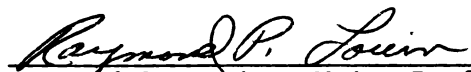


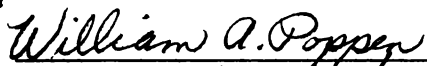
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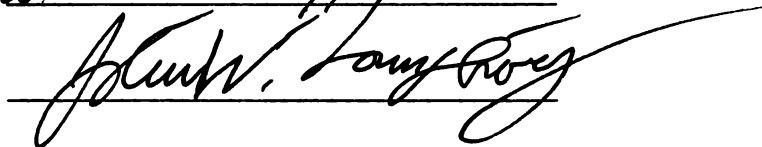
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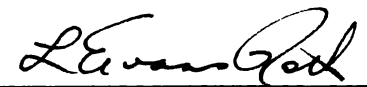
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THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSE OF COMMUNITY:
EFFECTS OF REFERENT GROUPS AND
ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

A Dissertation
Presented for the
Doctor of Philosophy
Degree
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Laurie Sutherland Schreiner

December 1982

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to contribute to the operational definition of the concept of a psychological sense of community. Toward that end, the research attempted to discover the components which comprise a sense of community and measured those components within a variety of frames of reference. In addition, the relationship between participation levels in voluntary organizations and a psychological sense of community was examined, and the relationship between type of organization and a psychological sense of community was explored.

The study was conducted in Louisville, Kentucky, upon a randomly selected sample of 266 subjects over age eighteen. Subjects were administered the Frame of Reference Measure of a Sense of Community, designed specifically for this study. This instrument consisted of fifty items with a Likert scale response. Five frames of reference, or social settings, were utilized: City, Neighborhood, Family, Work, and Organization. Subjects were grouped according to participation level and also according to type of voluntary organization. Church members were compared to civic organization members.

The major finding of this research was that the frame of reference significantly related to subjects' scores on the FRSC instrument. Secondly, participation level was found to have a significantly positive relationship to a psychological sense of community, as measured by FRSC scores. Finally, church members were found to score significantly

higher than community organization members ($p < .05$), although the difference was not substantial.

The conclusion of this research is that the psychological sense of community is a construct which appears to be an interaction of person and setting. More theoretical research is necessary, particularly in the areas of convergent and discriminant validity and long-term stability, before any outcome studies can be conducted. The psychological sense of community appears to be significantly and positively related to level of participation in voluntary organizations and secondarily to the type of organization in which subjects participate. Those subjects who participated greatly in both types of organizations reported the highest levels of a psychological sense of community, indicating that participation is perhaps a key factor in the maintenance of a psychological sense of community.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Purpose and Rationale of Study	1
Definition of the Psychological Sense of Community	3
Consequences of the Lack of a Psychological Sense of Community	10
The Impact of Social Participation and Organizational Membership upon a Psychological Sense of Community . .	14
The Importance of Referent Groups in Assessing a Psychological Sense of Community	19
Previous Research	21
Hypotheses	25
2. METHODOLOGY	27
Survey Design	27
Measures	34
Procedures	39
Subjects	41
3. RESULTS	45
Reliability of the FRSC Instrument	45
Validity of the FRSC Instrument	46
The Impact of Frames of Reference upon the Measurement of a Psychological Sense of Community	51
The Relationship between Organizational Participation and a Psychological Sense of Community	61
The Relationship between Organizational Membership and a Psychological Sense of Community	70
Ancillary Analyses	81
4. DISCUSSION	102
Reliability of the FRSC Instrument	102
Validity of the FRSC Instrument	103
The Impact of Frames of Reference upon the Measurement of a Psychological Sense of Community	108
The Relationship between Organizational Participation and a Psychological Sense of Community	120
The Relationship between Organizational Membership and a Psychological Sense of Community	126
Limitations of the Present Study	138
Conclusions and Implications for Further Research . . .	140

	PAGE
LIST OF REFERENCES	145
APPENDICES	150
A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR PHONE SURVEY	151
B. REVISED FRSC SURVEY SCHEDULE	153
C. TABLES	162
D. SYNOPSIS OF THE PILOT STUDY	190
E. FORM I OF THE FRSC INSTRUMENT	205
VITA	223

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
1. Summary of Respondent Participation Categories	38
2. Summary of Demographic Characteristics of FRSC Respondents	42
3. Summary of Respondent Characteristics of Participants and Nonparticipants	47
4. Summary of the Participant/Nonparticipant Discriminant Analyses of the FRSC Scales	49
5. Summary of Analyses of Variance Comparisons of Participants' and Nonparticipants' FRSC Scores	50
6. Summary of Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Comparisons of Frames of Reference of the FRSC Instrument	52
7. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Findings of FRSC Frames of Reference	52
8. Image Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items	54
9. Principal Components Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items	55
10. Alpha Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items	56
11. Iterated Principal Components Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items	57
12. Maximum Likelihood Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items	58
13. Summary of Participation Level Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings for FRSC Frames of Reference Subscales and Total Scores	63
14. Summary of Participation Level Main Effect Analysis of Variance for Self-Reported Sense of Community	64
15. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Participation Levels for Self-Reported Sense of Community	64

TABLE	PAGE
16. Summary of Community Organization Participation Level Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings for FRSC Subscales and Total FRSC Scores	66
17. Summary of Church Participation Level Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings for FRSC Subscales and Total Scores . .	66
18. Summary of Organizational Participation Level Discriminant Analysis Findings for FRSC Subscales and Total Scores . . .	67
19. Summary of Organizational Participation Level Discriminant Analysis Findings for Classification of FRSC Scores	69
20. Summary of Organizational Membership Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on the FRSC Subscales and Total Scores	72
21. Summary of Organizational Membership Discriminant Analysis of FRSC Scores	73
22. Summary of Organizational Membership Discriminant Analysis Classification Results on FRSC Subscales and Total Scores .	75
23. Summary of Organizational Participation Type Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on FRSC Subscales and Total Scores	76
24. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational Participation Types on Total FRSC Scores	77
25. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational Participation Types of the Five Subscales of the FRSC . . .	77
26. Summary of Organizational Membership Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on Self-Reported Sense of Community . .	79
27. Summary of Organizational Participation Type Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on Self-Reported Sense of Community	80
28. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational Participation Types on Self-Reported Sense of Community . .	80
29. Summary of Frequency of Social Visits Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings of Total FRSC Scores	85
30. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Frequency of Social Visits on Total FRSC Scores	85

TABLE	PAGE
31. Summary of Source of Social Support Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on Total FRSC Scores	87
32. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Sources of Social Support upon Total FRSC Scores	87
33. Summary of Organizational Membership Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on Amount of Social Support	89
34. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational Membership on Amount of Social Support	89
35. Summary of Organizational Participation Type Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on Amount of Social Support .	90
36. Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational Participation Type on Amount of Social Support	90
37. Summary of Church Referent Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings upon FRSC Subscale Scores and Total Scores	93
38. Summary of Community Definition Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings on FRSC Scores	95
C-1. Items Added to the City Scale of the FRSC Measure	163
C-2. Items Eliminated from Form I of the FRSC Instrument	164
C-3. Items Retained from Form I of the FRSC Instrument	166
C-4. Means and Standard Deviations of FRSC Survey Items and Newly Created Variables	169
C-5. Means and Standard Deviations of Items in the FRSC Instrument	171
C-6. Item-Total Correlations for the FRSC Instrument	174
C-7. Summary of Age, Sex, and SES Main Effect and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings for FRSC Subscale Scores and Total Scores	175
C-8. Summary of Organizational Differences in Sources of Social Support	176
C-9. Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on the City Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument	178

TABLE	PAGE
C-10. Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on the Neighborhood Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument	179
C-11. Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on the Family Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument	180
C-12. Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on the Organization Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument	181
C-13. Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on the Total Scores of the FRSC Instrument	182
C-14. Frequency Distributions and Classification of Responses to Item 28 of the FRSC Survey	183
C-15. Frequency Distributions and Classification of Responses to Item 30 of the FRSC Survey	184
C-16. Frequency Distributions and Classification of Responses to Item 31 of the FRSC Survey	185
C-17. Organizational Participation Differences in Ranks of Components of a Psychological Sense of Community	187
C-18. Beta Weights for Each Predictor Variable on the FRSC Subscale Scores and Total Scores	188
C-19. Beta Weights for Each Predictor Variable in the Multiple Regression Analysis on Total FRSC Scores	189
D-1. Summary of Frame of Reference Main Effect Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Findings on Total FRSC Scores	195
D-2. Summary of Frame of Reference Main Effect Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Findings on Total FRSC Scores of Sample	196
D-3. Summary of Source of Social Support Effect Kendall Coefficient of Concordance Findings	197
D-4. Summary of Church Participation Effect Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney Test Findings on FRSC Scores	198

TABLE	PAGE
D-5. Summary of Socioeconomic Status Effect Fisher Test Findings on Total FRSC Scores of the Total Sample	200
D-6. Summary of Church Referent in Community Definition <u>t</u> -Test Findings on Total FRSC Scores of Total Sample . . .	203
D-7. Summary of Neighborhood Referent in Community Definition <u>t</u> -Test Findings on Neighborhood Scale of the FRSC	203

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Rationale of Study

Although much discussed, the concept of a psychological sense of community has been largely unresearched in community psychology. Introduced by Sarason (1974), the concept refers to an individual's perception of belonging to and being accepted by an accessible, mutually supportive social network (Compas, 1981; Sarason, 1974). Its operational definition, however, has yet to be completed. Only recently, in fact, have attempts been made to define and study the concept (Compas, 1981; Glynn, 1977; Sarason, 1974). The meaning of a psychological sense of community has been in a constant state of flux. As Glynn (1977) notes, there is "no generally accepted definition, no constellation of measurable behaviors, no methods of distinguishing a psychological sense of community from other attitudes or behaviors" (p. 12).

If, as Sarason (1974) claims, a psychological sense of community is to be "the overarching criterion by which to judge efforts to change any aspect of community functioning" (p. 9), the concept must be defined and must be linked to measurable behaviors. The goal of this research is to contribute to the operational definition of the concept of a psychological sense of community. Toward this end, the research described herein attempts to discover the components which comprise a sense of community and to measure those components as they exist within a variety of frames

of reference. The instrument which was designed for this purpose was developed from Glynn's (1977) research, as well as from social support research (Hirsch, 1980; Mitchell & Trickett, 1980; Tolsdorf, 1976) and from Sarason's (1974) concept of referents providing a positive sense of community. By measuring amounts and sources of social support, levels of participation, and self-reported attitudes toward and behaviors within specific settings, the definition of a psychological sense of community can be operationalized. In addition, this research attempts to explore the relationship between a psychological sense of community and differential involvement in religious versus community organizations, in order to discover what variables may enhance or detract from a person's sense of community.

The concept of a psychological sense of community is one which seems particularly suited to the research interests and abilities of community psychologists. Community psychology is, by definition, interested in the struggle between individuals and social groups; it was created out of the social fervor of the 1960's, as a reaction to the social disintegration and deterioration of American communities (Rappaport, 1977; Sarason, 1974). Community psychology saw a need for interventions at the community level and recognized the fact that an individual psychology was not appropriate for solving community problems, nor even for understanding individual behavior. The field thus emphasized the need to understand the relationships among persons and their physical and social environments.

A significant issue addressed by some community psychologists is how to prevent further social disintegration in and deterioration of communities. Nisbet (1953), in his book The Quest for Community, stresses that

the quest for community will not be denied, for it springs from some of the powerful needs of human nature--needs for a clear sense of cultural purpose, membership, status, and continuity. Without these, no amount of mere material welfare will serve to arrest the developing sense of alienation in our society and the mounting preoccupation with the imperatives of community. (pp. 72-73)

Sarason (1974) continues this theme by suggesting that a psychological sense of community become the "overarching criterion" by which to judge community functioning. He points out that community conflicts must be resolved in a way that does not destroy a sense of community and that in order for social disintegration to be arrested, citizens must be able to experience a psychological sense of community. He concludes by asserting that "if community psychology did not have these objectives, it had no way of justifying its birth; it would be old wine in new bottles" (p. 41). Thus, the concept of a psychological sense of community was chosen as a pivotal area of research that is integral to the purpose and tasks of a community psychology.

Definition of the Psychological Sense of Community

The concept of a psychological sense of community has not yet been operationally defined. At this point, it represents a vague conglomeration of abstract ideas and value judgments. Yet, as Sarason (1974) points out, "there is not a psychologist who has any doubt

whatsoever about when he is experiencing the presence or absence of a psychological sense of community. He luxuriates in its presence and despairs in its absence" (pp. 156-157). The absence of an operational definition does not mean that there have been no attempts to describe it. Sarason (1974) describes the psychological sense of community as:

. . . the sense that one was part of a readily available, mutually supportive network of relationships upon which one could depend and as a result of which one did not experience sustained feelings of loneliness that impel one to actions or to adopting a style of living masking anxiety and setting the stage for later and more destructive anguish. (p. 1)

Minar and Greer (1969) describe the concept as "vague yearnings for a commonality of desire, a communion with those around us" (p. 3).

Brownell (1950) portrays a sense of community as "the cooperative fullness of action, the sense of belonging, the face-to-face association with people well-known" (p. 209). Cowan (1975) characterizes it as "the feeling of belonging, of being needed, of identification with a social milieu in which there is mutuality and interdependence" (p. 298). More recently, Compas (1981) defines a psychological sense of community as

. . . the individual's perception that he/she is a positively accepted member of an immediately accessible social network.
 . . . Such networks are groups whose members are related in an interdependent and mutually supportive fashion, sharing a commitment to maintain their relationship over time.
 (p. 152)

Thus, in general, a psychological sense of community seems to refer to the common bonds or associations which one has with significant others within the framework of a larger setting, bonds which are characterized by interdependence and mutual support.

Because such qualities as interdependence, mutual support, and homogeneity are an integral part of rural life, the psychological sense of community has largely had a rural association, both among those studying it and those experiencing it (Glynn, 1977). Nisbet (1953) maintains that in rural communities a sense of community was so "closely woven into the fabric of tradition and morality as to be scarcely more noticeable than the air men breathe" (p. 50). The nature and characteristics of rural communities create a positive sense of community; merchant and consumer are on a first-name basis, neighbors are called upon to help each other at planting and harvest, and citizens are very much aware of and involved in community affairs. What Keyes (1973) describes as the "front porch syndrome" also contributes to a sense of community: in rural communities and the villages of the past, families would sit on their front porches during the evening and would interact with passing neighbors, catching up on news and sharing information. This type of interdependence and shared perspective on life is typified by rural communities. Tonnies (1957), however, suggests that the family is the best example of a system likely to develop a psychological sense of community in modern urban settings. The family is typically a homogenous grouping which is dependent upon each other for material and social support, which interacts daily, and which transmits values and culture to its members. Tonnies (1957) introduced the concept of "Gemeinschaft" to describe relationships, such as those of the family, which are characterized by

. . . mutual aid and helpfulness, mutual interdependence, reciprocal and binding sentiment, diffuse or blanket

obligations, and authority based upon age, wisdom, and benevolent force. (McKinney & Loomis, 1958, p. 558)

These are the social relationships which comprise a psychological sense of community. There may be a *Gemeinschaft* which relates to a locality such as a neighborhood, or to the family, or to a setting with which an individual identifies himself/herself as a member. In fact, many times "Gemeinschaft" occurs in a conjunction of all of these settings (Glynn, 1977).

In order for the concept of a psychological sense of community to be utilized in judging community functioning, it must be operationalized. A reasonable first step in this process is to identify the essential components which comprise a psychological sense of community. Although there are many possible ingredients mentioned in the literature, four basic components appear to be integral to the concept of a sense of community. The first of these involves what Sarason (1974) describes as "a readily available, mutually supportive network of relationships" (p. 1). One may theoretically measure the level of an individual's psychological sense of community by investigating the nature and extent of his/her social support systems. The existence of a psychological sense of community implies that there are functionally significant and psychologically meaningful groups and associations which are intermediate to the individual and the larger purposes and values of his/her society. A person may feel adrift in the larger society without a social network to mediate the values of that society (Nisbet, 1953). Feeling a part of a strong, positive, mutually rewarding social support network is thus one component of a psychological sense of community.

A second component of a psychological sense of community is a sense of belonging. When there is an identification with the community, there is a sense of being a part of a significant, meaningful group (Poplin, 1972). For the purposes of this discussion, a community will be defined as an "integrated system of social life in which the geographic area is secondary or irrelevant" (Bernard, 1973, p. 3). Thus, one's "community" may incorporate family, friends, church, or other organizations to which one belongs, as well as neighborhood and city. One may reside in a geographic community and still lack a sense of community. The sense of belonging to, or feeling a part of the community, is thus one component of a psychological sense of community. A perception of similarity to others enhances this sense of belonging. When one perceives group members as similar to him/her, it is easier to feel a sense of belonging or fitting into the group (Sarason, 1974). Identification with the community gives the individual "a sense of having welded the self into an identity that both transcends the person and gives him a worth greater than any he might achieve alone" (Biddle & Biddle, 1965, p. 14).

A third component of a psychological sense of community is an acknowledged interdependence with others. Not only must the interdependence be acknowledged, but community members must perceive the interdependence as a functional interdependence with other community members. In the past, family, church, and the local community held strong ties to the individual because they were indispensable to the economic and political order of the day. Virtually all social problems were responded to, in some fashion, by these social groups. By contrast,

the government or large charitable organizations now perform many of the functions for which the family, church, or neighborhood used to be responsible. Thus, as Nisbet (1953) explains,

behind the growing sense of isolation in society, behind the whole quest for community which infuses so many theoretical and practical areas of contemporary life and thought, lies the growing realization that the traditional primary relationships of men have become functionally irrelevant to our state and economy and meaningless to the moral aspirations of individuals. Historically, our problem must be seen in terms of the decline in functional and psychological significance of such groups as the family, the small local community, and the various other traditional relationships that have immemorably mediated between the individual and his society. (pp. 49-50)

Functional interdependence is what binds the members of a community together and is a source from which commitment and loyalty grow (Minar & Greer, 1969). A sense of obligations and responsibility to other community members enhances one's psychological sense of community. Giving or doing for others what one expects from them maintains this interdependence and creates a strong, cohesive community with which one can readily identify and for which one can feel a sense of responsibility and belonging.

The final component of the construct "psychological sense of community" is a sense of common goals, values, and beliefs--a shared perspective or common destiny. This component involves "agreed-on definitions of what the world is like, what is good and bad about various aspects of it, and what should and should not be done about it" (Minar & Greer, 1969, p. 26). A sense of group cohesion develops when a community works toward the fulfillment of common goals, and one is more likely to feel a part of a community whose perspectives, values, and

beliefs are similar to his/hers (Gusfield, 1975; Heller & Monahan, 1977). When one shares goals, values, and beliefs with community members, one is also more likely to be involved and committed to that community, feeling a compelling need to participate in community activities. Thus, indicators of the strength of one's psychological sense of community might include the degree of participation and involvement of the individual in his/her community's organizations.

In summary, the construct "psychological sense of community" appears to have the following properties and relationships, as evidenced in the literature review and in the present study:

1. A social support network provides the basic foundation for a psychological sense of community (Nisbet, 1953; Sarason, 1974).
2. Common values, beliefs, and goals among community members create a sense of "we-ness" which builds on the social support foundation (Biddle & Biddle, 1965; Gusfield, 1975; Heller & Monahan, 1977; Minar & Greer, 1969).
3. Acknowledged interdependence among community members maintains the environment necessary for a psychological sense of community to grow (Minar & Greer, 1969; Nisbet, 1953).
4. A sense of belonging is the resulting attitudinal component of a psychological sense of community (Biddle & Biddle, 1965; Poplin, 1972; Sarason, 1974).
5. Participation enhances the experience of a psychological sense of community and is the behavioral measure of the construct "psychological sense of community" (Clemente & Sauer, 1976; Steinberg, 1977).

Sarason (1974) sounds a final cautionary note regarding the construct "psychological sense of community" by pointing out that "it is not without conflict or changes in its strength" (p. 157). It can be increased by challenges or external threats to the referent group or by celebrations and accomplishments. It also seems to vary over time and across life cycles, locality, and group membership. Sarason (1974) refers to the psychological sense of community as "one of the major bases for self-definition and the judging of external events" (p. 157). In sum, an available, mutually supportive social network which creates a sense of belonging and acknowledges interdependence among members and whose members share common perspectives, goals, and values seems to be the kind of environment which creates and maintains a strong psychological sense of community among its members.

Consequences of the Lack of a Psychological Sense of Community

While the psychological sense of community is not easily defined, considerable attention has been paid to understanding the experience of a lack of it. The lack of a psychological sense of community is often described in such terms as "anomie," "alienation," "loneliness," and "isolation." These terms describe twentieth-century man, in search of community (Nisbet, 1953). People seem to be searching for a network of intimate relationships that gives them a sense of "willing identification with some overarching values" (Sarason, 1974, p. 2).

The community in which we live is an entity with which we feel little kinship. We may live and work in the community, pay taxes, and

vote, but yet not feel a part of it. Has it always been this way? Most people think not; many can look back to a time when a sense of community used to exist. One may argue that a positive sense of community was easier to achieve then, because communities were smaller, more face-to-face contact was possible, and it was easier to see how the community functioned and what its boundaries were. Is it possible to once again achieve this sense of community, or is a psychological sense of community merely wishful thinking? Sarason (1974) maintains that what has destroyed for so many people the psychological sense of community is "not growth per se, but a type of growth not governed by the value of maintaining or bolstering the psychological sense of community" (p. 153). Theoretically, if a community is committed to achieving a positive sense of community, growth and change can be governed by this criterion.

The erosion of a psychological sense of community accelerated in the twentieth century. Many believe that a sense of community declined because of the shift from a rural to an urban society that occurred in the Industrial Revolution (Durkheim, 1964; Morgan, 1957; Scherer, 1972; Schlesinger, 1933). According to Glynn (1977) this industrialization "not only brought about the decline of the rural village, homogenous social arrangements, and the opportunity for personal efficacy, but also brought about the growth of a mobile society, the anonymity of city living, and functional as opposed to personal interactions" (p. 8).

The absence of a psychological sense of community seems directly related to the historical fact that there has been a decline in the functional and psychological significance of such groups as the family,

the church, and the small local community. These groups have traditionally mediated between the individual and the larger society, communicating integration and purpose to an individual's life. However, these primary social relationships no longer hold a position of centrality, either morally or psychologically, in an individual's life. According to Nisbet (1953),

family, church, local community, and the whole network of informal interpersonal relationships have ceased to play a determining role in our institutional systems of mutual aid, welfare, education, recreation, and economic production and distribution. (p. 53)

Yet people continue to expect them to perform psychological or symbolic functions in the life of the individual. Without a functional relevance to the larger society, no social group can maintain centrality or even a symbolic importance in an individual's life, for the group has ceased to perform its primary function as intermediate between the individual and his/her society (Nisbet, 1953).

Thus, the increasing role which the government plays in people's lives has resulted in the diminishing functional relevance and importance of primary social relationships. The increased reliance on large organizations and the government for the provision of material and psychological needs has led to a deterioration of the community. We have not maintained a balance between local and centralized structures. Local autonomy, personal involvement and community ties have been sacrificed for the advantages of centralized efficiency (Glynn, 1977). Communities have grown, disregarding the fundamental psychological needs of its members: the needs of feeling useful, wanted, and important to the

community. As Keyes (1973) asserts, we have not lost our sense of community; rather, "we have bought it off for mobility, convenience, and privacy" (p. 113).

This lack of a sense of community has many correlates which are dysfunctional in the individual and which lead to further social disintegration in the community. Sarason (1974) explains that:

the absence or dilution of a psychological sense of community is the most destructive dynamic in the lives of people in our society. . . . In the context of social living it gives rise to intrapersonal and interpersonal dynamics that heighten rather than lessen the sense of aloneness; . . . it acts as both cause and effect of disordered thinking and acting; . . . it nourishes the experience and strength of ineffable anxiety. (p. 154)

The erosion of a psychological sense of community is serious, because a sense of community fulfills an objective set of human needs (Fromm, 1973) and is the counterpart to alienation and impersonality (Plant, 1937). In many modern literary works, man is portrayed as "lost, baffled, and obsessed" (Nisbet, 1953, p. 19): there is the recurrent theme of the individual uprooted, without status, searching for meaning and fellowship in some kind of community. Contemporary society, especially middle-class society, seems to have produced by its very structure the alienated, the rootless, the disenchanted, and the neurotic (Nisbet, 1953).

When there is an absence of a sense of community, people lack meaning or direction in their lives. They often feel impotent to change anything in their communities. In fact, Sarason (1974) speculates that some may never contribute to the solution of community problems

precisely because they do not feel a part of the community. The increase in crime, and the apathy with which community members treat social problems seem to relate to a lack of identification with the community: when one does not feel a part of the community, one is not likely to help keep it clean, take an interest in its government, or solve its problems (Heller & Monahan, 1977).

In the long run, a lack of a psychological sense of community is assumed to manifest itself in the form of social isolation, destructive loneliness, and a myriad of social problems. The potential benefits of individual therapeutic endeavors may be limited because many individuals' dysfunctions may stem from or be intensified by the absence of a psychological sense of community (Bender, 1978; Nisbet, 1953; Tinder, 1980).

The Impact of Social Participation and Organizational Membership upon a Psychological Sense of Community

Social Participation

A considerable body of evidence exists linking social participation and life satisfaction or psychological well-being (Bradburn, 1969; Clemente & Sauer, 1976; Homans, 1961; Phillips, 1967; Robinson & Shaver, 1970; Wessman, 1956). "Social participation" refers to "those acts of individuals which more or less directly relate to issues, problems, or proposals having to do with some phase of community life" (Foskett, 1959, p. 315). Examples of social participation would include voting, membership and activity in voluntary associations, associations with government officials and civic leaders, and involvement in local issues.

For the purposes of this research, social participation was limited to membership and activity in voluntary associations.

Homans (1961) postulates that a higher rate of social participation will relate to a greater number of positive sentiments and thus increase the number of positive experiences of an individual. Thus, the more one is involved in his/her community, the more opportunities there are available to interact with other community members, and the more one interacts, the more one tends to identify with the community and feel a sense of belonging. The positive sentiments experienced by a sense of belonging to the community then lead to more positive interactions and experiences and to a general satisfaction with one's life (Bradburn, 1969; Phillips, 1967). One might then speculate that level of social participation is positively related to a psychological sense of community.

Steinberg (1977) hypothesizes that membership and participation in voluntary organizations serves the following functions:

- a. [to] develop the individual's sense of autonomy and efficacy
 - b. [to] develop a sense of attachment to the community.
- (pp. 15-16)

Participation thus can serve to integrate a person into his/her community and give him/her a broader perspective on community functioning. Yet it is evident that social participation is concentrated in a minority of successful, well-educated citizens (Axelrod, 1956; Foskett, 1959; Freeman, Novak, & Reader, 1957; Hausknecht, 1962; McPherson & Lockwood, 1980). Foskett (1959) explains this finding in terms of the fact that social participation requires time, financial capacities, contacts,

communication skills, values, functional relevancy and role expectations that are typically found in the middle-to-upper classes. A more recent study (Edwards & White, 1980), using a stepwise multiple regression analysis, found no significant predictors of social participation, although education did approach significance. These authors, along with Clemente and Sauer (1976), emphasize that relationships previously found in research linking social participation to education, income and occupation do not exist when other variables are controlled. Thus, research utilizing a multiple regression approach, which assesses the independent effects of each variable when the others are controlled, finds that while social participation is positively related to life satisfaction and psychological well-being, it is no longer a middle and upper class phenomenon.

