SIAP

Social Impact of
the Arts Project

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University of Pennsylvania

School of Social Work

Working Paper #7

**Cultural Participation and Civic Engagement
In Five Philadelphia Neighborhoods**

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INTRODUCTION

One of the central goals of the Social Impact of the Arts Project (SIAP) has been to examine the links that connect arts participation to other form of civic engagement. In previous papers, we have used a variety of perspectives--the location of organizations, levels of community participation, observation of behavior and physical traces, and levels of regional cultural participation--to examine this process.

Research Questions

This paper uses the *community participation surveys* that we conducted in our case study neighborhoods to examine the links between community participation, community arts participation, and regional arts participation. Specifically, we seek to answer the following questions:

- What are the dimensions of local and regional arts participation in our case study neighborhoods?

- How do the individual characteristics of residents--age, income, education, and family status--influence their involvement in cultural activities?

- To what degree do neighborhood characteristics--in particular, the general level of neighborhood participation--influence individual participation?

- How are patterns of general community participation, local cultural participation, and regional cultural participation related to one another?

- How is a resident's subjective assessment of the quality of life related to his or her cultural and community participation?

Limitations of the Data

This paper is based on the community participation survey conducted in 1996 and has the same data limitations we discussed in Working Paper #4.[1] For the current analysis, there are two issues of particular importance.

Unrepresentative communities

Because of SIAP's concern with the relationship of the arts and social welfare, the neighborhoods selected for the case studies were of two types: multi-racial, diverse neighborhoods (Powelton, West Mount Airy, East Mount Airy) and predominantly poor, minority neighborhoods (Mantua-West Powelton, Point Breeze).[2]

As a result, the population covered by our samples is disproportionately African-American; all are residents of the city of Philadelphia. Thus, the results of this analysis cannot be generalized to the rest of the metropolitan area.

Sampling biases

As we noted in the earlier paper, our final sample was biased toward older, higher-income homeowners. This result was partially due to our sampling frame--individuals listed in the telephone directory--and partially due to response biases. Our respondents represented groups who tend to identify with their community--more established homeowners. In addition, we anticipated that there would be a response bias toward residents who are more active in their communities.

Our sense, then, is that our cultural participation rates are somewhat inflated. We suspect, as well, that the response bias is higher in Powelton and Mount Airy, where we relied on mail surveys, than in Point Breeze and Mantua, where we used in-person interviews.

These biases pose less of a problem in examining the *relationship* among different types of community participation and engagement. Take an example. We hypothesize that cultural participation should be strongly related to other forms of community engagement. If we had a complete sample of the metropolitan region, we would expect individuals who were only slightly involved in arts activities to participate in community activities at a low rate, and those who go to many arts events to be more engaged in their community.

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[1] Mark J. Stern and Susan C. Seifert, "Civic Engagement and Urban Poverty in Philadelphia," *Social Impact of the Arts Project, Working Paper #4* (University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, February 1997).

[2] We were unable to conduct the community participation survey in our sixth case study neighborhood, the Hartranft-Fairhill section of North Philadelphia.

However, we know that two parts of this spectrum are missing. On the one hand, as we have seen in Working Paper #6,[3] many upper income suburban residents are likely to live in high participant communities. On the other hand, the response bias means that we have fewer respondents who have low rates of community and cultural participation.

If we imagine the correlation between these two factors, then the low arts/low community participation and the high arts/high community participation sections of the distribution are probably underrepresented. The relationships we find between these variables are, therefore, likely to be weaker than those in the general population.

Data and Methodology

As discussed in Working Paper #4, the data for this paper are derived from questions on the community participation survey. Respondents were asked to identify whether or not they participated during the previous year in 16 community activities, 17 local arts and cultural activities, and 17 regional arts and cultural activities. (See Table 13 and Table 1 for lists of activities.) Each of these was recorded as a dichotomous (yes/no) response. In addition, for the top three activities in which they were involved, we asked for more specific information including the frequency of their involvement.

From these raw data, we have constructed three indexes of cultural participation.

- *Participant/non-participant.* This set of variables differentiates those who were involved in *any* activity of a particular type from those who were not involved at all.

- *Variety of engagement.* This set of variables identifies the number of different types of activities in which an individual was involved. Thus, for regional cultural participation, they receive one point for each type. A zero indicates no involvement; the maximum score is 17.

- *Frequency of engagement.* This score is based on the information on the top three types of engagement. We computed the total number of times they participated in events of a particular type. Obviously, respondents with a

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[3] Mark J. Stern, "Dimensions of Regional Arts and Cultural Participation: Individual and Neighborhood Effects on Participation in the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area," *Social Impact of the Arts Project, Working Paper #6* (University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, September 1997).

great variety of participation would have frequency scores that understate their actual level of participation.[4]

These three measures of participation were applied to a variety of different categories of involvement. First, for some measures, we split *regional* from *local* participation. Other measures add the two together to give us a measure of *total* participation. Finally, we differentiated "core" cultural events-- jazz, musical theater, stage plays, classical music, popular music, choral music, opera, museums, ballet, other dance, poetry--to see if the pattern of participation in these events was different from that of a wider set of cultural activities.[5]

FINDINGS

The community participation survey gives us one of the most direct estimates of the relationship between cultural participation and other forms of community engagement. First, we examine the dimensions of cultural participation followed by a look at of the contours of community engagement. Then, we turn to the connections between cultural participation and community engagement.

Dimensions of Cultural Participation

Overall cultural participation rate

Table 1 presents the raw participation rates in the five case study neighborhoods for 17 types of regional arts and cultural activities. Two-in-five respondents had attended a film or gone to an art museum during the previous year. More than a quarter of respondents named seven other types of activities, including historical sites (32 percent), stage plays (30 percent), jazz performances (29 percent), popular music (29 percent), classical music (28 percent), musicals (25 percent), and arts and crafts fairs (25 percent). (See Figure 1.)

Among the activities in which respondents were least frequently involved were public murals (10 percent), marching bands and drill teams (11 percent), ballet (12 percent), and opera (13 percent).

Across the five neighborhoods for which we have survey data, there were some variations. Film was one of the three most frequently cited activities in all five neighborhoods, but the proportion of patrons ranged from 55 percent in Powelton Village to only 14 percent in Mantua-West Powelton. Fifty-two (52) percent of the Powelton respondents and 77 percent of those in West Mount Airy

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[4] For individuals who reported more than three types of participation, we added one event for each type. In other words, if someone reported five types of events and a total of 12 events attended, their frequency score would be 14.

[5] Other cultural activities included on the survey were marching bands, arts and crafts fairs, street festivals, community murals, and historic sites.

noted art museums. However, only 11 percent of respondents in Mantua-West Powelton and 13 percent of those in Point Breeze cited art museums.

The most common forms of neighborhood cultural participation among our respondents were attendance at street fairs (37 percent) and local film attendance (31 percent). Among what we might consider 'core' cultural activities, only art museums (22 percent), jazz performances (22 percent), and popular music (21 percent) appeared on as many as one-in-five surveys. (See Table 2 and Figure 2.)

Again, there was significant variation in the rankings from neighborhood to neighborhood. In Point Breeze, for example, nearly three-in-ten respondents reported that they had been to a jazz performance in the past year, a rate comparable to that of West Mount Airy and Mantua. However, in Powelton Village and East Mount Airy, fewer than one-in-seven respondents mentioned jazz.

If we look at the activities together, we find that 69 percent of all respondents went to at least one neighborhood cultural event in the previous year, and 62 percent went to at least one regional cultural event. Broken down by neighborhood, neighborhood cultural participation ranged from 86 percent in West Mount Airy to 57 percent in Mantua-West Powelton. The differences among the neighborhoods were even more extreme for regional participation. Only 39 percent of Point Breeze and 24 percent of Mantua-West Powelton respondents attended at least one regional cultural event during the previous year compared to 86 percent in West Mount Airy and 75 percent in Powelton (Figure 3).

Variety of cultural participation

The average respondent to the survey had participated in seven types of cultural activities during the previous year, just under four types of regional activity and just over three types in their neighborhood. Of these, two of the regional activities and one to two of the neighborhood activities were "core" arts and cultural activities (Table 3).

Again, the importance of different types of participation varied across the neighborhoods. The average West Mount Airy respondent identified nearly 11 different cultural activities, approximately seven regional activities and four neighborhood activities. Among these, about half of the regional activities and a quarter of the neighborhood activities were "core" cultural activities. At the other extreme, Point Breeze and Mantua-West Powelton respondents identified just under five types of participation, three of which were neighborhood activities. In both of these neighborhoods, only about one of the five activities was a "core" cultural activity. Powelton Village and East Mount Airy showed a third pattern. In each neighborhood the total number of cultural activities was

around seven; of these, between four and five were regional cultural activities. Interestingly, in these middle-income, integrated areas, the level of neighborhood cultural participation was no greater than that in the poor, predominantly African-American neighborhoods.

Frequency of participation

Our measure of the frequency of participation is based on the detailed information we requested on the survey for three organizations. As we mentioned, this will somewhat understate actual levels of participation, especially for those individuals with great variety in their cultural participation. However, because there is a strong relationship between variety and frequency of participation, this understatement will generally compress the upper tail of the distribution rather than change the rank order of respondents.

The respondents attended an average of 15 cultural events during the previous year. Lowest levels of participation were in Mantua-West Powelton and Point Breeze, with an average of 7.7 and 5.4 events, respectively. In West Mount Airy and Powelton Village, on the other hand, the average was 26.0 and 20.2 events, respectively (Table 3).

Averages, however, give a poor representation of the actual distribution of participation throughout the population because a small group of "frequent attendees" account for a large share of all attendance. For example, half the population attended six or fewer events during the previous year. At the other extreme, the top quarter of participants--those who attended more than 21 events during the previous year--accounted for 76 percent of all attendance. The concentration of core participation was even more extreme; the top quarter of participants accounted for 80 percent of all "core" attendance (Table 4).

Relationship of community and regional cultural participation

Overall, individuals who were involved in neighborhood arts were very likely to be engaged in regional cultural activities, and vice versa. The correlation between regional and neighborhood cultural participation was .40. Notably, 81 percent of those who were involved in regional cultural activities had also attended a neighborhood cultural event in the previous year.

The connection of neighborhood and regional cultural participation, however, differed by neighborhood. In Mount Airy and Powelton, the relationship was very strong; the correlation coefficient in these neighborhoods was between .42 and .57. However, in Mantua-West Powelton and Point Breeze, the relationship was not statistically significant.

The reason was clear enough. In Mantua-West Powelton and Point Breeze, neighborhood cultural participation did not translate into regional participation. While in the other neighborhoods, over 80 percent of

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neighborhood cultural participants were also regional participants; in Mantua-West Powelton and Point Breeze the figures were 24 and 44 percent, respectively. This pattern is represented in the diagram below.

	Neighborhood cultural participation		
	High	**Medium**	**Low**
Regional participation			
High	West Mt Airy (all culture)	West Mt Airy (core culture)	
Medium		Powelton Village (all) East Mt Airy (all)	East Mt Airy (core)
Low		Mantua-W Powelton Point Breeze (all)	

The gap between the levels of regional and neighborhood cultural participation is a significant finding. As discussed in Working Paper #6, across the entire metropolitan area, the presence of a vital neighborhood cultural scene stimulated regional participation. Furthermore, we have found that poor, minority neighborhoods in Philadelphia—contrary to some perceptions--have many social organizations, many arts organizations, and relatively high levels of overall community engagement.

The poor neighborhoods in our sample--Point Breeze and Mantua-West Powelton--have relatively high levels of community participation and neighborhood cultural participation. However, their rates of regional cultural participation are quite low. Evidently there are significant barriers that prevent the connection between local and regional participation, present in other sections of the city, from operating in these neighborhoods.

Factors Related to Cultural Participation

Individual characteristics

As previous research has demonstrated, income, education, age, and race were all significantly related to levels of cultural participation in our case study neighborhoods.

Income and education

People with higher incomes and higher levels of educational attainment were more likely to engage in cultural activities than were other respondents. For example, about one in three respondents with family incomes of under $15,000 attended any regional cultural events in the previous year, compared to 92 percent of those with an income between $45,000 and $85,000 and 93 percent of those with income over $85,000. Along a similar vein, 89 percent of respondents with a bachelor's degree attended regional events compared to only 36 percent of those who did not graduate from high school (Tables 5 and 6).

The relationship between socio-economic status and participation, however, was muted when we examined neighborhood participation. For example, although levels of neighborhood cultural participation among high-income families are actually slightly lower than that for regional events, the rate for low-income respondents is nearly twice as high. The same pattern--a weaker relationship of socio-economic status and neighborhood participation--holds for educational achievement as well.

