and highest in group directed roles.

There is not so great a difference between categories of executive, intermediate, and minor in the number of roles as there was in Table 24 between the number of offices held. As shown in Table 25, the total per capita roles for those holding executive types offices is 20.6, for those with intermediate offices it is 20.1, for minor offices it is 16.7. Those with no offices have the lowest number of roles with 8.5 for those over 15 and 11.4 for those under 15.

The people holding executive and intermediate types of offices are very close together in quantity of activity at functions of the community and the number of roles per individual. Both are very active. In the highest types of leadership roles, however, the executive officers have a slightly more active position.
Table 25. Number and type of leadership roles per capita according to the type of offices held
Plain City, Utah, 1947

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of office</th>
<th>No. in group</th>
<th>Creative</th>
<th>Directive</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. Per</td>
<td>No. Per</td>
<td>No. Per</td>
<td>No. Per</td>
<td>No. Per</td>
<td>No. Per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>capita</td>
<td>capita</td>
<td>capita</td>
<td>capita</td>
<td>capita</td>
<td>capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33 5.5</td>
<td>28 4.7</td>
<td>9 1.5</td>
<td>54 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>245 4.7</td>
<td>198 3.8</td>
<td>127 2.4</td>
<td>487 9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32 1.2</td>
<td>81 3.0</td>
<td>96 3.5</td>
<td>232 8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (15 and over)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32 .2</td>
<td>123 .8</td>
<td>235 1.2</td>
<td>924 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None (Under 15)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28 .4</td>
<td>146 2.2</td>
<td>67 1.0</td>
<td>512 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>370 1.2</td>
<td>574 1.9</td>
<td>534 1.7</td>
<td>2209 7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary

There is a decided difference in the overall leadership of the office holder and the non-office holder. The tendency is in the direction of many offices and many leadership roles, and fewer offices and fewer attendances.

The participating leadership of the non-office holder in Plain City is far below that of the office holder. Activity roles are also more numerous in the higher forms of leadership than in the lower type. The social contribution of the non-office holders, especially the adults, is minor in terms of leadership and activity. Their influence on the community is obviously small.

The people with the greatest number of leadership offices also have the greatest number of attendances with no roles. This group of leaders have fewer group activities than some others, preferring to assume the positive roles of leadership or take no part as the large number of attendances with no roles attests.

Those who had no offices and were under 15 years of age, had a higher number of attendances and a higher per capita number of roles than did those who had no offices who were over 15 years of age.

The people with executive offices have a larger number of the higher type roles per capita. The higher type of offices have the most participation per capita and generally reflect the same trends as those holding the greatest number of positions.
CHAPTER V
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

The preponderance of socialization work in Plain City is carried on by religious agencies. Over 60 percent of the total attendance at local functions was religious and another ten percent was at church sponsored youth serving activities. A larger portion of recreational activities attended were also church sponsored. The L. D. S. Church is the most powerful force for social activity in the community.

With the exception of recreation, local functions were attended to a greater extent than those outside by all groups at Plain City. Outside recreation was preferred to local offerings.

Activity was very pronounced in certain fields but absent in others. Though the information presented does not give conclusive proof, there is strong evidence for the assumption that great emphasis in the one field of religious activity occupies and directs thinking of the community in a restricted pattern so as to limit the ability to envision activity in broader and more diversified fields. Further study of the social psychology of small Utah communities is needed.

Plain City is similar to many other rural villages for lack of diversity of organized activities. Brunner and Kolb found in 140 communities that there were only three in 1924 and three in 1930 that had all types of organizations represented.¹

Non-farm people participate more in community offerings than do farm people. Their participation is larger per capita at both local and outside functions. The farmer that lives in the village also reflects the influence of the village in that he has a greater number

of attendances. It is concluded that those individuals who have a close relationship with the people and institutions of the village attain greater socialization than do those who are more remotely situated.

It is the observation of the author that active people at local functions are the active people at outside functions. This is also true between fields of activity. The active people in religious functions are the ones that are active in other fields also. The inactive ones tend to remain so. Likewise leadership tends to remain with the same people regardless of the field of activity.

The number of grades completed by an individual has a direct relationship to his social activity. This is also true of leadership.

Non-farm people accept leadership more readily than farmers, as is evidenced by the fact that a larger number of positions are held by the non-farmers even though the farm people are more numerous.

The leadership of Plain City has not awakened to many of the social needs of the community as attested by the lack of agency activity in such fields as health, community planning, culture, safety, and family life.

Factors other than those now existent are necessary to bring to the attention of the people the need for additional agencies and services because even though these agencies existed in the City of Ogden, nearby, they were not used.

The L. D. S. Church is a force for the training of leadership in Plain City. A greater number per capita of non-religious positions were held by L. D. S. people than by those not of that denomination.

