

VALUE ASSIMILATION AMONG IMMIGRANT LABORERS (Project No. RG-5342):

A PROGRESS REPORT

Covering the Period June 1, 1958 - June 1, 1962

Lyle W. Shannon, Principal Investigator

Thomas J. Scheff, Co-Principal Investigator

University of Wisconsin

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Purpose of the Research	1
II. Theoretical Formulation	3
III. General Research Procedures	7
IV. Specific Research Procedures	13
A. The 1959 Survey	13
B. The 1960 Survey	24
C. The 1961 Survey	33
V. Publications and Initial Findings	39
VI. Papers in Preparation	43
VII. Analyses Under Way or Planned	43
VIII. Personnel and Financial Support	46
Appendix I: Papers, Instruction Manuals and Schedules in Ditto or Mimeograph Form	47

SUMMARY STATEMENT

This project is investigating the process of value assimilation and behavioral change among Mexican-American and Negro immigrants to an urban, industrial community. A sample of 209 Mexican-Americans was interviewed in 1959, and those with children were interviewed again in 1960; a sample of newly arrived Mexican-Americans was also interviewed in 1960. A sample of 189 Anglo controls was interviewed in 1959, and those with children were interviewed again in 1960. A second sample of 203 Anglos with children was interviewed in 1960, and 189 of these persons were reinterviewed in 1961. A sample of 280 Negroes with children was interviewed in 1960, and 137 of these were reinterviewed in 1961.

Bilingual interviewers were trained and employed for interviews with Mexican-American respondents. Negro interviewers were trained and employed for interviews with Negro respondents.

A total of 1524 interviews has been coded, placed on IBM cards and processed in the Numerical Analysis Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin. The marginal totals are available in mimeographed code books for each year, and are the basic data for several papers and reports in preparation, in addition to serving as a guide to analyses under way.

The survey data that have been collected are being used not only to test the specific associational hypotheses outlined in this paper, but as a basis for a variety of descriptive, comparative, and predictive studies.

Preliminary research findings have been made available to the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, the Office of the Superintendent of Schools, and the Community Services Council, and are being studied as a basis for development of their services.

I. Purpose of the Research

A. Specific Aims

Numerous agricultural laborers have settled in Northern urban areas during the past ten to fifteen years and are being converted to industrial laborers; this process of transformation is readily observable in Racine, Wisconsin. This is a study of the factors which facilitate or which impede the assimilation of new values and the modification of behavior among Mexican-American, Negro, and other immigrants to the area. Concentration is on values and behaviors which are related to the areas of child care, educational aspirations, mobility aspirations, financial planning, and level of living.

By 1955 a community of approximately 200 households, mainly Mexican-American immigrants from Texas, had grown up on the outskirts of Racine. Many of these Mexican-Americans return to the South for varying periods of time, but a considerable proportion of these families become permanent residents of Racine. Despite the movement of many of its members to other parts of the city, this "reception center" community on the periphery of Racine has maintained its size. Although it was a relatively homogeneous Mexican-American community in its early years, the Mexican-Americans have now been largely replaced by Negroes.

It was the growth of this community and the recognition of several problem situations of pressing importance that provided the impetus for this research. Among the foremost of these were conditions of poor physical health and economic dependence or instability. Communicable disease rates were high and debilitating illnesses common among residents. The children of the community were typically dirty, ill-clothed, and malnourished. In 1954 it was estimated that approximately 10 percent of the Mexican-American and Negro segment of the community were on regular public assistance rolls. Private welfare agencies dealt with a much greater percentage of the population than this. Conditions of sanitation in the district were crude; there were neither indoor toilets nor running water in the community. The residential area was bordered on one side by a dump. Significantly, it was bordered on two other sides by the expanding city of Racine, which refused to annex this area.

With these considerations in mind, representatives of the State of Wisconsin Board of Health approached members of the Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, for advice as to what practical procedures could be taken to change certain of the conditions noted above. The Board of Health soon was joined in these discussions by representatives of other agencies, including the Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare and the Governor's Commission on Human Rights. These discussions yielded the conclusion that research was urgently needed on processes of value assimilation among culturally separate immigrants to Midwestern communities. It was agreed that the fundamental questions which should be addressed were these:

1. What are the social factors which facilitate or block assimilation of new values among immigrants?

2. What are the relations between the assimilation of new values and modification of relevant behavior, particularly health-related practices?
3. What are the consequences for "mental health" (broadly conceived) of undergoing the processes of assimilating new values?
4. What is the most desirable policy with respect to goals and action procedures for inducing changes in values (and hence, for example, changes in health-related practices) among immigrants?

It was agreed that a study should be undertaken and that members of the Department of Sociology should be in complete charge of the design and execution of the research phase. The cooperating public agencies then would use the research results as a basis for deriving policy with respect to the fourth question. The value and behavior areas selected for study were based largely on the interests of the cooperating agencies.

B. General Aims

At this point it should be noted that the basic concerns of this study are not with social processes confined to Midwestern industrial centers alone, but with far more general processes of not only national but international interest. Social scientists and others active in dealing with problems of human adjustment have long been interested in the processes whereby persons acquire values, become motivated to upward mobility, and become aware of the techniques that most efficiently facilitate this movement. The attitudes making possible behavior involving short-term sacrifices in order to insure long-run or future benefits are so commonplace and readily acquired by middle class persons in our society that there is a tendency for many persons to perceive the attitudes of the immigrants just described as almost unexplainable, or perhaps explainable only in terms of some biological or other unsophisticated frame of reference.

An extensive literature exists on the relation of social factors to motivation. Were the "Protestant ethic" accepted as a system of values that motivate individual economic improvement, the problem would then be one of describing the process of transferring the "Protestant ethic" to those who have not been reared in a social class, subcultural or cultural group, in which it is acquired during the normal process of socialization. Recent sociological research shows, for example, that middle class persons in the United States acquire the "Protestant ethic" in the course of socialization whether they be Protestant or Catholic.

Research indicates that goals in underdeveloped areas often consist of single target objects rather than a higher level of living because the population has knowledge of and desires certain objects but is not aware of the possibility of a generally higher level of living. Knowledge of a better way of life or the possibility of a higher level of living is crucial. But, on the other hand, one aspect of the difficulty encountered in attempting to stimulate individual sacrifices as a technique for mobility is the widespread presence today of a higher

level of living than existed during early periods of development in the United States. Immediate sacrifices were easier when one's reference groups were making the same sacrifices; this has been referred to as the problem of partial development. The motivations to target purchasing are continuously encountered in the media of mass communication with the immigrant population able to respond to a portion of the media (namely, advertisements) with greater ease than the general content of the media.

On the national level this research aims to provide data on how to facilitate the acquisition of middle class values by minority ethnic and racial groups and how they may be motivated to and educated in the techniques of upward mobility. This study should shed light on similar problems in underdeveloped areas in which the United States and the United Nations have been engaged in programs of assistance designed to facilitate economic development, programs in which the factors of crucial importance are social. An additional aim would be to demonstrate that the general social processes, which must be understood in reference to the development of underdeveloped areas, may be studied within the United States. Appropriate pilot projects may be established and various approaches to motivations and techniques tried out, thus facilitating the acquisition of data now gathered more expensively and laboriously in underdeveloped areas.

II. Theoretical Formulation

A. The Value Assimilation Concept

The sociologist deals with behavior involving symbolic interaction among human beings as members of groups. Although there are constancies in behavioral patterns engaged in by individuals as members of groups, change does occur. Change may occur by invention because man has the ability to formulate propositions about what may be the consequence of combining existing elements in new ways or because he has accidentally combined existing elements in new ways so as to obtain a desirable result. Change may also take place when one group has contact with another and perceives the other's behavior as consistent with its own values and leading to desirable goals. Behavioral change may also occur when the values of individuals or groups of individuals are modified through contact with individuals or groups with different values. Value assimilation may take place without behavioral change and behavioral change may occur without value assimilation but the general theory posits value change as an antecedent to significant behavioral change.

The approach to be employed here is middle range--between macroscopic and microscopic.

The theory of value assimilation that has been employed in this study assumes that values are acquired from a variety of interactional experiences. It is posited that the crucial determinants of whether or not values will be assimilated lie outside the individual and that insofar as social-psychological variables intervene and influence the probability of value assimilation, they, too, have been acquired as a consequence of interaction with the surrounding social environment.

B. The Conditions Under Which Value Assimilation Takes Place

One of the variables that then becomes of major importance is the nature of a person's associations. This does not involve direct person-to-person associations alone, but may also consist of indirect associations through the written word and the media of mass communication.