Therefore, the research herein described attempts to strengthen the theoretical link between social participation and a psychological sense of community. If a psychological sense of community depends upon a social network, then access to and involvement in that network should be enhanced by participation. This study examines not only participation per se, but also the level of participation as well as the type of organization in which one participates.

Freeman, Novak, and Reader (1957) report that socioeconomic status, sex, marital status, and family size directly relate to the amount of participation of the individual. Hausknecht (1962) also discovered that the larger the community, the more its members participate, and that long-term residents participate more than those who are new to a town.

Accordingly, this study investigates the relationship of demographic variables, as well as residency and mobility, to the level of participation and thus to a psychological sense of community.

Organizational Membership

One of the basic components of a psychological sense of community is accessibility to a social support system. Outside of the family, a voluntary organization holds the most potential for providing a wide range of social support and assistance. Clemente and Sauer (1976) found that social participation and active church membership were both positively related to life satisfaction. The research described herein thus examines the relationship between involvement in community organizations and churches and a psychological sense of community. Churches are a ubiquitous feature of American communities, exerting a powerful influence over people's lives. Yet few researchers have examined the psychological impact of religion on the community. Gusfield (1975) labels religion as one of the "building blocks of community . . . ; the sense of being part of a common group where loyalties and obligations rest on affective, emotional elements" (p. 10). Sarason (1974) notes that

few social scientists would deny that . . . communities vary in the extent to which they bear the stamp of religion, and that the dilution in the strength of religious beliefs in the past two centuries has had pervasive effects on the nature of social life, such as an effect on the psychological sense of community. (p. 132)

Caplan and Killilea (1976) describe religious denominations as "the most widely available organized support systems in the community" (p. 25) and list the following support characteristics of churches:

1. Denominations are typically organized in congregations of neighbors.
2. Denominations hold regular meetings and provide opportunities for members to identify with each other and become friends.
3. Denominations share an allegiance to a common theology and to a common value system.
4. Members are usually enjoined to help each other, especially in times of acute need.
5. Denominations provide internal supports of a meaningful value system and a set of guidelines for living.
6. Most religions organize regular and frequent opportunities for reinforcement of these supports, through services that evoke group identification and cohesion.

The social networks which thus appear to be inherent in voluntary organizations, and particularly within churches, are integral to a strong psychological sense of community. By investigating one's relationships within the community, it is possible to provide a link between the amount of social support received and the person's psychological sense of community. Seeing oneself as part of the larger community involves the perception of acceptance and belonging within a group of people whose values, commitments, and goals are similar (Bender, 1978; Biddle & Biddle, 1965). Thus it appears important for a

person to have affective associations beyond his/her family ties in order to develop a positive sense of community.

The research described herein attempts to assess sources and amounts of social support and seeks to examine the relationship between voluntary organizational membership and a psychological sense of community. Because of the theoretically significant role religion plays in community life, churches were examined in contrast to civic organizations. Religion theoretically produces integration into the community (Sussman, 1959), contributes to life satisfaction (Clemente & Sauer, 1976), and contributes to a strong and positive sense of community (Dynes, 1975; Gladding, 1977; Tinder, 1980; Winch, 1971). Brownell (1950) points out the importance of religion in community life by commenting that

in a significant sense religion is the common life of the community It is the sense of common participation. It comprehends more than the "individual" but still is within his perceptive range. It is "whole" within the human being's experience. (p. 180)

What remains to be examined is whether membership and involvement in religious organizations differs in any significant way from membership and involvement in civic organizations. Is it merely participation that contributes to a psychological sense of community, or does the type of organization in which one participates make a significant difference?

The Importance of Referent Groups in Assessing a Psychological Sense of Community

The psychological sense of community seems to be, in many ways, a construct which is dependent upon social setting. Glynn's (1977)

research found that most of his respondents defined community as being more than a geographical entity, and had many referents (e.g., family, friends, neighborhood) in their definition of community. Sarason (1974) notes that

the psychological sense of community can have many referents, ranging from a family or a gang to a professional organization with members across the nation . . . the concept of referents [means] those groupings which give structure and meaning to our daily lives and whose quality and force are in some way a function of the legal-political-administrative entity: the city, town, or village It is possible for these groupings to provide us with a positive sense of community. (p. 153)

Since a psychological sense of community is comprised primarily of social interactions, it would be a logical assumption that one's sense of community would vary with the frame of reference utilized.

A recent study of alienation (Shepard & Panko, 1980) uses the concept of social referents to assess different forms of alienation. Pointing out that "man is anchored to different segments of his social environment with varying degrees of intensity" (p. 55), Shepard and Panko (1980) use situationally-specific social referents to assess work alienation, with some success. A similar approach is utilized in the present study, in an attempt to further define a psychological sense of community and discover predictors of a psychological sense of community. The referents used in the present study included city, neighborhood, family, work, and organization. These setting referents were selected as settings which had the greatest potential for affecting a psychological sense of community.

Previous Research

Until recently, there has been little attention paid to the concept of a psychological sense of community in the literature of psychology. In fact, only Sarason (1974) has done a theoretical examination of the concept, and Glynn's (1977) study is the sole attempt at operational definition and assessment of the construct. Perhaps the reason for this lack of many systematic studies involving a sense of community results from the difficulty in achieving an operational definition. Or perhaps, as Sarason (1974) notes,

. . . [it] is not a familiar [concept] in psychology
It does not sound precise, it obviously reflects a value judgment and does not sound compatible with "hard" science. It is a phrase which is associated in the minds of many psychologists with a kind of maudlin togetherness, a tear-soaked emotional drappiness that misguided do-gooders seek to experience. (pp. 156-157)

Sarason's (1974) study of a psychological sense of community stems from his involvement with the Yale Psycho-Educational Clinic. He illustrates how he used the psychological sense of community as the goal and criterion for success for his work with the Connecticut School for Boys. Sarason's work is seminal in the field of community psychology because he seeks to define a sense of community and to examine its relationships with variables that currently exist in society.

Sarason (1974) points out that "it is not merely a matter of how many people one knows, or how many close friends one has, or even the number of loved ones" (p. 1), but that a psychological sense of community depends on a readily available, mutually supportive network of relationships. He recommends that community psychologists

study the loss of the psychological sense of community in American society, as well as its meaning for society and its effects upon that society.

To study a psychological sense of community, Sarason (1974) suggests studying settings and determining the degree to which they instill or maintain a psychological sense of community in their members. By the study of such settings, recommendations for positive social action can be made. Social action is championed by Sarason as the most effective means of changing society.

Glynn's (1977) research is an attempt to operationalize the construct of a psychological sense of community via a paper and pencil questionnaire. He used the resulting measure to compare three distinct community settings: a small American suburb, a large, spread-out American suburb, and an Israeli kibbutz. He chose these geographic communities because they were "more open to intervention"; the communities were selected on the basis of their differential history, geography, function, patterns of interaction, and degree of autonomy.

Glynn (1977) designed and implemented a measure of the psychological sense of community. This measure focused on the discrepancy between a person's "ideal" and "real" sense of community. Each item was selected on the basis of American Psychological Association members' judgments of the item as a contributor to a psychological sense of community. To assess "real" psychological sense of community, the item was related to the subject's present community (e.g., "I do not feel safe in this

town"). To assess "ideal" psychological sense of community, the stem "in an ideal community" was added to each item (e.g., "In an ideal community I would not feel safe"). In addition to his assessment of a psychological sense of community, his measure contained an assessment of community competence and an assessment of community satisfaction. Competence was defined as "the degree of competence in dealing with various aspects of his community of residence" (p. 34). Community satisfaction was defined as "the respondent's present satisfaction with life in his or her community of residence" (p. 34).

Glynn (1977) hypothesized that the communities would be discriminated on the basis of their real sense of community, and also that respondents with high community satisfaction and high community competence levels would have a higher real sense of community than respondents with low satisfaction and competence levels. He further hypothesized that respondents whose real and ideal sense of community differ would be less satisfied and competent than respondents whose real and ideal psychological sense of community do not differ, and that a positive relationship exists between community satisfaction and community competence. His results revealed significant differences in the "real" psychological sense of community among the three communities. The Israeli kibbutz had the highest level of a psychological sense of community, followed by the small, centralized suburb and the large, spreadout suburb. Those persons who were satisfied with their lives in the community and who functioned competently within the community had higher levels of a

psychological sense of community than those who were dissatisfied and functioned less competently. A positive relationship between community satisfaction and competent functioning was also found.

While Glynn's (1977) scale is useful and has a high reliability estimate (KR-20; $\underline{r}$ = .97 for the real scale, $\underline{r}$ = .92 for the ideal scale), his research is merely a preliminary step in the investigation of the construct "psychological sense of community." His use of geographic communities, while convenient, neglects the concept that community exists in social relationships as well as in geography. He points this out by observing that 73% of his respondents mentioned that they defined community as being more than a geographical entity. In fact, those whose "community" was comprised of more than one referent (e.g., family, friends, neighborhood) had a stronger sense of community, were more satisfied, and had a higher level of social competence than those whose community had a single referent. This finding leads logically to the research herein described. Glynn's work, while noteworthy, has a limited perspective on the meaning of community and leaves several questions unanswered. For example, is a psychological sense of community greater for a geographical setting, such as city or neighborhood, than for a social setting, such as organizations, family, or work? What characteristics of a "community" enhance a psychological sense of community? This research attempts to build on Glynn's findings and expand his definition and perspective of a psychological sense of community. Most importantly, this research attempts to discover how belonging to a readily identifiable organization affects a psychological

sense of community, and assesses the effects of participation levels upon a psychological sense of community.

Hypotheses

Based upon a careful review of the literature relating to a psychological sense of community, the following hypotheses were selected for scrutiny:

1. The psychological sense of community is a construct which can be reliably measured.
2. The validity of the construct "psychological sense of community" can be upheld through discriminant analyses.
3. Frame of reference has a significant impact upon one's psychological sense of community. Specifically, a person's sense of community, as measured by the Frame of Reference Sense of Community Measure (see Appendix B), varies with the frame of reference utilized. "Frame of reference" is defined as a setting to which the subject refers when completing the measure of a psychological sense of community. The frames of reference utilized in this study were: city, neighborhood, family, work, and organization.
4. There is a significant positive relationship between level of involvement within an organization and a psychological sense of community. Specifically, higher levels of involvement and participation are related to a stronger sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument.
5. There is a significant relationship between the type of organization in which one is involved and a positive sense of community,

as measured by the FRSC instrument. Specifically, the psychological sense of community exhibited by those with a religious affiliation will be significantly greater than the psychological sense of community exhibited by those with a nonreligious organizational affiliation.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

Survey Design

A survey instrument was designed specifically for use in this study. It consists of six basic sections, each designed to elicit information concerning the components of a psychological sense of community. A pilot study was conducted and the survey was then revised. A description of each section follows; scoring procedures are described fully in the "Measures" section. The following sections were included in the Survey Schedule:

Demographic Information

A total of eleven items was included in this section (see Appendix B). Questions related to the following demographic information: age, sex, marital status, occupation, number of years at present job, length of residence in Louisville, length of residence in present home, level of education, number of children, number of children living at home, and number of times moved in the last ten years. Response options were open-ended on all questions except sex (checked male or female) and education (checked the appropriate level, from "less than seventh grade" to "graduate or professional education," with five levels in between).

Social Support Information

A total of eight items was designed to obtain information on the following issues: frequency of family visits, frequency of social visits (both with multiple choice response options of "rarely," "occasionally," "monthly," "weekly," and "daily"), sources of social support (rank order response option of sources "family," "friends," "neighborhood," "church," "people at work," and "a club or organization"), and likelihood of support received in a variety of crises. This last item listed five different types of crises (personal problems, financial problems, marital problems, social problems, and family problems) and asked respondents to check the sources to which they would turn for help in each crisis. Sources included immediate family, extended family, minister, neighbors, friends at work, counselor, friends at church, other friends, and a community agency. Thus there was a range of 0 to 9 possible sources for each situation, with a total range of 0 to 45 for the item (see Appendix B).

Community Satisfaction

A total of three items was presented to elicit a measure of satisfaction with community life (see Appendix B). The first two items, "If you were able to, how much would you like to move away from your present neighborhood?" and "If you were able to, how much would you like to move away from Louisville?" had multiple choice response options of "very much," "a lot," "a fair amount," "not very much," and "not at all." The third item asked "How many more years do you expect to live

in your present home?" and had an open-ended response option. Glynn (1977) found that this final item was an excellent predictor of a psychological sense of community.

Organizational Membership and Participation Data

This section included eight items designed to elicit information regarding church membership and participation level as well as civic organization membership and participation level (see Appendix B). Two questions, "How often do you participate in church activities or services?" and "How often do you participate in a community organization?" had multiple choice response options of "never," "occasionally," "at least half the time," and "at almost every opportunity." Number of church responsibilities had multiple choice response options of "not a church member," "none," "one," "two," "three," and "four or more." To elicit information about regularity of church attendance, subjects were asked to check all services which they attend almost every week (Sunday morning worship, Sunday evening worship, Sunday School, and Bible Study or Prayer Meeting). A response option of "not a church member" was also included. To assess community organization membership, a list of examples of community organizations was given and subjects were asked if they belonged to any community organizations. Finally, subjects were asked if they hold an office or serve on a committee in any community organizations (response options: "not applicable," "no," and "yes").

Definition of Community

This section contained six items designed to assess scope of community, components of community, reasons for belonging to a community, and self-reported sense of community (see Appendix B). Three items were open-ended: "If you heard someone use the phrase 'sense of community' to describe how they felt about a particular group of people, what do you think they would mean?", "Under what specific conditions do you experience the strongest sense of community?", and "What do you think it would take to develop a strong sense of community?" Two items contained rank-ordered responses. In the first, subjects were asked to rank which of the following referents they identified as their community: family, neighborhood, club or other organization, friends at work, Louisville, church, and other friends. In the second item, a list of twenty-four components of a psychological sense of community was presented and subjects were asked to rank the top five components in the order of their importance in making them feel a part of their community. A final item asked subjects to assess whether they have a strong sense of community. Response options were "yes," "somewhat," "no," and "don't know."

Frame of Reference Measure of a Sense of Community

The final section of the survey instrument contained a fifty-item scale developed specifically for this study. Referred to as the "Frame of Reference Measure of a Sense of Community" (hereafter labeled "FRSC"), the scale was a revised form of the scale used in the pilot

study. Both forms were adapted from Glynn's (1977) PSC Instrument. The PSC Instrument is a 120-item measure utilizing a "real" and an "ideal" scale and computing a discrepancy score. The measure utilizes a five-point Likert scale, with designators of "strongly agree," "agree," "not sure," "disagree," and "strongly disagree." As previously mentioned, his scale contained setting-specific references to geographic community. Fifty-seven items having the highest standard deviation in Glynn's findings were selected for use in the pilot study. In addition, items from Glynn's scale which concerned setting-specific local or government services were eliminated. Finally, eleven items were added relating to the following components: feedback (Tolsdorf, 1976), advice (Tolsdorf, 1976; Weiss, 1974), attachment (Brim, 1974; Weiss, 1974), desired interaction (Brim, 1974; Hirsch, 1980; Weiss, 1974), reassurance of worth (Caplan, 1974; Weiss, 1974), and value similarity (Brim, 1974; Gusfield, 1975; Heller & Monahan, 1977; Minar & Greer, 1969).

A five-point Likert scale was used for subjects' responses. Scale designators included "strongly agree," "agree," "not sure," "disagree," and "strongly disagree." The scale was directionally scored from 1 to 5, with 1 indicating a low score and 5 indicating a high score. A Likert scale was chosen because of its high reliability and ease of construction (Nunnally, 1967).

Four frames of reference were utilized in Form I, the pilot study. These were: family, neighborhood, work, and organization. The frames of reference were selected on the basis of their relationship and theoretical contribution to a psychological sense of community (Glynn, 1977; Nisbet, 1953; Sarason, 1974).

After selecting the items to be used in the FRSC measure, a pilot study of Form I was conducted in the Fall of 1981 in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. Fifteen members of an area church were randomly selected from the membership list. Five individuals were selected in each of the following activity categories: "highly active," "moderately active," and "relatively inactive." Subjects were assigned to these categories by the Senior Minister. Each subject was then contacted by phone to schedule an interview, and was informed that questionnaires would be mailed to him/her (see Appendix E). Thirteen of the fifteen subjects completed interviews and questionnaires.

During the interview, each church member was asked to suggest a neighbor who might be approached to participate in the study. Subjects, in general, were reluctant to suggest anyone. This procedure provided four "community" subjects. In order to secure additional community subjects, the researcher approached up to ten homes in the neighborhoods of each of the nine remaining interviewees. This method contributed only one additional interview. For the most part, people were unwilling to be interviewed.

Therefore, a mailing was sent out to three people in each of the eight different neighborhoods of the remaining interviewees. This procedure resulted in an additional three interviews. The response rate for the community sample was thus 7%. Due to a shortage of time, no further follow-up was made. Thus, the final sample in the pilot study had an $N = 21$, with 13 from the church setting and 8 from the community setting.

Respondents completed a questionnaire (see Appendix E) concerning demographic variables, life history, attitudes toward religion, amount and sources of social support, level of participation in organizations, organizational membership, and Form I of the FRSC. A complete description of the pilot study results can be found in Appendix D.

An analysis of the FRSC items used in Form I (the pilot study) led to a revision of the instrument. Form I of the FRSC consisted of sixty-eight items with four frames of reference. A fifth frame of reference was added to Form II of the FRSC. Because 25% of the respondents in the pilot study mentioned "city" as a part of their community, city was added as a fifth frame of reference. A review of the literature also indicated that this frame of reference was pertinent to a psychological sense of community; government structures, bureaucracies, and community agencies play an important role in shaping the sense of community experienced by residents of a city (Glynn, 1977; Heller & Monahan, 1977; Nisbet, 1953). Therefore, ten items were added from Glynn's (1977) measure which related to city services, functions, and experiences. These items are listed in Table C-1, Appendix C. An item analysis was conducted to determine the mean, standard deviation, and response frequency of each item on Form I of the FRSC. In an effort to reduce the length of Form II of the FRSC, the ten items with the greatest standard deviation were retained for each of the four frames of reference. Table C-2 in Appendix C lists the items which were eliminated from Form I; items which were retained can be found in Table C-3, Appendix C. Thus Form II of the FRSC contains a total of fifty items,

ten for each of the following frames of reference: city, neighborhood, family, work, and organization.

Measures

The six different sections of the survey instrument were designed to elicit information on the following operational variables:

Demographic Variables

As previously mentioned, eleven items were employed to elicit demographic information. Each variable was operationalized as follows:

1. Age--defined as 1982 minus the year of birth.
2. Age group--ages 61-90 were defined as "old," ages 41-60 were defined as "middle-aged," and ages 18-40 were defined as "young."
3. Sex--categorized as male or female.
4. Socioeconomic status--defined in terms of occupation and educational level as assessed by the Hollingshead (1957) Two Factor Index of Social Position.
5. Length of residence--defined as the number of years in Louisville divided by the subject's age, plus the number of years in present home divided by the subject's age. The possible range of this variable was .12 to 2.0. Length of residence was selected as a variable because of its assumed correlation with a positive sense of community (Glynn, 1977; Gusfield, 1975; Nisbet, 1953).
6. Mobility index--defined as the response to the item, "How many times in the last ten years have you moved?" This item was scored as

the actual number for correlational purposes. For purposes of analyses of variance, scores were grouped as follows: "high" mobility was defined as moving four or more times, "medium" mobility was defined as moving two or three times, and "low" mobility was defined as moving once or less. High mobility has also been linked theoretically to the decreasing sense of community experienced in American communities (Keyes, 1973; Morgan, 1957; Nisbet, 1953; Scherer, 1972). As Keyes (1973) asserts, "mobility is a major enemy of the community of intimate friendship" (p. 112).

7. Family size--defined as the number of children living in the home.

8. Marital status--categorized as married, single, widowed, separated, divorced, or living with someone.

Each of the demographic variables was assessed independently in this study. Table C-4 in Appendix C presents the mean and standard deviation of each item in the survey.

Social Support Variables

Because of the hypothetical link between social support and a psychological sense of community, these variables were utilized as a check on the FRSC instrument. Amount of social support was defined as the sum of the five items eliciting information concerning likely support received in a crisis (item 15; see Appendix B). Each item had a possible range of 0 to 9; therefore, the possible range of the amount of social support score was 0 to 45. The observed range was 0 to 34.

Frequency of social visits and family visits, each with a range of 1 to 5 (items 12 and 15; see Appendix B), were assessed independently. Sources of social support were defined in two ways. First, the rank-ordered responses to the item "Where do you get most of your social support?" (item 14; see Appendix B) were evaluated independently. Secondly, the sources checked as sources of help in a crisis (item 15; see Appendix B) were evaluated. Subjects with a diversity of sources (i.e., three or more sources) were compared to those with less diversity (less than three sources).

Community Satisfaction Variables

These variables were defined as follows:

1. Desire to remain in present neighborhood--scored from 1 to 5, with 5 indicating a strong desire to remain in the neighborhood (item 16; see Appendix B).
2. Desire to remain in Louisville--scored from 1 to 5, with 5 indicating a strong desire to remain in Louisville (item 17; see Appendix B).
3. Number of more years expected to live in present home--scored as actual response (item 18; see Appendix B).

Each variable was assessed independently in this study.

Organizational Membership Variables

Organizational membership was assessed in two ways. The organization listed as the primary organization with which the subject identified (see Appendix B, instructions for frame five) was the

organizational category into which the subject was initially placed. A second analysis defined organizational membership as a combination of organizational affiliation and participation level. This second analysis categorized subjects as "exclusively church members," "exclusively community organization members," "highly active members of both types of organizations," "somewhat active members of both types of organizations," and "not active in any organization," on the basis of responses to church and community organization participation items (items 19 and 26; see Appendix B).

Participation Level

This variable was assessed via the scores to items 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 26 (see Appendix B). "High" participation was defined as a score of 4 ("at almost every opportunity") on either participation level item (item 19 or 26) and/or holding a position within the organization (items 20, 23, and 24). "Low" participation was defined as a score of 1 or 2 ("never" or "occasionally") on either applicable participation level item and not holding a position in the organization, although being a member. Subjects participating "at least half the time" (a score of 3 on either item 19 or 26) yet not holding a position within the organization were classified as "medium" participants, while those not belonging to or participating in any organization were classified as "nonparticipants." For the number of respondents in each category, see Table 1.

Table 1
Summary of Respondent Participation Categories

Participation categories	Number	Percentage
Participation Regardless of Organization		
High Participation	103	39%
Medium Participation	99	37%
Low Participation	64	24%
Participation within Organizations		
Highly Active Members of Both Types of Organizations	71	27%
Moderately Active Members of Both Types of Organizations	81	30%
Somewhat Active Members of Both Types of Organizations	30	11%
Exclusively Community Organization Members	16	6%
Exclusively Church Members	58	22%
Nonparticipants	10	4%

Psychological Sense of Community

A psychological sense of community was defined as the mean score of all fifty items of Form II of the FRSC (see Appendix B). Items were directionally scored from 1 to 5, with 5 indicating a strong sense of community. A separate measure of psychological sense of community relative to each frame of reference was assessed as the mean score of each frame of reference. A subject thus had six scores:

City Score--refers to the mean score of the ten items from the city frame of reference.

Neighborhood Score--refers to the mean score of the ten items from the neighborhood frame of reference.

Family Score--refers to the mean score of the ten items from the family frame of reference.

Work Score--refers to the mean score of the ten items from the work frame of reference.

Organization Score--refers to the mean score of the ten items from the organization frame of reference.

Total Score--refers to the mean score of the fifty items from the FRSC measure.

Table C-5 in Appendix C presents the mean and standard deviation of each of these scores.

Procedures

A master list of five hundred subjects was compiled. These subjects were selected in the following ways:

1. Two hundred persons were selected from the Louisville phone book, utilizing a random numbers table.
2. Ninety employees from the Kentucky Fried Chicken Corporation's personnel list were selected via a random numbers table.
3. Eighty community organization members were selected via a random numbers table applied to the membership list provided by the Chamber of Commerce in Louisville.
4. One hundred thirty members of three area churches were selected, via a random numbers table applied to the membership directory of each church.

The researcher then employed an assistant and began telephoning each prospective subject on the master list. Males and females were contacted alternately. The assistant was given a prepared statement to refer to when telephoning (see Appendix A), as well as a list of information in order to answer any potential questions from subjects. Subjects were asked if they would be willing to complete a questionnaire and return it by mail. Of the 500 subjects, 383 were reached who agreed to participate in the study. Of the remaining subjects, 104 did not wish to participate, and 13 could not be reached. Thus 383 of 500, or 77% of the subjects originally contacted, agreed to participate.

Subjects agreeing to participate were mailed a packet containing a cover letter, the questionnaire (see Appendix B), and a preaddressed, stamped, return envelope. Each questionnaire was identified by a code number for follow-up identification purposes. As each questionnaire was returned, the subject's name was crossed off the list.

A total of 230 questionnaires were returned within three weeks of the initial mailing. At that time, those who had not responded were contacted by phone, resulting in the return of an additional 20 questionnaires. A further 16 questionnaires were received as a result of distributing questionnaires to each house on the street of the researcher. Thus, a total of 266 questionnaires were received from the original 399 distributed, for a response rate of 67%.

Subjects

A random sample of 266 residents aged eighteen and over living in Jefferson County, Kentucky, was obtained by the methods previously outlined. Of the total sample, 65 subjects were obtained from the phone book, 41 were from the KFC Corporation, 47 were from community organizations, 97 were from area churches, and 16 were from the researcher's neighborhood. Of the 266 subjects, 126 were male and 140 were female. Table 2 presents a descriptive summary of respondent characteristics for the total sample.

As previously mentioned, subjects were categorized according to organizational membership in two ways. The first classification placed subjects according to the organization they listed as identifying with the most in the Organization frame of reference of the FRSC. On the basis of this classification, 94 subjects were categorized as community organization members, 142 subjects were classified as church members, and 30 subjects were classified as nonparticipants. The second method of classifying subjects according to organizational membership placed

Table 2

Summary of Demographic Characteristics of FRSC Respondents¹

Variable	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Age		44.4	15.6
Sex			
Male	47%		
Female	53%		
Marital Status			
Married	77.8%		
Widowed	5.3%		
Separated	1.1%		
Single	11.3%		
Divorced	4.1%		
Occupation ²			
Professional	18.8%		
Administrative	18.0%		
Managerial	5.6%		
Clerical/Sales	16.2%		
Skilled Manual	5.6%		
Semiskilled	2.3%		
Unskilled/Unemployed	33.5%		
Years at Present Job		6.3	8.6
Years in Louisville		27.0	17.3
Years in Present Home		9.9	9.2
Education ²			
Graduate or Professional	9.4%		
College Degree	29.7%		
Some College without Degree	30.1%		
High School Degree	20.3%		
Some High School	6.8%		
Junior High	2.3%		
Less than Seven Years	1.1%		
Number of Children		1.8	1.5
Children Living at Home		1.0	1.1

Table 2 (continued)

Variable	Percentage	Mean	Standard deviation
Number of Moves in Last Ten Years		1.85	2.6
Socioeconomic Status ³			
Upper Class	52.3%		
Middle Class	31.6%		
Lower Class	16.2%		
Residency Index ⁴		.83	.43
Attend Church Regularly	75.2%		
Civic Club Member	72.2%		

¹N = 266.