Income and education are also associated with variety or frequency of cultural participation. For example, respondents with a bachelor's degree attended more than six different types of regional events in the previous year while those without a high school degree attended under three. The differences were magnified when we examined the frequency indexes. For example, high-income respondents attended an average of 26 events in the previous year; the average low-income respondent attended 10 events.

Age

All age groups, with the exception of those 65 years and over, had an overall cultural participation rate of over 80 percent (Table 7). Respondents between the ages of 25 and 65 tended to participate in a greater variety of cultural events than the very young or the aged. Those under the age of 25 participated in an average of 5.4 types of cultural activities in the previous year, compared to 9.0 among those between 35 and 44 and 7.8 among those between 45 and 64. Those over the age of 65 were involved in only 4.3 different types of activities.

Frequency of cultural participation followed a similar pattern. Notably, the average respondent between the ages of 45 and 64 attended 20 performances

or other activities in the previous year. Young adults, by contrast, attended only six and older adults attended only nine cultural events that year.

Race and ethnicity

The survey showed an overall pattern of higher participation in cultural activities by whites compared to African-Americans (Table 8). In particular, the regional participation rate for whites (90 percent) was twice that for African-Americans. The gap in the neighborhood participation rate (80 versus 62 percent), however, was considerably narrower.

The same distinction was present in the variety of regional cultural activities. Whereas the average white respondent attended nearly seven different types of regional cultural events, the average black respondent attended only three types of events. Similarly, whites attended an average of 26 activities in the previous year, compared to 11 events for African-American respondents.

The variety of neighborhood cultural participation, however, was less distinguished by ethnicity. The gap between the types of cultural participation (3.4 for whites and 3.0 for blacks) was not statistically significant. African-American respondents actually attended more types of neighborhood core activities than did white respondents—although, here again, the gap was not statistically significant.

Because the neighborhoods surveyed did not include significant concentrations of Latino or Asian-American families, our data on these ethnic groups are limited.

Gender

No strong gender differences were present in our data. Women and men had virtually identical neighborhood and regional participation rates, and the differences in measures of variety and frequency of cultural participation were not notable. Indeed, even the largest gender difference in our data--the gap in number of cultural events attended in the previous year--was not statistically significant.

Neighborhood effects

Most previous studies of participation have relied on individual characteristics to explain variation in cultural participation. Not surprisingly, income, education, age, and ethnicity have consistently emerged as the major explanatory variables.

As a result, a methodological decision (the use of individual characteristics) has led to a particular theoretical stance on the topic. The dominance of *cultural capital* theories--which see arts and cultural engagement as one means through which individuals mobilize resources to reinforce status

distinctions--is a logical complement to methods that stress the *distinctions* between individuals.

In Working Paper #6, we demonstrated that neighborhood effects were indeed a strong predictor of cultural participation. The socio-economic status of a particular block group was one important predictor of regional cultural participation. We found, as well, that there was a strong connection between the institutional infrastructure of a neighborhood and levels of participation. In particular, the number of social organizations, the number of arts institutions, and the proportion of all social organizations that were arts institutions--all had a significant influence on levels of cultural participation.

However, without individual level data, we could not establish if this was a product of the ecological influence of living in a high-income neighborhood, or if it was simply an aggregation of the individual characteristics of high- and low-income neighborhoods. Because the community participation survey includes information on individual and neighborhood characteristics of respondents, it provides us the opportunity to explore the interaction of the two.[6]

Socio-economic status

The per capita income of the respondent's block group[7] is a strong predictor of regional cultural participation (Table 9). For example, only 40 percent of respondents who lived in the quarter of block groups with the lowest per capita income attended a regional cultural event in the previous year, compared to 88 percent of those in the highest quartile. Similarly, although respondents in the poorest block groups attended only 8.4 cultural events in the previous year, those in the most affluent block groups attended 22.6.

Neighborhood cultural participation had a weaker but still notable association with the neighborhood's socio-economic status. Respondents in the poorest neighborhoods participated in 2.7 different types of local cultural activities, while those in the most prosperous neighborhoods attended 3.9.

Institutional infrastructure

Consistent with the ecological findings in Working Paper #6, there was a strong correlation between individual participation and our measures of arts and cultural organizations located in a neighborhood (Table 10). Respondents in

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[6] The current analysis does not provide a perfect test of the relative importance of neighborhood and individual characteristics on participation. First, as we have noted, the neighborhoods are not representative of the region as a whole. In addition, in contrast to the metropolitan area, the two sets of neighborhood effects in which we are interested—socio-economic status and institutional infrastructure—are highly correlated in the case study neighborhoods. As a result, we are unable to examine the independent impact of each.

[7] Per capita income is the aggregate income of all residents of a block group divided by total population.

block groups with a small number of organizations reported about half of the variety in regional cultural participation as respondents from high-organization block groups. The differences in frequency of participation were even more notable. Whereas a respondent in a block group with few arts and cultural organizations attended only 5.4 cultural events in the previous year, the average respondent in a high-organization block group attended nearly 15 events.

Per capita regional participation

Finally, block groups with a high per capita regional participation rate (as measured in Working Paper #6) were highly correlated with high levels of individual participation (Table 11). In high-participation neighborhoods, 85 percent of our respondents had attended at least one regional cultural event, and 82 percent at least one neighborhood event, in the previous year. In low-participation neighborhoods, the rates were 34 and 57 percent, respectively.[8]

Factor analysis of neighborhood effects

In short, block group measures of socio-economic characteristics, social organizations, and regional participation rates were all strongly correlated with our measures of individual cultural participation. Unfortunately, these variables were also highly correlated with one another. The *multicollinearity* means that it is difficult to identify the unique contribution of each to explaining participation.

To remedy this problem, at least to some extent, we performed a factor analysis on a set of neighborhood level data. These included census data on socio-economic status (income, poverty, education, and occupational status) and a set of SIAP measures of social organizations, arts organizations, and regional participation.

Using factor analysis, we were able to reduce this set of eleven individual variables to two uncorrelated factors that together accounted for three-fourths of the covariance among the variables (Table 12). The first factor loaded heavily on the socio-economic variables (particularly the measures of income, poverty, education, and occupational status), arts as a proportion of all social organizations in a block group, and level of regional arts participation (raw per capita participation). The second factor included the number of social organizations, the number of arts organizations in the block group, and two measures of household diversity--the percent of non-family households and the proportion of the population between the ages of 18 and 34. Both of these factors are highly correlated with our measures of participation.

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[8] Variety of neighborhood cultural participation was the only index *not* significantly related to the regional participation rates of block groups.

Multivariate analyses of cultural participation

To sort through the relative importance of ecological and individual characteristics on our measures of participation, we performed a series of analyses of variance. The two neighborhood factors (#1—participation rate and socio-economic status, #2--household diversity and number of social organizations) were entered along with a set of individual characteristics and the neighborhood in which the respondent resided.

Neighborhood Factor #1—per capita regional participation and socio-economic status--was a strong predictor of variety of regional participation. Fifteen percent of the variance in regional participation could be attributed to this factor. In contrast, Neighborhood Factor #2 was not significantly correlated with variety of regional participation. (See Appendix, Table A-1.)

Neighborhood effects also reduced the gap between participation of well-off and poor respondents. Respondents who had incomes over $45,000 had attended more than seven different types of regional cultural events in the previous year, compared to only 2.3 for those whose incomes were under $15,000, a gap of nearly five types of events. When controlled for neighborhood variables, however, this gap narrowed sharply.

Individual income remained an important determinant of regional participation in this analysis. However, it explained only about half of the variance attributable to neighborhood effects. Although the measure of association (eta) between income and variety of regional participation was .45, when neighborhood effects are taken into consideration, the beta drops to .33, suggesting that individual income explains only about 10 percent of the variance in participation.

The multivariate analysis predicted little of the variety of neighborhood cultural participation (Appendix, Table A-2). Our model explained a modest seven percent of the variance. Only the neighborhood in which the respondent lived was significant.

Finally, income and Neighborhood Factor #1 were the major predictors of frequency of participation (Appendix, Table A-3). Taken together, the variables in the model explained 21 percent of the variance. Income and the neighborhood factor each explained about ten percent of the variance in frequency.

Because of the nature of our case study neighborhoods, these results cannot be generalized to the entire metropolitan area. Still, they do suggest that, if the data were available, an analysis that examined both individual and neighborhood effects would reach different conclusions about cultural participation than one based solely on the individual characteristics of respondents.

Dimensions of Community Engagement

Variety and frequency of community participation

Levels of community participation, as we noted in Working Paper #3, were high across our case study neighborhoods. Seven-in-ten respondents were involved in at least one form of community activity. Fully 48 percent of our respondents were involved in a church, synagogue, or other religious organization. Neighborhood improvement organizations were also quite common. Between one-fifth and one-third of respondents identified some involvement in a block association (33 percent), neighborhood association (36 percent), or town watch group (23 percent). Among cultural and recreational involvement, the local library (38 percent) was the most common. (See Table 13 and Figure 4.)

The frequency of involvement in neighborhood activities varied considerably. Although only 18 percent of respondents reported participation in local recreational groups, these individuals been involved an average of 8 times during the previous year. At the other extreme, average respondents had been involved in block associations and neighborhood associations only once or twice in the previous year. Religious involvement was not only widespread, but frequent as well. The average participant had attended a religious service or activity 14 times in the previous year.

Half of the respondents participated in four or fewer activities over the year. Among the 70 percent who reported any type of involvement, individuals attended an average of 34 different events in the previous year, just a little over one every two weeks. Yet, this is a case where the *average* may hide as much as it explains. In addition to the 30 percent who were not involved in any activities in the previous year, another 20 percent of respondents attended fewer than four during that time. At the other extreme, ten percent of respondents attended more than 72 different events in the previous year. In short, a very large proportion of all community participation was carried out by a relatively small group of individuals.

Community participation and individual characteristics

The strongest predictor of a respondent's frequency and variety of community participation was education (Figure 5). Respondents who had more than a bachelor's degree had been involved in an average of 40 different events over the previous year, compared to an average of under 15 for the rest of our respondents.

A respondent's income was also correlated with community participation, but the relationship was weaker (Figure 6). Overall, the correlation between

income and frequency of community participation was .32. Those respondents with family incomes over $45,000 attended nearly twice as many community functions as did those with lower income.

As with cultural participation, the frequency of community participation was predominantly a middle-aged activity. Respondents between the ages of 35 and 44 were more likely to be involved in community activities than were either older or younger respondents (Figure 7).

Finally, white respondents had a higher frequency of community involvement than African-Americans (Table 14). Overall, whites attended an average of 42 events in the previous year, while African-Americans attended an average of 14 events. Within each neighborhood, the gap between white and black participation rates was reduced but—with the exception of Point Breeze-- did not disappear.

Community participation and neighborhood effects

As we discovered in Working Paper #4, variety of community participation was not heavily correlated with the socio-economic status of the neighborhood. This characterization holds for the frequency of community participation as well (Table 15). The correlation between frequency and per capita income was .2; in other words, per capita income explains only 4 percent of the variance in community participation. The correlation with the percent of adults in the block group who had a bachelor's degree was only slightly higher (.24).

Somewhat more surprisingly, frequency of community participation was not highly correlated with the number of nonprofit institutions located in a block group. Neither the correlation with the total number of social organizations or with number of arts organizations was significant.

However, community engagement was strongly correlated with the type of social organization in a neighborhood. Block groups with a higher percentage of arts organizations were more likely to have higher community participation than other areas of the city. In contrast, block groups in which churches were the dominant social organizations had significantly lower community participation.

Finally, frequency of community participation was not strongly related to our measures of aggregate regional cultural participation. Although significant, the correlation between a block group's regional participation and a respondent's community participation (.24) was not strong.

Model predicting community participation

To examine the aggregate impact of neighborhood effects and individual characteristics on community participation, we estimated a model to predict frequency of participation. Because of the high correlation between the various

ecological variables (regional participation rate, socio-economic status, organizational infrastructure), we used the two "neighborhood factors" discussed earlier. (See Appendix, Table A-4.)

Overall, our model explained 19 percent of the variance.   Neighborhood Factor #1--which included a block group's socio-economic status, per capita regional participation rate, and arts organizations as a percentage of all organizations--explained approximately eight percent of the variance in frequency of community participation. In addition, the specific neighborhood (e.g., Point Breeze, East Mount Airy) explained about six percent of the variance. Finally, ethnicity--even controlled for neighborhood effects--was significantly related to community participation. Controlling for other neighborhood influences, whites participated in over 20 more community events in the previous year than did African-Americans.