The major problem here is to construct a theory of value assimilation that specifies the nature of the interactional experiences that make for value assimilation. Sutherland's differential association theory specified four facets of association in reference to the process of acquiring delinquent and criminal attitudes and consequent behaviors: primacy, frequency, duration, and intensity of contact. This has been criticized as entirely sociological and not taking into consideration a more sophisticated social-psychological concept, differential identification. The concept of differential identification is important because association alone is a rather simple predictor. The nature of the association, not only in terms of the four dimensions dealt with by Sutherland, but also other specifications of the association, is of importance. An adequate theory of value assimilation must specify the effect of varying amounts of social difference between interacting individuals or groups and its pertinence to the process of assimilation, the role of the initiator of interaction, the immediate consequences of interaction, and how the interactional situation is perceived (in terms of past experiences) by those interacting.

A theory of value assimilation specifying the nature of interaction that results in value assimilation should probably commence by spelling out Sutherland's facets of association; those values will be assimilated which are first encountered, most frequently encountered, encountered for the longest period of time, and encountered in the most meaningful fashion. A lower status person in association with a higher status person would be expected to assimilate the values of the higher status person if each had a favorable definition of the situation. This assumption of what might be called one-way movement may appear on the face of it to be an incorrect one, considering some observations made by sociologists. These observations are probably based on a failure to define terms and the imposition of the researcher's value-judgment as to what is a higher status person in reference to certain interactional situations.

The amount of social distance possible if value assimilation is to take place might be thought of in terms of the ability of the lower status person to conceive of himself in the position of the upper status person. If the distance is so great that it is not possible to conceive of oneself in that position, then interaction does not result in value assimilation.

Likewise, the role of the interaction initiator plays a part in the likelihood that value assimilation will take place, but one that is not too readily incorporated into the theory of value assimilation. It may be hypothesized that the interaction initiator stimulates the assimilation of values when his role as initiator is favorably defined by lower status persons with whom he is interacting.

The immediate consequences of interaction, or perceived consequences of interaction, also play a part in determining whether or not interaction has value assimilation as its consequence. It should also be noted that the consequences of previous interaction may well be determinants of whether or not value assimilation takes place in a given interactional situation.

It could be argued that social distance, the role of the interaction initiator, past consequences of interaction, and perceived immediate consequences of interaction may be subsumed under Sutherland's intensity facet. A more rigorous presentation of the theory in outline form is desirable and follows. (Whether or not all of these propositions are fully testable with the data that have been collected is problematical.)

1. Value assimilation is a joint function of
 - a. the extent to which the individual accepts as reference units those groups which maintain the new values.
 - b. the extent to which the individual is accepted as a participant in the new reference groups.
 - c. the extent to which one is isolated from his former reference groups--
 - 1) in terms of physical isolation.
 - 2) in terms of the cohesiveness and identifiability of the old reference groups.
2. Change in behavior is a joint function of
 - a. rapidity and extent to which new values are internalized.
 - b. the availability and knowledge of means by which the new values are put into operation.
3. Stability of change in values is a joint function of
 - a. uniformity of change among family members.
 - b. opportunity to implement the changes behaviorally.
 - c. tensions occurring during the assimilation process.

Although the general nature of associations leading to value assimilation is specified above, this should not be viewed as a complete theory of value assimilation. It is a general theory of value assimilation based on some external environmental conditions that are believed to make for value assimilation in contrast to theories that are based almost exclusively on the psychological characteristics of the individuals. The position is taken that the associational variables will explain a greater part of the value assimilation than will a theory based on any other set of variables.

At this point, however, a theory involving sociological and social-psychological variables is employed. From this theory of value assimilation, hypotheses are derived and tested on samples of various populations. Specific predictions are made from the hypotheses, and the ability to predict the contents of association tables based on these hypotheses is considered a verification of the hypotheses.

C. The Sets of Variables Involved

There are four sets of variables involved in this study of value assimilation among immigrant workers:

1. Sociological variables descriptive of the social environment from which the group comes.
2. Social-psychological and sociological variables that are consequences of the former and which are intervening and mediating.
3. Indices of value assimilation.
4. Behaviors believed to be a consequence of value assimilation.

The sociological variables may be thought of as the independent variables. Prediction from such variables is possible but, as has been seen, a theory of value assimilation incorporates other variables that make it possible to derive more sophisticated hypotheses and to make more accurate predictions.

The social-psychological or attitudinal variables and sociological variables that are categorized as intervening or mediating are presumed to be related to the independent variables. The pattern of relationships to be observed will be further complicated by the fact that one intervening variable influences another. There are, no doubt, all manner of joint relationships that may be observed as one works toward more complete explanations of behavior and more efficient prediction.

The behaviors that are a consequence of the foregoing sets of variables are the dependent variables. Examples of these behaviors are school attendance, household management, spending and saving, way of life as measured by use of time, and so on.

Essentially, what is being hypothesized is that certain sociological variables, as mediated by social-psychological and other sociological variables, are the determinants of the values that will be assimilated by a group of persons. These values in turn are the crucial determinants of behavior.

III. General Research Procedures

A. Method of Collecting the Data

Data on the variables have been collected by survey techniques. Trained interviewers have conducted interviews with the respondents in their homes. The typical interview lasted two hours during the 1959 survey. New interviews in 1960 and reinterviews in 1960 and 1961 were somewhat shorter.

The basic objectives of the 1959 schedule were as follows:

1. To secure a description of base-line values and behavior among Mexican-Americans and controls.
2. To classify all respondents by socio-economic status and to measure individual mobility and intergenerational mobility.
3. To gather data on migration patterns and work experiences of Mexican-Americans and controls.
4. To test the specific hypotheses that have been derived from a theory of value assimilation.

At an early stage of the study it was believed that a rather broad net should be cast in the 1959 survey. The list of variables to be explored was extensive.

In order to facilitate an orderly presentation of the hypotheses, the four sets of variables are presented in more detail. One or more questions pertaining to each of the variables listed were asked during each interview.

B. The Variables

The categories of variables for which data were collected by survey techniques in the 1959 survey are as follows:

1. The Independent Variables: (Sociological)
 - a. Place of origin
 - b. Occupational status of parents and grandparents
 - c. Family background: extended versus conjugal family
 - d. Sex differentiation
 - e. Ethnic: familial history including urban and/or industrial exposure
 - f. Ethnic: exposure

The independent variables are mediated by intervening variables (attitudinal and behavioral) that may or may not be independent

of the first set of variables. The pattern of relationships is further complicated by the fact that one intervening variable may be the antecedent of change in another.

2. The Intervening Variables: (Sociological and Social-psychological)

- a. Level of aspiration: education and occupation
- b. Job-seeking experiences
- c. Reasons for migration: migration type
- d. General perceptions of present and past place of residence
- e. Work experiences
- f. Patterns of influence and association
- g. Educational status
- h. Conception of the world

3. Indices of Value Assimilation

- a. Ethnic attitudes
- b. Attitudes toward mobility
- c. World view

4. The Dependent Variables

The dependent (behavioral) variables fluctuate as a consequence of change in the independent and intervening variables.

- a. Level of living: income, possessions
- b. Occupational status: intergenerational change, respondent mobility
- c. Educational status: intergenerational change
- d. Level of aspirations for children
- e. Way of life: life style
- f. Ethnic practices
- g. Family status

In addition to checking crucial data obtained in the first interview, data of the following nature were secured in the 1960 reinterviews with Mexican-Americans, another group of newly arrived Mexican-Americans, Anglo controls (new interviews and reinterviews), and first interviews with Negroes.

3. Indices of Value Assimilation

- a. Level of aspiration of children
- b. Conception of children's progress and adjustment in school
- c. Conception of ability to educate children
- d. Conception of desirability of interracial contact (Negro only)

The 1961 survey consisted of reinterviews with both the Negroes and the Anglo control group who had been interviewed for the first time in 1960. In addition to checking certain crucial variables for which responses were obtained in the 1960 interview, the following additional items were included.

2. The Intervening Variables

- a. Perception of discrimination in past and present places of residence (Negro only)
- b. Evaluation of opportunities for advancement in community
- c. Evaluation of community services and facilities
- d. Patterns of leisure time activity for children
- e. Conception of desirability of interracial contact for children (Negro only)
- f. Contact with and perception of specific social and welfare agencies

3. Indices of Value Assimilation

- a. Perception of school system in present place of residence

4. The Dependent Variables

- a. Role of children in the home
- b. Control of children by parents in and out of home

C. Measuring the Variables

Some of the crucial variables are readily observed and measured by the interviewer while others are not directly observed; the respondent's answer to a standardized question is accepted as the next best measure

of the variable in question. In some cases a single observation or question is sufficient, but in others a series of observations or questions are necessary and then combined as a measure of the variable.

There are various facets to some of the variables, and in these cases the question or questions employed and their pertinent responses become operational definitions of the variable in question.