²Hollingshead's (1957) classification system.

³Occupation + Education; Hollingshead's (1957) method of weighting variables.

⁴Number of years in Louisville divided by subject's age plus number of years in present home divided by subject's age.

subjects according to participation level in each organization. On the basis of this classification, 16 subjects were categorized as exclusively community organization members, 58 were classified as exclusively church members, 71 were classified as highly active members of both types of organizations, 81 were classified as moderately active members of both types of organizations, and 10 were classified as inactive in either type of organization.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS

Five major hypotheses guided the analysis of data generated by this study. Hence, the results will be presented under the following headings: (1) Reliability of the FRSC Instrument, (2) Validity of the FRSC Instrument, (3) The Impact of Frames of Reference upon the Measurement of a Psychological Sense of Community, (4) The Relationship between Organizational Participation and a Psychological Sense of Community, and (5) The Relationship between Organizational Membership and a Psychological Sense of Community. In addition, several analyses conducted to clarify the results of the hypotheses will be presented in a separate section.

Reliability of the FRSC Instrument

Reliability estimates for each scale of the FRSC, as well as for the FRSC instrument as a whole, were computed via Cronbach's (1951) coefficient alpha. The reliability estimates are as follows: City Scale $\alpha = .84$, Neighborhood Scale $\alpha = .91$, Family Scale $\alpha = .90$, Work Scale $\alpha = .98$, Organization Scale $\alpha = .97$. The reliability estimate for the FRSC instrument as a whole was $\alpha = .94$. An additional item analysis revealed that alpha would be increased by .01 if item #10 in the City Scale (see Appendix B) was deleted. However, item #10 was included in all analyses of the data, but it is recommended that this item be deleted in future uses of the measure. The deletion of any further

items was judged to be unwarranted. Table C-6 in Appendix C presents item-total correlations for each scale of the FRSC.

Validity of the FRSC Instrument

The construct validity of the FRSC instrument was investigated through the use of discriminant analyses. Two groups were selected who were theoretically expected to differ in their levels of a psychological sense of community and their scores on the FRSC instrument were compared (Cronbach & Meehl, 1955). Since participation is hypothesized to enhance a psychological sense of community (Clemente & Sauer, 1976; Heller & Monahan, 1977), the FRSC scores of church and community organization participants were compared to the FRSC scores of subjects who did not participate in any type of organization. Table 3 presents a comparison of respondent characteristics of the two groups. No significant differences in these characteristics were found between the two groups. A discriminant analysis and analyses of variance were utilized to compare the scores of these two groups. Both methods of analysis were performed on the five subscales of the FRSC, as well as on the FRSC instrument as a whole. Results of the discriminant analysis, presented in Table 4, indicate that the FRSC instrument does indeed significantly discriminate between the scores of participants and nonparticipants.

The analysis of variance comparisons of participants' FRSC scores to nonparticipants' FRSC scores revealed that a significant difference exists in the psychological sense of community experienced by these two groups, as measured by total FRSC scores ($p < .001$; see Table 5).

Table 3

Summary of Respondent Characteristics of Participants
and Nonparticipants

Variable	Percentage		Mean		Standard deviation	
	P ¹	NP ²	P ¹	NP ²	P ¹	NP ²
Age			44.3	42.0	14.6	17.5
Sex						
Male	47%	53%				
Female	53%	47%				
Marital Status						
Married	77%	69%				
Widowed	4%	3%				
Separated	2%	6%				
Single	12%	20%				
Divorced	4%	3%				
Occupation ³						
Professional	22%	14%				
Administrative	17%	17%				
Managerial	5%	6%				
Clerical/Sales	15%	14%				
Skilled Manual	6%	3%				
Semiskilled	3%	3%				
Unskilled/Unemployed	32%	40%				
Years at Present Job			6.1	7.3	8.2	6.3
Years in Louisville			26.4	24.4	17.7	18.2
Years in Present Home			9.3	7.6	8.6	8.9
Education ³						
Graduate/Professional	11%	6%				
College Degree	30%	17%				
Some College	30%	31%				
High School	20%	20%				
Some High School	6%	14%				
Junior High	3%	6%				
Less than Seven Years	1%	0				

Table 3 (continued)

Variable	Percentage		Mean		Standard deviation	
	P ¹	NP ²	P ¹	NP ²	P ¹	NP ²
Number of Children			1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0
Children Living at Home			.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Number of Moves in Last Ten Years			2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3

¹Participants N = 231.

²Nonparticipants N = 35.

³Hollingshead's (1957) classification system.

Table 4
Summary of the Participant/Nonparticipant Discriminant Analyses
of the FRSC Scales

FRSC scale	<u>F</u> statistic ¹
City Scale	18.19***
Neighborhood Scale	21.93***
Family Scale	13.29***
Work Scale	1.14
Organization Scale	761.50***
Total Scale	93.79***

¹5, 257 degrees of freedom.

***p < .001.

Table 5

Summary of Analyses of Variance Comparisons of Participants'
and Nonparticipants' FRSC Scores

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
City Scale		
Between Groups	1	3.05*
Within Groups	264	
Total	265	
Neighborhood Scale		
Between Groups	1	2.95*
Within Groups	264	
Total	265	
Family Scale		
Between Groups	1	.51
Within Groups	264	
Total	265	
Work Scale		
Between Groups	1	1.47
Within Groups	264	
Total	265	
Organization Scale		
Between Groups	1	49.14***
Within Groups	264	
Total	265	
Total Scale		
Between Groups	1	3.53**
Within Groups	264	
Total	265	

* $p < .05$.

** $p < .01$.

*** $p < .001$.

Further comparisons of subscale scores revealed significant differences between the scores of these two groups on the City Scale, the Neighborhood Scale, and the Organization Scale (see Table 5).

The Impact of Frames of Reference upon the Measurement
of a Psychological Sense of Community

To test the hypothesis that frame of reference has a significant impact on one's psychological sense of community and that a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument, varies with the frame of reference utilized, a repeated measures analysis of variance was conducted (see Table 6). The results indicate that frame of reference has a highly significant impact ($p < .0001$) upon a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument. A Scheffé procedure was utilized to probe for significant differences between each pair of settings (see Table 7). The results of this procedure indicate that, although organization scores have the highest mean, there is no significant difference between organization and family scores. However, there are significant differences between all other scores. The order in which these scores are arranged indicates the degree of their potential relationship to a psychological sense of community. Organization and family thus have the most potential for contributing to, or having an impact upon, a psychological sense of community, followed by city, work, and neighborhood.

Because of the significant relationship found between social setting and a psychological sense of community, it was thought that this

Table 6

Summary of Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Comparisons
of Frames of Reference of the FRSC Instrument

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Subjects	265	579.9	2.19	
Within Subjects	1064	1264.3	1.19	
Between Measures	4	263.0	66.0	69.9****
Residual	1060	1000.3	.94	
Total	1329	1844.2		

**** $p < .0001$.

Table 7

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Findings
of FRSC Frames of Reference

Scale	Significance			
	Neighborhood	Family	Work	Organization
City	$p < .001$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Neighborhood		$p < .001$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Family			$p < .001$	N.S. ¹
Work				$p < .001$

¹N.S. = Not Significant.

relationship would be reflected in the factor structure of the FRSC. Hence, a factor analysis of the fifty items of the FRSC instrument was conducted to determine if the items sorted a priori would be confirmed by the factor analysis.

The fifty items of the FRSC instrument were intercorrelated and analyzed by five methods: the principal components method, the image analysis method, the maximum-likelihood method, the iterated principal components method, and the alpha method. In each method, only those factors with an eigenvalue of 1.00 or greater were retained. A varimax rotation of the reference axes was then performed, and factors were interpreted using items with factor loadings greater than .30.

Seven factors were rotated in each method, accounting for 67.7% of the common variance. All methods converged, and resulted in five predominant factors and two incidental factors. Tables 8-12 present the factor loadings of each item, using all five methods of factor analysis. Each factor is interpreted below.

Work Factor

Accounting for 16.8% of the variance, all ten items from the work frame of reference loaded highly (e.g., .81-.95) on this factor. This finding indicates that the work setting itself is the major determinant in the variance of scores on this frame of reference.

Organization Factor

Accounting for 16% of the variance, all ten items from the organization frame of reference loaded highly (e.g., .75-.93) on this factor. Again, setting appears to be the major determinant of variance.

Table 8

Image Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items

Items	Factors						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville.					.47		
2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes.					.74		
3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville the people here could get together and solve it.					.67		
4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville.					.70		
5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children.					.67		
6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service.					.56		
7. There is not enough to do in Louisville.					.51		
8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind.					.68		
9. I do not feel safe in Louisville.					.65		
10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason.							
11. I feel useful in this neighborhood.			.76				
12. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do.			.51			.59	
13. What is good for the neighborhood is good for me.			.38				
14. When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it.				.45		.51	
15. People can depend on each other in this neighborhood.				.56		.61	
16. My role in my neighborhood is to be active and involved.				.78			
17. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood.				.47		.65	
18. My best friends live outside my neighborhood.				.59			
19. I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life.				.83			
20. My friends in my neighborhood are part of my everyday activities.				.81			
21. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family.					.65		
22. I am quite similar to most members of my family.					.59		
23. You can be yourself in my family.					.73		
24. If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to.					.78		
25. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself.					.82		
26. I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out.					.55		
27. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with other people.					.68		
28. I often do things socially with members of my family.					.68		
29. I feel secure when I am with my family.					.89		
30. People in my family let me know what they think of me.					.64		
31. It is hard to make good friends at work.	.91						
32. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with.	.93						
33. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with.	.89						
34. People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble.	.93						
35. I often see people at work on a social basis.	.84						
36. My best friends are not the people I work with.	.81						
37. The people at work do not have very much in common.	.91						
38. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend.	.95						
39. My goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with.	.91						
40. You can trust people where I work.	.93						
41. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends.	.92						
42. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting.	.93						
43. People in this organization generally see things the same way.	.78						
44. If I tried, I could help change things here.	.88						
45. When something needs to be done, the whole organization gets behind it.	.81						
46. People can depend on each other in this organization.	.91						
47. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life.	.93						
48. My best friends do not belong to this organization.	.77						
49. I seldom feel lonely in this organization.	.84						
50. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving.	.80						

Table 9

Principal Components Analysis Factor Loadings of PRSC Items

Items	Factors						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville.					.46		
2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes.					.73		
3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville the people here could get together and solve it.					.66		
4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville.					.68		
5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children.					.64		
6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service.					.56		
7. There is not enough to do in Louisville.					.50		
8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind.					.70		
9. I do not feel safe in Louisville.					.63		
10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason.						.77	
11. I feel useful in this neighborhood.				.77			
12. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do.				.70			
13. What is good for the neighborhood is good for me.				.48			
14. When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it.				.64			
15. People can depend on each other in this neighborhood.				.75			
16. My role in my neighborhood is to be active and involved.				.76			
17. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood.				.70			
18. My best friends live outside my neighborhood.				.62			
19. I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life.				.77			
20. My friends in my neighborhood are part of my everyday activities.				.75			
21. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family.			.67				
22. I am quite similar to most members of my family.			.61				
23. You can be yourself in my family.			.74				
24. If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to.			.77				
25. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself.			.81				
26. I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out.			.57				
27. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with other people.			.69				
28. I often do things socially with members of my family.			.68				
29. I feel secure when I am with my family.			.86				
30. People in my family let me know what they think of me.			.65				
31. It is hard to make good friends at work.	.92						
32. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with.	.93						
33. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with.	.90						
34. People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble.	.93						
35. I often see people at work on a social basis.	.86						
36. My best friends are not the people I work with.	.83						
37. The people at work do not have very much in common.	.91						
38. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend.	.95						
39. My goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with.	.91						
40. You can trust people where I work.	.92						
41. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends.	.92						
42. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting.	.93						
43. People in this organization generally see things the same way.	.78						
44. If I tried, I could help change things in this organization.	.88						
45. When something needs to be done, the whole organization gets behind it.	.81						
46. People can depend on each other in this organization.	.91						
47. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life.	.93						
48. My best friends do not belong to this organization.	.77						
49. I seldom feel lonely in this organization.	.84						
50. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving.	.80						

Table 10

Alpha Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items

Items	Factors						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville.					.42		
2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes.					.68		
3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville the people here could get together and solve it.					.60		
4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville.					.64		
5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children.					.60		
6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service.					.50		
7. There is not enough to do in Louisville.					.45		
8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind.					.63		
9. I do not feel safe in Louisville.					.59		
10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason.						.40	
11. I feel useful in this neighborhood.	.74						
12. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do.	.68						
13. What is good for the neighborhood is good for me.	.43						
14. When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it.	.60						
15. People can depend on each other in this neighborhood.	.73						
16. My role in my neighborhood is to be active and involved.	.72						
17. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood.	.68						
18. My best friends live outside my neighborhood.	.56						
19. I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life.	.74						
20. My friends in my neighborhood are part of my everyday activities.	.72						
21. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family.				.65			
22. I am quite similar to most members of my family.				.58			
23. You can be yourself in my family.				.69			
24. If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to.				.76			
25. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself.				.80			
26. I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out.				.50			
27. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with other people.				.63			
28. I often do things socially with members of my family.				.64			
29. I feel secure when I am with my family.				.87			
30. People in my family let me know what they think of me.				.60			
31. It is hard to make good friends at work.	.91						
32. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with.	.93						
33. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with.	.89						
34. People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble.	.92						
35. I often see people at work on a social basis.	.84						
36. My best friends are not the people I work with.	.81						
37. The people at work do not have very much in common.	.90						
38. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend.	.95						
39. My goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with.	.89						
40. You can trust people where I work.	.91						
41. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends.		.89					
42. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting.		.92					
43. People in this organization generally see things the same way.		.77					
44. If I tried, I could help change things here.		.88					
45. When something needs to be done, the whole organization gets behind it.		.79					
46. People can depend on each other in this organization.		.90					
47. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life.		.92					
48. My best friends do not belong to this organization.		.76					
49. I seldom feel lonely in this organization.		.82					
50. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving.		.79					

Table 11

Iterated Principal Components Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items

Items	Factors						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville.					.43		
2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes.					.68		
3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville the people here could get together and solve it.					.61		
4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville.					.64		
5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children.					.60		
6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service.					.50		
7. There is not enough to do in Louisville.					.46		
8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind.					.63		
9. I do not feel safe in Louisville.					.59		
10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason.							
11. I feel useful in this neighborhood.			.74				
12. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do.			.66			.31	
13. What is good for the neighborhood is good for me.			.42				
14. When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it.			.58				
15. People can depend on each other in this neighborhood.			.71			.32	
16. My role in my neighborhood is to be active and involved.			.73				
17. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood.			.65			.37	
18. My best friends live outside my neighborhood.			.56				
19. I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life.			.76				
20. My friends in my neighborhood are part of my everyday activities.			.73				
21. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family.				.61			.37
22. I am quite similar to most members of my family.				.55			.44
23. You can be yourself in my family.				.69			
24. If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to.				.76			
25. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself.				.80			
26. I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out.				.52			
27. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with other people.				.65			
28. I often do things socially with members of my family.				.64			
29. I feel secure when I am with my family.				.87			
30. People in my family let me know what they think of me.				.60			
31. It is hard to make good friends at work.			.91				
32. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with.			.92				
33. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with.			.88				
34. People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble.			.92				
35. I often see people at work on a social basis.			.84				
36. My best friends are not the people I work with.			.81				
37. The people at work do not have very much in common.			.90				
38. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend.			.95				
39. My goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with.			.90				
40. You can trust people where I work.			.92				
41. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends.			.90				
42. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting.			.92				
43. People in this organization generally see things the same way.			.77				
44. If I tried, I could help change things in this organization.			.88				
45. When something needs to be done, the whole organization gets behind it.			.79				
46. People can depend on each other in this organization.			.90				
47. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life.			.92				
48. My best friends do not belong to this organization.			.75				
49. I seldom feel lonely in this organization.			.82				
50. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving.			.79				

Table 12

Maximum Likelihood Analysis Factor Loadings of FRSC Items

Items	Factors						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville.					.42		
2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes.					.67		
3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville the people here could get together and solve it.					.61		
4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville.					.85		
5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children.					.60		
6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service.					.51		
7. There is not enough to do in Louisville.					.46		
8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind.					.62		
9. I do not feel safe in Louisville.					.59		
10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason.							
11. I feel useful in this neighborhood.				.74			
12. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do.				.66			
13. What is good for the neighborhood is good for me.				.42			
14. When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it.				.58			
15. People can depend on each other in this neighborhood.				.71			
16. My role in my neighborhood is to be active and involved.				.72			
17. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood.				.65			
18. My best friends live outside my neighborhood.				.56			
19. I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life.				.77			
20. My friends in my neighborhood are part of my everyday activities.				.72			
21. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family.			.61				
22. I am quite similar to most members of my family.			.55				
23. You can be yourself in my family.			.70				
24. If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to.			.76				
25. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself.			.79				
26. I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out.			.54				
27. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with other people.			.64				
28. I often do things socially with members of my family.			.64				
29. I feel secure when I am with my family.			.87				
30. People in my family let me know what they think of me.			.64				
31. It is hard to make good friends at work.	.91						
32. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with.	.92						
33. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with.	.88						
34. People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble.	.92						
35. I often see people at work on a social basis.	.83						
36. My best friends are not the people I work with.	.80						
37. The people at work do not have very much in common.	.90						
38. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend.	.95						
39. My goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with.	.90						
40. You can trust people where I work.	.92						
41. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends.	.91						
42. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting.	.92						
43. People in this organization generally see things the same way.	.76						
44. If I tried, I could help change things in this organization.	.86						
45. When something needs to be done, the whole organization gets behind it.	.79						
46. People can depend on each other in this organization.	.89						
47. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life.	.92						
48. My best friends do not belong to this organization.	.76						
49. I seldom feel lonely in this organization.	.82						
50. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving.	.79						

Neighborhood Factor

Accounting for 11.2% of the variance, all ten items from the neighborhood frame of reference loaded on this factor (.38-.83). However, in the iterated principal components analysis, several items from the neighborhood scale also loaded on factor 6, which will be described later.

Family Factor

Also accounting for 11.2% of the variance, all ten items from the family frame of reference loaded on this factor (.50-.89). Two of the ten items also loaded on factor 7 in the iterated principal components analysis. These will be described in a later section.

City Factor

Accounting for 8.1% of the variance, nine of the ten items from the city frame of reference loaded on this factor (.42-.74). The tenth item, "I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason," loaded on factor 6, when it loaded at all. These findings indicate that the tenth item does not belong on the city frame of reference and, as was evident in the reliability analysis, should be discarded from the FRSC instrument altogether.

Interdependence Factor

As previously mentioned, four items from the neighborhood frame of reference also loaded on this factor in the image analysis and the iterated principal components analysis. Loadings ranged from .30 to

.65. These items were: "No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do," "When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it," "People can depend on each other in this neighborhood," and "I think 'every man for himself' is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood." This factor accounted for 2.3% of the variance. These items appear to relate to interdependence and reciprocity: a mutual give-and-take relationship within the neighborhood setting. In the principal components analysis, two items from the city frame of reference also loaded on this factor: "I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville" (.34) and "I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason" (.77). Because of the lack of consistency in the factor loadings of these items among the methods of factor analysis utilized, this factor was discarded. All items loaded higher on the other factors, with the exception of item #10, "I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason." This item poses a problem in interpretation. In the principal components analysis method, it loaded higher than any other item on the City Scale, indicating perhaps that the items on the City Scale merely reflect why respondents chose to move to Louisville. However, this item did not load at all on any other factor in any of the other four methods of analysis. For this reason, the item was discarded.

Similarity Factor

As previously mentioned, two items from the family frame of reference not only loaded highly on factor 4 (family factor), but also

loaded slightly on this factor in the iterated principal components analysis. These two items were: "My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family" (.37) and "I am quite similar to most members of my family" (.44). This factor accounted for 2.2% of the variance. Because only two items loaded slightly on this factor in only one method of analysis, and because this factor accounted for only 2.2% of the total variance, this factor was discarded.

The general conclusion of the factor analysis is that social setting is a significant component of FRSC scores. In essence, each frame of reference represents an independent dimension of a psychological sense of community.

The Relationship between Organizational Participation and a Psychological Sense of Community

The relationship between organizational participation levels and a psychological sense of community, as measured by FRSC scores and self-reported sense of community, was analyzed in two ways. Participation was initially examined regardless of type of organization. Subjects were classified on the basis of their responses to items 19 and 26 (see Appendix B): a score of 4 on either item was classified as "high," a score of 3 on either item was classified as "medium," and a score of 1 or 2 on either item was classified as "low." On the basis of this classification, 103 subjects were "high" participants, 99 were "medium" participants, and 64 were "low" participants. Participation level was secondly defined as level of participation within a specific

type of organization, either a church or a community organization. This definition classified subjects as highly active community organization members, low active community organization members, highly active church members, or low active church members, on the basis of their responses to items 19 and 26.

An analysis of variance was performed on FRSC scores, with age, sex, and socioeconomic status as blocking variables. Participation level, regardless of the type of organization, was a significant main effect upon a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores. Participation level was also significantly related to neighborhood scores ($p < .05$; see Table 13) and organization scores ($p < .0001$). There were no significant differences due to participation levels on city, family, or work scores.

A multivariate analysis of variance was also performed on the five frames of reference subscales. The resulting F value of 2.21 was outside the acceptable range of significance ($p = .06$).

An analysis of variance performed on self-reported sense of community scores (item 29 in Appendix B) indicated that once again participation level significantly affected subjects' perception of their own level of a psychological sense of community ($p < .001$; see Table 14). A Scheffé procedure on the pairs of means found significant differences between each level of participation (see Table 15).

An examination of participation levels within each type of organization also yielded significant differences between groups. An analysis of variance performed on the FRSC scores of community

Table 13

Summary of Participation Level Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings for FRSC Frames of Reference
Subscales and Total Scores

Scale	Means			<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
	High ¹	Medium	Low		
City ²	3.4	3.2	3.2	2/263	1.84
Neighborhood ²	3.1	2.7	2.3	2/263	3.19*
Family ²	3.8	3.7	3.9	2/263	.63
Work ³	3.3	3.4	3.5	2/198	1.65
Organization ⁴	3.5	3.0	1.5	2/233	49.14****
Total ²	3.6	3.4	3.2	2/263	7.06***

Note: Age, sex, and SES are blocking variables.

¹These categories refer to level of participation in churches and/or community organizations.

²N = 266.

³N = 201.

⁴N = 230.

*p < .05.

***p < .001.

****p < .0001.

Table 14

Summary of Participation Level Main Effect Analysis of Variance
for Self-Reported Sense of Community

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Between Groups	2	17.93	8.97	8.85***
Within Groups	263	266.51	1.01	
Total	265	284.44		

*** $p < .001$.

Table 15

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Participation
Levels for Self-Reported Sense of Community

Participation level	Level of significance	
	Medium	Low
High	$p < .001$	$p < .0001$
Medium		$p < .0001$

organization members yielded significant differences between participation levels in all frames of reference and in total scores (see Table 16). Highly active community organization members achieved significantly higher scores in all settings except the work setting, where low participants scored significantly higher than highly active participants.

An analysis of variance performed on the FRSC scores of church members yielded significant differences between participation levels in a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores ($p < .01$; see Table 17). Significant differences were also found between participants in the City Scale and the Organization Scale (see Table 17). Again, highly active church members scored significantly higher than low participants in these settings. The neighborhood, family, and work scales were not significantly affected by level of church participation.

A multivariate analysis of variance was performed on the five frame of reference subscales. The resulting F value of 1.81 was significant at the $p < .05$ level. Participation level within organizations thus was shown to have a significant effect upon a psychological sense of community across all frames of reference.

A discriminant analysis was also conducted on the FRSC scores of church and community organization members to determine if the FRSC instrument was able to discriminate significantly between the levels of participation within each type of organization. Organization scores and the FRSC as a whole were found to discriminate significantly between the levels of participation within organizations (see Table 18).

Table 16

Summary of Community Organization Participation Level Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings for FRSC Subscales and Total FRSC Scores

Scale	Means		<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
	High	Low		
City	3.6	3.4	1/148	6.67**
Neighborhood	3.5	3.1	1/148	11.05***
Family	4.1	3.9	1/148	4.79*
Work	3.1	3.4	1/148	4.14*
Organization	3.9	3.5	1/148	4.08*
Total	3.5	3.1	1/148	4.45*

Note: N = 150.

* $p < .05$.

** $p < .01$.

*** $p < .001$.

Table 17

Summary of Church Participation Level Main Effect Analysis of Variance Findings for FRSC Subscales and Total Scores

Scale	Means		<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
	High	Low		
City	3.6	3.1	1/118	8.93**
Neighborhood	3.2	2.8	1/118	1.91
Family	4.0	3.8	1/118	.21
Work	3.2	2.5	1/118	1.34
Organization	4.0	3.4	1/118	9.47**
Total	3.5	3.0	1/118	6.93

Note: N = 120.

** $p < .01$.

** $p < .01$.

*** $p < .001$.

Table 18

Summary of Organizational Participation Level Discriminant
Analysis Findings for FRSC Subscales and Total Scores

Variable	Wilks' Lambda	<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
City Scores	.965	3/177	2.15
Neighborhood Scores	.988	3/177	.72
Family Scores	.989	3/177	.64
Work Scores	.983	3/177	1.03
Organization Scores	.923	3/177	4.91**
Total Scores	.937	3/177	3.94**

Note: N = 180.

**p < .01.

Upon closer examination, it was noted that organization scores were able to discriminate significantly between all groups except highly active church members and highly active community organization members. When organization scores, city scores, and total FRSC scores were analyzed as a unit, they were able to discriminate significantly between high community organization participants and low church participants ($p < .01$), high church participants and low community organization participants ($p < .05$), and high church participants and low church participants ($p < .01$), but not between high community organization participants and high church participants, or low community organization participants and low church participants. Other combinations of scores were unable to discriminate significantly between these groups.

Classification results of the discriminant analysis are presented in Table 19. The discriminant analysis correctly classified 62.98% of the cases. The analysis displayed a tendency to classify most of the subjects as highly active church members.

In summary, a significantly positive relationship was found between participation level, regardless of organization, and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument and by self-report. This relationship was also significant in the neighborhood and organization scales of the FRSC, but not across all scales, as indicated by the multivariate analysis of variance. A significantly positive relationship was also found between participation levels within each type of organization and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC. This relationship was confirmed by a multivariate analysis

Table 19

Summary of Organizational Participation Level Discriminant
Analysis Findings for Classification of FRSC Scores

Actual group	<u>N</u>	Predicted group			
		High community organization	Low community organization	High church	Low church
High Community Organization	53	0	0	52 (98.1%)	1 (1.9%)
Low Community Organization	8	0	0	7 (87.5%)	1 (12.5%)
High Church	114	1 (0.9%)	0	113 (99.1%)	0
Low Church	6	0	0	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)

Note: N = 181.

of variance across the five frames of reference and by a discriminant analysis using total scores and organization scores. In addition, a significant positive relationship was found between community organization participation levels and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC. This relationship was confirmed in all subscales of the FRSC, with the exception of the Work Scale. A significant relationship was similarly found between church participation level and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC. This relationship was confirmed in the City and Organization Scales.