Relationship of Community Engagement and Cultural Participation

Community participation and cultural participation were strongly related to one another (Figure 8). Among the quarter of the population with the highest frequency of community participation, the average respondent attended about 25 cultural events in the previous year, while those in the lowest quarter attended fewer than five. The same relationship held for "core" cultural events: those in the top quarter of community participation attended 14 core events compared to four events attended by the bottom quarter. The correlation between community and cultural participation was above .45 for both the variety and the frequency of participation (Figure 9).

The relationship between community participation and cultural participation held across virtually all subgroups within the population. Specifically, the relationship of variety of participation held, with only minor variations, for every income group. The same was true for ethnicity and education.

The community participation survey demonstrates a consistently strong relationship between cultural participation and community engagement-- whether measured by variety or frequency of participation.

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Participation and Assessment of Quality of Life

Lastly, we wish to explore the connection between cultural and community participation and a person's assessment of quality of life. We asked survey respondents to rate their neighborhood and the region as a whole as a place to live. We asked first for their overall rating and the rating that they believe their neighbors would give. Then we asked about 16 different aspects of quality of life which ranged from the quality of community services--schools, health care; to the physical surroundings--building and property conditions, roads and traffic, public transportation; to their judgments about safety, strength of community groups, and friendliness. (See listing on Table 16).

Scores for each question were a Likert scale in which a (4) represents excellent, a (3) good, a (2) fair, and a (1) poor. In other words, a score between 3 and 4 represents one in which the center of judgment was between excellent and good and a score between 1 and 2 represents a judgment that the community is poor or fair.

Quality of life ratings

Overall, respondents from more affluent communities rated their community and the region higher than did those in poor communities. West Mount Airy was the only community in our survey in which most respondents rated the neighborhood as good to excellent. East Mount Airy residents rated their neighborhood as good; and Powelton Village, Mantua-West Powelton, and Point Breeze residents all rated their neighborhoods overall as closer to fair than to good. (See Table 16 and Figure 10.)

Although regional ratings also were correlated with the socio-economic status of the neighborhood, the differences were not as sharp. Thus, all five neighborhoods rated the region between 2.7 and 2.4 (good to fair).

As we would expect, ratings of individual features of neighborhood quality of life varied considerably. Only friendliness of residents was consistently highly rated across the five case study areas. In Point Breeze, libraries and transportation were highly rated. In Powelton, childcare, arts and culture, and recreation were the most highly rated. In West Mount Airy, the strongest neighborhood features were shopping and job opportunities, while respondents in East Mount Airy pointed to the libraries as well. Finally, in Mantua, the area's environmental quality drew particular praise.

Again, there was more consistency in regional ratings. Respondents in all five communities saw regional arts and cultural institutions as a major asset, joined by libraries and educational programs or recreational opportunities.

The survey uncovered the expected set of negatives as well. The public schools were seen as a detriment to regional quality of life, although not to the

neighborhoods' quality of life. On the other hand, in each neighborhood, safety and security were consistently rated as poor or fair. Finally, Powelton Village and East Mount Airy respondents saw building conditions as a particular problem for the region.

Patterns of perception

Overall, the different measures of quality of life were strongly correlated. That is, respondents' rating of one feature was related to their rating of another feature. To examine the different dimensions of these quality of life ratings, we performed a factor analysis on the 32 individual quality of life questions on the survey. This allowed us to identify a set of distinctive patterns in the responses to these questions that are not correlated with one another. The analysis[9] identified three distinctive factors which together account for more than half of the total variance among the 32 variables (See Appendix Table A-5).

The first factor--which we shall call the neighborhood quality-of-life factor--identified a similarity in patterns of responses to the neighborhood quality-of-life questions. It loaded strongly on building conditions, environment, and strength of neighborhood groups, with a somewhat weaker relationship to arts and cultural opportunities and recreational opportunities.

The second factor—which we shall call the public amenity factor--was most highly related to regional quality of life, particularly health care, arts and cultural activities, and recreational activities. In addition, it loaded relatively strongly on the quality of neighborhood health and child care and neighborhood transportation. Generally, this factor highlighted public amenities.

The final factor--which we shall call the urban problem factor—loaded heavily on a set of more individual judgments about the neighborhood and the region: the quality of region's buildings, the quality of schools, safety and security, and the ability to earn a living.

Quality of life and individual characteristics

The individual characteristics of respondents were related to their judgments about the quality of life in their neighborhood and in the region. Respondents' income and education were strongly related to the general neighborhood factor and somewhat less related to their judgment of public amenities. However, those with higher incomes and more education tended to rate urban problem features more severely than did other respondents.

Younger respondents had a sharply more negative view of the neighborhood quality of life than did older respondents. However, they tended

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[9] Principle component method with varimax rotation.

to be more positively disposed toward the public amenities in their area. There were no clear age differences in scores on the urban problem factor.

Finally, white respondents had a much more positive view of Factor 1 (neighborhood quality of life) and Factor 2 (public amenities) than African American respondents. However, on Factor 3 (urban problems) African-Americans tended to be more positively disposed, in spite of the fact that poor neighborhoods objectively are likely to have more crime and more needy schools.

Quality of life and neighborhood effects

The rating of neighborhood quality of life was strongly related to characteristics of the neighborhood. Three block-group level variables--per capita income, arts groups as a percent of all social organizations, and aggregate level of regional arts participation--had correlation coefficients of greater than .4 with the neighborhood quality of life factor.

In contrast to participation, neighborhood infrastructure--number of social organizations, number of arts groups--was not correlated with the rating of neighborhood quality of life. In fact, the number of social organizations was *negatively* correlated with the quality of life measure (-.38). In other words, the more community organizations in a block group the lower the rating of neighborhood quality of life. In particular, neighborhoods with a high proportion of churches among its social organizations had a more negative rating of the quality of life than neighborhoods with fewer churches.

Model predicting quality of life

In order to examine all of the neighborhood and individual factors at the same time, we estimated a multivariate model of the three quality of life factors. In each model we entered the two neighborhood factors as well as the case study area, ethnicity, age, income, and education.

Neighborhood quality-of-life factor. Neighborhood conditions, not individual characteristics, were the most important predictor of the rating of quality of life. Neighborhood Factor #1-- which loaded most heavily on socio-economic status, arts institutions as a percent of all social organizations, and aggregate regional participation-- accounted for 23 percent of the variance in the first quality of life factor. Neighborhood Factor #2--which loaded most heavily on number of social organizations and family diversity--was also a significant predictor of neighborhood quality of life. It accounted for another four percent of the variance in the neighborhood quality-of-life factor. (See Appendix Table A-6.)

By contrast, none of the individual characteristics of respondents-- ethnicity, age, or socio-economic status--were significantly correlated with

neighborhood quality of life. Although the uncontrolled difference between African-American and white respondents was nearly one-half of a standard deviation, when other factors were controlled, this difference shrank to only .2 standard deviations. Similarly the difference between high- and low-income respondents, which was nearly a full standard deviation when not controlled, was only .2 when other factors were taken into consideration. Overall, the model explained 30 percent of the variance in the neighborhood quality of life factor.

Public amenity factor. Again, neighborhood effects--especially neighborhood socio-economic status and aggregate regional participation--were the strongest predictors of the public amenity factor. Overall, the model accounted for 29 percent of the variance in the regional and neighborhood amenities factor. (See Appendix Table A-7.)

Urban problem factor. The third quality of life factor--urban problems-- was the only one of the three factors examined that had a significant correlation with individual income. Furthermore, Neighborhood Factor #1--socio-economic status--influenced the urban problems assessment. However, the relationship to individual income was the reverse of what we might expect. It was poorer respondents who were more likely to take a positive view of schools and security and well-off respondents who were likely to be concerned about them, even when we controlled for neighborhood characteristics. Taken together, these variables explained 20 percent of the variance in this factor. (See Appendix Table A-8.)

In summary, the analysis of the quality of life data presents a textbook case of the importance of neighborhood characteristics. If we restricted ourselves to individual characteristics, we could easily conclude that they had a powerful impact on subjective assessment of the quality of life. However, a fuller model that included ecological data demonstrated that this was not the case. Indeed, when neighborhood effects were taken into account, the role of individual characteristics faded into insignificance.

Quality of life and participation

The final set of relationships that we examine are those between our indexes of quality of life and our measures of cultural and community participation. Here, we have discovered a weaker relationship than we originally expected.

The first quality of life factor--neighborhood--was correlated with only one of our indexes of participation, the variety of neighborhood cultural participation. But the relationship was negative! In other words, respondents who were involved in a wide variety of neighborhood cultural pursuits generally ranked the quality of life in their neighborhoods as worse than those who were less engaged.

The only quality of life dimension positively related to participation was that which measures respondent's views of regional and neighborhood public amenities. Respondents who were involved in a wide variety of cultural activities and those who frequently were engaged in community institutions had a higher rating of public amenities than those who were less involved. [10]

Thus, the relationship between participation and quality of life is not as direct as we might expect. Those most involved in community cultural activities tend to think worse of their neighborhood. However, varied cultural participation and active community engagement does promote a positive view of public amenities in one's community and throughout the region.

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[10] The third quality of life factor--urban problems--was not related to any type of participation. None of the correlation coefficients were significant.

CONCLUSION

Summary of Findings

This paper began with a set of questions about the relationship among community and cultural participation, individual and neighborhood characteristics, and quality of life. We are now in a position to provide answers.

- ***What are the dimensions of local and regional cultural participation in the case study neighborhoods?***

Overall, there was a strong relationship between local and regional arts participation. Eighty percent of regional cultural participants were involved in neighborhood activities as well.

This relationship, however, was not consistent across the five case study neighborhoods. Although the more affluent and more diverse communities exhibited a strong correlation between regional and community cultural participation, the two poor, African-American neighborhoods in our study-- Point Breeze and Mantua--did not. The relatively high levels of community arts participation in these neighborhoods did not translate into high levels of regional participation.

Although respondents attended during the previous year an average of 14 cultural events (of which 8 were "core" cultural events), a small group of frequent participants account for a vast majority of cultural attendance. Half of our respondents had attended fewer than six cultural events during the year. Looked at another way, one-quarter of all respondents accounted for three-quarters of all participation.

- ***How do the individual characteristics of residents--age, income, education, and family status--influence their involvement in cultural activities?***

- ***To what degree do neighborhood characteristics--in particular, the general level of neighborhood participation—influence individual participation?***

As predicted by the "cultural capital" theorists, of all the individual characteristics on which we have data, education and income had the strongest influence on cultural participation. Individuals between the ages of 25 and 64 had higher rates of participation than the very young or very old. Whites had higher rates of participation than African-Americans. Gender was not highly related to participation.

These strong individual effects were weakened when we considered neighborhood characteristics. The median income, level of regional cultural participation, number of social organizations, and household diversity of the neighborhood all influenced participation. When all variables are statistically controlled, the neighborhood's socio-economic status, arts organizations as a

percentage of all social organizations, and level of regional participation, and the respondent's socio-economic status were the strongest influences on regional cultural participation. Family diversity and extent of civic infrastructure (number of social organizations) were the strongest influences on neighborhood cultural participation.

- ***How are general community participation, local cultural participation, and regional cultural participation related to one another?***

Cultural participation--at both the local and regional levels--was highly correlated with general community participation. This relationship was particularly true among "heavy" participants. Those respondents in the top quarter in terms of frequency of community participation attended 25 cultural events in the previous year, nearly two-thirds more than the average respondent.

Neighborhood cultural participation, in particular, was heavily related to general neighborhood engagement. Statistically, they account for more than a quarter in the variance in one another.

- ***How is a resident's subjective assessment of the quality of life related to his or her cultural and community participation?***

Our analysis uncovered three patterns of quality of life assessment among the survey respondents: a general assessment of the neighborhood; an assessment of public amenities; and an assessment of urban problems like crime, schools, and traffic. Primarily neighborhood effects—in particular, the level of regional cultural participation and socio-economic status of the area—influenced the first and second factors.

The relationship of quality of life assessment to community engagement was more complex than we had anticipated. Neighborhood quality of life was related *negatively* to neighborhood cultural participation. A person's view of the quality of public amenities, however, was strongly related to both community engagement and regional cultural participation.

Implications

Despite the limitations of the data on which this paper is based, the analysis raises a set of important implications for the understanding of cultural and community participation.

Barriers to regional cultural participation

Cultural participation looks profoundly different depending on one's perspective. Viewed from the perspective of regional institutions--the downtown view, participation involves a small proportion of the population and is highly related to socio-economic status and social infrastructure. From the

perspective of the neighborhoods, however, participation is a wider phenomenon and is less differentiated by income and education.

The reason for this split image is the gap between neighborhood and regional participation among residents of poor neighborhoods. Whereas in well-off sections of the city, neighborhood engagement is strongly related to regional participation; in poor, African-American neighborhoods, neighborhood participation is far higher than regional participation.