Selected variables have been combined into Guttman scales. At their inception they are presumed to be unidimensional in nature and to have an increased predictive efficiency over that which could be obtained from the marginals of the items included in the scales. Twenty scales have been constructed with the data obtained from the 1959 interview schedules, and they range from those that are strictly social-psychological and involve perceptions of the respondent to those that involve the respondent's accounting of his behavior in various situations or those that involve a simple listing or description of his work history or material possessions.

For example, association may be measured in geographical terms, i.e., in terms of place of residence within the community, in terms of family background, in terms of place of employment, in terms of visiting, in terms of whom the respondent lives with, and in terms of group membership. In order to secure a quantitative measure of the immigrant's association with his own ethnic group and other "we groups" as contrasted to members of the larger society, a number of questions were combined in constructing an index of association.

Mobility may be measured in terms of change in place of residence, change in socio-economic status as measured by a scale, a simple measure of change in income and position in the occupational hierarchy, change in educational status, or change in style of life. Mobility may be measured in terms of change by the individual or as intergenerational mobility. Various items relating to mobility may be combined in order to quantitatively express the amount of intergenerational mobility that each family has shown.

D. General Hypotheses Derived from a Theory of Value Assimilation and Behavioral Change

The hypotheses that have been derived from the theory of value assimilation that has been presented, and which are being tested with data collected by survey techniques, are presented on a general level. References are made to data collected by survey and other research techniques in order to make the approach that is being followed somewhat more explicit, although these hypotheses are still couched in general terms.

The basic proposition that value assimilation and behavioral change stem from interaction has been emphasized in this paper. Some very general statements have been made about the circumstances under which it is most likely to take place. These hypotheses serve as a basis for more explicit statements, the acceptance or rejection of which shall be considered as constituting a test of the more general hypotheses.

Value assimilation takes place when people interact under specified conditions. The likelihood that value assimilation will take place is greater if interaction is under the following conditions:

1. It takes place early in a person's lifetime. For this reason the respondent has been asked where he or she and spouse were born and where he or she and spouse grew up. When questions centering around certain crucial values were asked of the respondents, we expected the following subcategories of persons to deviate from "Mexican" values or other appropriate immigrant value responses to a greater extent than those who were not in the following subcategories:
 - a. always lived in Racine
 - b. educated outside of Texas, or the Southwest
 - c. had early exposure outside of Texas
 - d. had early urban exposure
 - e. are in other early exposure migration types

Assimilated respondents were expected to deviate from immigrants in the following respects:

- a. family size
 - b. planning for the future
 - c. husband-wife decisions
 - d. savings
 - e. educational aspirations
 - f. role of the family
 - g. ethnic practices
 - h. possessions
 - i. condition of the home
2. It takes place frequently. Several questions on associations have been asked in order to obtain some measure of frequency of contact with persons from whom "non-Mexican" values could be acquired.
 - a. Is the respondent living in an Anglo or a Mexican neighborhood?
 - b. With whom does the respondent associate at work and at leisure, Mexicans or Anglos?

Degree of association with Anglos should be positively associated with non-Mexican or non-immigrant responses to value questions.

- 3: It takes place over a lengthy period of time. Interest was focused on how long the respondent had been in Racine or some similar area where contact between Mexicans and Anglos might conceivably have resulted in value assimilation. Length of exposure should be positively correlated with non-Mexican or non-immigrant responses.
4. Interaction is intense. This is not very easily measured but the question is whether or not the interaction of immigrant groups with old residents or at least earlier non-Mexican arrivals is of a primary group, face-to-face nature or that type which is usually labeled as secondary and characterized by casualness of contact. If the respondent engaged in primary group interaction, responses to the value-indicating questions should be more frequently of a non-Mexican or non-immigrant nature than otherwise.
5. Social distance between the interactors is not so great that the lower status person cannot conceive of himself in the position of the upper status person. This variable is somewhat difficult to handle with the occupational data that have been collected. What is called for at this point is the comparative status of Anglos and Mexicans in association, with occupation as a measure of status. The question is whether or not a Mexican's Anglo associates are on the same occupational level, a step higher, or so far above the occupational level of the Mexican that he cannot conceive of himself as ever attaining such a position. The questions inquiring about mobility aspirations of Mexican immigrants are useful in attempting to secure a measure of the latter. If the Anglos with whom the Mexican has had contact are of the same occupational level, one or at most two steps above the Mexican, then it would be hypothesized that responses to the value questions would be non-Mexican to a greater extent than if their contacts are with persons of a decidedly higher level.
6. The role of the interaction initiator is favorably defined by the lower status person. Here it is hypothesized that mutually satisfying contacts are more likely to result in value assimilation than are the others. If the Mexican or other immigrant had a favorable definition of the role played by the person initiating interaction, for example, co-worker versus policeman, value assimilation is more likely to have taken place. Interaction initiated by a co-worker is more likely to have led to value assimilation than is interaction initiated by an Anglo policeman or some other figure who plays a role that is not valued by the immigrant.
7. The consequences of interaction have been defined as favorable to the lower status person in the past. This proposition is similar to the previous one. What happened when the immigrant respondent interacted with Anglos on a previous occasion? If the consequences were desirable, then further instances of interaction are more likely to have led to value assimilation.

8. The immediate consequences of interaction are favorably perceived by the lower status person. If the immigrant lower status person perceived interaction to immediately have had favorable consequences, then interaction was more likely to have been followed by value assimilation.

Furthermore, it is hypothesized that identification takes place under essentially the same conditions as those described above. If identification takes place without direct association, as it may through the media of mass communication, then value assimilation may take place without direct association of the order described above, or identification may lead to efforts to associate. For example, subscription to an English language newspaper rather than a Spanish language newspaper should be positively correlated with value assimilation.

IV. Specific Research Procedures

A. The 1959 Survey

1. Preliminary Work in the Community

Preliminary field work completed prior to the survey consisted mainly of two parts. First, a concentrated effort was necessary in order to secure the cooperation of the community in carrying out the proposed study. Second, an effort was made to secure information about the social structure of the Racine community, particularly that of the immigrating Mexican population. In order to secure these goals, a wide variety of contacts had to be made. Initial contacts during the first year of study were made primarily with non-Mexicans. Representatives of a variety of public and private health, welfare, and educational agencies were informed about the design of the study and its purposes. Their cooperation was requested; the cooperation of these representatives has been offered unstintingly. A great deal of background information was collected from public health nurses, social workers, educators, including representatives both of public and parochial schools, and a variety of other civic officials. The Office of the Superintendent of Schools, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Racine Police Department, and the University of Wisconsin Extension Center-Racine were particularly helpful.¹

A clear picture was obtained from these interviews of the specific problems of adjustment which face immigrating Mexican-Americans. In several cases, agency representatives granted the staff of this project access to official agency records which touch on many of these problem situations. Records of this sort form an important component of the larger survey study as they provide a

1. Mr. John Prasch, Mr. Leland E. Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Rogan, Mr. Leroy C. Jenkins, Dr. James C. Cook, Mrs. Margaret Rasmussen, Mr. John Wiczorek, Prof. Albert E. May, Prof. Roger W. Axford, Mrs. Corinne Owens, Mr. Sam J. Castagna, Mrs. Bertha Halliday, Mrs. Klea Jones, and Mr. J. D. McMurray were among those who rendered assistance.

comparison between responses to questions dealing with attitudes and recorded behaviors. A total of approximately 40 interviews with representatives of public and private agencies in the Racine community was obtained during this phase of the study.

Contacts were then made with approximately 20 leaders of the Mexican-American community. These included representatives of such organizations as the League of United Latin-American Citizens, the Latin Stars, and organizations of the Catholic Church. These interviews provided a great deal of information about the present structure of the Mexican-American community, about its history, and about the interrelations among Mexicans who have lived in Racine for varying periods of time. From this information, address lists were compiled for Mexican-American residents, and maps were prepared of their geographical distribution throughout the city. These data, together with agency records and with the Racine City Directory, comprised the basis of the Mexican-American population list which was used in this study. All indications show that this list was quite accurate despite the high mobility of the population under study.

Leaders of the Mexican-American community were most generous in offering their assistance to the study. This population, which represented a rather well-defined civic problem group, had been beset by public health nurses and officials, welfare workers, bill collectors, and a host of others. Despite these facts, the refusal rate was very low because of the cooperation which was elicited from the leaders of the Mexican-American community. In fact, out of a total of 256 names in the sample, only 21 direct refusals were encountered. The actual survey will be discussed at greater length in another section. In general, the efforts which were expended in Racine during the first year of this project were aimed at enlisting the cooperation of leaders in the Racine community, including both Anglos and Mexican-Americans. Contacts with target subjects were held to an absolute minimum in an effort to avoid "contaminating" potential respondents.