The Relationship between Organizational Membership and a Psychological Sense of Community

In this section, the differential impact of organizational membership was measured using FRSC scores and self-reported level of a sense of community as dependent variables. These dependent variables were analyzed separately, in two ways. The first method defined organizational membership in terms of the organization with which the subject primarily identified in the Organization Scale of the FRSC. The second method defined organizational membership in terms of participation levels within the organizations. The results of each method will be presented in the following sections describing the analyses of each dependent variable.

FRSC Scores

When organizational membership was defined as the organization with which the subject primarily identified, 94 subjects were classified as

community organization members, 142 subjects were classified as church members, and 30 subjects were classified as nonmembers. An analysis of variance procedure was utilized to examine the relationship between organizational membership and a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores. The results indicate that organizational membership is significantly related to a psychological sense of community in a general context, as measured by total FRSC scores, and is also significantly related to a psychological sense of community in all social settings except the work setting (see Table 20).

In an analysis of variance comparison of only church members and community organization members, significant differences again were found in the psychological sense of community reported by these groups, as measured by total FRSC scores. Church members reported a significantly higher psychological sense of community than community organization members ($p < .05$). However, an examination of the subscales of the FRSC revealed a significant difference between these organizations only on the Organization Scale ($p < .05$), but not on other subscales. A multivariate analysis of variance conducted on the five subscales revealed no significant difference in the scores of church members and community organization members.

In order to determine the FRSC's ability to discriminate between organizational groups, a discriminant analysis was conducted on the five subscales of the FRSC and on total FRSC scores. A Wilks' Lambda statistic and univariate F -ratio were computed and significance levels were determined. Table 21 presents the results of these statistical procedures.

Table 20

Summary of Organizational Membership Main Effect Analysis of
Variance Findings on the FRSC Subscales and Total Scores

Scale	Means			<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
	Church	Community	None		
City ¹	3.52	3.42	3.17	2/263	18.19***
Neighborhood ¹	3.15	3.10	2.28	2/263	21.93***
Family ¹	3.95	3.80	3.52	2/263	13.29***
Work ²	3.30	3.25	3.35	2/198	1.14
Organization ¹	3.87	3.72	0.00 ³	2/263	761.53****
Total ¹	3.58	3.47	3.08	2/263	93.79***

¹N = 266.

²N = 201.

³Those who did not identify with an organization did not complete the Organization Scale.

***p < .001.

****p < .0001.

Table 21
Summary of Organizational Membership Discriminant
Analysis of FRSC Scores

Variable	Wilks' Lambda	<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
City Scores	.878	2/261	18.19***
Neighborhood Scores	.856	2/261	21.93***
Family Scores	.908	2/261	13.29***
Work Scores	.991	2/261	1.14
Organization Scores	.146	2/261	761.50****
Total Scores	.582	2/261	93.79****

Note: N = 264.

*** $p < .001$.

**** $p < .0001$.

Organization and city scores were able to discriminate significantly between all groups, but when neighborhood, family, and total scores were added to the analysis, they were not able to discriminate significantly between church and community organization members. Work scores were unable to discriminate between any of the groups.

Table 22 presents the classification results of the discriminant analysis. The FRSC instrument was able to classify 65.9% of the cases correctly.

When organizational membership was defined as type of organizational participation, an analysis of variance was utilized to analyze the mean scores on each frame of reference and on the FRSC as a whole. Significant differences were found in the psychological sense of community reported by these groups. Organizational participation was a significant main effect on Total Scores ($p < .01$; see Table 23), as well as on City Scores, Neighborhood Scores, and Organization Scores (see Table 23). A Scheffé procedure was utilized to probe for significant differences between the pairs of means (see Table 24). This procedure revealed significant differences in total scores between each type of organizational participation.

A multivariate analysis of variance conducted on the five frames of reference revealed that organizational membership was a significant main effect on these subscale scores ($F = 1.81$; $p < .05$). A Scheffé procedure computed on the pairs of means found that highly active members of both types of organizations reported a significantly higher psychological sense of community than other groups. Table 25 presents the results of this procedure.

Table 22

Summary of Organizational Membership Discriminant Analysis
 Classification Results on FRSC Subscales
 and Total Scores

Actual group	<u>N</u>	Predicted group membership		
		Community organization	Church	None
Community Organization	93	16 (17.2%)	77 (82.8%)	0
Church	143	13 (9.1%)	130 (90.9%)	0
None	28	0	0	28 (100%)

Table 23

Summary of Organizational Participation Type Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings on FRSC Subscales and Total Scores

Scale	Means					<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
	Exclusively community members	Exclusively church members	Highly active in both	Somewhat active in both	Not active		
City	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	4/178	3.05*
Neighborhood	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.7	2.6	4/178	2.95*
Family	3.5	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	4/178	.51
Work	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.0	4/178	1.47
Organization	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.5	0.0 ¹	4/178	49.14***
Total	3.4	3.5	4.8	3.3	3.0	4/178	3.53**

Note: N = 183.

¹Nonmembers did not complete this subscale.

*p < .05.

**p < .01.

***p < .001.

Table 24

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational
Participation Types on Total FRSC Scores

Organizational participation type	Level of significance			
	Exclusively church	Exclusively community organization	Somewhat active in both	Not active
Highly Active in Both	$p < .01$	$p < .01$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Exclusively Church		$p < .05$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Exclusively Community Organization			$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Somewhat Active in Both				$p < .01$

Table 25

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational
Participation Types of the Five Subscales of the FRSC

Organizational participation type	Level of significance			
	Exclusively church	Exclusively community organization	Somewhat active in both	Not active
Highly Active in Both	$p < .01$	$p < .01$	$p < .01$	$p < .01$
Exclusively Church			$p < .05$	$p < .01$
Exclusively Community Organization				$p < .01$
Somewhat Active in Both				$p < .01$

Self-Reported Sense of Community

In this section of the analysis, subjects' scores on the item "Do you think you have a strong sense of community?" were examined. When organizational membership was defined as the organization with which one primarily identified, a significant difference was observed in self-reported sense of community among types of organizational memberships ($p < .01$; see Table 26). Specifically, church members reported the highest sense of community, followed by community organization members and nonparticipants. When organizational membership was defined as a combination of organizational membership and participation level within each organization, a significant difference was found again among organizational members ($p < .01$; see Table 27). A Scheffé procedure computed on the pairs of means revealed that highly active members of both types of organizations clustered with exclusively community organization members; these scores were significantly higher than the scores of the other groups. Additional subgroups' differences are presented in Table 28.

In summary, when organizational membership was defined as the organization with which the subject primarily identified, a significant relationship was found between organizational membership and a psychological sense of community, as measured by FRSC scores and self-reported sense of community. This relationship was confirmed in all subscales of the FRSC except the work subscale. A discriminant analysis of the FRSC revealed that organization and city scores discriminated among church members, community organization members, and nonmembers. The remaining

Table 26

Summary of Organizational Membership Main Effect Analysis of
Variance Findings on Self-Reported Sense of Community

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Organizational Membership	2	10.44	5.22	5.02**
Church Member ($\bar{X}$ = 3.3)				
Community Club Member ($\bar{X}$ = 3.2)				
Nonparticipants ($\bar{X}$ = 2.9)				
Error	263	274.00	1.04	
Total	265	284.44		

Note: N = 266.

** $p < .01$.

Table 27

Summary of Organizational Participation Type Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings on Self-Reported Sense of Community

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Organizational Participation Type	5	17.93	3.586	3.50**
Highly Active in Both ($\bar{X}$ =3.42)				
Exclusively Community ($\bar{X}$ =3.38)				
Moderately Active in Both ($\bar{X}$ =3.25)				
Exclusively Church ($\bar{X}$ =3.24)				
Somewhat Active in Both ($\bar{X}$ =2.77)				
Not Active in Either ($\bar{X}$ =2.30)				
Error	260	266.51	1.025	
Total	265	284.44		

Note: N = 266.

** $p < .01$.

Table 28

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational
Participation Types on Self-Reported Sense of Community

Organizational participation type	Level of significance				
	Exclu- sively community	Medium active in both	Exclu- sively church	Somewhat active in both	Not active
Highly Active in Both		$p < .001$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Exclusively Community				$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Moderately Active in Both				$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Exclusively Church				$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Somewhat Active in Both					$p < .05$

subscales and total scale score discriminated only between members and nonmembers.

Significant differences were found in the total FRSC scores of church and community organization members and in the organization scores as well, but no significant differences were found in the other subscale scores or in the self-reported sense of community. When organizational membership was defined in terms of participation levels, significant differences were observed between groups in total scores, and in the city, neighborhood, and organization subscale scores as well. This relationship was confirmed in the self-reported sense of community scores. Highly active members of both types of organizations report a significantly higher psychological sense of community than any other group.

Ancillary Analyses

In the process of analyzing the data in terms of the hypotheses originally outlined, several questions arose. In order to clarify the results, several ancillary questions were raised. Specifically, the following questions were considered:

1. What relationship exists between demographic variables and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument?
2. What relationship exists between social support and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument and by self-report?

3. What relationship exists between social support and organizational membership?
4. What relationship exists between one's definition of community and a psychological sense of community?
5. What relationship exists between community satisfaction and a psychological sense of community?
6. How do people define a psychological sense of community, and do differences in definition exist between members of different organizations?
7. What are the best predictors of a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores?

Findings associated with each of these questions are presented below.

The Relationship between Demographic Variables and a Psychological Sense of Community

The effects of age, sex, and socioeconomic status were analyzed via an analysis of variance procedure. Ages 18-40 were classified as young, ages 41-60 were classified as middle-aged, and ages 61-90 were classified as old. Socioeconomic status was defined in terms of occupation and education, and classified as upper, middle, and lower class. Each frame of reference subscale score as well as total FRSC scores were analyzed separately as dependent variables. Table C-7 contains the results of these analyses (see Appendix C). A main effect for age was found on the Neighborhood Scale ($p < .01$) and the Work Scale ($p < .01$). A main effect for sex was found only on the Work Scale ($p < .0001$), and a main effect for socioeconomic status also was observed only on the Work Scale

($p < .0001$). There were significant interaction effects on the City Scale, the Family Scale, and the Work Scale (see Table C-7, Appendix C). The Organization Scale and the total FRSC scores were not significantly affected by these variables.

A Pearson product-moment correlational analysis was conducted on all demographic variables. A total of 90 correlations were computed. Of these, 37 were significant. The major demographic variables which correlated significantly with total FRSC scores were occupation ($r = -.30$), number of years at one's present job ($r = .21$), education ($r = -.17$), and socioeconomic status ($r = -.24$), although none of these variables account for more than 10% of the variance. The more skilled and prestigious the occupation, the higher the FRSC score; the higher the educational level, the higher the FRSC score, and the higher the SES the higher the FRSC score.

In summary, demographic variables appear to have a significant effect primarily on the Work Scale. There is no significant relationship between demographic variables and Organizational scores or a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores.

The Relationship between Social Support and a Psychological Sense of Community

Social support was defined in four ways: amount of social support, frequency of social visits, diversity of social support, and sources of social support. Each of these definitions has been operationalized previously in the Methodology chapter.

The relationship between amount of social support and FRSC scores was assessed via a Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. Amount of social support was positively correlated with City scores ($r = .21$), Neighborhood scores ($r = .16$), Organization scores ($r = .16$) and total scores ($r = .24$). None of these correlations accounted for more than 10% of the variance, however. A multivariate analysis of variance conducted on the five frames of reference scores found no significant main effect for amount of social support.

The relationship between frequency of social visits and a psychological sense of community was determined by an analysis of variance performed on total FRSC scores (see Table 29). This analysis found that frequency of social visits was significantly related to total FRSC scores ($p < .001$). A Scheffé procedure further revealed that no significant difference existed in the FRSC scores of daily and weekly socializers, but that significant differences did exist between every other group (see Table 30). A multivariate analysis of variance conducted on the five frames of reference scores found that frequency of social visits was a significant main effect upon FRSC scores across settings ($F = 1.58$; $p < .05$).

The effect of diversity of social support upon a psychological sense of community was assessed via an analysis of variance procedure performed on total FRSC scores. This analysis found no significant differences in FRSC scores due to diversity of sources of social support.

Table 29

Summary of Frequency of Social Visits Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings of Total FRSC Scores

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Frequency of Social Visits	4	12.37	3.093	10.08***
Error	256	78.52	.307	
Total	260	90.89		

Note: N = 261.

*** $p < .001$.

Table 30

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Frequency
of Social Visits on Total FRSC Scores

Frequency of social visits	Level of significance			
	Occasionally	Monthly	Weekly	Daily
Rarely	$p < .01$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$	$p < .001$
Occasionally		$p < .01$	$p < .01$	$p < .01$
Monthly			$p < .05$	$p < .05$
Weekly				N.S. ¹

¹N.S. = Not Significant.

The relationship between sources of social support and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC, was assessed via an analysis of variance procedure performed on total FRSC scores. This analysis found that the source of one's social support had a significant impact upon total FRSC scores ($p < .01$; see Table 31). A Scheffé procedure further revealed that there was no significant difference in the FRSC scores of subjects who ranked church, club, work or neighborhood as first or second sources of social support. However, there was a significant difference between the above subjects and those subjects who ranked friends as first or second sources of social support (see Table 32). The implication of this finding seems to be that the social support received from a specifically defined group, such as a church, a club, a neighborhood, or a place of employment, has more of an impact upon subjects' psychological sense of community than does the support received from a vaguely defined group of "friends." Thus organized social support appears to have greater potential for enhancing one's psychological sense of community.

The above analyses suggest a link between social support and a psychological sense of community. While the majority of subjects receive most of their social support from their family and "other friends," nearly half (40.6%) report receiving a great deal of support from their church. Less than 10% of the sample listed club, work, or neighborhood as major sources of social support.

In summary, social support was found to have a significantly positive relationship to a psychological sense of community when social

Table 31

Summary of Source of Social Support Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings on Total FRSC Scores

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Source of Social Support	4	16.97	4.94	3.96**
Error	261	282.50	1.07	
Total	265	299.47		

Note: N = 266.

**p < .01.

Table 32

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Sources
of Social Support upon Total FRSC Scores

Source of social support	Level of significance			
	Club	Neighborhood	Work	Friends
Church	N.S. ¹	N.S. ¹	N.S. ¹	p < .0001
Club		N.S. ¹	N.S. ¹	p < .0001
Neighborhood			N.S. ¹	p < .01
Work				p < .01

¹N.S. = Not Significant.

support was defined in terms of amount, frequency, and source, but not when defined in terms of diversity.

The Relationship between Social Support and Organizational Membership

Analyses of variance were performed on the amount of social support variable, with a Scheffé procedure used for pairwise comparisons. When organizational membership was defined as the organization with which the subject primarily identified, a significant difference was found between organizations in the amount of support available (see Table 33). "Amount of support," as previously mentioned, was defined as the sum of items 15a-15e (see Appendix B): a checklist of sources to which the subject might turn for help with a problem. The Scheffé procedure revealed that church members scored significantly higher than community organization members and nonparticipants (see Table 34). There was no significant difference in the amount of support received by community organization members and nonparticipants.

When organizational membership was defined as participation level within the organizations, significant differences were observed in the amount of support received ($p < .05$; see Table 35). Highly active and moderately active members of both organizations, along with church members, report significantly higher amounts of social support than other groups (see Table 36).

Sources of social support were also examined for differences between organization members. A Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient was computed on the ranks of sources of social support

Table 33

Summary of Organizational Membership Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings on Amount of Social Support

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Organizational Membership	2	435.38	217.69	4.04*
Error	263	14175.27	53.90	
Total	265	14610.64		

Note: N = 266.

* $p < .05$.

Table 34

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational
Membership on Amount of Social Support

Organization	Level of significance	
	Community organization	None
Church	$p < .01$	$p < .01$
Community Organization		N.S. ¹

¹N.S. = Not Significant.

Table 35

Summary of Organizational Participation Type Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings on Amount of Social Support

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Organizational Participation Type	5	631.66	126.33	2.30*
Error	260	14262.49	54.86	
Total	265	14894.15		

Note: N = 266.

* $p < .05$.

Table 36

Summary of Scheffé Procedure Comparisons of Organizational
Participation Type on Amount of Social Support

Organizational participation type	Level of significance				
	Moderately active in both	Exclusively church	Somewhat active in both	Exclusively community	Not active
Highly Active in Both	N.S. ¹	N.S. ¹	$p < .01$	$p < .01$	$p < .01$
Moderately Active in Both		N.S. ¹	$p < .01$	$p < .01$	$p < .01$
Exclusively Church			N.S. ¹	$p < .01$	$p < .01$
Somewhat Active in Both				N.S. ¹	$p < .05$
Exclusively Community					N.S. ¹

¹N.S. = Not Significant.

received by community organization members as opposed to church members (item 14; see Appendix B). There was a significant agreement between the groups on the ranks as a whole ($r_s = .78$), although church was ranked differently by the two groups. A simple frequency analysis was then computed on the sources checked by each group in items 15a through 15e (see Appendix B): sources to which one would turn for help with a problem. It was discovered that persons who are active church members turn to church friends and ministers more than any other source of social support except immediate family. This finding is consistent across all situations. In fact, in a marital crisis, active church members turn to a minister more than any other source, including immediate family. People without church ties turn to immediate family, other friends, and work friends, in that order, for help across all situations except marital problems. People without church ties turn to a psychologist or counselor instead of work friends for help with marital problems (see Table C-8, Appendix C).

In summary, highly active and moderately active members of both churches and community organizations report the greatest amount of social support. Church members have more sources available to them than do community organization members and tend to rely strongly on ministers and church friends for support in a crisis.

The Relationship between Community Definition and a Psychological Sense of Community

Subjects' definition of "community" was assessed via item 27 (see Appendix B): "Which of the following do you identify with as your

'community'?" Subjects ranked seven settings in the order in which they identified with them as their "community." In the total sample, family was ranked first, church was ranked second, work was ranked third, neighborhood was ranked fourth, other friends was ranked fifth, club or organization was ranked sixth, and city was ranked last.

An analysis of variance with age, sex, and socioeconomic status blocked was performed on the FRSC scores of all subjects, dividing subjects into two groups: those who included a club or organization in their definition of community by ranking it less than sixth, and those who excluded clubs or organizations from their definition by ranking it sixth or seventh or not at all. The analysis revealed that the inclusion of club or organization in one's definition of community had no significant effect upon total FRSC scores, or FRSC scores in any setting.

An analysis of variance with age, sex, and socioeconomic status as blocking variables also was performed on all FRSC scores, comparing those subjects who included church in their definition of community, by ranking it less than sixth, with those who excluded church from their definition of community or ranked it sixth or seventh. Table 37 presents the results of this analysis. Inclusion of church in one's definition of community was significantly related to Organization scores ($p < .01$) and Total scores ($p < .05$), but was not significantly related to other subscale scores.

To probe for further differences in subjects' definitions of community, an analysis of variance, with age, sex, and socioeconomic status as blocking variables, was performed on all FRSC scores, comparing

Table 37

Summary of Church Referent Main Effect Analysis of Variance
Findings upon FRSC Subscale Scores and Total Scores

Scale	Means		<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
	Church ¹ referent	No church ² referent		
City Scale	3.5	3.1	1/264	.52
Neighborhood Scale	3.1	2.7	1/264	1.04
Family Scale	3.9	3.5	1/264	.06
Work Scale	3.3	3.0	1/199	.00
Organization Scale	3.7	2.5	1/234	8.77**
Total Scale	3.4	2.9	1/264	6.46*

Note: Age, sex, socioeconomic status blocked.

¹N = 192.

²N = 74.

*p < .05.

**p < .01.

those subjects who ranked church first or second in their definition of community with those who ranked club or organization first or second in their definition of community. Table 38 presents the results of this analysis. Community definition was significantly related to City scores, Neighborhood scores, and Organization scores, but was not significantly related to other subscale scores or to total scores. Those who ranked church first or second in their definition of community scored significantly higher than those who ranked a club first or second.

In summary, definition of community appears to be significantly related to a psychological sense of community, as measured by FRSC scores. Those who consider church to be a part of their "community" score significantly higher than those whose definition of community does not include church. The inclusion of a club in one's definition of community had no significant impact upon FRSC scores. Significant differences in FRSC scores were observed between those who ranked church highly in their definition of community and those who ranked a club highly in their definition of community.

The Relationship between Community Satisfaction and a Psychological Sense of Community

"Community satisfaction" consisted of three independent variables: desire to remain in one's present neighborhood (item 16; see Appendix B), desire to remain in Louisville (item 17), and number of more years expected to live in one's present home (item 18). The relationship of these three variables to FRSC scores was assessed via an analysis

Table 38

Summary of Community Definition Main Effect Analysis
of Variance Findings on FRSC Scores

Scale	Means		<u>df</u>	<u>F</u>
	Church ¹	Community organization ²		
City Scale	3.5	3.3	1/148	4.02*
Neighborhood Scale	3.2	3.0	1/148	7.17**
Family Scale	3.9	3.8	1/148	1.50
Work Scale	3.2	3.4	1/148	2.26
Organization Scale	4.0	3.8	1/148	4.06*
Total Scale	3.6	3.6	1/148	.03

Note: N = 150.

¹This refers to subjects who ranked "church" first or second in their definition of community (N = 116).

²This refers to subjects who ranked "club or organization" first or second in their definition of community (N = 34).

* $p < .05$.

** $p < .01$.

of variance, with age, sex, and socioeconomic status as blocking variables.

When City scores were assessed, desire to remain in Louisville was a significant main effect ($p < .001$; see Table C-9, Appendix C). There were no other significant main effects or interaction effects on this scale. When Neighborhood scores were assessed, desire to remain in one's present neighborhood was a significant main effect ($p < .001$), as was desire to remain in Louisville ($p < .001$; see Table C-10, Appendix C). Desire to remain in one's present neighborhood continued to be a significant main effect when Family scores were analyzed ($p < .0001$), and number of more years expected to live in one's present home also was a significant main effect ($p < .05$). There was also a significant interaction between desire to remain in Louisville and number of more years expected to live in one's present home ($p < .05$; see Table C-11, Appendix C).

Community satisfaction variables were not significantly related to Work scores, but neighborhood satisfaction was a significant main effect upon Organization scores ($p < .01$), as was the number of more years expected to live in one's present home ($p < .01$). There were several significant interactions as well, most notably a significant interaction between all three community satisfaction variables ($p < .0001$; see Table C-12, Appendix C). In general, the more satisfied subjects were with their home, neighborhood and city, the greater their psychological sense of community within the organization setting.

However, when analyzing total FRSC scores, only one community satisfaction variable continued to be a significant main effect. The desire to remain in one's present neighborhood was significantly related to total FRSC scores ($p < .01$; see Table C-13, Appendix C). Thus, over all settings and in a general context, neighborhood satisfaction is the only community satisfaction variable which significantly relates to a psychological sense of community.

The Definition of a Psychological Sense
of Community: Organizational Differences

A content analysis was conducted on items 28, 30, 31, and 32 (see Appendix B). These questions pertained to definitions of a psychological sense of community, components of a sense of community, settings in which a sense of community was experienced, and predictions of what was necessary in order to develop a strong sense of community. Each item was analyzed individually.

Each response to item 28, defining a psychological sense of community, was recorded. There were 313 responses to the item; several subjects listed more than one component in their definition. Respondents mentioned 34 different components, and these components were categorized into the following groups: (1) a sense of belonging, (2) working together for a common cause, (3) interest and concern for others, (4) neighborhood awareness and civic pride, (5) similar values and beliefs, (6) interdependence, (7) social support, and (8) participation. Table C-14 in Appendix C presents the categories into which each response was placed, as well as the frequency distribution of the eight major components.

Sense of belonging was listed most frequently in subjects' definitions of a psychological sense of community. Working together for a common cause or having similar goals also was a commonly listed component, as was interest and concern for others.

Item 30 (see Appendix B) asked respondents to list specific conditions in which they experience the strongest sense of community. There were 299 responses to this item, and ten basic settings into which responses were categorized: (1) church activities, (2) family gatherings, (3) socializing with friends, (4) club activities, (5) neighborhood activities, (6) work-related activities, (7) sporting events, (8) working together on a project that is not job-related, (9) crises, and (10) specific Louisville places and events. Table C-15 in Appendix C presents the categories into which each response was placed, as well as the frequency distribution of the ten major settings.

Church activities were by far the most frequently listed condition in which respondents experienced the strongest sense of community. This setting was mentioned even more frequently than family gatherings. Socializing with friends, club activities, and work-related activities were mentioned by approximately 10% of the respondents.

Item 31 (see Appendix B) asked respondents, "What do you think it would take to develop a strong sense of community?" There were 262 responses to this item, with 43 different suggestions listed. These responses were categorized into ten basic categories and a frequency distribution was calculated for the categories (see Table C-16 in Appendix C). Involvement in church or community activities and caring

about other people were the most frequently listed suggestions for developing a strong psychological sense of community. Having similar goals and a common cause for which to work together also was a frequently listed suggestion.

A Kendall Correlation Coefficient of Concordance was performed on the ranks of the 26 components of a psychological sense of community listed in item 32 (see Appendix B). For the sample as a whole, the top five components of a psychological sense of community were: (1) I enjoy just being with these people, (2) I feel like I belong here, (3) people in the community have common values, (4) I can count on people in the community in times of trouble, and (5) people in the community can depend on me. However, a further analysis was conducted on subjects whose FRSC scores were 3.7 or higher. For these subjects who have an above-average level of a psychological sense of community, the top five components of a sense of community were: (1) I can count on people in the community in times of trouble, (2) I feel useful, (3) people in the community can depend on me, (4) I am concerned about what happens to each person in the group, and (5) I feel like I belong here. Thus the major components of a psychological sense of community seem to be interdependence, feeling useful, a concern for others, a sense of belonging, and social support. Differences in the reasons organization members listed for belonging to their "communities" were examined via the Kendall Correlation Coefficient of Concordance. Organizational membership was defined as a combination of organization and participation level, and each group's ranks were compared. The resulting coefficient

of .14 was not significant, indicating a lack of agreement among organizational participation types. Table C-17 in Appendix C presents the ranks of community components by each organizational participation type. The most agreement in ranks occurred between highly active members of both organizations and exclusively church members, as evidenced by the significance of the Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient computed on the pairs of ranks ($r_s = .80$; $p < .001$). The least agreement occurred between highly active members of both organizations and exclusively community organization members ($r_s = .37$).

Predictors of a Psychological Sense of Community

Because of Clemente and Sauer's (1976) assertion that social science research must be supported by multiple regression techniques, which has been confirmed in recent research on participation (Edwards & White, 1980), a stepwise multiple regression analysis was performed using the five frames of reference of the FRSC scale, as well as total FRSC scores, as criterion variables. Twelve predictor variables were utilized: age group, sex, socioeconomic status, desire to remain in one's present neighborhood, desire to remain in Louisville, number of more years expected to live in one's present home, organization with which the subject primarily identified, mobility, participation level regardless of organization, participation level within organizations, length of residence, and amount of social support. Table C-18 in Appendix C presents the beta weights for each predictor variable on each criterion. The maximum R-square method was used in the stepwise

technique; each variable was added to the model in a stepwise fashion in such a way as to create the maximum improvement of the R-square value. The best predictors of total FRSC scores were the organization with which the subject primarily identified, the desire to remain in one's present neighborhood, the amount of social support received, and participation level regardless of organization.