These findings have important implications. Respondents who are active in neighborhood cultural events are already involved in arts and culture. The challenge to regional cultural institutions is not so much *developing* new audiences as connecting with individuals who are already active at the local level. This does not make the task any less daunting, but it changes our understanding of what the task is.

This finding may explain the consistent perception of a racial gap in levels of participation. According to our data, the gap between variety of neighborhood involvement among black and white residents was insignificant. The gap in regional cultural participation, on the other hand, was very wide.

This study cannot answer why this gap exists. Certainly, there are large geographic, economic, and social barriers to participation in regional cultural institutions, but further research is necessary to provide guidance to policy to address the gap.

Is cultural participation a commodity?

Two streams of thought with very different intellectual origins have fed one another is examining cultural participation. On the one hand, economic models of behavior--when applied to the arts--have sought to explain cultural participation as a form of commodity purchase. Individuals "buy" the arts, just as they purchase any commodity. The richer they are, the more they are willing to consume.

On the other hand, the "cultural capital" perspective is likely to see arts and culture as critical tokens in the battle for social oneupsmanship. The well-off buy arts and culture in order to convert their money capital into another kind of resource--cultural capital--that they can deploy in their struggle for status and achievement.

Certainly, findings in this paper and other SIAP studies support the notion that socio-economic status is a critical dimension of cultural participation. The socio-economic status of a neighborhood is a consistent predictor of level of participation.

Yet, in this paper, the process of cultural participation emerges as a good deal more complex than either the economic model or the cultural capital theory

would predict. To begin, a neighborhood's level of arts infrastructure is a stronger predictor of cultural participation than either income or education. Furthermore, decisions about cultural participation are closely related to an individual's engagement in other types of community activities, such as involvement in schools, community groups, and social clubs.

There are tremendous pressures on cultural organizations to adopt an economic perspective. In the "post-NEA" era, organizations are asked to pay increased attention to their bottom line. Marketing consultants are likely to be the most welcome visitors to the executive director's office.

Yet, this paper suggests that there are dimensions of participation that the marketers--and for that matter, the cultural capitalists--are likely to miss. The decision to become involved in the arts is not a simple, commodity choice. It is closely connected to the choices that individuals and groups make about their identity and their links with others. It is in this complex network of relationships--not simply in the abstract world of the market--that cultural participation must be examined.

Isolation of cultural institutions from other social organizations

Just as the regional-neighborhood culture link looks different from different perspectives, so too does the link of arts institutions to other social organizations. Viewed from the top--from the leaders who run these organizations--there is a profound weakness in the institutional network of their community. Directors of arts organizations rarely consult regularly nor are involved in ongoing projects with other local institutions.

Yet, the link between arts and non-arts institutions is, literally, sitting in front of them. It is their participant base. This paper has documented the extraordinary level of relationship between neighborhood cultural participation and other forms of neighborhood civic engagement. The fact that participants are making a connection that has so far remained elusive for the organizations' leaders poses some difficult questions. However, its existence also provides a straightforward strategy for strengthening these links.

The paper should close on a note of caution. As we have noted repeatedly, these findings are based on several hundred surveys from a handful of neighborhoods. Whether the findings discussed here would be found elsewhere is largely an exercise in speculation. However, the consistency and strength of the relationships--and the diversity of the neighborhoods in which they have been found--suggest that there are a number of promising avenues to follow as we pursue a fuller understanding of the social impact of the arts.

TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Participation in regional cultural activities, by case study neighborhood

Regional cultural participation

Mean

	Neighborhood					
	Point Breeze	Powelton	W Mt Airy	E Mt Airy	Mantua/W Powelton	Total
Jazz	.208	.339	.427	.313	.143	.295
Marching band	.125	.143	.098	.075	.071	.108
Other popular music	.125	.393	.500	.299	.107	.286
Classical	.117	.375	.488	.328	.107	.283
Choral music	.108	.268	.280	.194	.107	.190
Opera	.067	.143	.207	.149	.071	.127
Musical	.133	.321	.402	.284	.071	.249
Stage play	.125	.321	.561	.358	.071	.297
Poetry	.083	.250	.183	.119	.107	.142
Ballet	.075	.179	.232	.060	.036	.122
Other dance	.100	.304	.293	.149	.107	.187
Art museum	.125	.518	.768	.463	.107	.399
Art craft fair	.092	.339	.415	.343	.107	.255
Street fair	.075	.232	.451	.224	.214	.227
Mural public art	.075	.143	.134	.075	.071	.099
Historic site	.092	.411	.634	.373	.107	.323
Film	.158	.554	.695	.463	.143	.402

Table 2. Participation in neighborhood cultural activities, by case study neighborhood

Neighborhood cultural participation

Mean

	Point Breeze	Powelton	W Mt Airy	E Mt Airy	Mantua/W Powelton	Total
			Neighborhood			
Jazz	.292	.107	.256	.104	.250	.215
Marching band	.217	.125	.061	.060	.250	.139
Other popular music	.208	.161	.317	.104	.214	.207
Classical	.150	.107	.268	.075	.071	.150
Choral music	.175	.232	.232	.164	.111	.190
Opera	.100	.018	.061	.015	.107	.062
Musical	.175	.089	.146	.104	.321	.153
Stage play	.133	.143	.195	.134	.250	.159
Poetry	.208	.125	.146	.119	.214	.164
Ballet	.075	.089	.098	.060	.107	.082
Other dance	.167	.179	.171	.119	.107	.156
Art museum	.142	.250	.354	.224	.143	.224
Art craft fair	.158	.161	.463	.284	.214	.258
Street fair	.250	.357	.585	.388	.250	.371
Mural public art	.100	.071	.122	.075	.214	.105
Historic site	.167	.196	.427	.179	.214	.238
Film	.225	.232	.427	.373	.357	.312

Table 3. Indexes of cultural participation, by case study neighborhood

Neighborhood	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Regional cultural participation rate	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
Point Breeze	1.883	2.942	4.825	5.414	4.096	.383	.600	.717
Powelton	5.232	2.643	7.875	20.179	11.268	.750	.679	.839
W Mt Airy	6.687	4.277	10.964	26.037	13.951	.855	.867	.940
E Mt Airy	4.206	2.544	6.750	17.045	8.761	.691	.676	.794
Mantua/W Powelton	1.633	3.167	4.800	7.667	5.885	.233	.567	.667
Total	3.947	3.148	7.095	15.063	8.628	.597	.686	.798

Table 4. Distribution of participation in cultural activities and core cultural activities, by respondent's frequency of attendance

Core cultural activities—distribution of participation, by quartiles

Quartiles	Total events attended
1	0
2	140
3	463
4	2,254
Total	2,857

All cultural activities--distribution of participation, by quartiles

Quartiles	Total events attended
1	0
2	186
3	1,051
4	3,860
Total	5,097

Table 6. Indexes of cultural participation, by educational attainment of respondent

Educational attainment	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Regional cultural participation rate	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
<11th grade	2.645	2.387	5.032	9.867	6.867	.355	.581	.613
HS grad	1.515	2.746	4.261	6.797	4.817	.343	.604	.701
some college	5.192	4.288	9.481	16.902	10.000	.673	.712	.808
BA +	6.371	3.371	9.742	24.359	12.538	.886	.780	.939
Total	4.000	3.181	7.181	15.350	8.759	.599	.685	.799

Table 5. Indexes of cultural participation, by family income of respondent

Income of respondent	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Regional cultural participation rate	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
under $15,000	2.132	3.132	5.263	10.069	6.690	.329	.697	.697
$15-25 thousand	2.066	2.592	4.658	7.548	5.014	.461	.553	.711
$25-45 thousand	4.747	3.507	8.253	13.716	8.361	.627	.627	.800
$45-85 thousand	7.135	3.615	10.750	30.288	13.451	.904	.846	.962
over $85,000	6.452	4.167	10.619	25.829	14.439	.929	.857	.952
Total	4.103	3.305	7.408	15.785	8.834	.601	.692	.801

Table 8. Indexes of cultural participation, by ethnicity of respondent

Ethnicity of respondent	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Regional cultural participation rate	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
White	6.718	3.350	10.068	25.892	13.861	.903	.796	.951
African-American	2.577	3.005	5.582	10.649	6.792	.443	.617	.726
Latino	1.333	1.667	3.000	8.333	.667	.333	.333	.333
Asian	2.933	3.133	6.067	5.400	3.267	.667	.733	.733
Other	4.684	3.526	8.211	15.263	7.722	.737	.789	.895
Total	3.950	3.132	7.082	15.324	8.796	.607	.683	.801

Table 7. Indexes of cultural participation, by age of respondent

Age of respondent	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Regional cultural participation rate	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
under 25	3.300	2.067	5.367	6.000	4.000	.633	.633	.800
25-34	3.944	3.944	7.889	18.118	10.275	.648	.741	.870
35-44	5.180	3.831	9.011	16.291	8.333	.674	.764	.899
45-64	4.857	2.895	7.752	19.865	10.485	.705	.733	.838
65+	1.645	2.658	4.303	8.959	7.329	.316	.526	.579
Total	3.977	3.169	7.147	15.171	8.677	.599	.689	.799

Table 9. Indexes of cultural participation, by per capita income of block group of respondent (quartiles)

Per capita income of block group	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Regional cultural participation rate	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
lowest quartile	2.338	2.738	5.075	8.359	5.140	.400	.581	.700
25-49	4.881	2.661	7.542	16.525	9.780	.746	.678	.831
50-74	5.286	3.304	8.589	24.375	14.018	.732	.750	.821
highest quartile	6.737	3.930	10.667	22.571	10.911	.877	.860	.965
Total	4.042	3.024	7.066	15.071	8.531	.599	.675	.789

Table 10. Indexes of cultural participation, by number of arts and cultural organizations within one-half mile of block group of respondent (quartiles)

Arts & cultural organizations within 1/2 mile	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Regional cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
Lowest 25%	2.2125	2.2625	4.4750	5.3974	3.3718	.5250	.3750	.6375
25-49th	4.0000	3.3412	7.3412	14.4353	8.2000	.7529	.6353	.8353
50-74%	5.3059	3.7882	9.0941	20.3333	10.1818	.7529	.7176	.8824
Highest 25%	4.5610	2.6463	7.2073	19.8500	12.3250	.6585	.6585	.7927
Total	4.0422	3.0241	7.0663	15.0710	8.5313	.6747	.5994	.7892

Table 11. Indexes of cultural participation, by regional participation rate of block group of respondent (quartiles)

Regional participation rate (quartiles)	Types of regional cultural participation	Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Types of cultural participation	Number of cultural events attended	Number of core cultural events attended	Regional cultural participation rate	Neighborhood cultural participation rate	Cultural participation rate
1.000	1.530	2.783	4.313	3.605	2.838	.337	.566	.687
2.000	3.143	2.690	5.833	13.570	8.052	.476	.595	.714
3.000	5.108	3.000	8.108	19.530	8.866	.735	.723	.831
4.000	6.427	3.634	10.061	23.432	14.272	.854	.817	.927
Total	4.042	3.024	7.066	15.071	8.531	.599	.675	.789

Table 13. Community participation—types of activities and frequency of participation

	N	Mean
Religious group	357	.479
Library	357	.375
Neighborhood association	357	.364
Block association	356	.326
Cooperative	357	.255
Home & school assoc.	357	.227
Town watch	357	.227
Arts & cultural group	357	.221
Recreation	357	.185
Garden or park group	357	.157
Continuing educ.	357	.154
Social & special interest group	357	.154
Community development corp	357	.109
Political group	357	.104
Business association	357	.090
Historical society	357	.053
Valid N (listwise)	356	

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Sum	Mean
Frequency of community participation	357	8008.00	22.4314
Coop frequency	91	1627.00	17.8791
Religious group frequency	171	2454.00	14.3509
Recreation frequency	66	540.00	8.1818
Garden club frequency	56	328.00	5.8571
Library frequency	134	680.00	5.0746
Town watch frequency	81	391.00	4.8272
Arts & culture frequency	79	309.00	3.9114
Home & School frequency	81	258.00	3.1852
Continuing ed frequency	55	168.00	3.0545
Political club frequency	37	84.00	2.2703
Neighborhood assoc frequency	130	287.00	2.2077
Social club frequency	55	112.00	2.0364
Block assoc frequency	117	169.00	1.4444
CDC frequency	39	40.00	1.0256
Historical society frequency	19	17.00	.8947
Business association frequency	32	10.00	.3125

Table 15. Correlation of frequency of community participation and neighborhood variables