2. Description of the Population

Racine, Wisconsin, is a heavily industrialized city located on the shores of Lake Michigan in southeastern Wisconsin. It was founded in 1834. On January 1, 1959, there were 265 manufacturing establishments in Racine, employing about 20,000 persons. Perhaps best known of these industries are J. I. Case, S. C. Johnson and Son, and Western Printing. Although Racine's industry is well known for its production of tractors, farm implements, and wax products, it is also a producer of automobile equipment and accessories, electrical motors and appliances, leather goods, machine tools, electronic equipment, furniture, luggage, malted milk, lithography, apparel, food, and various types of metal castings.

In 1950 the city had a population of 71,193 which grew to 88,656 by 1960. Until 1940 Racine was the second largest city in the state. Today the population of Racine County is 140,745, exceeded only by that of Milwaukee County (1,027,191), Dane County (221,595), and Waukesha County (157,615).

The state's urban population is heavily concentrated in the southeastern section of the state. Seven counties account for 40 percent of the state's population and 50 percent of its urban population. Sixty-seven percent of Racine County's population were classified as urban in 1960, slightly more than that of Dane County. Although the state gained 14.4 percent in population from 1950 to 1960, Racine County gained 28.4 percent. Growth was particularly noticeable in places having less than 2,500 inhabitants in 1960, Racine County's gain of 37.6 percent between 1950 and 1960 being one of the highest in the state in this category.² The 1960 population density of the Racine-Kenosha County area was one of the highest in the state. Racine County with a density of 420.7 persons per square mile was exceeded only by Milwaukee County. Kenosha County had a density of 368.6 persons per square mile. All other counties in the state had a density of less than 300 persons per square mile.

Until recent years the city was spread out along the shores of Lake Michigan and growth tended to be on a North-South axis. In more recent years it has grown towards the West.

Although the target population of this study consisted of Mexican-American immigrants primarily from the Rio Grande area of Texas, Racine has numerous other ethnic groups. Approximately one-third of the population of Racine is of Danish descent. The diverse ethnicity of Racine is readily seen in the characteristics of its 92 churches; some are distinctively Polish, others Armenian, Greek, Scandinavian, and so on. Twenty-three churches are Lutheran and 13 are Catholic.

There are approximately 26,000 dwelling units in Racine with an owner occupancy of slightly over 60 percent. In 1958 the average household in Racine had an effective buying power of \$7,011.

As is frequently the case when commencing a study of some specific ethnic group in a community, the size of the particular population or universe is unknown. Before a sample may be selected from the population to be studied, it must be located.

In this case the population had been defined as Mexican, ever married, heads of households. The control group was defined as Anglo, ever married, heads of households. Mexican-American areas of concentration were drawn on a map and Anglo controls selected from areas contiguous to these.

The first task was to develop a list of all Mexican-American families within the city limits of Racine or within the confines of Sheridan Woods, the "reception center." Although the latter group had been estimated to be around 200 in 1951 by a professional social worker at the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, it had dwindled to approximately 40 families in 1958.

2. Glenn V. Fuguitt, Rural and Urban Population Change in Wisconsin, 1950-1960, Madison: Department of Rural Sociology, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, October 1960.

The initial list was compiled from the 1958 Racine City Directory by selecting every Spanish surname. Names which sounded Spanish, but could have been Italian or Portuguese, were included in the list from which the sample would ultimately be selected. The records of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and an earlier census by a visiting nurse were consulted as an additional source of names. Despite the allegedly high mobility of Mexican-Americans, the list that was constructed from a variety of sources proved to contain most of the Mexican-Americans who had been in Racine since 1958.

This list was corrected through interviews with informants. Three informants independently checked the list so that persons who were not Mexicans could be removed, and families whose names did not appear in the directory could be added.

The possibility that there may have been persons of Mexican background residing in Racine but not participating in the Mexican-American community was not ignored. Informants were asked about such persons, and they indicated that there were such cases. Reference to the population list revealed that these persons had been included since they had not changed their names. If there was any question about the ethnic identity of a family, it was included in the population list. In spite of the difficulties encountered, it was believed that the list could be defended as a population of Mexican-Americans in Racine as of 1958, and it was used as a basis for selecting the sample.

3. Description of the Sample

A total of 386 names was listed and placed on IBM cards. An initial sample of 50 percent of the eligibles was selected. A second sample of 25 percent was selected in the same way. The original listing of 386 was reduced somewhat by persons who were not ever married, heads of households. In the end, the 75 percent sample consisted of 256 male or female heads of families or female spouses eligible for interviewing, i.e., Mexican, ever married, heads of households or spouses of heads of households.

The Anglo sample consisted of every nth dwelling unit within the boundaries of five areas of Mexican-American concentration. The relative equality of each area was checked in terms of the number of blocks and number of street numbers. Cards were punched from the 1958 Racine City Directory containing the addresses of dwelling units within these areas not having Spanish surnames. A five percent random sample was drawn from each area.

Of 335 addresses selected, 286 proved to be eligible dwelling units. Commercial units, Mexican and Negro households, and dwellings of single persons, never married, were eliminated. Respondents were designated as to sex by the field office, and only in the case of households of single persons, ever married, was the designation waived.

4. The Interview Schedule

Designing and pretesting of the schedule occupied the project staff for the period from April 1959 until August 1959. The following areas of interest were outlined and assigned to various members of the staff for the purpose of question construction: health practices, concepts of spending and saving, level of aspiration (parents and children), attitudes toward education, behavior of children, dietary practices, family structure, attitudes toward and fertility behavior, mass media consumption, religious beliefs, conception of self and identification, conception of society, leisure time activities, experiences seeking work, experiences interacting in the community, group membership and work experiences.

This list proved to be almost all-inclusive and preliminary efforts at schedule construction forced a reduction in the scope of the schedule.

Preliminary versions of the schedule were pretested in Sterling, Illinois, in order to avoid exposing Racine's Mexican-American and control group population to the project prematurely. Sterling was selected as a pretest site because of its large Mexican-American population and the relative ease with which it was possible for the staff to enter the community. The Northwestern Steel and Wire Company, an industry employing approximately 3,200 workers, is located in Sterling; although its working force is predominantly Anglo, over 400 Mexican-Americans are employed there as well. This community provided an ideal location for development of the schedule with three generations of interviewable Mexican-Americans available. Mexican-Americans are making up an increasing portion of the community so that it was possible to test the schedule on the various types of Mexican-Americans that were to be found in Racine.

Extensive preliminary interviews were made with leading Mexican-Americans and Anglo residents of the Sterling community. Twenty-five initial and highly informal interviews were obtained from Mexican-Americans and, in addition, 30 similar interviews were obtained from leaders of the Anglo community.

A variety of auxiliary data was secured from various sources in the Sterling community; the president of the steel mill was most cooperative in making its records available. These data present a clear picture of the mobility patterns within a community of reasonably well-established Mexican-American immigrants. The Sterling data are being analyzed along with the Racine data. The data are valuable enough to merit a series of separate reports despite the fact that this segment was planned initially as nothing more than a pretest phase.

In the course of pretesting the schedule, 140 interviews were obtained, ranging in length from two to four hours. Although most versions of the schedule were in English, several Mexican-Americans were employed to assist in the pretesting, and they translated the schedule into Spanish as a matter of course during their interviews. As the schedule took shape, a Spanish version was developed by

representatives of the younger and the older generations. Differences in the Spanish language wording were adjusted in group conference with eight or 10 persons participating in the decision on which wording would be most appropriate for working-class Mexicans.³ The final version of the schedule was bilingual in form, with English on one side of the page and Spanish directly opposite it in order to facilitate rapid shifts from English to Spanish, if necessary, depending on the level of English attained by the respondent.

The schedule was taken through a total of 11 revisions, each pretested in the community between April and August of 1959, before a final version was accepted.⁴

5. The Interviewers and the Interviews

As has been indicated, Mexican-Americans from Sterling assisted in the pretesting. At the same time that they were engaged in conducting their first interviews in homes where they were likely to be known and to which they had easy access, the staff commenced a course of formal training for Mexican-American interviewers.

An interviewer's instruction manual was developed for use in training interviewers who had no previous experience with, or knowledge of, sociological or social science research.⁵ This manual served as a guide to training sessions and discussion periods held in the morning. Practice interviews were conducted with persons who

3. Several shorter and more specialized versions of the schedule were used at an earlier stage of the project. Extensive assistance was given at that time by Prof. Norman Azpell of the University of Wisconsin Extension Center-Racine. Prof. Raymond Maloney was most helpful in advising the staff on the Spanish version of the 1959 schedule.