Because of the significant differences previously found between those who belong to some type of organization and those who do not belong to any organization, a second stepwise multiple regression analysis was conducted, excluding those subjects who were not members of any organization. The results of this second analysis indicated that the "best" predictors of total FRSC scores for these subjects were socioeconomic status, mobility, the organization with which the subject primarily identified, participation level regardless of organization, and age. High socioeconomic status, high mobility, identification with a church, high participation level, and increased age were associated with a high psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores.

A third multiple regression analysis was conducted, with frames of reference scores as predictor variables and total scores as the criterion variable. The analysis revealed that Organization, Work, and Neighborhood scores are the best predictors of total scores. Beta weights for each frame of reference score are presented in Table C-19 in Appendix C.

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

This chapter will follow the general outline of the preceding Results chapter, with the exception of the placement of the ancillary analyses. Discussion of these analyses will be integrated into the main analyses when appropriate. Discussion of results will be presented under the following headings: (1) Reliability of the FRSC Instrument, (2) Validity of the FRSC Instrument, (3) The Impact of Frames of Reference upon the Measurement of a Psychological Sense of Community, (4) The Relationship between Organizational Participation and a Psychological Sense of Community, (5) The Relationship between Organizational Membership and a Psychological Sense of Community, (6) Conclusions, and (7) Implications for Further Research.

Reliability of the FRSC Instrument

It was hypothesized that the psychological sense of community was a construct which could be reliably measured. Reliability was estimated via Cronbach's (1951) coefficient alpha, and a reliability estimate of $\alpha = .94$ was observed. Thus, it was concluded that the FRSC instrument was highly reliable, in terms of the measure's internal consistency. Nunnally (1967) contends that coefficient alpha "should be applied to all new measurement methods" (p. 210), for it sets an upper limit to the reliability. However, an estimate of the long-term stability of the

FRSC instrument also would be highly desirable, to determine if the psychological sense of community is a relatively enduring trait in persons, or if it is a situational state. The evidence from this study seems to suggest that the psychological sense of community is greatly influenced by situational variables, and an estimate of long-term stability would attempt to verify this initial evidence.

Validity of the FRSC Instrument

It was hypothesized that the validity of the construct "psychological sense of community" could be upheld through discriminant analysis and an analysis of the factor structure. Construct validation is involved "whenever a test is to be interpreted as a measure of some attribute or quality which is not 'operationally defined'" (Cronbach & Meehl, 1955). There are several strategies through which one can determine the construct validity of a measure. A preliminary step toward that goal is the demonstration of significant differences in the FRSC scores of two groups who were theoretically expected to differ in their levels of a psychological sense of community (Cronbach & Meehl, 1955). From the research on social participation and psychological well-being, as well as from the work of Glynn (1977) and Sarason (1974), it was hypothesized that a psychological sense of community would relate to organizational participation and involvement. Sarason (1974) views community participation as an "expression of the need for a psychological sense of community" (p. 158); people participate in organizations because of the increased opportunity for the development of a

psychological sense of community within these organizations. Glynn (1977) defines community competence as a behavioral component of a psychological sense of community of which participation and involvement are a part. However, neither Glynn nor Sarason have sought to establish an empirical link between participation and a psychological sense of community. The hypothesis that FRSC scores would differ between participants and nonparticipants stems largely from the theoretical link established between participation and life satisfaction (Clemente & Sauer, 1976; Phillips, 1967; Robinson & Shaver, 1970; Wessman, 1956). These researchers found that participation in voluntary organizations was positively and significantly related to greater life satisfaction. Hence, the FRSC scores of participants and nonparticipants were compared via a discriminant analysis and analyses of variance. The discriminant analysis and the analyses of variance both indicated that there is a significant difference in the level of a psychological sense of community experienced by these two groups (see Tables 4 and 5, pp. 49 and 50), providing preliminary evidence for construct validity. Participants scored significantly higher than nonparticipants on all subscales of the FRSC except the Work Scale. Total FRSC scores were also significantly higher for participants than for nonparticipants. In addition, the FRSC instrument was able to significantly discriminate between participants and nonparticipants. This evidence indicates that the two groups do indeed differ on the measure and that these differences are due to level of participation, since the groups have been demonstrated to be equivalent (see Table 3, p. 47). Participation

may enhance the experience of a psychological sense of community because it exposes people to greater opportunities for social interaction. The more social interaction there is available to a person, the more the person may be able to identify with the community and see beyond himself/herself to the broader perspective of community. Participation serves to integrate a person into his/her community and may result in an attachment to the community. Access to and involvement in a social network have been postulated as prerequisites of a psychological sense of community, and organizational participation may enhance the development of a social network and thus enhance the development of a psychological sense of community.

However, construct validation is an ongoing process in which a variety of methods are used to investigate validity. Because the explication of constructs primarily consists of determining the internal statistical structure of a set of variables which supposedly measure a construct, factor analysis is one method of further investigating construct validity. As Nunnally (1967) asserts, "factor analysis is at the heart of the measurement of psychological constructs" (p. 101).

The factor analysis conducted on the FRSC measure reveals that there are five basic factors which account for 68% of the variance of scores. These factors were synonymous with the social settings in which they occurred: all items from the City Scale loaded on one factor except for item #10, all items from the Neighborhood Scale loaded on another factor, all items from the Family Scale loaded on another factor, all items from the Work Scale loaded on another factor, and all

items from the Organization Scale loaded on still another factor. This analysis of the factor structure of the FRSC instrument suggests that the construct "psychological sense of community" can best be defined in terms of the setting in which it occurs. Glynn (1977) found one common factor in his study of a psychological sense of community, and his finding also suggests that the construct "psychological sense of community" is a global entity which varies with setting. Since Glynn only measured a psychological sense of community in one type of setting, it seems logical that he did not discover more than one general factor. The psychological sense of community apparently is a global construct which does not consist of several factors, but rather consists of a general factor. The discovery of five factors in the present study seems to result solely from the differences between settings.

Thus the factor analysis of the FRSC measure seems to substantiate the use of the psychological sense of community as a general construct. This analysis is but one step in the process of construct validation, however. Many other methods can and should be utilized to further substantiate the construct validity of the FRSC instrument. The two most important of these methods suggested for future research are the multitrait-multimethod matrix (Campbell & Fiske, 1959) to establish convergent and discriminant validity, and an examination into the long-term stability of the FRSC scores (Cronbach & Meehl, 1955).

In order to demonstrate construct validity adequately, it is important to show not only that a measure correlates highly with other variables with which it should theoretically correlate, but also that it

does not correlate significantly with variables from which it should differ. For the construct "psychological sense of community," this latter process of discriminant validation is vital. Campbell and Fiske (1959) propose the use of a multitrait-multimethod matrix to investigate convergent and discriminant validity. This process requires the assessment of two or more traits (constructs) by two or more methods. The scores obtained for the same trait by different methods are correlated, as in the familiar validation process. However, the matrix also includes correlations between different traits measured by the same method and correlations between different traits measured by different methods. For satisfactory construct validity, the validity coefficients should obviously be higher than the correlations between different traits measured by different methods; they should also be higher than the correlations between different traits measured by the same method (Campbell & Fiske, 1959). For the construct "psychological sense of community," it might be useful to examine its correlation with other constructs such as alienation or need for affiliation, to discover if discriminant validity exists.

Cronbach and Meehl (1955) emphasize the importance of long-term stability of test scores as being relevant to construct validation. Although long-term stability is an estimate of reliability rather than construct validity, it does have a bearing on the judgment of construct validity. Cronbach and Meehl (1955) suggest that retest with experimental intervention is even more powerful than the retest after uncontrolled intervening experiences. Both types of retest would be relevant

in judging the construct "psychological sense of community." If the psychological sense of community is indeed a relatively stable personal quality, it should not vary significantly over time. Also, experimental intervention should not have a significant effect upon scores, if the psychological sense of community is a typical behavior or attribute of a person. On the other hand, if the psychological sense of community is a situational construct or is an interaction of the person and the situation, FRSC scores would be expected to vary significantly with experimental intervention, and may vary over time. Thus, an examination of the discriminant validity and long-term stability of the FRSC instrument is essential before any judgment of construct validity can be made.

The Impact of Frames of Reference upon the Measurement
of a Psychological Sense of Community

It was hypothesized that frame of reference has a significant impact upon one's psychological sense of community and that a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument, varies with the frame of reference utilized. A repeated measures analysis of variance revealed that frame of reference was a significant main effect upon total FRSC scores ($p < .0001$). This relationship was confirmed in the factor analyses, which revealed that each factor corresponded to a particular social setting.

The significant relationship found between social setting and a psychological sense of community is perhaps the most theoretically significant result of this study. Sarason (1974) had theorized that it

was possible for referent groups to provide persons with a positive sense of community, and Glynn (1977) noted that most of his respondents defined community in terms of multiple referent groups. In fact, those subjects who listed more than one referent group had higher levels of a psychological sense of community than subjects with a single referent group (Glynn, 1977). Because the psychological sense of community appeared to vary with the number of referent groups in Glynn's study, it was hypothesized that the psychological sense of community was a situation-specific construct. The present study provides confirmation of the assumption that a psychological sense of community varies with social setting.

The repeated measures analysis of variance found that FRSC scores varied significantly with the frame of reference utilized ($p < .0001$). A Scheffé procedure further revealed that Organization and Family scores were significantly higher than the other subscale scores, and that significant differences existed between each of these other scores. These findings confirm that referent groups do affect a psychological sense of community and also indicate that organizations and families have the most potential for providing persons with a positive sense of community, as Nisbet (1953) had speculated.

The factor structure of the FRSC reflects the relationship between social setting and a psychological sense of community. The items which were sorted by setting a priori were confirmed in the factor structure, with the exception of item 10 in the City subscale. This item was subsequently judged to be inappropriate for that scale and should be

discarded in future uses of the FRSC instrument. There were five major factors which were defined by social setting; these factors accounted for 63.2% of the variance. Two factors, accounting for 2.3% of the variance each, were discarded because they consisted of an insufficient number of items and were not confirmed in all methods of analyses.

The factor structure of the FRSC instrument thus consists of five basic factors relating to the social settings of city, neighborhood, family, work, and voluntary organization. This factor structure substantiates the hypothesis that a psychological sense of community varies significantly with frames of reference or social setting.

The psychological sense of community results primarily from social interactions. These interactions vary in their depth, quantity, and structure, and also vary according to setting. As Shepard and Panko (1980) assert, "man is anchored to different segments of his social environment with varying degrees of intensity" (p. 55); relationships within the family differ markedly from relationships which are typical of the work environment. The degree to which people work together or have shared goals and values theoretically varies from one setting to another, and it is only logical that these differences would be reflected in the psychological sense of community experienced within these settings. The psychological sense of community is not associated as much with "place" as it is with people: wherever those people are who provide an environment of support, interdependence, and shared goals and values resulting in a sense of belonging is where a psychological sense of community can be experienced. The qualities conducive to a

psychological sense of community must be present in the relationships of the persons involved in the setting.

The present study provides evidence for conceptualizing a psychological sense of community as a setting-specific construct. The fact that a psychological sense of community was found to vary significantly between settings initially confirms the setting-specific nature of the psychological sense of community; additional confirmation resulted from the analyses of the factor structure of the FRSC. Further evidence from an intercorrelational analysis of the subscales also provides confirmation of the setting-specific nature of the construct. If the psychological sense of community was a single entity or a unitary trait, the intercorrelations between the subscales would be expected to be rather high, as the items on each subscale are very similar. However, an examination of these intercorrelations reveals that none of the subscales correlates significantly with any of the other subscales. The highest correlation ($r = .28$) is between the Neighborhood and Work scales. This lack of intercorrelation between the subscales suggests that the psychological sense of community cannot be regarded as a unitary personal trait which carries across settings. Rather, the psychological sense of community appears to be a construct which is dependent upon social setting.

However, before the construct "psychological sense of community" is categorized as situational, it must be acknowledged that rarely is a construct solely the product of its context; "situations are as much a function of the person as the person's behavior is a function of the

situation" (Bowers, 1973, p. 327). People not only create their own psychological situations in the process of constructing their own views of the world, but they also are active in selecting the situations in which they find themselves (Bowers, 1973; Kelley & Stahelski, 1970; Wachtel, 1973). From the standpoint of a psychological sense of community, it may be said that not only do people receive a psychological sense of community from a situation or setting, but they also may bring to the setting a need or desire for a psychological sense of community. Those who actively seek opportunities to interact with other people and become involved in organizations and active in community affairs may differ from nonparticipants and those who are uninterested in social interaction in ways other than in the presence or absence of a psychological sense of community. Although they do not appear to differ significantly in age, sex, SES, or other demographic variables, they may differ in their "person variables" (Mischel, 1968). Their way of viewing the world and constructing reality may differ, leading them to seek out different opportunities and settings and thus leading to differences in their levels of a psychological sense of community. As Wachtel (1973) points out, "a great deal of a person's social environment is engendered by his own behavior. Moreover, there is a fair amount of consistency in the kinds of environments people create for themselves" (p. 324). From this perspective, the psychological sense of community may be conceptualized as a construct which is an interaction of the person and the situation. While the psychological sense of

community has been shown to vary with setting, it also is possible that person variables may moderate the effects of the setting.

Is one particular setting more salient than others? Does a psychological sense of community in one setting result in a psychological sense of community in other settings? These questions logically arise when one conceptualizes the psychological sense of community as basically a setting-specific construct. Several investigations of the data resulted in the following conclusions:

1. The organization setting is the best predictor of a psychological sense of community across all settings, according to a stepwise multiple regression analysis performed on total FRSC scores. Organization scores correlated .46 with total scores, but did not significantly correlate with other subscale scores.

2. The work setting is also a significant predictor of a psychological sense of community across all settings, according to a stepwise multiple regression analysis. In addition, Work scores correlated highly with total scores ($r = .61$) and correlated to a lesser degree with other subscale scores (.08-.28).

3. The neighborhood setting is also a significant predictor of a psychological sense of community across all settings, and correlates highest with total scores ($r = .68$). Neighborhood scores correlate to a lesser degree with other subscale scores (.07-.28).

The general conclusion of the above results is that the organization setting is the most salient setting because of its significance as a predictor and its significant difference from all other settings. The

organization appears to have the most potential for creating and maintaining a psychological sense of community. However, the effects of the psychological sense of community experienced in the organization setting do not permeate into other settings, as the psychological sense of community experienced in the neighborhood and work settings appears to do. The psychological sense of community experienced in the neighborhood and work settings has some ability to affect the sense of community experienced in other settings, but not to a significant degree.

Hence, it appears evident that no one setting is capable of fully defining a psychological sense of community, for the construct can and does have many referents. While Organization scores may be the "best" predictor of a psychological sense of community and while the sense of community experienced in the neighborhood and work settings tends to relate to the sense of community experienced in other settings, none of these settings alone are capable of defining a psychological sense of community in its entirety. The psychological sense of community can only be understood when all social settings are taken into account. A person may have a very positive sense of community while at work, but the sense of community he/she experiences at home, in the neighborhood, or at church may negate the effects of the work setting and result in a negative sense of community in the total context. The psychological sense of community must be seen within the context of social settings for it to be a useful tool for community psychologists or anybody else.

In order to clarify the above results concerning the measurement of a psychological sense of community, several ancillary analyses were conducted. The questions raised were as follows:

1. What relationship exists between demographic variables and a psychological sense of community?
2. What relationship exists between community satisfaction and a psychological sense of community?
3. What are the best predictors of a psychological sense of community?

These analyses clarified the construct of a psychological sense of community by placing it in relationship to variables which were hypothesized to have an impact upon the construct.

The Relationship between Demographic Variables and a Psychological Sense of Community

Demographic variables were demonstrated to have a significant effect primarily on the Work scale of the FRSC. The work setting appears to be an independent entity which is influenced by factors relating to job security. Thus, age, sex, socioeconomic status, occupation, and number of years on the job all significantly relate to the psychological sense of community experienced in the work setting.

A main effect for age was also found in the neighborhood setting. Older persons reported a higher psychological sense of community than younger persons. Older persons tend to have lived in the neighborhood for an extended period of time and thus have had the time and opportunity to interact with neighbors and establish some degree of

social support. Older persons are thus more integrated into their neighborhoods and tend to perceive a greater sense of community within the neighborhood.

Age, sex, and socioeconomic status were significant main effects in the work setting, and the interaction of all three variables was significant also. Males scored higher than females in this setting; this could be because they tend to occupy more prestigious positions, which has been shown to relate to life satisfaction (Hausknecht, 1962). Younger people score higher than older people, perhaps due to the fact that older people are facing retirement and are being "phased out" of the work process, leading to a lower sense of community. The higher socioeconomic group scores higher; again, this is most likely a function of occupation. The more prestigious and skilled the occupation, the more likely it is for a person to be highly involved in and identified with the job as a career (Foskett, 1959).

Length of residency and mobility had no significant effect upon FRSC scores, contrary to what was expected. Range restriction could have an influence upon these findings, since the average length of residence in Louisville was 27 years, and average mobility was 1.85 moves in the last ten years.

In summary, demographic variables have no significant relationship to a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores. These findings are in concordance with the more recent findings of Clemente and Sauer (1976) and Edwards and White (1980) in their examination of the relationship between demographic variables and life satisfaction.

The Relationship between Community Satisfaction
and a Psychological Sense of Community

Community satisfaction was defined as the desire to remain in one's present neighborhood, the desire to remain in Louisville, and the number of more years expected to live in one's present home. These variables were analyzed independently via a Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and an analysis of variance. These variables were included also as predictor variables in the stepwise multiple regression analysis.

The desire to remain in one's present neighborhood correlated significantly with City, Neighborhood, Organization, and Total scores. The analysis of variance confirmed the relationship between Neighborhood, Family, and Organization scores, as well as total scores. The stepwise multiple regression analysis verified this variable as a predictor of Neighborhood, Family, Organization, and Total scores. Thus, the desire to remain in one's present neighborhood appears to be positively related to a psychological sense of community in most settings.

The desire to remain in Louisville was significantly correlated with City, Neighborhood, and Total scores. The analysis of variance confirmed this relationship with City scores and Neighborhood scores, but not with total scores. The stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that the desire to remain in Louisville was a significant predictor only of City scores. These results indicate that city satisfaction significantly relates to a psychological sense of community only within the city setting, while neighborhood satisfaction has a more pervasive relationship to a psychological sense of community across all settings.

The number of more years one expects to live in one's present home was a significant predictor of a psychological sense of community in Glynn's (1977) study and thus was included as a measure of community satisfaction in the present study. This variable correlated significantly with Neighborhood scores only. The analysis of variance did not confirm this relationship and, in fact, revealed that this variable had a significant relationship to Family and Organization scores instead. The number of more years one expects to live in one's present home was not a significant predictor of any subscale score or of total FRSC scores. Thus, it is difficult to assess the effect of this variable. When one examines the mean scores on the Organization and Family scales, one finds that Family scale scores increase as the number of more years expected to live in one's present home increases. However, Organization scale scores are lowest for the 0- to 4-year group, highest for the 5- to 10-year group, and steadily decrease after that point. Thus it cannot be said that the more years one expects to live in one's home is positively related to FRSC scores and thus a psychological sense of community. This variable does not seem to be a good indicator of either community satisfaction or a psychological sense of community.

In summary, community satisfaction does have a significant relationship to a psychological sense of community in certain settings, particularly city and neighborhood, and family and organization secondarily. It thus seems to be related to a psychological sense of community, in that satisfaction with one's physical environment (i.e., city and neighborhood) is related to satisfaction with the people and

with social interactions within that environment, thus confirming Glynn's (1977) findings relating community satisfaction to a positive psychological sense of community.

Predictors of a Psychological Sense of Community

In a stepwise multiple regression analysis of subjects' FRSC scores, it was observed that the organization with which one is primarily identified, the desire to remain in one's present neighborhood, one's socioeconomic status, one's amount of social support, and one's level of organizational participation are significant predictors of a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores. Thus the key factors in a psychological sense of community appear to be community satisfaction, organizational affiliation, social support, and participation. The significance of socioeconomic status as a predictor ($p < .0001$) also indicates that better-educated and more successful persons tend to have a higher sense of community. Previous research has found that these are also people who tend to be more satisfied with life (Clemente & Sauer, 1976) and who participate in organizations more (McPherson & Lockwood, 1980).

When a multiple regression analysis is conducted only on those subjects who belong to an organization, differences become evident in the predictors of a psychological sense of community. For people who belong to an organization, demographic variables become more of a significant predictor: socioeconomic status, age, and mobility are significant predictors of total FRSC scores. Organizational affiliation

and participation levels remain significant predictors, but social support and community satisfaction are no longer significant predictors. Those who belong to an organization presumably receive similar levels of social support; merely belonging to and participating in an organization allegedly develops the social support necessary for a positive sense of community. The significant differences in the levels of social support and community satisfaction are between participants and nonparticipants, rather than between types of organizational members.

The Relationship between Organizational Participation
and a Psychological Sense of Community

It was hypothesized that participation would have a significantly positive relationship to a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores. Based upon the literature relating to participation, it was hypothesized that participation increases the amount of social interaction and provides increased opportunities for social support and a broader perspective of community, thus enhancing the experience of a positive sense of community. In order to test this hypothesis, participation was assessed in three ways.

The initial analysis compared FRSC scores between participants and nonparticipants separately for each frame of reference. Significant differences in FRSC scores were observed in total scores and in all subscale scores except the Work scores. An analysis of variance computed on self-reported sense of community (item 29; see Appendix B) also revealed a significant difference between participants and

nonparticipants and a discriminant analysis confirmed the relationship between organizational participation and a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC.

These findings suggest that "joiners," or people who participate in various organizations and activities, have the highest levels of a psychological sense of community, as measured by the FRSC instrument. People who are not members of any organization or do not participate in community or church activities do not report as positive a sense of community. This finding supports Homans' (1961) theory that social participation generates positive sentiments and increases the positive experiences of an individual, leading to greater life satisfaction and psychological well-being. Participation in voluntary organizations has been demonstrated to develop not only the individual's psychological well-being through a sense of autonomy and efficacy, but also the sense of attachment to and identification with the community (Steinberg, 1977).

If participation in organizations has the above effects, then these effects should increase proportionately as participation increases, according to Homans (1961). To investigate this hypothesis, subjects were categorized as "high participants," "medium participants," or "low participants," regardless of organization, on the basis of their responses to items 19 and 26 (see Appendix B). An analysis of variance conducted on total FRSC scores indicated that a significant difference exists between each of the participation levels. Thus, a significantly positive relationship between organizational participation level and a

psychological sense of community was found, as expected. This relationship was confirmed by an analysis of variance conducted on self-reported psychological sense of community scores. From this data, it is evident that a psychological sense of community increases as the level of organizational participation increases.

An examination of the individual frame of reference subscales of the FRSC indicated that level of organizational participation was a significant main effect in Neighborhood and Organization scores. However, a multivariate analysis of variance performed across all five frame of reference subscales revealed a relationship of borderline significance ($p = .06$). Thus it is apparent that while level of participation is significantly and positively related to a psychological sense of community, this relationship does not exist in all settings. Organizational participation levels significantly relate to Organization scores, as would be expected. When organization is the "community" or frame of reference, participation within the organizational setting serves to increase the individual's attachment to the community as well as his/her identification with the setting as an integral part of his/her "community" (Steinberg, 1977). Thus organizational participation would be expected to be significantly related to an increased sense of community within the organizational setting. The significant relationship observed between organizational participation and the psychological sense of community reported within the neighborhood setting may be a result of what Glynn (1977) refers to as "community competence." Glynn discovered that those who were active in community affairs also

possessed a greater knowledge of community functioning and were more competent in solving community problems. These persons were also ones who reported the highest levels of a psychological sense of community within the geographic setting. Since those who are active in organizations tend to be active in community affairs, it would seem logical that the competence achieved as a result of this activity would be reflected in the psychological sense of community reported in the neighborhood setting, as was found in Glynn's study. Many organizations specifically relate to neighborhood functions and thus organizational participation would be expected to relate to a psychological sense of community within the neighborhood setting. This relationship might be expected to occur also within the city setting, but this was not confirmed by the results. Apparently, the city setting is too broad to be affected significantly by organizational participation, particularly within a city as large as Louisville (metropolitan population of one million).

Participation also was examined in terms of level of participation and involvement within specific types of organizations. Club participation levels and church participation levels were examined for their relationship to FRSC scores. Club participation level was significantly related to a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores ($p < .01$), as was church participation level ($p < .001$). This finding correlates with the previous finding of a significant relationship between participation level, regardless of organization type, and total FRSC scores. Participation level within specific organizations is

thus a significant main effect upon a psychological sense of community. However, highly active church members could not be distinguished from highly active community organization members in the discriminant analysis. The discriminant analysis revealed that the FRSC could distinguish between levels of participation in each type of organization, but could not discriminate between equivalent levels of participation across organizations. This finding suggests that participation level is a key factor in the variance of FRSC scores and that the type of organization in which one participates is irrelevant. A more in-depth discussion of the impact of type of organization can be found in the following section.

To further substantiate the relationship between organizational participation level and a psychological sense of community, the level of involvement in the church was examined by assessing the number of responsibilities one had within the church and investigating its relationship to FRSC scores. An analysis of variance revealed that the number of church responsibilities was significantly related to a positive psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores ($p < .0001$). This finding suggests that increased involvement and responsibility within the church is associated with an increased sense of community. As Heller and Monahan (1977) indicate, the more one is involved within one's "community," the more committed he/she may become to the community and the more he/she may identify with the community as an integral part of life. It would be expected, then, that those in leadership positions and those with responsibilities within the

community would be most committed to the community and would report the strongest psychological sense of community.

When the subscales of the FRSC were examined for differences between specific organizational participation levels, several significant results were observed. Level of club participation was significantly related to all subscale scores. Highly active community organization members scored higher than relatively inactive community organization members on all subscales. Level of church participation was significantly related to City, Family, and Organization scores only. These findings suggest that type of organization may be related to the psychological sense of community reported within various settings, as will be discussed in a later section. However, participation levels within community organizations appear to be significantly related to all subscale scores, indicating that the effects of community organization participation may permeate into other settings and significantly influence the psychological sense of community experienced within settings beside the organization setting. This relationship does not hold true when church members are added to the analysis, as was indicated in the multivariate analysis of variance.

The discriminant analysis revealed that the FRSC was able to discriminate between participation levels within the various types of organizations, but could not discriminate across organizations when participation levels were equivalent. The analysis also displayed a tendency to categorize most subjects as highly active church members.

In summary, organizational participation was demonstrated to have a significant relationship to a psychological sense of community, as measured by FRSC scores and self-reported sense of community, thus confirming hypothesis four. "Joiners" were shown to have a higher psychological sense of community than "nonjoiners," as was predicted. In addition, a psychological sense of community was demonstrated to increase as the level of participation increased, in accordance with Homans' (1961) theory of the positive effects of social participation. Level of participation specific to a type of organization was significantly related to a psychological sense of community, although this relationship was moderated by the inability of the FRSC to discriminate between types of organizations. Thus, level of organizational participation, regardless of the type of organization, significantly relates to a positive psychological sense of community across all settings, while level of organizational participation specific to a certain type of organization is not as strongly linked to a psychological sense of community.