The socialization of women of Plain City is greater than that of the men as measured by participation and leadership in community functions.
Leadership comes from the same people not only because some people hold several offices but also because contributions of personal activity and leadership in individual roles was greater by those who held leadership offices.

Those who did not assume leadership positions in the community did not contribute as greatly in individual participation.

The most active leaders who held three or more offices each did not make the best followers as well. Even though their attendance was a great deal more numerous, those who had the greatest number of the most important leadership roles had fewer directed group roles in proportion to other roles than did persons that had fewer positions. There was an inclination toward taking leading parts or attending only.

In discovering that there is a close relationship between offices held and roles of leadership taken at functions attended, it is seen that there is a need for the larger group of people who are taking little or no part to be given a chance to develop the talents within themselves.

It may be assumed that personality growth to affect its development requires the use of these roles in the functions of the community.

In Plain City there are represented the extremes of no socialization and hyper-socialization or the non-socialized and the over-socialized. Personality development requires a certain amount of nourishment for continued growth and progress. There are signs that much of this nourishment is lacking among a large number at Plain City while among some there is an overabundance. Some of the observable facts are that though there is a general lack of opportunity, yet with what there is, many more people could very well be employed. Excessive and deficient
activity are probably due to monopolistic attitudes by present leaders or to lack of proper agencies or to under-development of programing for leadership opportunity. However, that may be, many people are simply not contributors to the growth of the community in which they live. Not every one at Plain City realizes that the essence of growth comes from knowledge and experience.

It is to be hoped that future investigation in this field (1) may have available a further stabilization of the methods and scales of measurement so one study may be comparable to and authenticate and abnegate another; and (2) a standard scientific vocabulary with specific terms for specific phenomena as is found in the use of scientific names in the fields of botany and zoology.
Summary

The Village

1. Plain City was founded in 1859 by 20 families of Mormon pioneers who settled 10 miles northwest of Ogden, Utah. The population increased to a maximum of 829 people in 1890 and has remained almost constant since. Agriculture is the major industry and depends upon irrigation for its success. The L. D. S. Church is the main ecclesiastical and social unit of the community and was organized along with the school the first year of settlement. At present there is a modern school with the first ten grades. In the field of health, Plain City has a baby clinic and a health council made up of representatives of various community groups.

The People

2. Plain City is largely made up of native born people, native to Plain City and to Utah. Of those reported, 15 out of a total of 650 were of foreign origin.

3. The education of the people of this village is slightly above that of the State of Utah with 10.4 as the median number of grades completed for Plain City in 1940 and 10.1 for the State. For the United States it was 8.8. Tendencies for more education with the improvement of facilities are reflected by the advancing average of grades completed from the older to younger age groups.

4. There were .7 percent of the people divorced and 4.3 widowed which was less than either the state or national average. These averages suggest stability of family life in Plain City.

5. Fifty-two percent of the families were farm and 48 percent non-farm in Plain City. There were 50 farm dweller families, 28
village farmers, and 12 edge-of-village farmers. Older farmers control the best land.

The Study

6. Schedules were filled out by six field workers who went to all homes in the Plain City precinct. The people that were present were asked to give general personal and family information, memberships, attendance, and leadership positions held for all members of the family. The information on actual participation at the functions reported was taken for only those present at the interview. The schedule covered a period of 4 weeks immediately preceding the interview. There were 650 persons included, 305 of which were at home. This was 79.1 percent of the 1940 population.

Memberships

7. The number of memberships in organizations by those reporting was 1,126. The majority of these, 683, were in religious organizations, youth serving had the next greatest number with 167, of which 154 were in the M. I. A., 90 were in agricultural and economic organizations, 65 in recreation and social, 49 in civic and patriotic, 36 in education, 18 in athletic, 10 in fraternal, and 8 in cultural and music.

Attendance

8. There were 6,666 attendances reported, 4,142 of which were at local functions. For all age groups religious attendances were the most numerous within Plain City with 2,605 amounting to 62.9 percent of all local activity. Recreation was next most popular with 23.9 percent. This was divided into four kinds: parties, 200 attendances or 4.8 percent; dances, 206 or 5.0 percent; picture shows, 359 or 8.6 percent;
and ball games, 222 or 5.4 percent. Youth serving was third with 430 attendances or 10.4 percent. Other local attendances were small. Educational organizations had 63, civic and patriotic 25, music and drama 24, agricultural and economic 8, and fraternal none.