4. Pretest Schedule

Version	Language	Dates Tested	Number of Tests
I	English	April 1959	10
II	English	April 1959	19
III	English and Spanish	May 1959	14
IV	English	July 1959	25
V	English	July 1959	23
VI	English	July 1959	17
VII	Spanish	July 1959	12
VIII	English	July 1959	15
IX	English	July 1959	21
X	English	August 1959	22
XI	Bilingual	August 1959	20

5. Over 40 mimeographed and dittoed papers, manuals, and schedules produced by the staff of this project are listed in Appendix I.

played the role of the respondent, followed by discussions of technique. The staff was particularly fortunate in securing the services of one very able Mexican-American whose level of sophistication was far above that of the group being trained and who, in addition, was a prestige figure in the Mexican-American community. He was of invaluable assistance in arranging pretest interviews and in introducing the staff to a variety of respondent types.

Pretesting was generally conducted in the afternoon, followed by a discussion session in the evening. A total of 11 bilingual interviewers was trained during the period that the schedule was being developed. Nine were considered of sufficient competence to take to Racine.

The Anglo interviewers were trained in Racine immediately before the survey commenced. At the same time final training sessions were held for the bilingual interviewers in Sterling. The training program in Racine was considerably shorter than the training and pretesting program in Sterling. This was made possible by the fact that the schedule was in final shape and the trainees from Racine had a background in social work or teaching and were to be used in interviewing the control group. While the Mexican-American group had minimal educational qualifications and were mainly trained through lectures and actual interviewing experience followed by discussion and criticism, the control group interviewers had maximum educational qualifications. It was possible to take advantage of this by producing detailed mimeographed instructions and other materials for reading prior to formal lecture sessions. This constituted a great time and monetary savings.

By the middle of August a force of 18 interviewers, half of them bilingual Mexicans, were in the field. Professor Albert E. May, Director of the University of Wisconsin Extension Center-Racine, provided office and work space for the project during the interviewing period.

Interviews were conducted from 9:00 a.m. to as late in the evening as respondents wished to schedule appointments. The necessity of completing a maximum number of interviews before the interviewing process became a topic of conversation throughout the community prompted the staff to encourage the interviewers to work between six and seven days each week. Interviewing of the Mexican-Americans was completed by the first week of September. The final tabulation on both samples is shown below.

Final Outcome Report - 1959

	<u>Mexican-American Sample</u>		<u>Anglo Sample</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Completed interviews	209	81	209	73
Refusals	21	8	50	17
Other noninterviews	4	2	} 20	7
Moved and untraced	18	7		
Eligible: not at home, not contacted	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>
Total names in sample	258	100	286	100

The length of the interview appeared to be a factor in an increasing rate of refusals toward the end of the summer. Respondents became quite aware of the imposition that would be made upon their time and became somewhat reticent in granting the time necessary for an interview. The interviewers were usually welcome as persons and time was always available for a friendly and informal chat, but not for the formal interview.

In order to maximize the chances of continued rapport in both communities, "thank you" letters were sent to a number of people who had assisted the project in one way or another. An attractive certificate of recognition was sent to persons who had assisted during the pretesting period or who were interviewed in Racine. Contact work since the original period of pretesting and interviewing indicates that we have been highly successful in maintaining our welcome in both communities.

6. The Coding Process

During the months of September and October, 1959, preliminary codes were subjected to thorough revision after a careful study of a sample of Mexican and Anglo schedules. An 86-page code book for the Mexican-American interviews was constructed; a code book of similar size and detail was constructed for the Anglo control group schedules.

A staff of 12 coders was trained and the schedules coded. All schedules were check-coded and weak spots in the codes detected and corrected. A study of coding reliability made it possible to continue and promote the most efficient producers and retire those whose efforts were least reliable and least productive. Somewhat more time was spent on the coding than had been anticipated, but the directors and staff believed that this was necessary in order to achieve the reliability that was desired in dealing with the responses of people with far less than average verbal facility. These procedures yielded an average reliability in excess of 90 percent. Coding conventions developed during this stage of the research facilitated the coding process for the 1960 survey.

7. IBM Processing

A shortage of persons competent to punch IBM cards necessitated a training program in this skill before the data could be processed. Each interview required nine IBM cards. Upon completion of the punching and verification, the data were subjected to preliminary analysis. The results of this analysis made it possible to shorten the schedule that was used during the second wave of interviewing in June and July of 1960 with no loss of crucial data.

As an outgrowth of the studies of coder reliability and preliminary processing of the data, it was decided that certain codes should be collapsed. This had several advantages: the reliability of the predictor subcategories was increased; coder variability on almost every column on every card was reduced to less than 10 percent; the number of cases in the cells of association tables to be constructed at a later date would readily permit tests of significance without further combination of subcategories.

It should be noted that by coder variability we mean that the coder and the check coder had discrepancies not exceeding 10 percent on any single column, but that in reality error would be only five percent, assuming the coder is correct half of the time and the check coder the other half of the time. Very few errors of a clerical nature were discovered; most of the coder variability was based on differences in judgment.

In only a very, very few cases was collapsing unsuccessful in bringing coder variability to an acceptable level; cases where variability exceeded 10 percent were indicated in the code book with marginals.

Upon completion of the collapsing process, final runs were made, and new code books were constructed in which the marginal totals for each column were included with a percentage breakdown of responses according to sex and ethnicity. These books of marginals were available by November, 1960. It has thus been possible to pass on to cooperating community agencies information that might be of assistance to them in considering programs aimed at alleviation of the problems of immigrant workers.

In order to facilitate an orderly analysis of the data and to routinize the operations that were to be conducted, the numerous variables derived from the interview data were closely scrutinized, a list of core variables prepared, and placed on a work deck. These variables were believed to be of maximum use in testing the basic propositions of the study.⁶

6. This is not to say that other data obtainable from the interview schedules are not of value, but only to indicate that it was believed that certain items were more crucial in terms of major hypothesis testing.

The 1959 core variables are:

<u>Variable No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Husband: City size of place where grew up
2	Husband: Age
3	Husband: Education
4	Spouse married in Racine - Wisconsin
5	Wife: Age
6	Wife: Education
7	Educational opportunities for children
8	Social opportunities for children
9	Exposure outside of Texas-Racine (Mexican only)
10	Number of children
11	Number of respondent's siblings
12	Visits to Racine relatives
13	Attitude toward planning
14	Pattern of husband-wife decision-making
15	Rent or monthly payments
16	Savings
17	Purpose of saving
18	Hourly wage
19	Additional income
20	Total income
21	Husband: Membership in church organizations
22	Wife: Membership in church organizations
23	Anglo: Husband's birthplace
24	Anglo: Husband's father's birthplace
25	Anglo: Wife's birthplace
26	Anglo: Wife's father's birthplace
27	Husband: Agricultural labor experience (Mexican only)
28	Wife: Agricultural labor experience (Mexican only)
29	Length of residence in Racine
30	Wife: City size of place where grew up
31	Number of years married

8. The Scales

At the same time a list of 20 potential Guttman scales was drawn up. This list included some of the crucial concepts that could not be measured as readily with a single variable. The exact step-by-step procedures employed in machine scale analysis are described in several value assimilation papers available in mimeographed form.⁶

6. A similar technique is described by Carol Larson Stone, A Machine Method for Scaling as Many as Twelve Dichotomies, Stations Circular 329, Pullman, Washington: Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Washington Agricultural Experiment Stations, State College of Washington, August 1958.

The following tentative scales were constructed:

1. General Perception of Change
2. Perception of Personal Change
3. Ties to Former Home
4. Perception of Intergenerational Differences
5. Educational Aspirations
6. Home Functions for Male Children
7. Home Functions for Female Children
8. Ethnic Practices, Mexican Only
9. Perception of Discrimination, Mexican Only
10. Possessions
11. Home Condition
12. Migration Type
13. Intergenerational Mobility, Husband
14. Intergenerational Mobility, Wife
15. Mobility Aspirations
16. Perceived Goals, Male
17. Perceived Goals, Female
18. Ethnic Orientation, Mexican Only
19. Installment Buying
20. Interview Type

Of the 20 scales, 15 had Coefficients of Reproducibility of .90 or better, two were just under .90, and three were definitely not Guttman scales. The Minimum Coefficient of Reproducibility was computed for each scale, running from .577 to .762. This means that the relative improvement in predicting response patterns from scale scores rather than the modal categories of the marginal totals was from 15 to 31 percent.

It might be noted that the following scales, of particular usefulness to the staff, had Coefficients of Reproducibility of .900 or better and in most instances had relatively high improvement factors.