The Relationship between Organizational Membership and a Psychological Sense of Community

It was hypothesized that the type of organization in which one was involved would be significantly related to one's psychological sense of community, as measured by FRSC scores. Specifically, it was hypothesized that subjects with a church affiliation would exhibit a stronger psychological sense of community than those with a community

organization affiliation. To test this hypothesis, several analyses were conducted on total FRSC scores.

Initially, organizational membership was defined as the organization with which the subject primarily identified in the Organization scale of the FRSC. However, it was noted that many subjects belonged to both types of organizations; subjects were affiliated with churches and various community organizations with varying degrees of involvement. Because of this factor, organizational membership was secondarily defined in terms of participation levels within both types of organizations. Hence, this discussion of the relationship between organizational membership and a psychological sense of community will focus on the FRSC as a measure of a psychological sense of community and discuss it with both definitions of organizational membership in mind.

A psychological sense of community is most accurately measured as the total FRSC score, which is the average response across all frames of reference. This score may be regarded as a subject's psychological sense of community in a general context, across all settings. The analysis of variance conducted on total FRSC scores revealed significant differences between church members, community organization members, and nonmembers ($p < .05$). Church members reported a significantly higher psychological sense of community than community organization members, and both groups reported a significantly higher psychological sense of community than nonmembers. An analysis of variance conducted on total FRSC scores with organizational membership defined in terms of participation levels added a significant finding: those who were highly active

in both types of organizations scored significantly higher than any other group ($p < .01$). Church members and moderately active members of both types of organizations scored higher than community organization members. Somewhat active members of both types of organizations and nonmembers reported the lowest psychological sense of community.

These findings lend preliminary support to the hypothesis that church affiliation is significantly related to a positive sense of community. Clemente and Sauer (1976) found that active church membership was positively related to life satisfaction, and these results confirm their findings. Churches reportedly provide social support, identification, value similarity, shared goals and beliefs, and produce integration into the community (Brownell, 1950; Caplan & Killilea, 1976; Sussman, 1959; Tinder, 1980).

Two factors seem to produce a unique environment for the development of a positive psychological sense of community within the church. These factors, social support and the value system of the church, appear to distinguish the church from other organizations. As Caplan and Killilea (1976) have observed, churches are "the most widely available support systems in the community" (p. 25). There are opportunities for interaction on a weekly or even daily basis within the church, ministers are readily available for counseling and help in a crisis, and the church provides support particularly during predictably stressful times, such as birth, marriage, illness, and death. Many churches have service programs and visitation programs to meet the acute needs of members during these stressful times. In addition, churches

often provide initial support to newcomers to a town. By participating in a church, the newcomer can find a welcoming congregation with familiar rituals and traditions and soon begins to adjust to his/her life in the community.

Church members were found to report significantly higher levels of social support than civic organization members ($p < .01$) and also revealed significantly different sources of social support than civic organization members. Church members have the support of ministers and other church members, sources which are not generally available to those who are members of civic organizations only. Ministers are the most frequently used source of help in a crisis, next to immediate family. These sources of support, coupled with the increased opportunities for support, combine with the structure and function of churches, which is to build fellowship and provide support to members. The result is a setting which is designed and equipped to provide social support to members and thus which is capable of enhancing the psychological sense of community of its members.

The second distinguishing feature of churches is their value system. Christianity was founded on a system of values which is characterized by service to others, self-sacrifice, doing or giving to others what one expects from them, respect for the individual, and a concern for others' welfare (Tinder, 1980). These attitudes toward life are bolstered by a theology which emphasizes community and the importance of working together as one body to accomplish the goals of the church on earth. Members are expected to meet one another's needs,

both spiritually and materially. Physical as well as emotional needs can be met by the church because of the value system upon which the church was founded. The church provides meaning and direction to life, organizes the lives of its members, and also provides "cognitive bonds" through a common belief system (Caplan & Killilea, 1976; Sarason, 1974; Tinder, 1980). In addition, there is a degree of commitment expected when one becomes a church member. The church is a stable and enduring feature of community life, and there is a commitment among church members to maintain their relationship over time. As Compas (1981) emphasizes, commitment is an integral facet of an environment which produces a strong psychological sense of community. The commitment often found within the church setting, while it varies from church to church, is also a distinguishing feature of religion (Tinder, 1980).

To summarize, religion provides an environment for social support which emphasizes interdependence, identification, group cohesion, and commitment, and is based on a common value and belief system in which concern for others is paramount. These qualities in an organization often produce a strong psychological sense of community (Bender, 1978; Brownell, 1950; Compas, 1981; Gladding, 1977; Sarason, 1974; Sussman, 1959; Tinder, 1980), and thus church members are found to report a significantly higher level of a psychological sense of community in the general context than community organization members report.

To clarify these results, an examination into the nature and effects of social support was conducted. Social support is regarded as a necessary component of a psychological sense of community (Compas,

1981; Glynn, 1977; Sarason, 1974). The results indicate that the frequency of social visits and sources of social support relate most significantly to a positive psychological sense of community. Amount of social support is less related, and diversity of support is unrelated to a psychological sense of community.

These findings suggest that social support is a necessary component of a psychological sense of community, but that it is not a sufficient definition of a psychological sense of community. The significance of the frequency of social visits confirms Sarason's (1974) theory that a social network must be "readily available." Those who interact with significant others on a daily or weekly basis report the highest levels of a psychological sense of community. The more accessible one's social network is, the more one can interact with the network, both giving and receiving support. The fact that amount of support is correlated with, but does not significantly correlate with FRSC scores confirms Sarason's (1974) assertion that "it is not merely a matter of how many people one knows, or how many close friends one has, or even the number of loved ones" (p. 1). The people comprising one's social network must be a part of the structure of one's daily living and must be available to one "in a give and get way" (Sarason, 1974; p. 2). For this reason, source of social support is a significant factor in the strength of one's psychological sense of community. It was demonstrated that organized sources of support were significantly related to a positive sense of community, while those subjects who listed "friends" as a major source of support did not report as great a psychological sense of community.

This is not to say that friends are not necessary or important to a psychological sense of community. Rather, it is to say that organizations, such as churches, businesses, or civic groups, may give structure and meaning to friendships, and that friendships within an organizational structure may be more functionally relevant and psychologically significant than friendships without a context to provide meaning (Caplan & Killilea, 1976; Hirsch, 1980).

Diversity of support did not significantly relate to a psychological sense of community. It was hypothesized that perhaps the more sources one had to choose from in a crisis, the greater the support and hence the greater the psychological sense of community. However, this theory was not confirmed. Hirsch (1980) postulates that there is an optimum level of density and diversity within a social support network; diversity is beneficial up to a certain point, then its effects begin to dissipate. This phenomenon could be a factor in the present study's lack of significant results in this area.

In general, social support was found to significantly relate to a psychological sense of community, but not to wholly define the construct. Frequency and source of social support are the key factors relating to a positive sense of community, while amount and diversity of support are not significant.

The relationship between social support and organizational membership was examined as well. While there was significant agreement between church members and community organization members in their ranks of social support sources ($r_s = .78$), church was ranked differently by

the two groups. It is the church as a source of social support that appears to be a key factor in the amount of support received. Church members rely heavily upon the support structures of the church: the minister and other church members. The church ranks next to family as a source of support for its members, and an examination of the content analysis reveals that church was mentioned most frequently as the setting in which the strongest psychological sense of community was experienced.

These findings seem to indicate that social support is a determining factor in the differential levels of a psychological sense of community reported by church members and community organization members. Church members reportedly have ready access to the support systems of the church, while community organization members are more limited in the amount and sources of support available to them. However, even community organization members report that they would seek the support of a minister in a marital crisis. This finding indicates that the support structures of the church affect the community around the church, and influence the lives of people other than church members.

While church members report significantly higher levels of a psychological sense of community than community organization members, it was also found that highly active members of both types of organizations report the highest levels of a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores. This finding suggests that a high amount of participation combined with involvement in a variety of organizations appears to produce the most pervasive psychological sense of community.

As previously mentioned, organizational participation level is a significant main effect upon a psychological sense of community. When high participation is combined with the broad community perspective achieved through involvement in church and community organizations, the result is apparently an optimum level of a psychological sense of community. Glynn's (1977) study had revealed that subjects with a "multiple component definition of community" (e.g., more than one referent group) reported the highest levels of a psychological sense of community, and the present study confirms this relationship between community perspective and a psychological sense of community.

The relationship between community definition and a psychological sense of community was examined to clarify the impact of community perspective. A significant relationship was discovered between subjects' definition of community and their psychological sense of community, as measured by FRSC scores. Glynn (1977) had discovered that those whose definition of community included a neighborhood component scored higher than those who did not include neighborhood in their definition of community. The present study examined church and club referents in community definitions to determine if organizations had a similar effect upon a psychological sense of community. Those whose definition of community included church scored significantly higher than those whose definition did not include church, and those who defined "community" primarily in terms of church scored significantly higher than those who defined "community" primarily in terms of club or other organization. Including a club in one's definition of community had no

significant effect upon FRSC scores. These findings confirm the relationship between church involvement and a positive psychological sense of community. Those who are strongly identified with a church and regard the church as an integral part of their "community" exhibit significantly higher levels of a psychological sense of community than those who do not identify strongly with a church. Merely belonging to a church does not appear to have this effect; degree of involvement, commitment, and identification are the factors which result in the significant difference in the experience of community. As Heller and Monahan (1977) observe, participation leads to increased loyalty and commitment, and commitment is an integral aspect of a psychological sense of community (Compas, 1981). These findings serve to substantiate the significant relationship of organizational membership and participation to a psychological sense of community.

Those who are very involved in both churches and community organizations appear to have several advantages over those who are involved in only one type of organization. Not only do they have the powerful social support system and value system of the church, but they also have the perspective of the larger community that is achieved through involvement in organizations which are concerned with community improvement and local issues. As Sarason (1974) notes, one may have a good support system and still hunger for an enlarged sense of community, yearning to be "part of a larger network of relationships that would give greater expression to our needs for intimacy, diversity, usefulness, and belongingness" (p. 3). Feeling needed and useful in one's community

has been postulated to be an integral aspect of a psychological sense of community (Sarason, 1974), and those who are heavily involved in both church and community functions have more demands made upon them and more responsibilities placed upon them, resulting in a strong sense of identity and usefulness. Highly active participants in both types of organizations have more interactions and connections with the larger community than would be possible through only one type of organization. For these reasons, subjects who are active in both churches and community organizations report the highest levels of a psychological sense of community.

Organizational differences in the definition of a psychological sense of community were examined to clarify what aspects of organizational membership relate to the observed differences in FRSC scores. Hypothetically, subjects were expected to differ in their definitions of a psychological sense of community, and these definitions were assumed to affect FRSC scores. To assess these differences, subjects' definitions of a psychological sense of community were assessed via open-ended items, and subjects were also asked to rank 24 components of a psychological sense of community. From these items, it is evident that most subjects define a psychological sense of community as a "sense of belonging," that similar goals and an interest in or concern for others are components of a psychological sense of community, that most people experience the strongest psychological sense of community within church and family settings, and that involvement and a concern for others are necessary to develop a psychological sense of community. The link

between involvement and a psychological sense of community is considerably strengthened by subjects' responses to these items. These items also suggest altruism as a basic foundation for a strong psychological sense of community, and provide an explanation for church as the setting in which most respondents experienced a strong sense of community.

In examining the differences between organization members in their components of a psychological sense of community, it was discovered that those who participate in both types of organizations tend to have similar reasons for feeling a part of their community, and in this instance those reasons also tend to be similar to the reasons given by church members. However, church members listed one reason which was unique among the organization members: church members ranked "feeling useful" third among the components of their psychological sense of community. This component may therefore be a unique factor that churches are able to provide their members. As Sarason (1974) emphasizes, feeling needed and useful is extremely important to the experience of a psychological sense of community. When one feels useful, one feels that there is a place specifically for him/her, a role and a responsibility to be fulfilled uniquely by that person.

Thus, there are differences between organization members in their definitions of community and in their components of a psychological sense of community. These results clarify the differences observed in the FRSC scores of organization members and provides a basis for those differences.

Limitations of the Present Study

In any study, there are problems which arise and which may place limitations upon the use of the study. In this study, there appear to be two basic limitations: (1) the nature of the sample, and (2) the need for more theoretical research on the construct.

The Nature of the Sample

The sample obtained in the present study, while it was randomly selected, is a skewed sample. Of the 266 subjects, only 30 were not active in any type of organization. Most subjects (72%) were church members and community organization members, and this led to the inability of the FRSC to discriminate between church members and community organization members. Ideally, there should have been three mutually exclusive samples of subjects: church members, community organization members, and nonparticipants. However, the sample in this study presumably reflects reality as it exists in Louisville, Kentucky: most citizens participate in church and in their community organizations.

From the standpoint of generalizability, it can be said that the results are generalizable to towns which are similar in size and structure to Louisville, Kentucky. Louisville has strong religious roots, has a high rate of unemployment, and in many ways is a big city with a small-town nature. Results gathered in Louisville most likely will differ from those gathered in other areas of the country. However, there should not be any difficulty with generalizing the results of other subscales beside the City Scale to other populations, as a wide

variety of neighborhoods, families, organizations, and places of employment were sampled.

There was also a rather severe range attenuation operating in the present study which served to obscure the effects of mobility and length of residence. With a wide range of mobility rates and lengths of residence in a sample, perhaps these variables may demonstrate a significant relationship to a psychological sense of community, as has been theorized (Keyes, 1973). The present study could not detect such a relationship.

The Need for More Theoretical Research on the
Construct "Psychological Sense of Community"

It cannot be emphasized enough that the FRSC instrument is not an outcome measure. Much more theoretical research is necessary to establish the validity of the construct "psychological sense of community." Without an investigation into convergent and discriminant validity, as well as long-term stability of the FRSC measure, the FRSC cannot be used as an outcome measure.

There are many theoretical questions which still remain regarding the construct "psychological sense of community." Some of these include:

1. Is the psychological sense of community a new construct or is it simply a new phrase for an old concept?
2. How does the psychological sense of community differ from such constructs as group cohesion, involvement, or need for affiliation?

3. Is the psychological sense of community always desirable? Does the search for a psychological sense of community result in favorable outcomes?
4. Does a person "get" a psychological sense of community from a situation, or does he/she "bring" it to the situation?
5. What role does manning theory play in the selection of settings and the development of a psychological sense of community?

These questions will be touched upon in the concluding section of this chapter, but can in no way be answered definitively at this point. Much research into the nature of the construct "psychological sense of community" is necessary before any instrument can be used accurately.

Conclusions and Implications for Further Research

It has been stated that one of the purposes of this study was to contribute to the operational definition of a psychological sense of community. From an analysis of the components listed by subjects as comprising a psychological sense of community, it is evident that a psychological sense of community consists of four basic components: a sense of belonging, interdependence, social support, and shared goals or a common purpose or task. These components were incorporated into the FRSC measure and are able to be reliably measured, and the validity of the measure has begun to be established. Additional support for this definition of a psychological sense of community is achieved through self-reported indices of behavior: frequency of social visits, frequency of church attendance, and frequency of community organization

participation. Thus, the basic definition of a psychological sense of community is a perception of being an accepted member of a social network which is interdependent and supportive in function and whose members are committed to common goals, purposes and tasks. A psychological sense of community is created in an environment of social support and is enhanced and maintained by active participation in and increasing identification with the network as a significant part of one's "community." From the content analysis, it is apparent that involvement, a common purpose or task, and a genuine concern for others (one component of interdependence) are qualities that are considered necessary for the development of a strong psychological sense of community.

Not only have steps been made toward an operational definition of a psychological sense of community, but also toward understanding the meaning and scope of "community" itself. Community has been defined most frequently as a geographical entity (Bender, 1978), yet it is evident from this study that "community" consists of social interactions. Mandelbaum (1972) defines community as "quite simply, the set of people, roles, and places with whom [man] communicates" (p. 27). Most people, in their definition of community, ranked family first, church second, work third, neighborhood fourth, other friends fifth, clubs or organizations sixth, and city last. This definition of community seems to indicate that community exists in daily social interactions and obligations.

Is the psychological sense of community always desirable? As Sarason (1974) explains, "the psychological sense of community has a virtuous sound, stimulating as it does visions of togetherness and cooperation uncluttered by conflict, controversy, and divisiveness" (p. 11). Yet it is obvious that there have been extreme and destructive forms of community in the past: witness the Nazis, the Palestine Liberation Organization and their acts of terrorism, and other types of "communities" who have so zealously guarded their sense of community against the larger society. These types of communities have attained a psychological sense of community at the expense of a larger sense of community. Again, Sarason (1974) has pointed out that the psychological sense of community is "at best a transient experience preceded and at some point followed by some kind of tension or threat to the sense of community" (p. 11). The attainment of a psychological sense of community may be associated with hostility toward other segments of the community. Without a sense of a broad perspective of community functioning, the psychological sense of community can become an insulating and possibly destructive force. We do not know at what point a strong psychological sense of community becomes a threat to community functioning (Sarason, 1974).

The final question which must be raised regarding a psychological sense of community is whether this concept differs in any substantive way from other concepts already accepted and in use. In other words, is the term "psychological sense of community" simply old wine with a new label?

Perhaps the one property which distinguishes a psychological sense of community from other concepts is an enlarged sense of community functioning. When one possesses a strong psychological sense of community, however fleeting it may be, there is a sense of shared experience and perspective, of working together with other community members toward a common goal. It is this sense of seeing beyond oneself to the larger community, of seeing the "ground" as well as the "figure" (Sarason, 1974) that differentiates the psychological sense of community from other concepts.

While we may agree that the psychological sense of community is a value worthy of action, it is vital that the concept be more fully understood before change is attempted. Sarason (1974) cautions:

Agreement on values is easier to reach than agreement about the appropriateness of value-derived actions. This alone should caution one against the tendency, tempting and understandable, to assume that because the psychological sense of community is a value which should inform action, it is a value that ensures certain desired outcomes. The failure to resist this tempting oversimplification leads only to disillusionment. (p. 269)

There is no magic formula for obtaining a psychological sense of community; the psychological sense of community cannot be instilled and maintained mechanistically. The process of developing and enhancing a psychological sense of community is a complex and gradual one, an organic process of interaction between a person and his/her physical and social environment. The complexities of a psychological sense of community have only begun to be investigated and understood; much more research into social realities is required before the psychological

sense of community can become a "criterion for success" in community functioning.

Thus, further research is necessary to investigate the nature of the construct "psychological sense of community" and its relationships with other variables. There is a need for an investigation into convergent and discriminant validity, long-term stability, and an experimental intervention to assess the effects of manipulation of settings upon a psychological sense of community. Only after the construct has been investigated further can outcome studies be undertaken. While it may be desirable to begin designing and implementing programs to "instill" a psychological sense of community in community members, it is essential that the concept be concretely related to a wide variety of person and situation variables.

In sum, the development of a psychological sense of community seems to be a potentially useful process for optimizing community functioning. The implication of this research is that the psychological sense of community has the potential for affecting community life positively and for arresting social disintegration and individual dysfunction.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PHONE SURVEY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PHONE SURVEY

1. I need 300 people who will agree to participate in the survey.
2. I need half male (150) and half female (150), so you may want to make half your calls at night or on weekends to catch people at home. Alternate your calls: ask for "Mr." the first time, "Ms." the next time, etc.
3. What to say:
"May I speak to Mr./Ms. ?"
"I'm calling in behalf of a student who is doing a research project here in Louisville. This project concerns how people feel about their community. If a survey was mailed to you, would you take the time to fill it out and send it back?"
"Thank you. You will receive the survey in the mail within the next week. There will be a pre-addressed, stamped envelope included for you to mail the survey back in."
4. Other information they may want to know:
where are you a student? The University of Tennessee
what is the research for? my dissertation
what is your major? Psychology
what degree? Ph.D.
how long will the survey take to fill out? about 30 minutes
what kind of questions does it ask? questions about how you feel about Louisville, your neighborhood, your family, your job, and any clubs or organizations you belong to. Also, questions such as age, sex, marital status, etc. However, all answers are confidential and at no time is your name required.
how did you pick me? your name was selected at random from the population of Jefferson County.
5. Beside each name you call, write yes or no, depending on their response to your call. Double check address, please!

APPENDIX B

REVISED FRSC SURVEY SCHEDULE

Dear Resident of Jefferson County,

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this research study. Your help and cooperation are essential, and are very much appreciated.

As explained to you on the phone, this research is concerned with how people feel about their community. "Community" may involve just family, or it may refer to a neighborhood or to friends not even living near you. This study is one step toward understanding what makes people feel like they belong in a community.

Enclosed is a questionnaire which should take you about 30 minutes to complete. Please answer all the questions as honestly and as completely as possible. Your answers are strictly confidential and will be used only in conjunction with research at the University of Tennessee.

Again, thank you for helping in this important area of research. Please mail the questionnaire in the enclosed envelope as soon as you have completed it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "L.A. Schreiner".

L.A. Schreiner
Doctoral Student
The University of Tennessee

1. When were you born? month day year 2. Sex: M F
3. Marital Status: married separated divorced
 widowed single living with someone
4. Occupation: _____ 5. Years at present job: _____
6. Years lived in Louisville: _____. 7. Years in present home: _____
8. What is the highest grade of school or level of education you have completed?
- less than 7th grade some college without degree
 grades 7-9 college degree
 some high school graduate or professional
 high school diploma or G.E.D. degree
9. How many children do you have? ____ 10. How many live with you? ____
11. How many times in the last ten years have you moved? _____
12. How often do you visit with members of your family?
 rarely occasionally monthly weekly daily
13. How often do you socialize with people other than your family?
 rarely occasionally monthly weekly daily
14. Social support has been defined as the provision of information, advice, guidance, material goods or services, praise or criticism, and emotional support by people with whom you associate and care about. When around these people, you feel you can trust them, you feel secure, you enjoy being with them, and you know you can depend on each other. Where do you feel like you get most of your social support? Rank the following groups from 1 to 6:
- family friends neighborhood
 church people at work a club or organization
15. For each situation listed below, place a check mark (✓) in the box beside the person(s) you would turn to for help. Leave blank only if you would not turn to anyone in that situation.

a.) Personal Problems:

- ☐ Immediate Family ☐ Neighbors ☐ Friends at church
☐ Extended Family ☐ Friends at work ☐ Other friends
 (aunts, cousins, etc.)
☐ Minister ☐ Counselor ☐ Community Agency

-2-

b.) Financial Problems:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ Immediate Family | ☐ Neighbors | ☐ Friends at Church |
| ☐ Extended Family | ☐ Friends at Work | ☐ Other Friends |
| ☐ Minister | ☐ Counselor | ☐ Community Agency |

c.) Marital Problems:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ Immediate Family | ☐ Neighbors | ☐ Friends at Church |
| ☐ Extended Family | ☐ Friends at Work | ☐ Other Friends |
| ☐ Minister | ☐ Counselor | ☐ Community Agency |

d.) Social Problems:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ Immediate Family | ☐ Neighbors | ☐ Friends at Church |
| ☐ Extended Family | ☐ Friends at Work | ☐ Other Friends |
| ☐ Minister | ☐ Counselor | ☐ Community Agency |

e.) Family Problems:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| ☐ Immediate Family | ☐ Neighbors | ☐ Friends at Church |
| ☐ Extended Family | ☐ Friends at Work | ☐ Other Friends |
| ☐ Minister | ☐ Counselor | ☐ Community Agency |

16. If you were able to, how much would you like to move away from your present neighborhood? ___ very much ___ a lot
___ a fair amount ___ not very much ___ not at all
17. If you were able to, how much would you like to move away from Louisville? ___ very much ___ a lot ___ a fair amount
___ not very much ___ not at all
18. How many more years do you expect to live in your present home? ___
19. How often do you participate in church activities or services?
___ at almost every opportunity ___ occasionally
___ at least half the time ___ never
20. If you belong to a church, how many responsibilities do you have? (examples: deacon, Sunday School teacher, choir member, nursery).
___ not a church member ___ one ___ three
___ none ___ two ___ four or more
21. Which of the following do you attend on a regular basis (almost every week) at your church? Check all that apply:
___ not a church member ___ Sunday School
___ Sunday morning worship ___ Bible Study or Prayer
___ Sunday evening worship ___ Meeting

-3-

22. Do you belong to any community organizations, such as a civic club, a political organization, a labor union, a fraternity, a woman's club, a professional organization, a country club, a lodge, a recreational team or club, chamber or commerce, PTA, Little League, etc.? ☐ no ☐ yes
23. If you belong to a community organization, have you ever held an office in that organization? ☐ not applicable ☐ no ☐ yes
24. Do you currently serve on a committee in a community organization? ☐ not applicable ☐ no ☐ yes
25. How many community organizations, such as those listed above, do you currently participate in? ☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 or more
26. How often do you participate in a community organization?
☐ at almost every opportunity ☐ occasionally
☐ at least half the time ☐ never
27. Which of the following do you identify with as your "community"?
Rank them in order:
☐ family ☐ neighborhood ☐ club or organization
☐ church ☐ Louisville ☐ friends at work
☐ other friends
28. If you heard someone use the phrase "a sense of community" to describe how they felt about a particular group of people, what do you think they would mean?
29. Psychologists have defined a sense of community as the feeling of being part of a group of people upon whom you can depend and who are available and supportive. Do you think you have a strong sense of community? ☐ yes ☐ somewhat ☐ no ☐ don't know
30. Under what specific conditions do you experience the strongest sense of community? (place, activity, type of people, etc.)

-4-

31. What do you think it would take to develop a strong sense of community?

32. Listed below are reasons why people feel like they belong to a certain community. Rank the top five reasons in the order of their importance to you in making you feel a part of your community.

- ☐ I can count on people in the community in times of trouble.
- ☐ We share things, such as clothes, cars, babysitting, etc.
- ☐ My goals in life are similar to those of the rest of the group.
- ☐ I am concerned about what happens to each person in the group.
- ☐ I am very involved in everything that goes on.
- ☐ I feel useful.
- ☐ I enjoy just being with these people.
- ☐ People in the community have common values.
- ☐ What I do makes a difference in the community.
- ☐ I feel secure around these people.
- ☐ I participate as often as I can.
- ☐ I can trust people in the community.
- ☐ We think alike.
- ☐ I feel like I belong here.
- ☐ People in the community work well together.
- ☐ We have things in common.
- ☐ People in the community give me feedback - they praise and/or offer constructive criticism.
- ☐ I can depend on other people in the group.
- ☐ People in the community offer help and support.
- ☐ I am important to other people in the community.
- ☐ People in the community can depend on me.
- ☐ I feel like I fit in.
- ☐ People in the community make me feel loved and valued.
- ☐ I feel needed.

There are many ways of defining a person's "community". Sometimes it's the city or the neighborhood we live in; other times it's the people we enjoy being with or have things in common with, such as family or friends. And sometimes a community can be a group of people with the same purpose, such as a church, a labor union, a civic club, or a place of employment. On the following pages are questions that ask you about your community and how you feel about your neighborhood, Louisville, your family, your work, and organizations to which you belong.

-5-

Instructions: For each of the following questions, think of Louisville as you answer the question. Read each statement carefully. If you agree strongly with the statement, circle SA; A = agree, NS = not sure, D = disagree, SD = strongly disagree.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville the people here could get together and solve it. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. There is not enough to do in Louisville. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. I do not feel safe in Louisville. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Instructions: For each of the following statements, think of your own neighborhood as you answer. If you agree strongly with the statement, circle SA; A = agree, NS = not sure, D = disagree, SD = strongly disagree.