Correlations

		TCPART2
Pearson Correlation	Per capita income	.201**
	Percent with bachelor's degree	.236**
	All social organizations	-.102
	Arts organization	.073
	Percent houses of worship	-.265**
	Percent arts groups	.349**
	raw participation rate	.235**

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 14. Frequency of community participation, by ethnicity and neighborhood

Frequency of community participation

Neighborhood	Ethnicity of respondent		
	White	African-American	Total
Point Breeze	3.0000	9.7129	8.9469
Powelton	32.4091	24.3500	24.3654
W Mt Airy	52.0577	23.4500	42.2927
E Mt Airy	36.9630	24.3636	30.7656
Mantua/W Powelton	6.0000	2.3333	5.8667
Total	42.9806	13.9502	23.1408

Table 16. Neighborhood and regional quality of life assessment, by respondent's neighborhood

Neighborhood quality of life ratings[1]

Neighborhood quality of life indexes

	Neighborhood					
	Point Breeze	Powelton	W Mt Airy	E Mt Airy	Mantua/W Powelton	Total
Public schools	2.28	2.26	2.34	2.02	2.67	2.28
Building condition	2.04	2.08	2.91	2.58	2.13	2.38
Environment	2.00	2.22	3.20	2.88	2.67	2.58
Shopping	2.35	2.20	2.69	2.64	2.48	2.48
Health care	2.31	2.59	2.71	2.80	2.48	2.55
Child care	2.44	2.48	2.80	2.97	2.30	2.60
Libraries	2.33	2.51	3.01	3.00	2.48	2.68
Arts & culture	2.24	2.55	2.91	2.67	2.52	2.57
Recreation	2.16	2.24	2.88	2.59	2.48	2.47
Public transport.	2.41	3.02	2.89	2.95	2.61	2.75
Road & traffic	2.05	2.25	2.36	2.52	2.37	2.28
Safety , security	1.97	1.80	2.21	1.97	2.35	2.03
Community groups	2.05	2.39	3.19	2.81	2.58	2.58
Job opportunities	2.02	1.93	2.31	2.22	2.31	2.13
Housing	1.99	2.10	2.91	2.86	2.52	2.45
Friendliness	2.40	2.50	3.28	3.03	2.78	2.80

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[1] Ratings are a Likert scale in which a (4) represents excellent, a (3) good, a (2) fair, and a (1) poor.

Regional quality of life ratings[2]

Regional Quality of Life

	Neighborhood					
	Point Breeze	Powelton	W Mt Airy	E Mt Airy	Mantua/W Powelton	Total
Public schools	2.29	1.79	1.66	1.71	2.50	1.98
Building condition	2.14	1.95	2.05	1.97	2.41	2.08
Environment	2.14	2.27	2.69	2.52	2.48	2.40
Shopping	2.34	2.73	2.91	2.91	2.55	2.67
Health care	2.31	2.81	2.96	2.86	2.52	2.66
Child care	2.37	2.42	2.62	2.73	2.54	2.51
Libraries	2.44	2.82	3.00	2.94	2.61	2.75
Arts & culture	2.43	3.18	3.38	3.27	2.67	2.97
Recreation	2.43	2.80	3.03	2.73	2.52	2.70
Public transport.	2.41	2.76	2.69	2.68	2.64	2.61
Roads & traffic	2.16	2.07	2.10	2.06	2.36	2.13
Safety, security	2.03	1.82	1.84	1.76	2.41	1.93
Community groups	2.20	2.25	2.78	2.40	2.52	2.41
Job opportunities	2.12	2.28	2.51	2.35	2.43	2.31
Housing	2.08	2.24	2.66	2.56	2.41	2.36
Friendliness	2.37	2.33	2.68	2.48	2.70	2.48

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[2] Ratings are a Likert scale in which a (4) represents excellent, a (3) good, a (2) fair, and a (1) poor.

Table 12. Factor analysis--neighborhood socio-economic and institutional characteristics

Final Statistics:

Variable	Communality	*	Factor	Eigenvalue	Pct of Var	Cum Pct
		*				
NCOMBART	.88289	*	1	5.55023	50.5	50.5
TOTORG	.79894	*	2	2.89745	26.3	76.8
PCI	.72073	*				
MEDFAMIN	.85345	*				
PCTPOOR	.71946	*				
PCTMGPR	.79138	*				
PCTNOBAC	.89906	*				
PCT18_34	.58863	*				
PCTNFHHS	.62679	*				
ARTPCT	.74480	*				
TOTMEMPC	.82156	*				

Rotated Factor Matrix:

	Factor 1	Factor 2
NCOMBART	-.02629	.93926
TOTORG	-.46924	.76076
PCI	.82231	-.21103
MEDFAMIN	.92302	-.03856
PCTPOOR	-.77632	.34174
PCTMGPR	.88827	.04866
PCTNOBAC	-.89149	-.32296
PCT18_34	.02183	.76691
PCTNFHHS	.15710	.77596
ARTPCT	.85334	.12890
TOTMEMPC	.90321	-.07593

APPENDIX

Table A-1. Multivariate analysis--variety of regional cultural participation

ANOVA[a,b]

			Experimental Method			
			Sum of Squares	F	Sig.	B
Types of regional cultural participation	Covariates	(Combined)	982.568	29.665	.000	
		Neighborhood factor 1	955.478	57.695	.000	1.776
		Neighborhood factor 2	23.828	1.439	.231	.283
	Main Effects	(Combined)	724.552	5.469	.000	
		Individual income	469.675	7.090	.000	
		Neighborhood	195.813	2.956	.020	
	Model		1707.120	10.308	.000	
	Residual		4752.964			
	Total		6460.084			

a. Types of regional cultural participation by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

b. Covariates entered first

MCA[a]

				Predicted
			N	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Types of regional cultural participation	Individual income	under $15,000	64	2.6736
		$15-25 thousand	70	2.6712
		$25-45 thousand	73	4.6784
		$45-85 thousand	50	6.6215
		over $85,000	41	5.6660
	Neighborhood	Point Breeze	83	2.8901
		Powelton	53	6.0807
		W Mt Airy	78	5.3627
		E Mt Airy	63	3.4520
		Mantua/W Powelton	21	3.0986

a. Types of regional cultural participation by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

Factor Summary[a]

			Beta
		Eta	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
	Individual income	.451	.332
	Neighborhood	.423	.277

a. Types of regional cultural participation by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

Model Goodness of Fit

	Factors and Covariates	
	R	R Squared
Model	.514	.264

Table A-2. Multivariate analysis--variety of neighborhood cultural participation

ANOVA[a,b]

			Experimental Method			
			Sum of Squares	F	Sig.	B
Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Covariates	(Combined)	41.393	1.597	.204	
		Neighborhood factor 1	34.754	2.682	.103	.339
		Neighborhood factor 2	6.959	.537	.464	-.153
	Main Effects	(Combined)	226.016	2.180	.029	
		Individual income	91.318	1.762	.137	
		Neighborhood	141.983	2.739	.029	
	Model		267.409	2.063	.027	
	Residual		3719.517			
	Total		3986.926			

a. Types of neighborhood cultural participation by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

b. Covariates entered first

MCA[a]

				Predicted
			N	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Types of neighborhood cultural participation	Individual income	under $15,000	64	2.725
		$15-25 thousand	70	2.281
		$25-45 thousand	73	3.536
		$45-85 thousand	50	3.559
		over $85,000	41	4.289
	Neighborhood	Point Breeze	83	2.630
		Powelton	53	2.703
		W Mt Airy	78	4.537
		E Mt Airy	63	2.490
		Mantua/W Powelton	21	3.505

a. Types of neighborhood cultural participation by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

Factor Summary[a]

		Beta
	Eta	Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Individual income	.173	.185
Neighborhood	.207	.231

a. Types of neighborhood cultural participation by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

Model Goodness of Fit

	Factors and Covariates	
	R	R Squared
Model	.259	.067

Table A-3. Multivariate analysis--frequency of cultural participation

ANOVA[a,b]

		Experimental Method			
		Sum of Squares	F	Sig.	B
Covariates	(Combined)	14222.522	14.619	.000	
	Neighborhood factor 1	13560.771	27.878	.000	6.788
	Neighborhood factor 2	572.232	1.176	.279	1.390
Main Effects	(Combined)	21067.020	5.414	.000	
	Individual income	10427.566	5.359	.000	
	Neighborhood	7836.786	4.028	.003	
Model		35289.542	7.255	.000	
Residual		135713.3			
Total		171002.8			

a. CULPART2 by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

b. Covariates entered first

MCA[a]

			N	Predicted — Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
CULPART2	Individual income	under $15,000	61	10.4914
		$15-25 thousand	67	9.2063
		$25-45 thousand	72	13.4184
		$45-85 thousand	50	28.2509
		over $85,000	40	23.0633
	Neighborhood	Point Breeze	80	4.7103
		Powelton	53	24.5650
		W Mt Airy	77	24.5243
		E Mt Airy	62	14.3230
		Mantua/W Powelton	18	5.7128

a. CULPART2 by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

Factor Summary [a]

	Eta	Beta — Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Individual income	.381	.295
Neighborhood	.376	.357

a. CULPART2 by Individual income, Neighborhood with Neighborhood factor 1, Neighborhood factor 2

Model Goodness of Fit

	Factors and Covariates	
	R	R Squared
Model	.454	.206

Table A-4. Multivariate analysis--frequency of community participation

ANOVA[a,b]

		Experimental Method			
		Sum of Squares	F	Sig.	B
Covariates	(Combined)	38485.486	14.074	.000	
	Neighborhood effect 1	37041.135	27.093	.000	11.412
	Neighborhood effect 2	1764.401	1.291	.257	2.602
Main Effects	(Combined)	46264.298	6.768	.000	
	Neighborhood	25706.362	4.701	.001	
	Ethnicity of respondent	15436.939	11.291	.001	
Model		84749.784	8.855	.000	
Residual		370513.5			
Total		455263.3			

a. Frequency of community participation by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

b. Covariates entered first

MCA[a]

			Predicted
			Adjusted for Factors and
		N	Covariates
Neighborhood	Point Breeze	80	7.1
	Powelton	42	18.0
	W Mt Airy	71	50.1
	E Mt Airy	60	34.3
	Mantua/W Powelton	26	-2.3
Ethnicity of respondent	White	102	37.7
	African-American	177	17.1

a. Frequency of community participation by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

Factor Summary[a]

		Beta
		Adjusted for Factors and
	Eta	Covariates
Neighborhood	.379	.462
Ethnicity of respondent	.350	.246

a. Frequency of community participation by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

Model Goodness of Fit

	Factors and Covariates	
	R	R Squared
Model	.431	.186

Table A-5. Factor analysis--regional and neighborhood quality of life assessment

Total Variance Explained

Component	Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
Neighborhood QOL	7.603	21.121	21.121
Public amenities	7.358	20.439	41.560
Urban problem	7.024	19.510	61.070

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotated Component Matrix[a]

	Component		
	Neighborhood QOL	Public amenities	Urban problem
Neighborhood qol	.75	.29	.21
Neighbors' assessment	.74	.31	.15
Regional qol	.38	.22	.60
Neighbor's assessment, region	.37	.20	.60
NEIGHBORHOOD Public schools	-.01	.41	.47
Building condition	.58	.43	.26
Environment	.63	.41	.20
Shopping	.05	.80	.22
Health care	.26	.76	.27
Child care	.37	.77	.15
Libraries	.44	.72	.06
Arts & culture	.42	.68	.03
Recreation	.43	.62	.19
Public transport.	.47	.10	.28
Road & traffic	.55	-.03	.49
Safety , security	.41	.23	.52
Community groups	.72	.33	.26
Job opportunities	.49	.39	.38
Housing	.77	.27	.28
Friendliness	.69	.45	.18
REGIONAL Public schools	-.39	.38	.69
Building condition	.10	.31	.75
Environment	.38	.35	.45
Shopping	.27	.62	.35
Health care	.33	.55	.40
Child care	.15	.70	.41
Libraries	.38	.62	.36
Arts & culture	.56	.50	.21
Recreation	.47	.45	.35
Public transport.	.29	.18	.53
Roads & traffic	.32	.05	.77
Safety, security	.21	.12	.78
Community groups	.43	.33	.56
Job opportunities	.40	.20	.69
Housing	.57	.19	.49
Friendliness	.33	.40	.56

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 15 iterations.