Name of Scale	Coefficient of Reproducibility	Minimum Coefficient of Reproducibility	Improvement Factor
Perception of Personal Change	.961	.698	.263
Perception of Intergenerational Differences	.903	.650	.253
Educational Aspirations	.903	.703	.200
Ethnic Practices	.908	.668	.240
Home Conditions	.915	.605	.310
Migration Type (Mexican Male)	.911	.687	.224
Intergenerational Mobility (Husband)	.913	.635	.278
Mobility Aspirations	.949	.713	.236

Scale scores for each of the scalable areas were placed on the same deck as were the core variables. A review of principle findings, papers, and publications will be found in a later section of this report.

B. The 1960 Survey

1. Preliminary Work in the Community

Members of the staff maintained their contacts with leaders of the community in order to insure cooperation during the second survey. None of the available sources of information, including a resident anthropologist, had any knowledge that would indicate it unwise to reinterview the previous year's Mexican-American sample.

At the same time contacts with representatives of welfare and educational institutions convinced the staff that it would be highly desirable to interview a sample of the Negro population as a second immigrant group experiencing contact with new values and patterns of behavior.

2. Description of the Population

The two target populations were more narrowly defined in 1960 than in 1959. While the 1959 target population consisted of Mexican, ever married, heads of households, or their spouses, the 1960 target population of Mexican-Americans consisted of only those with children aged 0-21.

The Negro population to be interviewed in 1960 consisted of Negro, ever married, heads of households, or their spouses, with children aged 0-21.

Although the Anglo control group in 1959 consisted of Anglo, ever married heads of households, or their spouses, 1960 control group consisted of Anglo, ever married heads of households or their spouses, with children aged 0-21.

3. Description of the Sample

The 1960 sample was a stratified, systematic sample. It was possible to secure a list of all children, ages 0-21, with race or ethnic identification. There were 33,000 names on the list. Names on the list were separated according to the subcategories, Negro, Mexican, and the other cards or "Anglos"; names were also classified according to school district.

The sampling fraction by school district was: for Negroes, one in 10; for Mexicans, one in six; and for other Racine residents, one in 200. For all practical purposes this meant that far more than one in 10, one in six, or one in 200 households would be interviewed; each Mexican, Negro, and other family had more than one child. Since it had been decided that all Mexican-Americans with children 0-21 who were included in the 1959 study would be included again, and the Mexican-American families were large, probably 90 percent of those with children were included in the complete 1960 sample.

The outcome of the sampling procedure was that three samples were drawn, each a systematic sample of the particular ethnic or racial group, stratified by school district.

Respondents were designated as to sex for the interviewer. The interviewer was required to reinterview the same person interviewed in 1959 unless deceased or separated from spouse and removed from the community; sex was randomly assigned to new names on the sample and this sex assignment was required unless deceased or removed from the community.

4. The Interview Schedule

During the spring semester of 1960 the schedule was revised in such a manner as to preserve the basic elements of the previous schedule and to maintain the continuity of the study. It was determined that the crucial data could be obtained with a series of key questions, thus providing interview time for more intensive questioning on the function of the educational institution, the attitude of parents toward it, their aspirations for their children in this area, performance of their children in school and level of aspiration of children. Since a sample of Negroes was to be interviewed in 1960, a special section was included on Negro-white relations, including attitudes of Negroes toward interracial contact. The general format of the schedule was also revised in order to facilitate the recording process for interviewers.

Two forms of the schedule were employed for each sex--one for the reinterviews and another for new interviews. The reinterview schedule was considerably shorter than the first interview schedule; the new interview schedule was also somewhat shorter than the initial interview schedule of the previous year. Both forms of the interview schedule were pretested in Sterling prior to use in Racine.

5. The Interviewers and the Interviews

The training program for interviewers for the 1960 survey consisted of a 50-hour course including formal lectures, practice interviewing in the laboratory and actual interviewing experience in the field. It should be noted that none of the previous year's interviewers were available in 1960.

Two different training sections were held. The first section, held in Madison during April and May of 1960, was for graduate students and other interviewers from the University of Wisconsin in Madison; the second section was held in Racine during the first two weeks of the survey. The latter section was for residents of Racine and others who would be interviewing but had not been able to take the training course in Madison.

The training section in Madison was divided into six parts as follows:

a. Orientation

Prior to the orientation lecture each trainee was presented with a packet of materials including sample interview schedules and an interviewer's manual designed expressly for this project.

b. Coding Practice

This part of the training program was developed as a consequence of the 1959 experience which indicated that familiarity with the coding process and its related problems made for an understanding of the importance of careful interviewing and recording.

The trainees were given identical copies of actual interviews from the 1959 survey. They were instructed in coding techniques and were asked to code three such interviews. Their coding was check-coded by an experienced coder and their errors discussed with them.

c. Interviewing Techniques: Lecture and Discussion

Four points were stressed concerning interviewing: uniformity, rapport, accuracy, and the interviewer's command of the situation.

d. Interviewing Practice

The trainees were divided into groups of three persons--one playing the role of interviewer, another the role of respondent, and another that of observer. The trainees were instructed to make the situation as much like real life interviews as possible. The interview was recorded on tape and then played back so that the interviewer could hear himself performing. Each participant was supplied with a rating sheet and requested to rate the performance of the interviewer on speed of speech, rapport with respondent, command of the situation, eye contact, and so on. The observer had also recorded the answers of the respondent during the interview; they were compared with the recorded responses of the interviewer as a check on accuracy of recording.

e. Field Practice

After each trainee had conducted a number of practice interviews in the laboratory, trainees were taken to Sterling for at least two practice interviews with Mexican-American or Negro respondents. Each interviewer was counseled by a member of the staff after a careful check of his interviews.

f. Critique

The sixth and last step of the training was a written critique of the entire training program by the trainee.

The training section in Racine was similar to that held in Madison except that it was considerably shorter and there were no practice interviews in the field. After the interviewer had conducted his first interview in the field, he returned to the office where the interview was carefully checked by a member of the staff.

A force of 21 interviewers were trained in the two sections. There were eight Negro interviewers, four Spanish-English bilingual interviewers, and nine English-speaking interviewers. The effective interviewing force turned out to be 15 persons; several persons who went through the training program did not acquire the level of competence demanded by the directors, and several others had commitments that precluded their participation on the full-time basis that was thought necessary.

Professor Albert E. May, Director of the University of Wisconsin Extension Center-Racine, again provided office and work space for the project during the training and interviewing period in Racine.

Interviews were conducted from 9:00 a.m. to as late in the evening as respondents wished to schedule appointments; some interviewers worked seven days per week. The interviewers were not faced with the problem of refusals because of rumors about the length of the interview; on the contrary, the rumor preceding the interviewer was to the effect that the schedule had been shortened and would not take as much time as it had during the first year. It was also very apparent that the excellent rapport established by interviewers during the previous year and the certificate of recognition were important factors in determining the friendly manner in which the interviewers were usually received in 1960.

Several innovations in office procedures for quality control made it possible to secure richer and more complete interviews than were obtained in 1959. During the course of the day, members of the staff read each interview turned in during that day, checking for omissions and inadequacies. The interviews were then filed in a folder provided for each interviewer and placed on a table in the "ready room." Interviewers were required to check in at the survey office each morning during the week. Each interviewer was required to read his previous day's interviews and discuss them with one of the survey directors before commencing additional interviews. This quality control procedure eliminated a large portion of the "not ascertained" categories that had been disappointing during the 1959 survey. Interviewers were required to return to their respondent for additional information whenever necessary. This procedure had the effect of inducing the interviewers to check over the schedule carefully before leaving the home of the respondent. At the same time a formal contact report was submitted on the previous day's activities and completed interviews were left with a member of the office force for recording. If additional lists of respondents were needed, these were obtained from the office prior to commencing the day's interviewing.

Interviewing continued for nine weeks. The final condition of the sample is shown below.

Final Outcome Report - 1960

	Number	Percentage
Completed interviews	800	91.1
Mexican-American	236	
Anglo	284	
Negro	280	
New interviews	558	
Reinterviews	242	
Refusals	40	4.6
Moved from Racine	28	3.2
Not contacted or not located	<u>10</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	878	100.0

Final Outcome Report: by Race and Ethnicity - 1960

	Mexican-American	Anglo	Negro
Completed interviews	88.7	90.0	94.6
Refusals	5.3	6.0	2.4
Moved from Racine	5.3	4.0	.3
Not contacted or not located	<u>.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

It should be noted that the refusal rate was very low--much lower than obtained during the first year's interviewing. This was due in part to the training that interviewers received, in part to the persons selected as interviewers, and in part to the rapport established by the interviewers employed in 1959. The tables that follow are suggestive of these factors, although the data do not provide any definitive answer to the question.