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. I feel useful in this neighborhood. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. What is good for the neighborhood is good for me. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. People can depend on each other in this neighborhood. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. My role in my neighborhood is to be active and involved. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. My best friends live outside my neighborhood. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| 9. I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. My friends in my neighborhood are part of my everyday activities. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Instructions: Complete these questions as you did before, only this time think of your family as you answer the questions. Family includes spouse, children, parents, in-laws, grandparents, grandchildren, aunts, uncles, and all relatives.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. I am quite similar to most members of my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. You can be yourself in my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. If I am upset about something personal, there members of my family I can turn to. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with people. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. I often do things socially with members of my family, such as going out to dinner or movies. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. I feel secure when I am with my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. People in my family let me know what they think of me. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Instructions: This time, as you answer the questions, think of the people you work with. Use the same key as before.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. It is hard to make good friends at work. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. I often see people at work on a social basis; we often do things together after working hours. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. My best friends are not the people I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. The people at work do not have very much in common. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. My goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. You can trust people where I work. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Instructions: Answer these questions as you have done previously, only this time think about an organization you belong to which is important to you, such as your church, labor union, civic club, PTA, or other such group in which you are involved. List the organization you selected here: _____

SA = strongly agree A = agree NS = not sure D = disagree
SD = strongly disagree

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting or get-together. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. People in this organization generally see things the same way. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. If I tried, I could help change things in this organization. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. When something needs to be done here, the whole organization gets behind it. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. People can depend on each other in this organization. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. My best friends do not belong to this organization. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. I seldom feel lonely in this organization. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. Please mail it back in the enclosed envelope immediately. Your help is appreciated!

APPENDIX C

TABLES

Table C-1

Items Added to the City Scale of the FRSC Measure

-
1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville.
 2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes.
 3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville, the people here could get together and solve it.
 4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville.
 5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children.
 6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service.
 7. There is not enough to do in Louisville.
 8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind.
 9. I do not feel safe in Louisville.
 10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason.
-

Table C-2

Items Eliminated from Form I of the FRSC Instrument

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
<u>Subscale: Neighborhood</u>		
There are people in this community, other than my family, who I really care about.	4.15	.85
I feel that I belong here.	3.95	.89
The people in this community do not have very much in common.	3.00	.85
I seldom feel lonely here.	3.65	.44
When I don't understand something or don't know something, people here gladly explain or provide information.	3.70	.64
You can trust people in this community.	3.65	.66
Being a part of this community gives me a secure feeling.	3.30	.94
If I just feel like talking, I can usually find someone in this community to talk to right away.	3.60	.96
<u>Subscale: Family</u>		
It is important to me that members of my family do well.	4.80	.36
People in my family know they can depend on me.	4.50	.60
No one cares whether I'm part of this family or not.	4.50	.51
I can trust people in my family.	4.55	.51
I enjoy just being with members of my family.	4.50	.51
<u>Subscale: Work</u>		
If I tried, I could help change things at work.	3.45	.52
If you don't look out for yourself at work, no one else will.	3.70	.65
There has been at least one problem at work that I have had a part in solving.	3.90	.54
There are people at work whom I really care about.	4.00	.45

Table C-2 (continued)

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
<u>Subscale: Work</u>		
When something good happens to the company I work for, it makes me feel good.	3.80	.40
<u>Subscale: Organization</u>		
My role in this organization is to be active and involved.	4.50	.51
What is good for this organization is good for me.	4.25	.64
If I had an emergency, even people I do not know in this organization would be willing to help.	4.15	.67
There are people in this organization who really care about me.	4.45	.61
This organization has no goals for itself.	4.65	.49
I feel like I belong here.	4.30	.66
You can trust people in this organization.	4.10	.72
If someone I did not know in this organization had an emergency, I would be willing to help.	4.40	.60
It is important to me that this organization do well.	4.50	.51
I do not get much out of being a member of this organization.	4.70	.58

Table C-3

Items Retained from Form I of the FRSC Instrument

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
<u>Subscale: Neighborhood</u>		
I feel useful in this community.	3.65	1.14
No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do.	3.15	1.25
What is good for the community is good for me.	3.50	1.08
When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it.	3.20	1.03
People can depend on each other in this neighborhood.	3.15	1.18
My role in this neighborhood is to be active and involved.	3.50	1.05
I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood.	3.80	.99
My best friends live outside this neighborhood.	2.80	1.17
I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life.	3.45	1.08
My friends in this neighborhood are part of my everyday activities.	3.25	1.11
<u>Subscale: Family</u>		
My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family.	3.96	.97
My family satisfies what I want in relationships with other people.	4.20	.79
I often do things socially with members of my family, such as going out to dinner or to the movies.	4.20	.89
I am quite similar to most members of my family.	3.60	1.17
You can be yourself in my family.	4.10	1.09
If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to.	4.45	.75

Table C-3 (continued)

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
<u>Subscale: Family</u>		
When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself.	4.10	.91
I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out.	4.30	1.10
I feel secure when I'm with my family.	4.50	.93
People in my family let me know what they think of me.	4.05	.70
<u>Subscale: Work</u>		
It is hard to make good friends at work.	3.60	1.12
I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with.	3.00	1.27
The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with.	2.80	1.08
People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble.	3.55	.69
I often see people at work on a social basis; we often do things together after working hours.	1.90	.94
My best friends are not the people I work with.	2.40	.93
The people here at work do not have very much in common.	3.20	1.08
I have friends at work upon whom I can depend.	3.40	1.03
My own goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with.	2.45	1.04
You can trust people where I work.	3.40	.81
<u>Subscale: Organization</u>		
Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends.	4.40	.76
People here notice when I am absent from a meeting or get-together.	4.20	.95
People in this organization generally see things the same way.	3.40	1.14

Table C-3 (continued)

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
<u>Subscale: Organization</u>		
If I tried, I could help change things in this organization.	3.70	.73
When something needs to be done here, the whole organization gets behind it.	3.80	.95
People can depend on each other in this organization.	3.90	.81
I seldom feel lonely here.	4.25	.72
There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving.	3.70	1.03
I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life.	4.40	.76
My best friends do not belong to this organization.	3.70	1.29

Table C-4

Means and Standard Deviations of FRSC Survey Items
and Newly Created Variables

Item/Variable	Mean	Standard deviation
Frequency of Family Visits (#12)	3.29	1.14
Frequency of Social Visits (#13)	3.67	1.12
Desire to Remain in Neighborhood (#16)	3.85	1.20
Desire to Remain in Louisville (#17)	3.96	1.19
Number of More Years Expected to Live in Present Home (#18)	11.08	14.06
Church Participation Level (#19)	2.98	1.07
Number of Responsibilities in the Church (#20) ¹	3.21	1.72
Number of Club Memberships (#25)	1.36	1.29
Club Participation Level (#26)	2.29	1.11
Self-Reported Sense of Community (#29) ²	3.26	.95
Residency Index ³	.83	.43
Amount of Social Support ⁴	11.21	7.22
City Score	3.47	1.15
Neighborhood Score	3.02	1.14
Family Score	3.81	1.15
Work Score	3.29	1.06
Organization Score	3.82	.86

Table C-4 (continued)

Item/Variable	Mean	Standard deviation
Total Score	3.48	1.07

¹Scale used on item #20: 1 = not a member, 2 = none, 3 = one, 4 = two, 5 = three, 6 = four or more.

²Scale used on item #29: 1 = don't know, 2 = no, 3 = somewhat, 4 = yes.

³Residency Index consists of number of years in Louisville divided by subject's age plus number of years in present home divided by subject's age. Observed range for this variable was .053 to 1.91.

⁴Observed range for this variable was 0 to 34.

Table C-5

Means and Standard Deviations of Items in the FRSC Instrument

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
1. I try to keep up with what's going on in Louisville.	3.99	.97
2. People here have no say about what actions Louisville government takes.	3.45	1.16
3. If there were a serious problem in Louisville, the people here could get together and solve it.	3.42	1.05
4. No one seems to care about the appearance of Louisville.	3.75	1.01
5. Louisville is not a very good place in which to raise children.	3.67	1.18
6. If I called a community agency in Louisville with a complaint, I would get quick service.	2.87	.95
7. There is not enough to do in Louisville.	3.60	1.18
8. The government in Louisville is run with the well-being of the community in mind.	3.28	1.17
9. I do not feel safe in Louisville.	3.18	1.14
10. I chose to move to Louisville for a particular reason.	3.45	1.65
11. I feel useful in this neighborhood.	3.17	1.15
12. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do.	3.47	1.16
13. What is good for the neighborhood is good for me.	3.35	1.11
14. When something needs to be done here, the whole neighborhood gets behind it.	2.83	1.06
15. People can depend on each other in this neighborhood.	3.33	1.03
16. My role in my neighborhood is to be active and involved.	3.02	1.15
17. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in my neighborhood.	3.33	1.21
18. My best friends live outside my neighborhood.	2.29	1.12
19. I feel that being a part of this neighborhood fills an important need in my life.	2.86	1.19

Table C-5 (continued)

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
20. My friends in my neighborhood are part of my everyday activities.	2.55	1.22
21. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family.	3.74	1.16
22. I am quite similar to most members of my family.	3.35	1.23
23. You can be yourself in my family.	3.89	1.20
24. If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to.	4.05	1.06
25. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself.	3.94	1.05
26. I cannot depend on members of my family to help me out.	3.92	1.35
27. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with other people.	3.45	1.22
28. I often do things socially with members of my family, such as going out to dinner or to the movies.	3.71	1.20
29. I feel secure when I am with my family.	4.14	1.01
30. People in my family let me know what they think of me.	3.89	1.01
31. It is hard to make good friends at work.	3.65	1.04
32. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with.	3.79	1.01
33. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with.	3.13	1.17
34. People at work know they can get help from others at work if they are in trouble,	3.64	1.33
35. I often see people at work on a social basis; we often do things together after working hours.	2.66	1.16
36. My best friends are not the people I work with.	2.44	1.10
37. The people at work do not have very much in common.	3.31	1.00
38. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend.	3.72	.80

Table C-5 (continued)

Item	Mean	Standard deviation
39. My goals in life are similar to those of the people I work with.	3.03	1.02
40. You can trust people where I work.	3.56	.98
41. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends.	4.22	.73
42. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting or get-together.	4.12	.75
43. People in this organization generally see things the same way.	3.31	.94
44. If I tried, I could help change things in this organization.	3.69	.81
45. When something needs to be done here, the whole organization gets behind it.	3.66	.93
46. People can depend on each other in this organization.	3.99	.69
47. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life.	4.26	.77
48. My best friends do not belong to this organization.	3.44	1.14
49. I seldom feel lonely in this organization.	3.85	.89
50. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving.	3.67	.99

Table C-6
Item-Total Correlations for the FRSC Instrument

Item	Item-total correlation	Item	Item-total correlation
1.	.49	26.	.51
2.	.60	27.	.60
3.	.57	28.	.63
4.	.64	29.	.84
5.	.56	30.	.62
6.	.54	31.	.90
7.	.49	32.	.92
8.	.55	33.	.88
9.	.53	34.	.92
10.	.24	35.	.83
11.	.75	36.	.80
12.	.73	37.	.89
13.	.50	38.	.94
14.	.64	39.	.89
15.	.75	40.	.92
16.	.69	41.	.91
17.	.69	42.	.93
18.	.54	43.	.78
19.	.73	44.	.88
20.	.68	45.	.80
21.	.64	46.	.91
22.	.56	47.	.93
23.	.65	48.	.73
24.	.74	49.	.83
25.	.78	50.	.80

Table C-7

Summary of Age, Sex, and SES Main Effect and Interaction
Analysis of Variance Findings for FRSC Subscale Scores
and Total Scores

Variable	Subscale											
	City ¹		Neighborhood ¹		Family ¹		Work ²		Organization ³		Total ¹	
	df	F	df	F	df	F	df	F	df	F	df	F
Sex	1	.11	1	.41	1	1.5	1	33.4***	1	2.1	1	.05
Age Group	2	.97	2	5.77**	2	.3	2	5.7**	2	2.1	2	.54
SES	2	1.78	2	.16	2	.2	2	13.5***	2	.3	2	2.09
Sex/Age	2	3.28*	2	.83	2	3.3*	2	1.7	2	.5	2	.91
Sex/SES	2	2.54	2	.05	2	.1	2	2.6	2	.3	2	.46
Age/SES	4	2.51	4	.75	4	1.5	4	.85	4	.1	4	.90
Age/Sex/SES	4	1.03	4	1.83	4	.3	4	2.8*	4	1.6	4	1.33

175

¹N = 266.²N = 201.³N = 236.

*p < .05.

**p < .01.

***p < .001.

Table C-8

Summary of Organizational Differences in Sources of Social Support

Source of social support	Percentage	
	Church affiliation ¹	No church affiliation ²
Type of Problem: Personal Problem		
Immediate Family	84%	90%
Extended Family	31	23
Minister	59	18
Neighbor	24	18
Work Friends	20	34
Counselor	15	16
Church Friends	42	13
Other Friends	41	41
Community Agency	5	5
Type of Problem: Financial Problem		
Immediate Family	82%	79%
Extended Family	22	7
Minister	11	2
Neighbor	2	0
Work Friends	5	9
Counselor	6	5
Church Friends	14	0
Other Friends	22	29
Community Agency	7	5
Type of Problem: Marital Problem		
Immediate Family	55%	43%
Extended Family	13	9
Minister	60	16
Neighbor	2	4
Work Friends	5	11
Counselor	26	20
Church Friends	23	5
Other Friends	19	32
Community Agency	5	4

Table C-8 (continued)

Source of social support	Percentage	
	Church affiliation ¹	No church affiliation ²
Type of Problem: Social Problem		
Immediate Family	64%	55%
Extended Family	18	9
Minister	34	9
Neighbor	12	18
Work Friends	19	16
Counselor	12	14
Church Friends	39	4
Other Friends	33	30
Community Agency	12	7
Type of Problem: Family Problem		
Immediate Family	68%	64%
Extended Family	29	20
Minister	60	13
Neighbor	3	4
Work Friends	10	21
Counselor	18	11
Church Friends	24	9
Other Friends	26	30
Community Agency	5	5

¹Church affiliation refers to those subjects who participate in church activities at least half the time. N = 169.

²No church affiliation refers to those subjects who participate in church activities occasionally or never. N = 97.

Table C-9

Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect
and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on
the City Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Desire to Remain in Neighborhood	4	2.01	.5	1.43
Desire to Remain in Louisville	4	10.99	2.75	7.86***
Number of More Years Expected to Live in Present Home	19	7.02	.37	1.06
Neighborhood/Louisville	12	5.75	.48	1.37
Neighborhood/Number of Years	31	8.97	.29	.83
Louisville/Number of Years	29	12.91	.45	1.29
Neighborhood/Louisville/Number of Years	20	4.33	.22	.63
Error	146	50.55	.35	
Total	265	102.53		

Note: N = 266.

***p < .001.

Table C-10

Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect
and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on the
Neighborhood Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Desire to Remain in Neighborhood	4	33.08	8.27	15.90****
Desire to Remain in Louisville	4	9.19	2.30	4.42***
Number of More Years Expected to Live in Present Home	19	10.50	.55	1.06
Neighborhood/Louisville	12	10.34	.86	1.65
Neighborhood/Number of Years	31	15.58	.50	.96
Louisville/Number of Years	29	17.97	.62	1.19
Neighborhood/Louisville/Number of Years	20	16.19	.81	1.56
Error	146	76.55	.52	
Total	265	189.40		

Note: N = 266.

**** $p < .0001$.

*** $p < .001$.

Table C-11

Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect
and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on
the Family Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Desire to Remain in Neighborhood	4	30.48	7.62	14.11****
Desire to Remain in Louisville	4	3.70	.93	1.72
Number of More Years Expected to Live in Present Home	19	21.07	1.11	2.06*
Neighborhood/Louisville	12	8.10	.68	1.26
Neighborhood/Number of Years	31	22.50	.73	1.35
Louisville/Number of Years	29	27.62	.95	1.76*
Neighborhood/Louisville/Number of Years	20	12.67	.63	1.17
Error	146	78.56	.54	
Total	265	204.70		

Note: N = 266.

* $p < .05$.

**** $p < .0001$.

Table C-12

Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect
and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on the
Organization Scale Scores of the FRSC Instrument

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Desire to Remain in Neighborhood	4	17.48	4.37	3.64**
Desire to Remain in Louisville	4	7.62	1.91	1.59
Number of More Years Expected to Live in Present Home	19	46.30	2.44	2.03**
Neighborhood/Louisville	12	22.41	1.87	1.56*
Neighborhood/Number of Years	31	50.03	1.61	1.34
Louisville/Number of Years	29	40.96	1.41	1.18
Neighborhood/Louisville/Number of Years	20	53.14	2.66	2.22***
Error	146	175.12	1.20	
Total	265	413.06		

Note: N = 266.

* $p < .05$.

** $p < .01$.

*** $p < .0001$.

Table C-13

Summary of Community Satisfaction Variables Main Effect
and Interaction Analysis of Variance Findings on
the Total Scores of the FRSC Instrument

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Desire to Remain in Neighborhood	4	5.53	1.38	4.06**
Desire to Remain in Louisville	4	1.64	.41	1.21
Number of More Years Expected to Live in Present Home	19	6.65	.35	1.03
Neighborhood/Louisville	12	1.79	.15	.44
Neighborhood/Number of Years	31	9.55	.31	.91
Louisville/Number of Years	29	13.30	.46	1.35
Neighborhood/Louisville/Number of Years	20	7.40	.37	1.09
Error	146	48.95	.34	
Total	265	94.81		

Note: N = 266.

**p < .01.

Table C-14

Frequency Distributions and Classification of
Responses to Item 28 of the FRSC Survey

Classification of response	Number
Sense of Belonging	79
belonging--39	
closeness--10	
togetherness--22	
common bond--2	
emotional ties--2	
unity--2	
warmth--1	
feeling wanted--1	
Working Together/Similar Goals	65
similar goals--39	
enjoy working together--8	
doing things for the community--18	
Interest and Concern for Others	50
concern for others--37	
love--3	
sharing with others--7	
understanding--3	
Neighborhood Awareness/Civic Pride	38
neighborhood awareness--37	
political activity--1	
Similar Values and Beliefs	18
Interdependence	17
Social Support	
social support--10	
acceptance--4	
can be yourself--3	
loyalty--2	
trust--4	
communication--6	
security--2	
Participation	25
participation--8	
enjoy being together--1	
involvement--7	
interaction--4	
responsibility--5	

Note: Total number of responses - 313.

Table C-15

Frequency Distributions and Classification of
Responses to Item 30 of the FRSC Survey

Classification of response	Number
Church Activities	83
Family Activities	57
family get-togethers--55	
special holidays--2	
Visiting Friends	30
Club Activities	28
Neighborhood Activities	22
Work-Related Activities	26
work--20	
professional meetings--6	
Sports Events	9
Working Together	20
working on a project--11	
helping people with a problem--4	
feeling needed--2	
fulfilling a role--1	
common interests--2	
Crises	12
Specific Louisville Places or Events	12
Derby Week--5	
downtown--2	
riding a bus--1	
going to the grocery--1	
elections--1	
basketball/baseball games--2	

Note: Number of responses = 299.

Table C-16

Frequency Distributions and Classification of
Responses to Item 31 of the FRSC Survey

Classification of response	Number
Common Cause/Similar Goals	40
similar goals--27	
cooperation--1	
desire to work together--9	
working to improve the neighborhood--3	
Involvement	70
involvement--23	
willingness to be a part of things--4	
commitment--11	
participation--12	
time--8	
seeking opportunities to get involved--11	
church participation--1	
Caring About Others	70
concern for others--17	
self-sacrifice--4	
meeting others' needs--14	
understanding others--4	
getting to know others--8	
love--5	
serving others--3	
helping others--7	
interest in others--8	
Trust	16
trust--12	
honesty--2	
loyalty--1	
security--1	
Interdependence	8
sharing one's abilities--4	
"do unto others as you would have them do unto you"--4	
Social Support	12
encouragement--2	
acceptance--6	
communication--4	

Table C-16 (continued)

Classification of response	Number
Personal Qualities	27
self-esteem--2	
an open mind--5	
pride--6	
historical awareness--1	
a personal relationship with Jesus--5	
being settled--3	
raising children to help others--2	
owning property--1	
Similarity	5
Leadership	6
Specific Civic Ideas	8
town meetings--1	
community centers--3	
closeness to the community--4	

Note: Number of responses = 262.

Table C-17

Organizational Participation Differences in Ranks of
Components of a Psychological Sense of Community

<u>Type of Organizational Participation:</u>	Exclusively Community Organizations
1--People in the community have common values	
2--I feel like I fit in	
3--I feel like I belong here	
4--I enjoy just being with these people	
5--We have things in common	
<u>Type of Organizational Participation:</u>	Exclusively Church
1--I enjoy just being with these people	
2--I can count on people in the community in times of trouble	
3--I feel useful	
4--I feel like I belong here	
5--I am concerned about what happens to each person in the group	
<u>Type of Organizational Participation:</u>	Highly Active in Both Types of Organizations
1--I can count on people in the community in times of trouble	
2--I am concerned about what happens to each person in the group	
3--My goals in life are similar to those of the rest of the group	
4--We have things in common	
5--I enjoy just being with these people	
<u>Type of Organizational Participation:</u>	Moderately Active in Both Types of Organizations
1--People in the community can depend on me	
2--I enjoy just being with these people	
3--I am concerned about what happens to each person in the group	
4--I can count on people in the community in times of trouble	
5--My goals in life are similar to those of the rest of the group	
<u>Type of Organizational Participation:</u>	Somewhat Active in Both Types of Organizations
1--I enjoy just being with these people	
2--I feel like I belong here	
3--We have things in common	
4--I am concerned about what happens to each person in the group	
5--I feel like I fit in	
<u>Type of Organizational Participation:</u>	Not Active in Any Organization
1--I enjoy just being with these people	
2--I feel like I belong here	
3--People in the community have common values	
4--People in the community can depend on me	
5--I can depend on other people in the group	

Table C-18

Beta Weights for Each Predictor Variable on the FRSC Subscale Scores and Total Scores

Predictor variable	City scores	Neighborhood scores	Family scores	Work scores	Organization scores	Total scores
Age ₂ Group ¹	-.153	.064	-.12	-.201	-.055	-.051
Sex ₃	.094	.006	-.02	-.990	-.027	-.051
SES ³	-.164	-.061	-.022	-.892	-.028	-.242
Desire to Remain in Neighborhood	.089	.342	.123	.097	.198	.151
Desire to Remain in Louisville	.222	.050	-.078	-.050	-.058	.007
Number of More Years Expected to Live in Present Home	-.003	.001	-.002	-.009	-.002	-.003
Mobility	-.069	-.246	.058	-.111	-.063	-.062
Length of Residence	-.484	-.210	.014	-.210	.049	-.163
Organization Primarily Identified With ⁴	-.240	-.265	-.284	-.086	-1.338	-.468
Participation Level	-.126	.610	-.709	.020	2.115	.307
Organizational Participation Type ⁵	.057	.122	.071	.003	.137	.064
Amount of Social Support	.013	.017	.020	.012	.032	.021

¹Young = 1, Middle-aged = 2, Old = 3.²Male = 1, Female = 2.³Upper Class = 1, Middle Class = 2, Lower Class = 3.⁴Community Organization = 1, Church = 2.⁵Highly Active in Both Organizations = 1, Moderately Active in Both Organizations = 2, Exclusively Community Organizations = 3, Exclusively Church = 4, Somewhat Active in Both Organizations = 5, Not Active in Any Organization = 6.

Table C-19

Beta Weights for Each Predictor Variable in the Multiple
Regression Analysis on Total FRSC Scores

Predictor variables	Beta weight
City Score	.29
Neighborhood Score	.32
Family Score	.26
Work Score	.30
Organization Score	.31

APPENDIX D

SYNOPSIS OF THE PILOT STUDY

In the pilot study conducted in Louisville, Kentucky, in the Fall of 1981, 21 subjects were interviewed. A description of the methods and subjects involved in the pilot study can be found in Chapter II of the text. A synopsis of the results of the pilot study follows.

In the pilot study, the following variables were chosen for scrutiny:

1. Demographic variables:

- a. age--defined as the date of the interview minus the birthdate.
- b. sex--categorized as male or female.
- c. socioeconomic status--defined as occupation plus education, and calculated according to Hollingshead's (1957) Two Factor Index of Social Position.
- d. local residency index--defined as the number of years in Kentucky divided by the subject's age, number of years in Louisville divided by the subject's age, and number of years in present home divided by subject's age.
- e. mobility--defined as the score on the item, "How many times in your life have you moved?" The higher the score the higher the mobility rate.

2. Life history variables. The following items were considered life history variables, and each item was analyzed independently:

- a. "How close were you to your family while growing up?" Response options were "very close," "somewhat close," "not very close."

- b. "Did your extended family live in the same area as you did while you were growing up?" Response options were "no," "one set of grandparents did," "both sets of grandparents did," "aunts and uncles on one side did," "aunts and uncles on both sides," "entire extended family did."
- c. "How often did you visit any part of your extended family while you were growing up?" Response options were "less than once a year," "about once a year," "less than once a month," "about once a month," "two or three times a month," "once a week or more," and "daily."

3. Importance of religion variable. This variable was defined as the response to the item, "Is religion more or less important to you now than it was while you were growing up?" Response options were "much more important," "somewhat more important," "about the same," "somewhat less important," and "much less important."

4. Amount of social support variables. These variables were defined as responses to the following items:

- a. "Do your parents live in Louisville?"
- b. "Do your in-laws live in Louisville?"
- c. "How many of your brothers and sisters live in Louisville?"
- d. "In a crisis, how would you rate the supportiveness and helpfulness of the following: family, fellow employees, neighbors, church members, and friends?" Response options of 1 to 5 were available, and both the sum and the mean score for each subject were tabulated.

e. "In a crisis, how likely is it that you would turn to the following people for help: spouse, parents, children, grandparents, grandchildren, in-laws, neighbors, fellow employees, employer, friends from church, minister, psychologist/counselor, friends from school, social acquaintance, other?" Response options of 1 to 6 were available, and the sum and mean score for each subject were tabulated.

f. "How many families in your neighborhood do you know?"

g. "How many people do you know whom you would call close friends?"

h. "How many people could you drop in on unannounced and feel welcome?"

5. Sources of support variable. This variable was defined as the rank-ordered response to the item, "Where do you get most of your social support?" Response options were "family," "friends," "church," "neighborhood," "work," and "other organizations." The responses were ranked from 1 to 6. In addition, responses to the following items were tabulated, and a frequency distribution obtained for each:

a. "If you or your spouse had just gotten a raise or promotion, or you had a birth in the family, who would you tell?"

b. "If your spouse died, who would you tell?"

c. "If you were having marital problems or personal problems, who would you confide in?"

6. Level of participation variable. In an analysis of the total sample, this variable was defined as the number of organizations in

which one participated. A Median Test was performed on the results. In a separate analysis of the church sample, participation was defined as the frequency of attendance plus the minister's rating of activity level, and scores were rank-ordered.

7. Organizational membership variable. Subjects were placed in the church sample if their name appeared on the membership list of the church. Subjects were placed in the community (non-church) sample if they were not members of the church.

8. Psychological sense of community variable. This variable was defined as follows:

- a. each subject's average score on the FRSC items.
- b. each subject's average score on the Neighborhood Scale of the FRSC.
- c. each subject's average score on the Family Scale of the FRSC.
- d. each subject's average score on the Work Scale of the FRSC.
- e. each subject's average score on the Organization Scale of the FRSC.