Table A-6. Multivariate analysis--neighborhood quality of life factor

ANOVA[a,b]

			Experimental Method				
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Neighborhood qol	Covariates	(Combined)	67.382	2	33.691	46.036	.000
		Neighborhood effect 1	58.551	1	58.551	80.005	.000
		Neighborhood effect 2	7.417	1	7.417	10.134	.002
	Main Effects	(Combined)	8.707	12	.726	.991	.458
		Ethnicity of respondent	.994	1	.994	1.358	.245
		Age of respondent	3.007	4	.752	1.027	.394
		Income of respondent	3.674	4	.919	1.255	.288
		Educational attainment	.474	3	.158	.216	.885
	Model		76.089	14	5.435	7.426	.000
	Residual		177.838	243	.732		
	Total		253.927	257	.988		

a. Neighborhood qol by Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent, Income of respondent, Educational attainment with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

b. Covariates entered first

MCA[a]

			N	Deviation Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Neighborhood qol	Ethnicity of respondent	White	96	-.1247
		African-American	162	.0739
	Age of respondent	under 25	14	.0166
		25-34	37	-.2718
		35-44	67	.0488
		45-64	83	.0442
		65+	57	.0506
	Income of respondent	under $15,000	58	-.1620
		$15-25 thousand	58	.0028
		$25-45 thousand	64	-.0809
		$45-85 thousand	43	.2634
		over $85,000	35	.0881
	Educational attainment	<11th grade	18	-.0898
		HS grad	103	-.0532
		some college	26	-.0613
		BA +	111	.0783

a. Neighborhood qol by Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent, Income of respondent, Educational attainment with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

Factor Summary[a]

		Eta	Beta Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Neighborhood qol	Ethnicity of respondent	.243	.097
	Age of respondent	.221	.112
	Income of respondent	.384	.143
	Educational attainment	.359	.069

a. Neighborhood qol by Ethnicity of respondent,
   Age of respondent, Income of respondent,
   Educational attainment with Neighborhood effect 1,
   Neighborhood effect 2

Model Goodness of Fit

	Factors and Covariates	
	R	R Squared
Model	.547	.300

Table A-7. Multivariate analysis--public amenity factor

ANOVA[a,b]

			Experimental Method			
			Sum of Squares	F	Sig.	B
Regional & neigh. public amenities	Covariates	(Combined)	33.820	23.927	.000	
		Neighborhood effect 1	30.518	43.183	.000	.340
		Neighborhood effect 2	3.977	5.627	.018	.126
	Main Effects	(Combined)	35.118	3.106	.000	
		Neighborhood	8.229	2.911	.022	
		Ethnicity of respondent	5.458	7.723	.006	
		Age of respondent	6.225	2.202	.069	
		Educational attainment	.514	.243	.867	
		Income of respondent	6.237	2.206	.069	
	Model		68.938	5.419	.000	
	Residual		168.906			
	Total		237.844			

a. Regional & neigh. public amenities by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent, Educational attainment, Income of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

b. Covariates entered first

MCA[a]

		N	Predicted — Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Neighborhood	Point Breeze	70	-.18
	Powelton	40	.06
	W Mt Airy	67	-.10
	E Mt Airy	58	.34
	Mantua/W Powelton	23	-.16
Ethnicity of respondent	White	96	.29
	African-American	162	-.18
Age of respondent	under 25	14	-.16
	25-34	37	.28
	35-44	67	.06
	45-64	83	-.20
	65+	57	.07
Educational attainment	<11th grade	18	.06
	HS grad	103	-.08
	some college	26	.06
	BA +	111	.04
Income of respondent	under $15,000	58	.03
	$15-25 thousand	58	.24
	$25-45 thousand	64	-.24
	$45-85 thousand	43	.04
	over $85,000	35	-.06

a. Regional & neigh. public amenities by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent, Educational attainment, Income of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

Factor Summary[a]

		Eta	Beta Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Regional & neigh. public amenities	Neighborhood	.419	.207
	Ethnicity of respondent	.402	.235
	Age of respondent	.183	.169
	Educational attainment	.377	.064
	Income of respondent	.267	.175

a. Regional & neigh. public amenities by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent, Educational attainment, Income of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

Model Goodness of Fit

	Factors and Covariates	
	R	R Squared
Model	.538	.290

Table A-8. Multivariate analysis--urban problem factor

ANOVA[a,b]

		Experimental Method			
		Sum of Squares	F	Sig.	B
Covariates	(Combined)	14.576	8.564	.000	
	Neighborhood effect 1	14.355	16.867	.000	-.233
	Neighborhood effect 2	.121	.143	.706	2.208E-02
Main Effects	(Combined)	36.764	2.700	.001	
	Neighborhood	13.995	4.111	.003	
	Ethnicity of respondent	.176	.207	.650	
	Age of respondent	1.980	.582	.676	
	Educational attainment	2.026	.793	.499	
	Income of respondent	9.084	2.668	.033	
Model		51.340	3.351	.000	
Residual		203.398			
Total		254.739			

a. Safety, Traffic, Schools by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent, Educational attainment, Income of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

b. Covariates entered first

MCA[a]

		N	Predicted — Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Neighborhood	Point Breeze	70	.35
	Powelton	40	.05
	W Mt Airy	67	-.22
	E Mt Airy	58	-.29
	Mantua/W Powelton	23	.88
Ethnicity of respondent	White	96	.01
	African-American	162	.09
Age of respondent	under 25	14	-.29
	25-34	37	-.02
	35-44	67	.08
	45-64	83	.09
	65+	57	.12
Educational attainment	<11th grade	18	.28
	HS grad	103	.18
	some college	26	-.12
	BA +	111	-.05
Income of respondent	under $15,000	58	-.10
	$15-25 thousand	58	.38
	$25-45 thousand	64	-.05
	$45-85 thousand	43	.16
	over $85,000	35	-.14

a. Safety, Traffic, Schools by Neighborhood, Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent, Educational attainment, Income of respondent with Neighborhood effect 1, Neighborhood effect 2

Factor Summary[a]

	Eta	Beta Adjusted for Factors and Covariates
Neighborhood	.369	.366
Ethnicity of respondent	.232	.041
Age of respondent	.123	.095
Educational attainment	.312	.134
Income of respondent	.297	.199

a. Safety, Traffic, Schools by Neighborhood,
  Ethnicity of respondent, Age of respondent,
  Educational attainment, Income of
  respondent with Neighborhood effect 1,
  Neighborhood effect 2