9. Attendance at outside functions totaled 2,524 or 37.9 percent of the total. Recreation was the most attended field with 2,134 or 84.5 percent of all the attendances in other communities. Parties attracted 82 or 3.2 percent, dances 418 or 16.6 percent, shows 744 or 29.5 percent, ball games 877 or 34.7 percent. Religious attendances trailed far behind in outside contacts with 269 or 10.7 percent. The other fields had even less. Youth serving had 37, music and drama 27, civic and patriotic 23, agricultural and economic 17, educational 9, and fraternal 8.

10. Non-farm people totaled 320, 10 less than the farm population which stood at 330, but they exceeded the farmers in average attendance. The non-farmers had an average of 7.1 attendances at Plain City as against 5.66 for the farm people. The average attendances at outside functions for non-farm was 4.4 and for farm was 3.33.

11. Among farm groups the village farm family was more active both in and outside of Plain City. At local activities, village farmers had an average of 7.03 attendances, edge-of-village 5.88, and farm dwellers 4.81. At other communities the village farmer attended 4.1, the farm dweller was second with 3.2, and the edge farmer third with 1.9 attendances.

12. Females were more active at local functions than males but the males had a very slight edge at outside functions.

13. Males outnumbered the females 49 to 38 in number who had no attendances of any kind during the month.
14. In religious attendances females both married and single had a higher percentage than the males. There was 61.6 percent of the males who attended no local religious functions as against 38.8 percent of the women. There were 41.6 percent of all the people who attended no religious functions.

**Distribution of Leadership**

15. There were 126 persons that held 206 leadership positions of all types. Seventy-one persons held one position, 34 held two positions and 21 three or more. There were 31.7 percent of the married females who held 52 positions while 25.4 percent of the married males held 40 positions. For the single males over 15 there were 28.6 percent who held 20 positions while 28.0 percent of the single females held 14. The average number of positions for the 142 persons over 15 was .47 per person. The average for those holding positions was 1.63 per person.

16. Of the 13 executive positions, 6 were held by married males, 6 by married females, and 1 by a single male. Of 102 intermediate positions, married males held 44, married females 45, single males held 3, and single females 10. The 91 minor positions were divided more evenly among the married and single groups. Married males held 22, married females 37, single males held 21, and single females held 11. Single people were represented considerably more in the minor positions than in the more important ones.

17. No one who had completed less than 5 grades held any positions of leadership. As the number of grades completed increased, the number of positions held increased also. Of those who completed 5 to 8 grades 19.1 percent held positions, 9 to 12 grades 28.6 percent, 13 to 16 grades 48.8 percent and the one who had finished 17 grades held 5 positions. Those holding no grades decreased correspondingly.
18. Eight fields of activity are represented in the positions of leadership in Plain City. The largest representation is in the field of religion where 118 or 57.3 percent of the positions are. Youth serving was next with 14.6 percent (30 positions), athletic with 7.3 percent (15 positions), civic and patriotic with 6.8 percent (14 positions), agricultural and economic with 5.8 percent (12 positions), recreation with 3.4 percent (7 positions), educational with 2.9 percent (6 positions), and cultural and music with 1.9 (4 positions). Fraternal, health, family life, and labor had no leadership in Plain City. Leadership in recreation was very low even though it was the largest field of participation. Married women hold nearly one-half of the positions and almost three-fourths of these are in religious organizations.

19. Non-farm people (320) held 120 positions as against 86 for farm people (330). Of the positions held by farmers 64.0 percent were religious as against 52.5 percent for non-farmers. This indicates the positions of non-farmers were more widely distributed among other fields of activity. Fourteen percent of the farmers' positions were in the agricultural and economic field with none for non-farmers. Non-farm people held 19.2 percent of their positions in youth serving activities while farm people had only 8.1 percent. Farm youth were outnumbered in athletic positions with 2.3 percent as against 10.8 percent for non-farm. Other fields were scattered and had small numbers. Among the farm groups, the edge-of-village farmers had the highest average number of positions per capita with .4, the village farmers had .23, as did the farm dweller. The average number of positions per capita for farmers was .26 and for non-farmers was .37.

20. Multiple leadership was found among 43.7 percent of the leaders who held 64.1 percent of the positions. Leadership was not confined to
one field; 56.4 percent of the leaders held positions in more than one field.

21. For all types of positions there were 29.7 percent of the L. D. S. people in Plain City who held positions of leadership and 12.9 percent of the non-L. D. S. There were 14.8 percent of the L. D. S. people over 15 who held positions in non-church activities, among the non-L. D. S. people, there were 12.9 percent. There were 14.8 percent of the L. D. S. people over 15 that held religious positions only.