An analysis of the variables resulted in several significant findings and also led to a modification of the design for use in the present study.

In two separate repeated measures analyses of variance performed on the total sample, it was found that the frame of reference employed had a significant effect ($p < .001$; see Table D-1) on the respondent's psychological sense of community. Specifically, a psychological sense of community was found to vary depending on the referent group used. In

Table D-1

Summary of Frame of Reference Main Effect Repeated Measures
Analysis of Variance Findings on Total FRSC Scores

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Frame of Reference	3	9.714	3.238	20.24***
Subjects	9	5.235	.58	
Frame of Reference/Subjects	27	4.331	.16	
Total	39	19.800		

Note: Sample of employed subjects only (N = 10).

*** $p < .001$.

a repeated measures analysis of variance, using all the frames of reference, on that portion of the sample who were employed (N = 10), the order in which respondents scored highest on the FRSC measure was Family Scale, Organization Scale, Neighborhood Scale, and Work Scale. In another repeated measured analysis of variance, using only three frames of reference, on the total sample, the findings were also significant at the $p < .001$ level (see Table D-2) and were arranged in the same order, with the exclusion of work as a frame of reference. As a result of this finding, frames of reference were employed in the research described herein to measure a psychological sense of community. However, a fifth frame of reference, "city," was added. This addition results from a content analysis of the interview, in which 25% of the respondents listed "city" as part of their definition of community and also mentioned community events and helping improve the city as ways of strengthening a sense of community.

Table D-2

Summary of Frame of Reference Main Effect Repeated Measures Analysis
of Variance Findings on Total FRSC Scores of Sample

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>SS</u>	<u>MS</u>	<u>F</u>
Frame of Reference	2	6.243	3.12	14.86***
Subjects	19	7.476	.39	
Frame of Reference/Subjects	38	7.971	.21	
Total	59	21.69		

Note: N = 20.

*** $p < .001$.

The second variable to be analyzed was the "source of social support" variable. A Kendall Coefficient of Concordance was computed on the rank orders of subjects' responses to the question, "Where do you get most of your social support?" The coefficient was significant at the $p < .001$ level and ordered the sources as follows: (1) family, (2) church, (3) friends, (4) other organizations, (5) neighborhood, and (6) work (see Table D-3). These findings seem to corroborate the results of the frame of reference analysis. If, as it is hypothesized, social support is a component of a psychological sense of community, then it is logical that sources of social support would be ranked in the same order as the frames of reference.

In an analysis of the items concerning who the subjects would tell if they had good news, bad news, or personal problems, it was found that of the sixteen subjects completing the items, fourteen would go to family members first with good news or bad news, one would go to a church friend first with either good news or bad news, and one would go

Table D-3

Summary of Source of Social Support Effect Kendall
Coefficient of Concordance Findings

	Sources of support					
	Family	Friends	Neighbors	Church	Work	Other organizations
R_j	31	53	95	50	98	93
$\underline{W} = .59 \quad \underline{DF} = 5 \quad \chi^2 = 59***$						

*** $p < .001$.

to another friend first with good news or bad news. However, if there was a personal problem, seven would go to a family member first, seven would go to a minister or church friend first, and two would go to another friend first.

An analysis of the relationship between level of social support and a psychological sense of community also bolsters the hypothesized link between social support and a psychological sense of community. A Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient was computed on the "amount of social support" variable and the total FRSC scores. Both scores were rank ordered across all subjects. The $r_s = .58$ was significant at the $p < .01$ level.

However, a separate analysis was performed using total amount of available support (the sums, rather than the means, of the crisis items). A Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient was computed at $r_s = .015$, which was not significant. In addition, Fisher Tests were conducted on the items pertaining to the amount of family living in

Louisville, yielding no significant results. These findings seem to indicate that what is important is the person's perception of the level and quality of support, rather than the actual amount of support available.

Upon investigation of the "organizational membership" variable, it was found that the two samples were not mutually exclusive. The community sample, which was assumed to have little or no church ties, actually contained a high percentage (63%) of active church members. Because of this confound, the subjects were regrouped according to level of church participation, with 15 classified as active and 6 classified as relatively inactive. A Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney Test was performed on the subjects' ranked FRSC scores. The results were significant at the $p < .05$ level (see Table D-4), indicating that church participation and involvement do play a role in contributing to a person's psychological sense of community.

Table D-4

Summary of Church Participation Effect Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney
Test Findings on FRSC Scores

Group	<u>N</u>	<u>T'</u>	Critical value
Church	15	36	40*
Nonchurch	6		

* $p < .05$.

The level of participation variable was analyzed in relation to the FRSC scores via a Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney Test on the total sample. As previously mentioned, for the total sample, participation was measured by the number of organizations in which the subject participated. The median number of organizations was 2.5; subjects were placed above or below the median and their rank on each frame of reference and the total FRSC scores was determined. This procedure yielded no significant results. It is probable that the number of organizations is not the best indicator of level of participation; thus, in the study described herein, a frequency of attendance/participation in a specific organization was obtained.

In a separate analysis performed on the church sample, participation was measured as a rank order of the attendance frequency plus the minister's activity rating. A Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient was computed for each frame of reference and for the total FRSC scores. This computation yielded an $r_s = .47$ ($p < .05$) for the total FRSC scores, an $r_s = .72$ ($p < .01$) for the Neighborhood scores, and no significant correlation for FRSC scores with family or organization as the frame of reference. Due to low sample size, work as a frame of reference was not computed.

Life history variables were analyzed in relation to total FRSC scores. These variables were postulated as significant in determining the strength of one's sense of community. Because of the importance of the family group in transmitting culture and values, it was thought that a life history characterized by strong family ties would be related to a

psychological sense of community. Accordingly, Fisher Tests were performed on each item pertaining to life history, yielding no significant results. This lack of significant results led to the researcher discarding life history as a variable in the research described herein.

Several analyses were performed on the demographic variables. A Median Test was performed to analyze the relationship between sex and total FRSC scores. This analysis led to no significant results, as expected (Clemente & Sauer, 1976; Gladding, 1977; Glynn, 1977).

A Fisher Test was performed to determine the relationship between socioeconomic status and total FRSC scores. Subjects were categorized as Class I, II, or III and Class IV or V (Hollingshead, 1957). The result was significant at the $p < .05$ level (see Table D-5), indicating that there is an inverse relationship between social class and a psychological sense of community. Those subjects classified as lower class had a significantly greater psychological sense of community than those classified as upper class.

Table D-5

Summary of Socioeconomic Status Effect Fisher Test
Findings on Total FRSC Scores of the Total Sample

Social class	FRSC scores	
	Above median	Below median
I, II, III	1	5
IV, V	10	4

Note: Critical value for $A = 1$. $p < .05$.

Age was also found to have a fairly strong positive relationship to a psychological sense of community, as measured by total FRSC scores. A Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient was computed, yielding an $\underline{r} = .64$.

Length of residence has been assumed to be correlated with a positive sense of community (Glynn, 1977; Gusfield, 1975; Nisbet, 1953); however, this relationship received no support from a Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient of $\underline{r}_s = .12$. Range attenuation most likely led to this nonsignificant result, since all of the subjects had lived in Louisville for at least 28 years, and almost half the subjects had lived in Louisville for over 40 years. This resulted from the sampling of older, well-established neighborhoods.

Mobility has also had a strong theoretical link to the decreasing sense of community experienced in modern America (Morgan, 1957; Nisbet, 1953; Scherer, 1972). Thus, a Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient was computed to examine the relationship between mobility and total FRSC scores. The resulting $\underline{r}_s = .24$ was not significant. However, range attenuation seems to be a factor again in the lack of significant results, since most of the subjects had lived in Louisville for 28 to 40 years.

A content analysis of the interview data revealed that the components mentioned most frequently as contributing to a psychological sense of community were social support, sense of belonging, involvement, interdependence, working together, feeling needed or useful, a sense of security, similar goals and interests, and similarity to others.

The specific conditions mentioned most frequently as being significant in contributing to a strong psychological sense of community were church activities (mentioned by 38% of the subjects), socializing with other people (mentioned by 29%), and working together toward a common goal (mentioned by 21%). The overwhelming suggestion of both the church and community samples for developing a stronger psychological sense of community was to become involved in community activities.

When asked what the advantages of a positive sense of community were, respondents generally agreed that a positive sense of community provides such benefits as lack of loneliness (mentioned by 33%), people you can depend on (mentioned by 28%), friendships (mentioned by 28%), and security (mentioned by 11%). Very few respondents mentioned any disadvantages of a positive sense of community, but the disadvantage most frequently mentioned was that a person might get "too involved" and too much would be demanded of him/her.

Respondents were asked to list and rank the components (referent groups) which comprise their own personal "community." Family was most frequently listed and ranked first by 57% of the sample, but church was ranked first by 31% of the church sample, and neighborhood was ranked first by 25% of the community sample. However, in the total sample, those respondents who listed "church" as one of the referents in the definition of their community had a stronger sense of community across all scales ($p < .001$; see Table D-6) than those who did not list church as a component of their community. Respondents who had a neighborhood referent in their definition of community had a stronger sense of

Table D-6

Summary of Church Referent in Community Definition t-Test
Findings on Total FRSC Scores of Total Sample

Variable	Means		<u>df</u>	<u>t</u>
	Church referent	No church referent		
Definition of Community	4.1	3.6	19	3.125***

*** $p < .001$.

community when neighborhood was the frame of reference ($p < .05$; see Table D-7), but not when sense of community was measured across all frames of reference in the total FRSC. This finding is in direct contrast to Glynn's (1977) finding, but can be explained by the fact that Glynn only measured the psychological sense of community with geography as the frame of reference.

Table D-7

Summary of Neighborhood Referent in Community Definition
t-Test Findings on Neighborhood Scale of the FRSC

Variable	Means		<u>df</u>	<u>t</u>
	Neighborhood referent	No neighborhood referent		
Community Definition	3.8	3.3	19	1.92*

* $p < .05$.

From the content analysis of the interview data, three items were discarded. These items elicited inadequate responses from those interviewed. The first item asked the subjects to describe their feelings when they were experiencing a strong sense of community. Most subjects were unable to articulate their feelings, and a very narrow range of feelings was described. Therefore, this item was discarded. The second and third items to be discarded asked subjects to list the advantages and disadvantages of having a strong psychological sense of community. The advantages listed were almost identical to the components listed in the item asking for a definition of a psychological sense of community. Also, subjects had difficulty thinking of any disadvantages and thus there were very few responses to that item. Accordingly, both items were discarded.

The use of the interview format did not add any findings which could not have been elicited through the use of a written questionnaire. Also, people were extremely reluctant to be interviewed. Because of these two factors, the interview format was not used in the actual study. Rather, all questions appearing in the interview were added to the written questionnaire.

APPENDIX E

FORM I OF THE FRSC INSTRUMENT

1. When were you born? month day year
2. Sex: ___ Male ___ Female
3. Race: ___ White ___ Black ___ Other
4. What is your occupation? _____
5. How long have you lived in Kentucky? _____
6. How long have you lived in the Louisville area? _____
7. How long have you lived in your present home? _____
8. Do you own or rent? ___ own ___ rent
9. What is the highest grade of school or level of education you have completed?

 ___ none
 ___ grades 1-7
 ___ completed eighth grade
 ___ grades 9-11
 ___ high school diploma or G.E.D.
 ___ some college without degree
 ___ junior college degree
 ___ college degree
 ___ graduate or professional education
10. Marital Status: ___ married ___ living together ___ widowed
 ___ separated ___ divorced ___ never married
11. If you are married, how long have you been married? _____
12. Is your husband/wife employed? ___ yes ___ no ___ not applicable
13. How many children do you have? _____
14. How many children live with you? _____
15. How many of your children live in the Louisville area? _____
16. How old are your children? _____
17. Do you have any grandchildren? ___ yes ___ no
 If yes, how many? _____ Do they live in Louisville? _____
18. Do your parents live in the Louisville area?
 ___ yes ___ no ___ deceased

19. Do your in-laws live in the Louisville area?
___ yes ___ no ___ deceased
20. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
___ none ___ brothers ___ sisters
21. Do any of your brothers and sisters live in the Louisville area?
___ yes ___ no ___ not applicable
22. How close were you to your family while growing up?
___ very close to all family members
___ somewhat close to all family members
___ not very close to any family members
___ close to parents, but not to siblings
___ close to siblings, but not to parents
23. How much of your free time do you spend with your husband/wife?
___ not applicable
___ almost all my free time
___ most of my free time
___ about half of my free time
___ some of my free time
___ hardly any of my free time
___ none of my free time
24. Did your extended family (grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, etc.) live in the same area as you did while you were growing up?
___ no
___ one set of grandparents did
___ both sets of grandparents did
___ aunts and uncles, etc., on one side did
___ aunts and uncles, etc., on both sides did
___ entire extended family did
25. How often did you visit any part of your extended family while you were growing up?
___ rarely, less than once a year
___ about once a year
___ less than once a month
___ about once a month
___ two or three times a month
___ once a week or more
___ daily

26. How important was religion in your family as you were growing up?

- ☐ very important
- ☐ important
- ☐ somewhat important
- ☐ somewhat unimportant
- ☐ unimportant
- ☐ very unimportant

27. Is religion more or less important to you now than it was while you were growing up?

- ☐ much less important
- ☐ somewhat less important
- ☐ about the same
- ☐ somewhat more important
- ☐ much more important

28. Were church people important figures in your life while you were growing up?

- ☐ not at all ☐ somewhat ☐ very important

29. What do you consider to be the five most significant events in your life? (positive or negative)

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____

30. How close were you to people in your church while you were growing up?

- ☐ very close
- ☐ somewhat close
- ☐ not too close
- ☐ not close at all
- ☐ not applicable

31. How many times in your life have you moved?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| ☐ never | ☐ 3 times | ☐ 6 times | ☐ 9 times |
| ☐ once | ☐ 4 times | ☐ 7 times | ☐ 10 times |
| ☐ twice | ☐ 5 times | ☐ 8 times | ☐ more than 10 times |

32. What area of Jefferson County do you live in? _____

33. What is the combined income of your family?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ less than \$5,000 | ☐ \$20,000 - \$30,000 |
| ☐ \$5,000 - \$10,000 | ☐ \$30,000 - \$40,000 |
| ☐ \$10,000 - \$15,000 | ☐ \$40,000 - \$50,000 |
| ☐ \$15,000 - \$20,000 | ☐ over \$50,000 |

1. If you heard someone use the phrase "sense of community" to describe how they felt about a particular group of people, what do you think they would mean?

2. Psychologists have defined a sense of community as the feeling of being a part of a group of people upon whom you can depend and who are readily available and mutually supportive. If you belonged to such a group of people, how would you feel? Describe some of your feelings.

3. Under what specific conditions do you experience the strongest sense of community?

4. What do you think it would take to develop a strong sense of community?

5. What do you see as the advantages of having a strong sense of community?

6. What do you see as the disadvantages of having a strong sense of community?

7. Which of the following do you identify with most as your "community"? Check one.

☐ family	☐ friends at work
☐ friends	☐ school friends
☐ neighborhood	☐ church
☐ town or city	☐ an organization to which you
☐ hometown (if not Louisville)	belong (name: _____)
☐ other (specify: _____)	

8. If you identify with more than one of the above as your community, list the others in order: _____

9. If you or your spouse had just gotten a raise or promotion at work, or you had a birth in the family, such as a new grandchild, who would you tell?

first: _____	relationship to you: _____
second: _____	relationship to you: _____
third: _____	relationship to you: _____

10. If your spouse died, who would you tell? (If no spouse, then parent or child)
 first: _____ relationship: _____
 second: _____ relationship: _____
 third: _____ relationship: _____
11. If you were having marital problems or a personal crisis, whom would you confide in?
 first: _____ relationship: _____
 second: _____ relationship: _____
 third: _____ relationship: _____
12. Social support has been defined as the provision of information, advice, guidance, material goods or services, praise or criticism, nurturance, and emotional support by people with whom you associate and care about. When around these people, you feel you can trust them, you feel secure, you enjoy being with them, and you depend on them and know they can depend on you. Where do you feel like you get most of your social support? Rank order the following groups from 1 to 7.
- ____ family ____ friends ____ neighborhood
 ____ church ____ friends at work ____ school friends
 ____ an organization to which you belong (name: _____)
13. Finally, from all we've talked about, do you think you have a strong sense of community?
 ____ don't know ____ no ____ yes ____ somewhat
14. I'd like you to list all the organizations to which you currently belong. Then I'd like you to answer the following questions about each organization:

Write in names of organizations here:

- A. Have you ever held an office in this group?
 1 = yes
 2 = no
 3 = does not apply

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Write in names of organizations here:

B. Are you currently serving on a committee for this group?

1 = yes

2 = no

3 = does not apply

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3

C. How often do you participate in this organization?

1 = at almost every opportunity

2 = at least half the time

3 = occasionally

4 = rarely

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4

D. Is participation in this organization:

1 = mostly a pleasure and rewarding

2 = both a pleasure and a chore

3 = mostly a chore for you

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3

E. Which one of the following best describes why you like to participate in this organization? It gives you a chance to:

1 = learn new things

2 = have fun

3 = see people I like

4 = use skills I value

5 = accomplish something

6 = help other people

7 = grow personally

8 = make an important community contribution

9 = discuss ideas with others

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Check any of the following organizations or activities in which you currently participate:

- ☐ church, synagogue, or other religious-based group
- ☐ charity group
- ☐ cooperative
- ☐ country club
- ☐ civic group
- ☐ civil rights group
- ☐ crisis center
- ☐ ethnic club
- ☐ environmentalist group
- ☐ fraternal club
- ☐ garden club
- ☐ health-related club
- ☐ lodge
- ☐ music group
- ☐ neighborhood or community improvement association
- ☐ parent group (P.T.A., Parents Without Partners, etc.)
- ☐ political group
- ☐ reading club
- ☐ recreational club or group
- ☐ service organization
- ☐ social club
- ☐ social issues/action group
- ☐ sports club or team
- ☐ tenant organization
- ☐ volunteer organization
- ☐ women's center
- ☐ Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A.
- ☐ Little League
- ☐ Scouts
- ☐ youth group
- ☐ labor union
- ☐ business federation
- ☐ chamber of commerce
- ☐ professional association/auxiliary
- ☐ other (name of organization: _____)

1. In a crisis situation, how would you rate the supportiveness and helpfulness of the following:

	not at all supportive	somewhat unsupportive	I wouldn't ask them for help	somewhat supportive	very supportive
a) family	1	2	3	4	5
b) fellow employees	1	2	3	4	5
c) neighbors	1	2	3	4	5
d) church members	1	2	3	4	5
e) friends	1	2	3	4	5

2. In a crisis, how likely is it that you would turn to the following people for help? Leave blank only if it does not apply.

	highly unlikely	quite unlikely	somewhat unlikely	somewhat likely	quite likely	very likely
a) spouse	1	2	3	4	5	6
b) parents	1	2	3	4	5	6
c) children	1	2	3	4	5	6
d) grandparents	1	2	3	4	5	6
e) grandchildren	1	2	3	4	5	6
f) in-laws	1	2	3	4	5	6
g) neighbors	1	2	3	4	5	6
h) fellow employees	1	2	3	4	5	6
i) employer	1	2	3	4	5	6
j) friends from church	1	2	3	4	5	6
k) minister	1	2	3	4	5	6
l) psychologist/ counselor	1	2	3	4	5	6
m) friends from school	1	2	3	4	5	6
n) social acquaintance	1	2	3	4	5	6
o) friend from an organization to which I belong (name of organization: _____)	1	2	3	4	5	6

3. How many families in your neighborhood do you know?
- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ___ none | ___ four or five | ___ over ten |
| ___ one | ___ six or seven | |
| ___ two or three | ___ eight or nine | |

4. How many people do you know whom you would call close friends?
- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|------------------|
| ___ none | ___ three or four | ___ nine or ten |
| ___ one | ___ five or six | ___ 10 to 15 |
| ___ two | ___ seven or eight | ___ over fifteen |

5. How many people could you drop in on unannounced and feel welcome?

☐ none	☐ three or four	☐ nine or ten
☐ one	☐ five or six	☐ 10 to 15
☐ two	☐ seven or eight	☐ over fifteen

6. When you think of "home," where do you think of?

☐ the house I live in now
☐ my parents' home where they live now
☐ a house I lived in previously, after moving away from parents
☐ my parents' home where they lived when I was ____ years old
☐ a friend's house
☐ another family member's house (specify: _____)
☐ my church or another organization to which I belong
 (name: _____)
☐ other (specify: _____)

7. Check which of the following are important to you in making you feel a part of your community, keeping in mind that community may refer to any group of people with whom you identify and have strong ties. Rank these in the order of their importance to you.

☐ I feel needed
☐ I feel useful
☐ I am important to other people in the group
☐ People in the group can depend on me
☐ I can depend on other people in the group
☐ I feel like I fit in
☐ What I do makes a difference in the group
☐ People in the group are similar to me
☐ I can count on people in the group in times of trouble
☐ I feel like I belong there
☐ People in the group offer help and support
☐ We have things in common
☐ People there make me feel valued and lived
☐ We think alike
☐ We share things, such as clothes, cars, babysitting, and other services
☐ I participate as often as I can
☐ People in the group have common values
☐ My goals in life are similar to those of the rest of the group
☐ I can trust people in the group
☐ People in the group work well together
☐ I am very involved in everything that goes on
☐ What happens to the group is important to me
☐ I feel secure around these people
☐ I enjoy just being with these people
☐ I am concerned about what happens to each person in the community
☐ People in the group give me feedback--they praise and/or offer constructive criticism

8. If you were able to, how much would you like to move away from your present neighborhood?
___ very much ___ a lot ___ a fair amount
___ not very much ___ not at all
9. If you were able to, how much would you like to move away from the Louisville area?
___ very much ___ a lot ___ a fair amount
___ not very much ___ not at all
10. Taking all things into account, how likely is it that you will move away from your present neighborhood within the next year?
___ very likely ___ somewhat likely ___ uncertain
___ somewhat unlikely ___ very unlikely
11. Taking all things into account, how likely is it that you will move away from the Louisville area with the next year?
___ very likely ___ somewhat likely ___ uncertain
___ somewhat unlikely ___ very unlikely

There are many ways of defining a person's "community." Sometimes it's the city or the neighborhood we live in. Other times, it's people we enjoy being with or have things in common with, such as family or friends. And sometimes, a community can be a group of people with the same purpose, such as a church, a country club, a lodge, a fraternity, or even a place of employment. The following questions are to find out how you see your community--keeping in mind that your community may be Louisville or it may be your family and friends.

Instructions: For each of the following questions, think of your own neighborhood as the "community" referred to as you answer. If you agree strongly with the statement, circle SA, A = agree, NS = not sure, D = disagree, and SD = strongly disagree.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. I feel useful in this community. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. No one in this neighborhood takes any interest in what you do. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. What is good for this community is good for me. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. When something needs to be done here, the whole community gets behind it. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. People can depend on each other in this community. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. There are people in this community, other than my family, who I really care about. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. My role in this community is to be active and involved. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. I feel that I belong here. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. The people in this community do not have very much in common. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. I seldom feel lonely here. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 11. When I don't understand something or don't know something, people here gladly explain or provide information. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 12. You can trust people in this community. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 13. Being a part of this community gives me a secure feeling. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| 14. I think "every man for himself" is a good description of how people act in this community. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 15. My best friends live outside this neighborhood. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 16. If I just feel like talking, I can usually find someone in this community to talk to right away. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 17. I feel that being a part of this community fills an important need in my life. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 18. My friends in this community are part of my everyday activities. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Instructions: Complete these questions as you did before, only this time think of your own family as you answer the questions. Family refers to spouse, children, parents, in-laws, grandparents, and all relatives.

SA = strongly agree A = agree NS = not sure D = disagree
SD = strongly disagree

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. It is important to me that members of my family do well. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. My own goals in life are very similar to those of my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. People in my family know they can depend on me. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. My family satisfies what I want in relationships with people. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. I often do things socially with members of my family, such as going out to dinner or to the movies. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. No one cares whether I'm part of this family or not. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. I am quite similar to most members of my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. You can be yourself in my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. If I am upset about something personal, there are members of my family I can turn to. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. When I am with people in my family, they make me feel good about myself. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 11. I can't depend on members of my family to help me out. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 12. I can trust people in my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 13. I enjoy just being with members of my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 14. I feel secure when I'm with my family. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 15. People in my family let me know what they think of me. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Instructions: Answer the following questions as you have been doing previously, only this time think of the people you work with as you answer each question.

SA = strongly agree A = agree NS = not sure D = disagree
SD = strongly disagree

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. If I tried, I could help change things at work. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. It is hard to make good friends at work. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. I do not get much out of being a part of the group I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. If you don't look out for yourself at work, no one else will. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. There has been at least one problem at work that I have had a part in solving. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. The type of people I am most similar to are not the people I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. People at work know that they can get help from others there if they are in trouble. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. There are people at work whom I really care about. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. I often see people at work on a social basis; we often do things together after working hours. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. My best friends are not the people I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 11. The people here at work do not have very much in common. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 12. I have friends at work upon whom I can depend. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 13. When something good happens to the company I work for, it makes me feel good. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 14. My own goals in life are very similar to the goals of the people I work with. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 15. You can trust people here at work. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

Instructions: Answer these questions as you have done previously, only this time think about an organization you belong to, such as a church, country club, lodge, fraternity, civic club, PTA, or other such group in which you are involved.

Name of the organization you selected: _____

SA = strongly agree A = agree NS = not sure D = disagree
SD = strongly disagree

- | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1. My role in this organization is to be active and involved. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 2. What is good for this organization is good for me. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 3. If I had an emergency, even people I do not know in this organization would be willing to help. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 4. There are people in this organization who really care about me. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 5. Being a member of this organization is like being part of a group of friends. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 6. This organization has no goals for itself. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 7. People here notice when I am absent from a meeting or get-together. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 8. People in this organization generally see things the same way. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 9. If I tried, I could help change things in this organization. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 10. When something needs to be done here, the whole organization gets behind it. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 11. People can depend on each other in this organization. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 12. I feel like I belong here. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 13. I seldom feel lonely here. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |
| 14. There has been at least one problem in this organization that I have had a part in solving. | SA | A | NS | D | SD |

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 15. You can trust people in this organization. | SA A NS D SD |
| 16. If someone I did not know in this organization had an emergency, I would be willing to help. | SA A NS D SD |
| 17. I feel that this organization fills an important need in my life. | SA A NS D SD |
| 18. My best friends do not belong to this organization. | SA A NS D SD |
| 19. It is important to me that this organization do well. | SA A NS D SD |
| 20. I do not get much out of being a member of this organization. | SA A NS D SD |

VITA

Laurie Sutherland Schreiner was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on April 29, 1958. She attended elementary schools in Lansing, Michigan, Kingsport, Tennessee, and Canton, Ohio, and was graduated from Science Hill High School, Johnson City, Tennessee, in June of 1975. The following August she entered Milligan College, and in May 1978 she received a Bachelor of Arts degree, *summa cum laude*, in Psychology.

She entered the Graduate School of The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in September 1978. She received the Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in Psychology in December of 1982.

The author is a member of the American Psychological Association, Division 27 of the American Psychological Association, and the Board of Advisors of Milligan College.

She is married to Dale Schreiner of Louisville, Kentucky.