Model Goodness of Fit

	Factors and Covariates	
	R	R Squared
Model	.449	.202

Figure 1. Regional cultural participation, percent of all respondents by type of activity
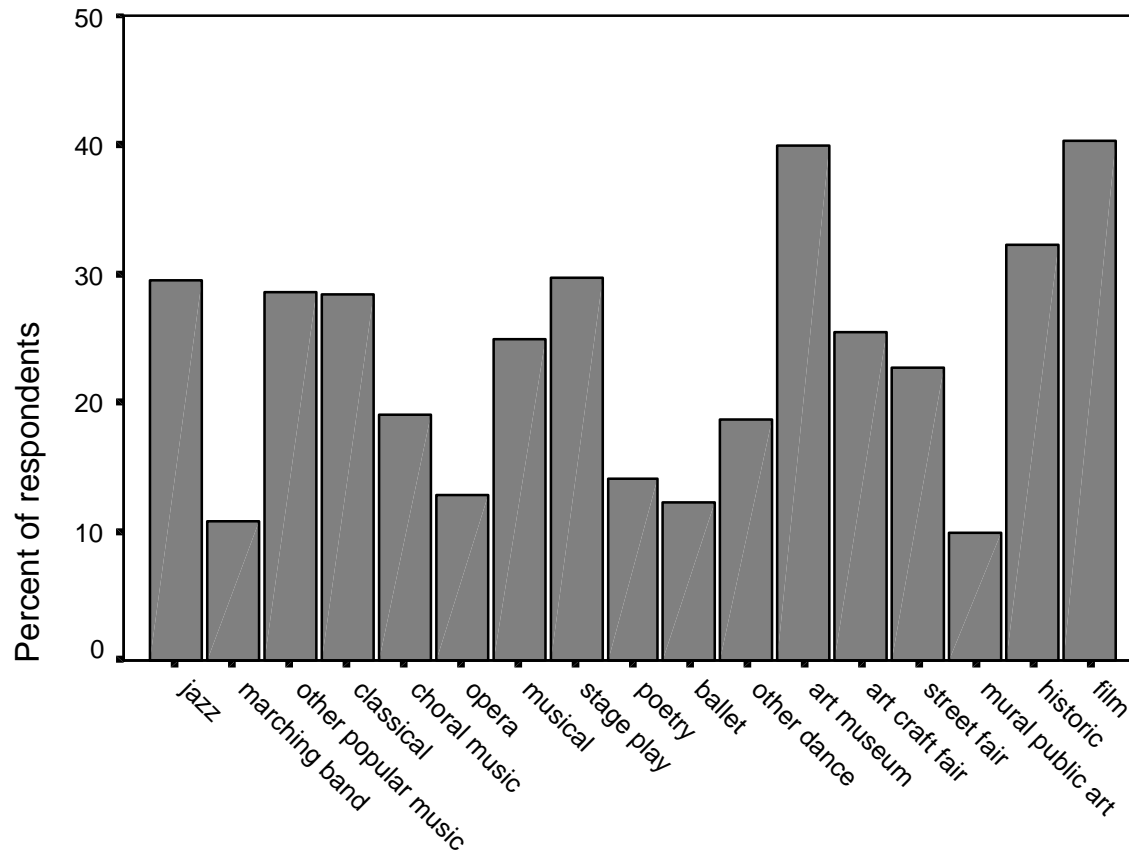
Figure 2. Neighborhood cultural participation, percent of all respondents by type of activity
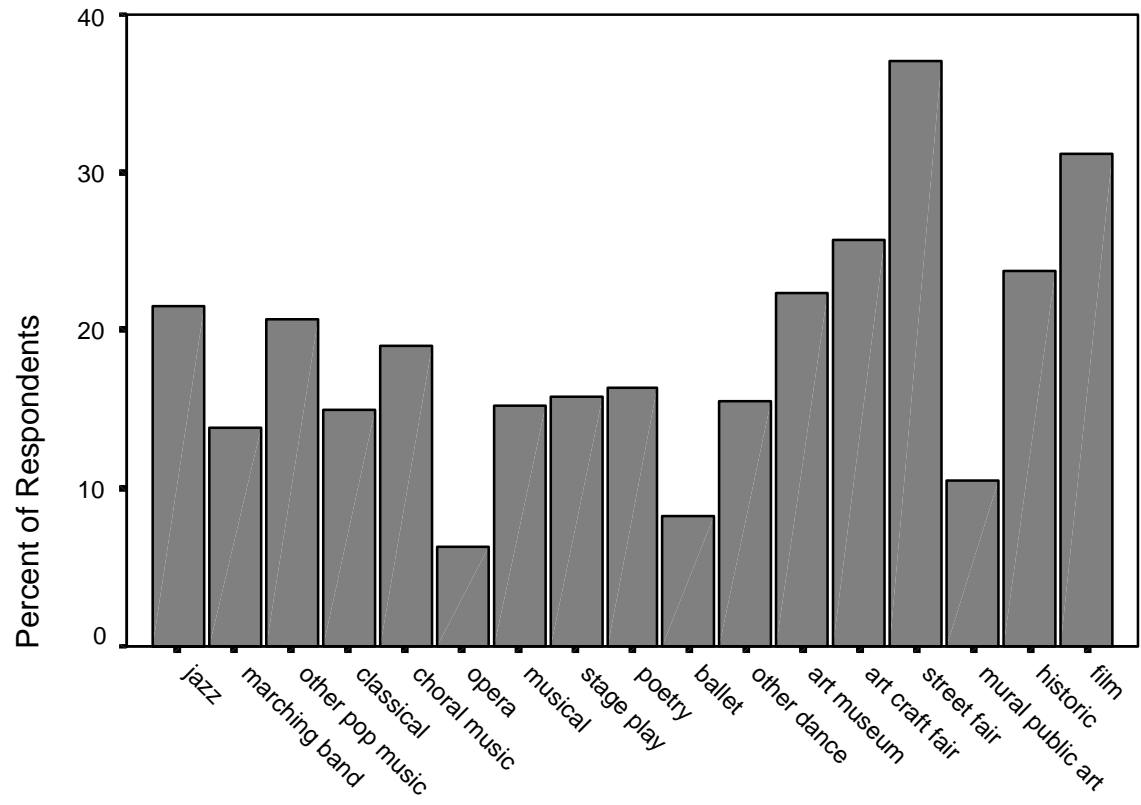
Figure 3. Regional and neighborhood cultural participation rates, percent of respondents by case study neighborhood
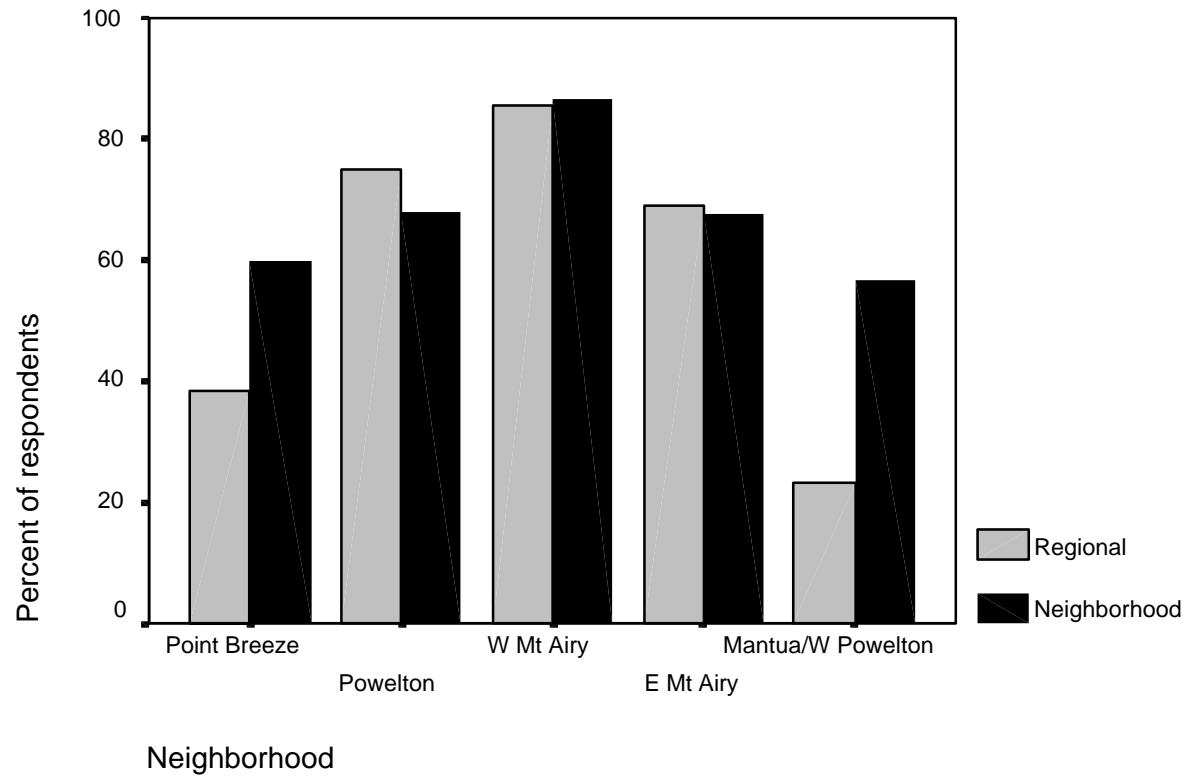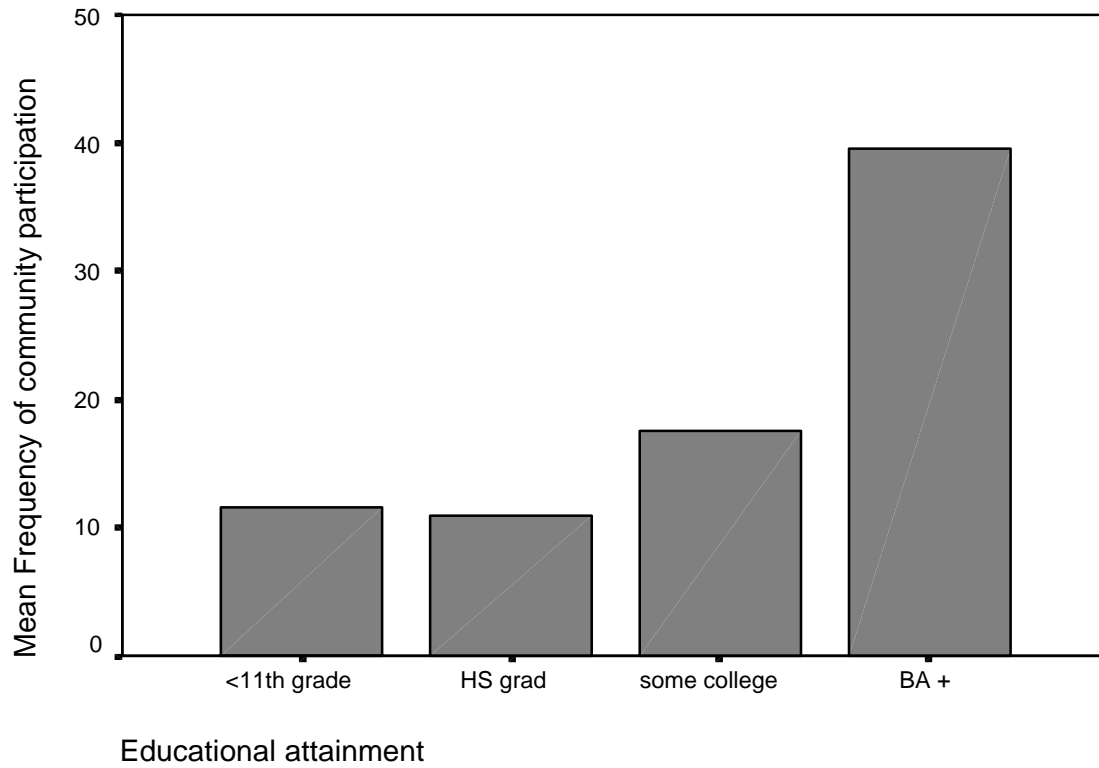
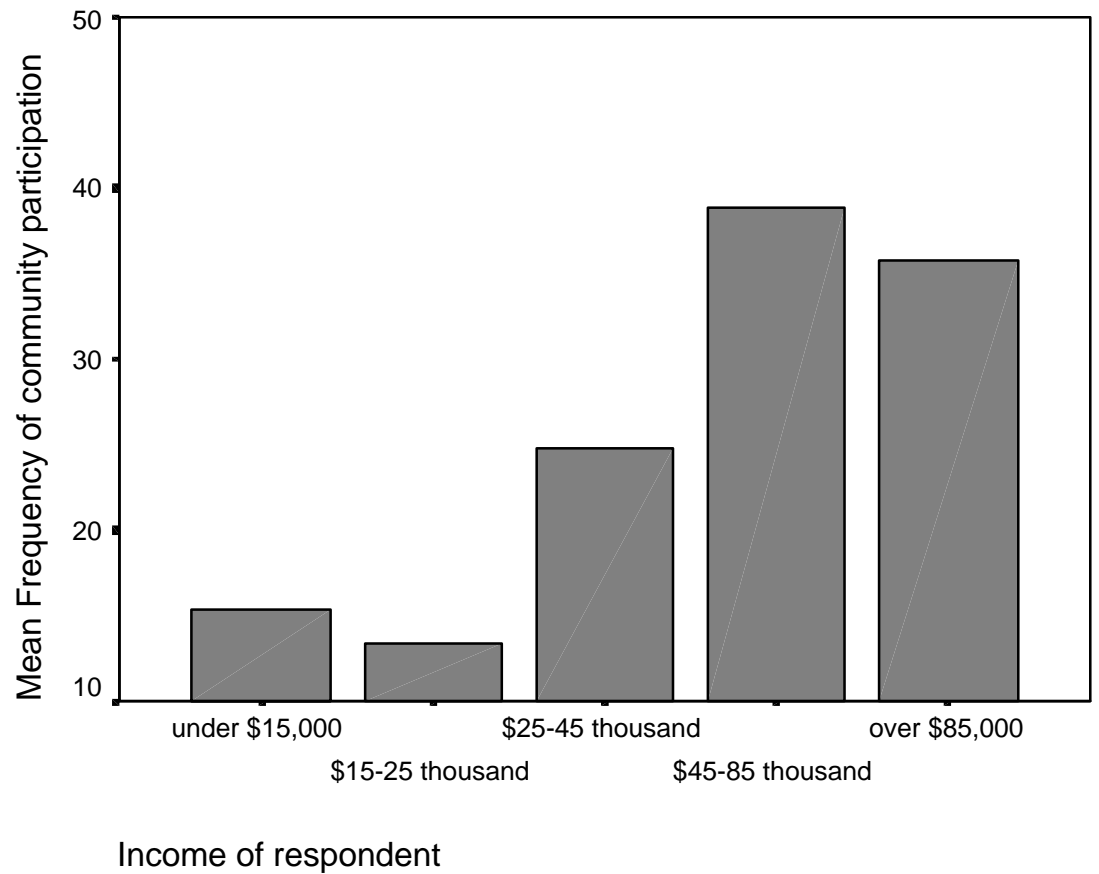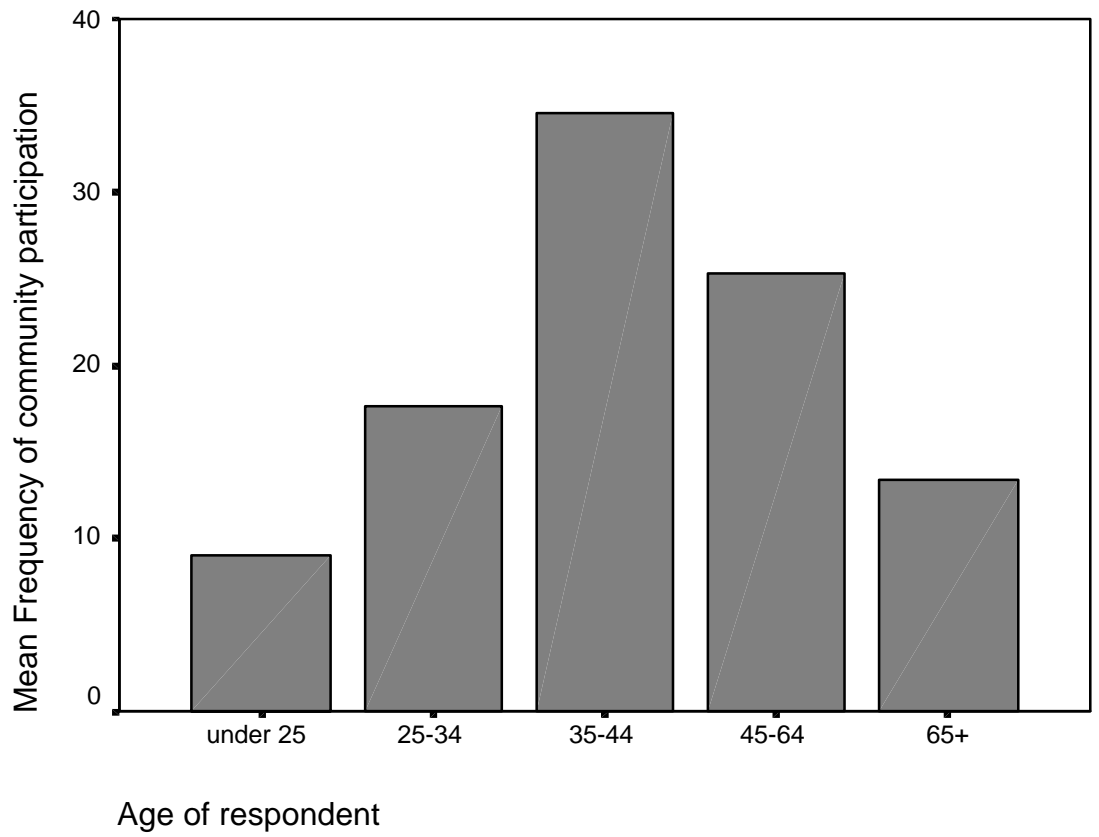**Figure 4. Community participation, percent of all respondents by type of activity**
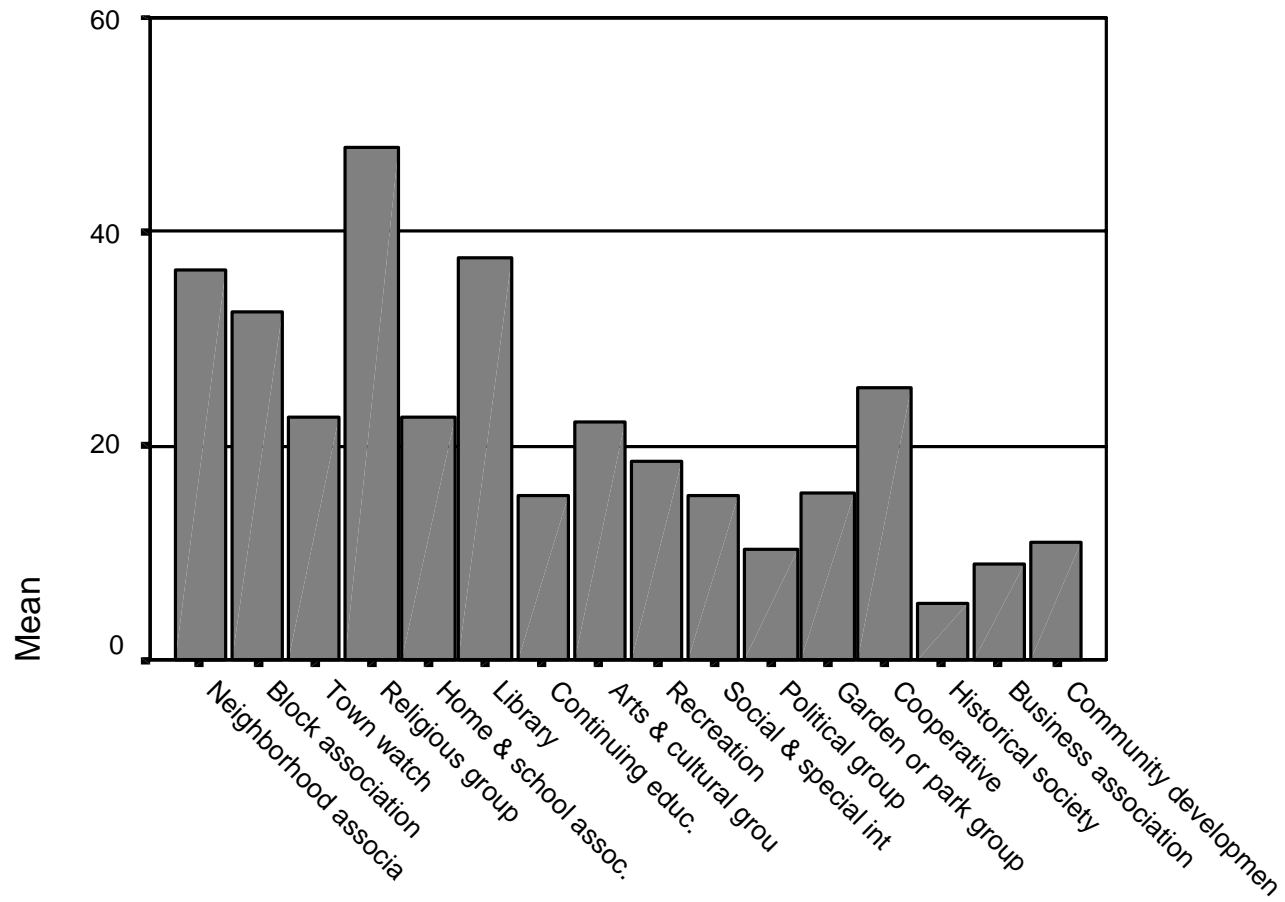
Figure 5. Frequency of community participation, by educational attainment of respondent
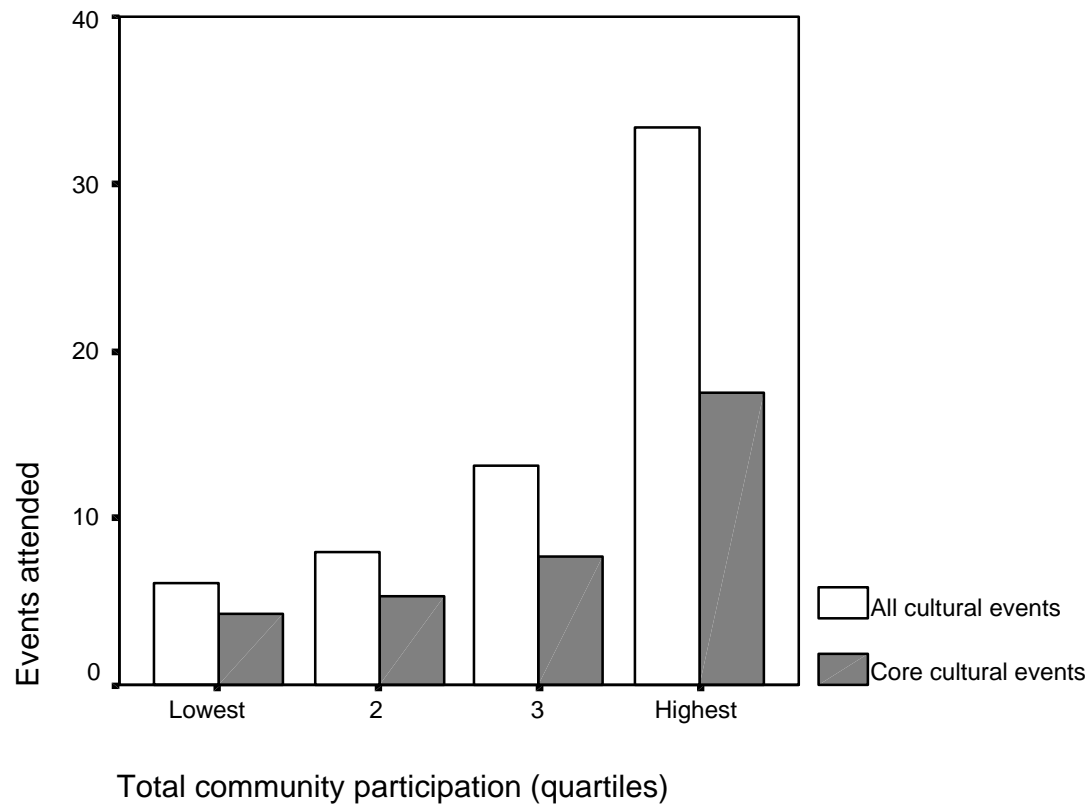
**Figure 6. Frequency of community participation, by income of respondent**