Mexican-American Final Outcome Report: by New or Reinterview - 1960

	New Interview	Reinterview
Completed interviews	81.5	92.0
Refusals	8.7	3.4
Moved from Racine	8.7	3.4
Not contacted of not located	<u>1.0</u>	<u>.5</u>
Total	99.9	99.3

The Mexican-American refusal rate was very low for reinterview but the same as the previous year for new interviews. It would appear that the 1959 interviewers had established sufficient rapport along with the certificate of recognition so that the reinterview was quite acceptable to them. On the other hand, it might be said that most of the apprehensive and quite difficult persons in the sample had given refusals during the first year and were not dealt with in 1960. The low rate of refusal for reinterviews would be considered in part a function of the respondents rather than the interviewers.

Anglo Final Outcome Report: by New or Reinterview - 1960

	New Interview	Reinterview
Completed interviews	91.4	86.2
Refusals	5.0	8.5
Moved from Racine	3.6	5.3
Not contacted or not located	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0

It is immediately noted that the refusal rate is from one-third to one-half of what it was in 1959. An appraisal of the Anglo interviewers in 1959 makes it difficult to escape the conclusion that refusals were too readily accepted. At the time that the survey was being conducted it was believed that the 1959 Anglo interviewing team were not committed to the study to the same extent as were the bilingual team. There were several plausible reasons for this but it is inescapable that the outcome was a low completion rate. The 1960 Anglo interviewers were for the most part highly motivated graduate students in contrast to the school teachers and social workers making up the group in 1959.

In explaining the low refusal rate in 1960, it should also be stated that the survey directors had become familiar with the organization of the city and had some knowledge of the type of interviewer most likely to meet with success in one neighborhood as contrasted to another. If one interviewer experienced a refusal, another interviewer was selected for a second attempt.

A word should also be said about the category "moved from Racine." The survey directors had expected that a very large percentage of the reinterviews would have this outcome. Much has been written about the high mobility of the lower classes. A good deal of this may well be based on conjecture rather than research. Almost an entire year had passed since the first survey was made, yet only 3.4 percent of the Mexican-Americans had left Racine County, and only 5.3 percent of the Anglos had moved from Racine. It is surprising that the Mexican-American rate of moving from the city was not as high as that for the Anglo controls. There were, of course, many moves within the city, and this may well account for the impression of high mobility and the belief that the Mexican-American group would be difficult to locate after a year had transpired. Certainly they were difficult

to locate but they could be found at other addresses within the city or in the country nearby.

The fact that a high completion rate was secured under these conditions may be attributed to an aggressive follow-up policy involving inquiry at the following sources:

- a) present residents of the dwelling unit in which the respondent was expected to be residing
- b) neighbors
- c) public agencies such as social welfare agencies, probation and parole, police
- d) the Post Office
- e) knowledgeable persons in the respondent's community such as bartenders, barmaids, clergymen, officers of clubs and associations
- f) other respondents of the same surname and ethnicity or race.

6. The Coding Process

During the last week of interviewing there were frequent periods when interviewers had neither appointments nor persons on whom they might call in order to arrange appointments. Rather than have the interviewers idle during this period, it was decided to pilot code a sample of schedules from each of the sub-populations. Pilot coding in Racine facilitated earlier construction of the code book than would otherwise have been possible. The pilot coding operation was conducted with a minimum of training of the interviewers since the majority of those who took part in the pilot coding had had this as a part of their experience in training as interviewers.

The code book was completed, and coding in Madison commenced during the third week of July with a staff of 12 coders. As in 1959, a 20 percent sample of schedules was check-coded in order to insure coder reliability. Fortunately, relatively few of the difficulties of the previous year were encountered so that it was possible to complete the coding by September. A five percent sample of all schedules was check-coded for column reliability. Average column reliability was 90 percent or better. As in the previous year, the data on column reliability indicated that certain codes should be collapsed. This again made it possible to reduce coder variability to 10 percent or less on most columns. Again the coder variability that did exist was largely a matter of judgment rather than clerical errors. In those cases in which it was not possible to reduce column variability to 10 percent or less, it was so stated in the code books containing marginal totals.

7. IBM Processing

The shortage of competent key punch operators experienced in 1959 did not hamper operations in 1960. Each interview required 10 IBM cards. Punching and verification were completed by September, 1960, and preliminary analysis of the data commenced. Machine runs with marginals according to sex and ethnicity or race were completed by May, 1961.

It should be noted at this point that 14 months elapsed between the first day of interviewing in Racine and completion of the machine runs with marginal totals in 1959, but that only 10 months elapsed from the first day of interviewing to completion of machine runs with marginal totals in 1960.

These data, along with the 1959 data, are being subjected to continued analysis and will serve as the basis of a series of research reports on change and value assimilation.

As in 1959, the numerous variables derived from the interview data were carefully considered, and a list of core variables was prepared including those contained in the 1959 list and others on which data were secured only in 1960. These are the variables that will most frequently be employed in tests of the major hypotheses that have been outlined in this report. The list of core variables was of such length, however, that two basic work decks were employed--one in which those variables identical or similar to the 1959 deck were included, and one for items included in only the 1960 survey.

The 1960 core variables are:

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Husband: Place of birth
2	Husband: Age
3	Husband: Education
4	Wife: Place of birth
5	Wife: Age
6	Wife: Education
7	Year married
8	Rent or monthly payments
9	Savings
10	Hourly wage
11	Additional income
12	Total income
13	Length of residence in Racine
14	Number of children
15	Pattern of husband-wife decision-making
16	Satisfaction with Racine
17	Present job
18	Language spoken
19	Commitment to planning
20	Purpose of saving
21	Husband: Membership in church organizations

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
22	Wife: Membership in church organizations
23	Religion
24	Visits to former home
25	Place of husband's education (urbanization code)
26	Level of education desired for children
27	Expression of satisfaction if children's education reaches specific level
28	Place of residence of most of family
29	Place of residence of most of family
30	Relatives in Racine - close to (occupational level)
31	Relatives outside of Racine - close to (occupational level)
32	Relatives outside of Racine - close to (urbanization code)
33	Relatives outside of Racine - close to (occupational level)
34	Relatives outside of Racine - close to (urbanization code)
35	Occupational level of friends visited
36	Occupational level of friends visited
37	Negro - non-Negro friends
38	Invites non-Negroes to home
39	Life insurance
40	Clubs
41	Last place of residence
42	Size of place respondent considers home

8. The Scales

The following list of 31 potential Guttman scales has been drawn up. This list includes some of the most useful scales from the 1959 list of scales and others that were made possible by items included for the first time in the 1960 survey. These scales are now being processed as were the 1959 scales but according to procedures developed for use with the CDC 1604 Digital Computer.

1. Comparison of Racine with Hometown (Only those who have moved to Racine)
2. Occupational Mobility (Husband)
3. Intergenerational Mobility (Husband)
4. Intergenerational Mobility (Wife)
5. Attitude toward Function of Schools
6. Level of Aspiration for Children
7. Language Spoken (Mexican)
8. World View
9. Installment Buying (Type of installment purchase)
10. Installment Buying (Number of installment purchases)
11. Possessions
12. Possessions
13. Negro-white Contact
14. Level of Educational Aspiration in the Family

15. Associations - Orientation toward Southwest or Industrial Middlewest
16. Occupational Level of Associations
17. Social Participation (Male)
18. Social Participation (Female)
19. Leisure Time Activities of Husband as Reported by Male Respondent
20. Leisure Time Activities of Husband as Reported by Female Respondent
21. Leisure Time Activities of Wife as Reported by Female Respondent
22. Leisure Time Activities of Wife as Reported by Male Respondent
23. Ties to Former Home
24. Migration Type (Male)
25. Migration Type (Female)
26. Total Urban Exposure of Male Respondent
27. Prior Urban Exposure of Male Respondent
28. Total Urban Exposure of Female Respondent
29. Prior Urban Exposure of Female Respondent
30. Southwestern Versus Middlewestern Exposure of Respondent (Mexican Male)
31. Southwestern Versus Middlewestern Exposure of Respondent (Mexican Female)

C. The 1961 Survey

1. Preliminary Work in the Community

Very little preliminary work was necessary in the community preceding the 1961 survey. "Thank you" letters and certificates of recognition had been sent to all respondents, and there was no reason to believe that difficulty would be encountered upon re-entering the community. Moreover, the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights had approached the staff about the possibility of securing answers to certain questions of direct interest to them, if another survey was to be conducted in the summer of 1961.

2. Description of the Population

The two target populations to be interviewed consisted of Anglo, ever married, heads of households or their spouses with children aged 0-21, and Negro, ever married, heads of households or their spouses with children aged 0-21. These populations made up two of the three populations studied in 1960.

3. Description of the Sample

The 1961 Anglo sample was the same as the new Anglo sample in 1960; in other words, all Anglos who had been interviewed in the new sample in 1960 were to be reinterviewed in 1961. The 1961 Negro sample to be interviewed consisted of a 50 percent random selection of the 1960 Negro sample. The interviewer was required to reinterview the same person interviewed in 1960 unless deceased or separated from spouse and removed from the community.