Leadership Aspects of Participation

22. Leadership roles for those persons attending functions at Plain City were related to the number of offices held. Those with three or more offices had 29.0 roles per capita, those with two had 19.7, those with one had 15.3, those with none over 15 years of age 8.5, and those with none and under 15 had 11.4 roles per capita. There were no roles of the creative level. Directive and individual types of roles followed the same pattern as the total number of roles being more heavily weighted toward those with the greatest number of positions of leadership. Directed group roles were highest among those holding two offices and the groups holding fewer offices were stronger in the group type of leadership participation than in any other. The number of attendance-only roles were also highest for those holding the greatest number of positions because of the greater number of total attendances.

23. Leadership roles by type of office whether executive, intermediate, or minor show a similar trend as with number of offices with the exception that the difference is not so extreme between the higher
groups. Those with executive positions had 20.6 roles per capita, those with intermediate 20.1, those with minor 16.7, those with none and over 15 years of age 8.5, and those under 15 had 11.4. The people with executive positions have a greater number of the higher type roles per capita but the difference is small between them and the ones holding intermediate offices. The latter exceed the former in the lesser roles. The higher type of offices have the greatest amount of participation per capita.


APPENDIX
Instructions for Participation and Leadership Schedule

Write name of town and date on top of each family record.

I. Column 1, 2, 3, 4, self-explanatory

Column 5 – For non-farmers give the occupation from which major portion of income is derived.

For farm group give their present group as V. F.- Village farmer, E. of V. F.-Edge-of-village farmer, F. D.-Farm dweller.

Column 6 – Occupation from which principal portion of remaining income is derived.

Column 7, 8 – Self-explanatory

Column 9 – Name specific occupations or farm groups to which husband and wife have belonged during lifetime and the number of years' time spent in each. If space is inadequate, complete on back of page.

Column 10 – Give all of present organizations in which each family member holds memberships at the present time.

II. Column 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, self-explanatory

III. For persons present only

Column 1, 2, self-explanatory

Column 3-8 inclusive – Answer with a check

Column 9-13 inclusive – Write in role of family members and check

Column 14-33 inclusive – Check specific type of activity engaged in by each family member present.

Comment: With respect to house parties, theater parties, etc., list under role the members of the family who served as host, hostess, or hosts and under activity name the specific responsibility that each family member assumed, such as: husband received guests at door, or specific daughter served refreshments, or father directed games, etc. Write data on back of page that cannot be put on regular columns.
## PARTICIPATION SCHEDULE

### I. General Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of family</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Grade or Occupation</th>
<th>Country Chief present</th>
<th>Secondary or supplementary years in present or group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Give occupation membership or group belonged in</th>
<th>M. I. A.</th>
<th>Relief Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Leadership, attendance and place of attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of family</th>
<th>3 most important offices held at times</th>
<th>Sunday School</th>
<th>M. I. A.</th>
<th>Relief Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of family</th>
<th>At home attended</th>
<th>At home held</th>
<th>At home attended</th>
<th>At home held</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of family members at home</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Priesthood</td>
<td>Fast meeting</td>
<td>Sacrament Meet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Leadership, attendance and place of attendance - (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers Meeting</th>
<th>Dances</th>
<th>Picture Shows</th>
<th>P.T.A.</th>
<th>4-H Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>List No. Wh- Times</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
<td>No. Wh- Times</td>
<td>No. Wh- Times</td>
<td>No. Wh- Times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
<td>held it- Attended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family members</th>
<th>Daughters/ Sons</th>
<th>Ball Games</th>
<th>Card Clubs</th>
<th>F.W.A.</th>
<th>Study Club</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apparent</td>
<td>it- Attended</td>
<td>it- Attended</td>
<td>it- Attended</td>
<td>it- Attended</td>
<td>it- Attended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ended held ion</td>
<td>ended held ion</td>
<td>ended held ion</td>
<td>ended held ion</td>
<td>ended held ion</td>
<td>ended held ion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List organization

| Family members | Literary Club | |
|----------------|--------------| |
| No. Wh- Times | No. Wh- Times | No. Wh- Times |
| Apparent | it- Attended | it- Attended | it- Attended | it- Attended | it- Attended |
| ended held ion | ended held ion | ended held ion | ended held ion | ended held ion | ended held ion |
### III. Nature of Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family member</th>
<th>Name of gathering attended</th>
<th>Role for specific gathering</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Officer</td>
<td>Visitor</td>
<td>Listener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Committee member</td>
<td>Gave report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visitor</td>
<td>Committee member</td>
<td>Discussant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>On panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gave discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Read lecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Told story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sang a song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lead song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In a group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Played an instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Danced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Game referee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Played B.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Helped serve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Has there been a divorce or a separation in the immediate family at home? ______ When ______ Which member ______

2. Is a member of the family away attending Junior College, College, or other institution? ______ Name the school ______

Give sex of child attending ______ Give age of child attending ______

Give length of time child has attended ______ Give grade he is in ______

Comments ______