Y-axis: Mean Frequency of community participation (10, 20, 30, 40, 50)

X-axis categories: under $15,000 | $15-25 thousand | $25-45 thousand | $45-85 thousand | over $85,000

Income of respondent

Figure 7. Frequency of community particiation, by age of respondent

Figure 8. Frequency of cultural participation by community participation

Chart: Vertical axis labeled "Events attended" ranging from 0 to 40. Horizontal axis labeled "Total community participation (quartiles)" with categories: Lowest, 2, 3, Highest.

Legend:
- All cultural events (white bars)
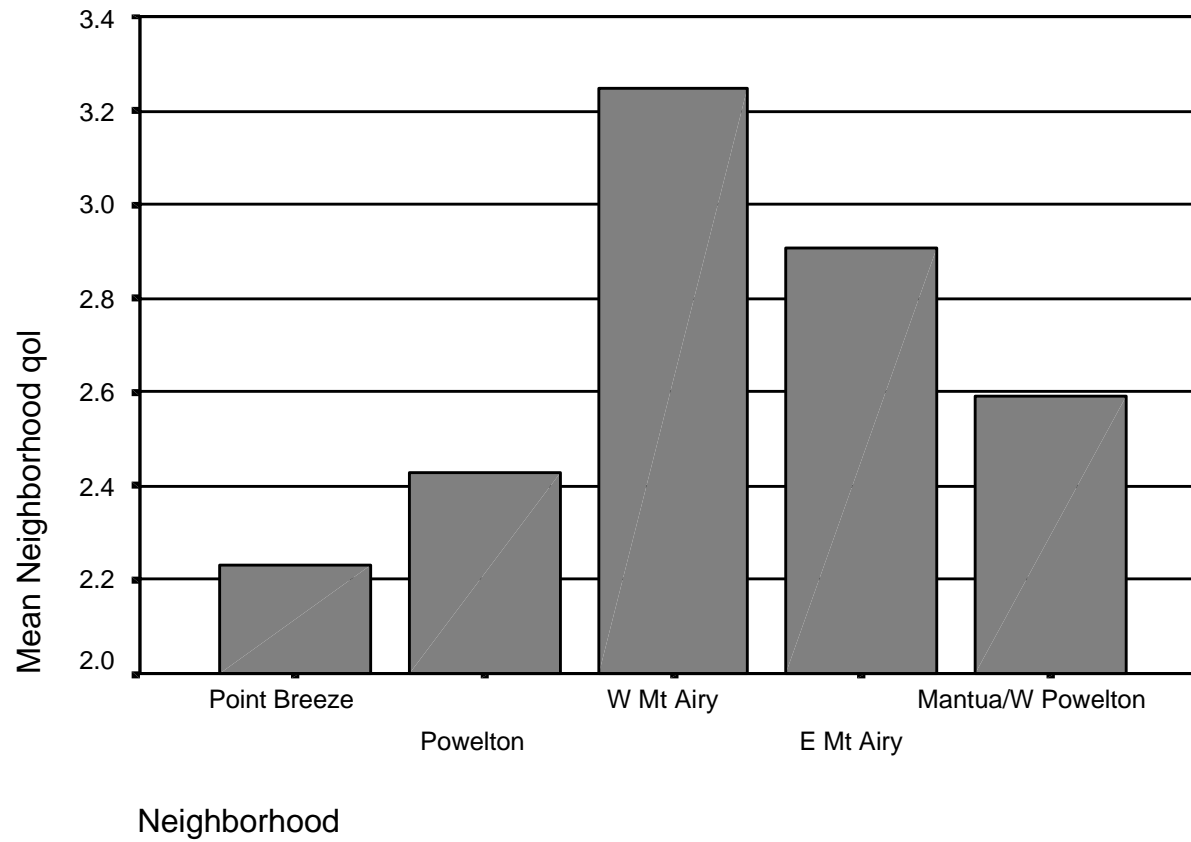- Core cultural events (grey bars)

Figure 9. Scattergram--frequency of cultural participation and community participation, case study neighborhoods
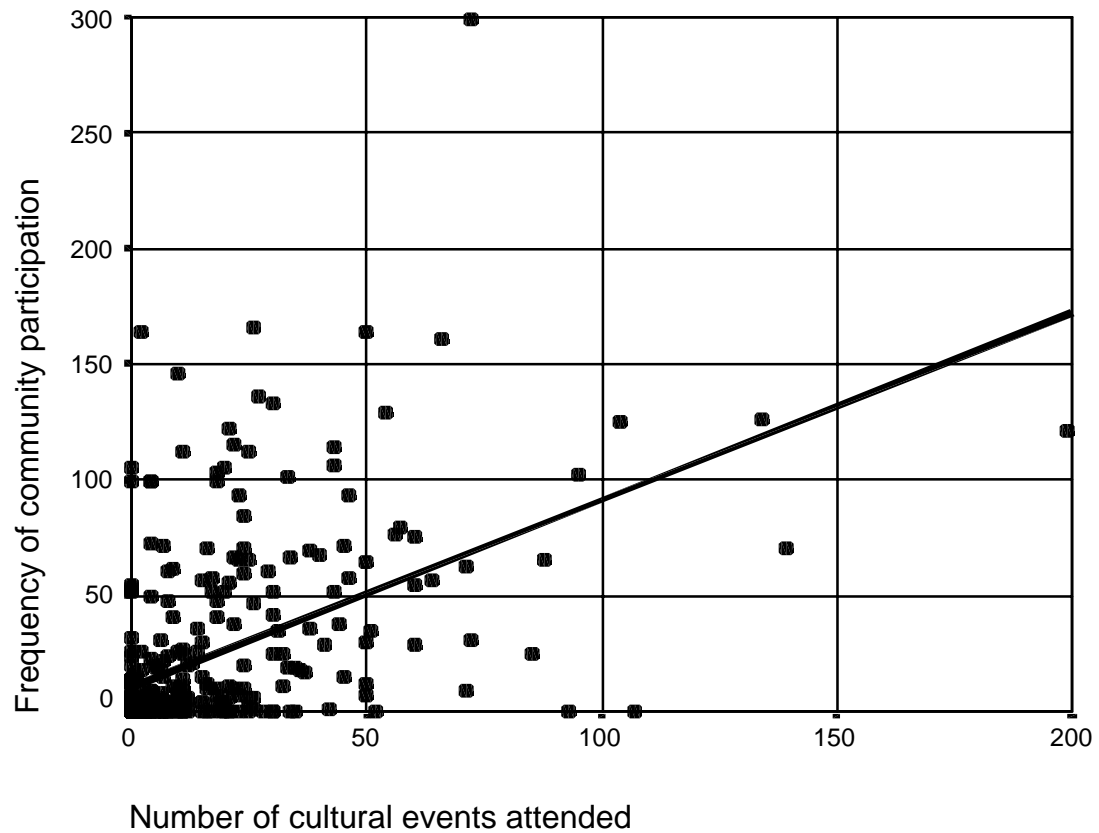
Correlation coefficient: .492

Figure 10. Quality of life assessment by case study neighborhood[1]

[1] Ratings were a Likert scale in which a (4) represents excellent, a (3) good, a (2) fair, and a (1) poor.