4. The Interview Schedule

During the spring semester of 1961, the 1960 interview schedule was revised, preserving the basic questions of the earlier schedules in order to maintain the continuity of the study. Several new sections were added on a basis of conferences with members of the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights; these were integrated into the interview schedule in such a manner that the interviewing experience would not markedly differ from that of previous years, i.e., the new sections would not be of such a nature as to change the general interview climate, thus introducing a new variable into the situation.

Respondents were questioned in more detail than previously on the following subjects:

- a. Perception of discrimination in Racine and in former place of residence (Negro only)
- b. Evaluation of opportunities for themselves and children in Racine
- c. Perception and evaluation of community services and facilities in Racine
- d. Knowledge of, contact with, and general appraisal of social and welfare agencies in Racine
- e. Patterns of leisure time activity and community participation for children
- f. Knowledge of children's progress in school, perception of education, and evaluation of schools in Racine
- g. Attitude toward interracial contact for adults and children (Negro only)
- h. Controls exercised on children and attitude toward controls

The format of the schedule was designed in such a manner that only one form of the schedule was needed for each sex. Several forms of the schedule were pretested with white and Negro respondents in Madison before the final version was accepted.

5. The Interviewers and the Interviews

There were two groups of interviewers in 1961--one consisted of experienced persons who had interviewed during the previous summer, and the other consisted, with one exception, of a group of Anglo students who were oriented toward research in the social sciences and were committed to graduate school for the academic year 1961-1962. In addition to his role as co-director of the larger study, one staff member was director of a National Science Foundation Undergraduate Research Participation Program. During the course of the 1960-1961 academic year, eight undergraduate students took part in this program for at least one semester and from these, three seniors and one junior were ultimately selected for interviewing in Racine.

These students completed a more extensive course of interviewer training during the academic year than had persons employed during either of the previous years. In addition, they had worked as coders and at a variety of other positions on the project throughout the year; a small monthly stipend was paid by the National Science Foundation to each participant. Participants were also paid for ten weeks of full-time work during the summer by the National Science Foundation. Seven interviewers were in the field with previous interviewing experience on the project and of these, four were Negro interviewers. A fifth Negro interviewer with previous interviewing experience, and who had assisted in pretesting the 1961 schedule, was also employed for the Racine survey.

The University of Wisconsin Extension Center-Racine again provided space and facilities during the survey period. Work periods for interviewers and office procedures were essentially the same as in 1960 although more adequate training in office procedures and the check-in process and more emphasis on the importance of high quality interviews increased the efficiency of the interviewers over that attained in previous years. No new problems were encountered in the community, and interviewers had relatively little difficulty with refusals, as will be shown in tables to follow. The problem of moves within the city by respondents was probably the most frequent reason for numerous contacts preceding the interview.

The final condition of the sample is shown below. It will be noted that the completion rate for the total sample is higher than on any previous year.

Final Outcome Report - 1961

	Number	Percentage
Completed interviews	326	95.0
Anglo	189	
Negro	137	
Refusals	8	2.9
Moved from Racine	2	.6
Not contacted or not located	<u>4</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	340	100.0

Final Outcome Report: by Race - 1961

	Anglo	Negro
Completed interviews	93.1	97.9
Refusals	3.9	1.4
Moved from Racine	1.0	.0
Not contacted or not located	<u>2.0</u>	<u>.7</u>
Total	100.0	100.0

The unusually high rate of completion for Negro interviews may be explained, in part, by the fact that all except one of the Negro interviewers had been employed on the project during the previous summer and were familiar with the Negro community. Each Negro interviewer had a number of informants who were willing to assist him in locating respondents who had moved or whose schedule of activities made it difficult for him to be located at home.

The high rate of completion for Anglo interviews must be attributed to the persistence of the interviewers. This is shown in the following table in which the number of contacts per interview reveals three calls or more were necessary in order to complete 59 percent of the interviews. The procedures employed in tracing persons who had moved were essentially the same as in 1960.

Total Number of Contacts Necessary for Completion of Interviews - 1961

Number of Contacts	Anglo Sample		Negro Sample		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	11	45	8	17	81
2	30	24	17	26	97
3	24	9	10	9	52
4	11	7	9	11	38
5	5	4	5	6	20
6	10	3	3	2	18
7	3	0	2	4	9
8	0	2	0	1	3
9	0	0	0	0	0
10 or more	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	95	94	59	78	326

6. The Coding Process

Work on the code book for 1961 began before interviewing had been completed. At the end of the second week of interviewing the majority of the interviews had been completed. One Anglo and one Negro interviewer continued the task of contacting persons in the sample who had not been interviewed. The National Science Foundation participants returned to Madison and assisted in writing the 63-page code book for 1961 prior to coding the schedules. At the same time that the larger coding procedure was in operation, a 20 percent sample of the schedules was check-coded by the group and the supervisor in order to insure coder reliability. A second reliability sample was coded in order to measure column reliability, followed by recoding and collapsing of certain codes in order to achieve the level of column reliability desired. Any column in which it was not possible to achieve the reliability desired was indicated in the code books containing marginal totals.

7. IBM Processing

Simultaneously with their work on coding, National Science Foundation participants, along with other members of the staff, placed the data on IBM cards. Each interview schedule required seven IBM cards. The work of the key punch operators was then verified. It should be noted that the NSF participants were continuously under supervision and that their work was carefully checked as a part of their training and to insure the degree of reliability desired at every step of the project.

All decks of IBM cards were run on the IBM 101 Electronic Statistical Machine, and the marginal totals were recorded.

Although the size of the 1961 sample, being somewhat smaller than in 1959 and less than half the size of that selected in 1960, did make it possible to complete each operation more rapidly than previously, there were savings in time made possible by increased organizational know-how. The staff was able to carry out each operation with markedly greater precision than before. The actual elapsed time between the first day of interviewing in Racine and completion of the machine runs of marginal totals was two months in 1961 in contrast to 10 months in 1960 and 14 months in 1959.

As in 1959 and 1960, the numerous variables derived from the interview data were carefully considered, and a list of core variables was prepared.

The 1961 core variables are:

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Husband's present job
2	Wife's present job
3	Has respondent always lived in Racine
4	Size of place of residence before
5	In city, country, etc.
6	Relatives in Racine - close to (occupational level)
7	Relatives in Racine - close to (occupational level)
8	Relatives outside of Racine - close to (occupational level)
9	Relatives outside of Racine - close to (occupational level)
10	Persons per room
11	Rent
12	Monthly payments
13	Additional income
14	Total income
15	Pattern of husband-wife decision-making
16	Hourly wage
17	Religion
18	Husband: Membership in church organizations
19	Wife: Membership in church organizations
20	Work - Hours a week
21	Work - Weeks a year

8. The Scales

The following list of 26 potential Guttman scales has been drawn up. This list includes scales that were developed in 1959 and were also included in the 1960 survey plus a number of new scales. They are now being processed following a procedure developed for use with the CDC 1604 Digital Computer.

1. Attitude toward Racine - All Respondents
2. Community Integration
3. Negro Integration - Negro Only
4. Discipline
5. Race Relations
6. Attitude toward Children's Education
7. Other Attitudes towards Racine
8. Husband, Leisure - Male Only
9. Husband, Leisure - Female Only
10. Wife Leisure - Male Only
11. Wife Leisure - Female Only
12. Heard of Racine Organizations - Anglo Only
13. Heard of Racine Organizations - Negro Only
14. Feelings toward Racine Organizations - Anglo Only
15. Feelings toward Racine Organizations - Negro Only
16. Possessions - Anglo Only
17. Possessions - Negro Only
18. Feelings about Racine Organizations - Anglo (Only those who have heard of organizations)
19. Feelings about Racine Organizations - Negro (Only those who have heard of organizations)
20. Installment Buying
21. Housing Assessment
22. Child Oriented Versus Other Oriented
23. Occupational Status of Associates
24. Interview Type
25. Attitude toward Racine - Anglo Only
26. Attitude toward Racine - Negro Only

V. Publications and Initial Findings

Several papers have been presented by members of the staff at conferences and professional meetings; others are now in press or revision and will be or are available in published form as indicated below.

- A. Scheff, Thomas J., "Acculturation and Ties to Former Home of Mexican-Americans in an Industrial City." Presented at the tenth annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, St. Louis, Missouri, August 28, 1961. A revision of this paper is in progress for publication.

This paper is concerned with the contention that ties to former home impede the acculturation of immigrants. Several earlier studies of immigrants to the United States have reached this conclusion. Is this principle generalizable to the process of acculturation for immigrants to the Northern urban-industrial setting in the United States? The proposition becomes: The closer the immigrant's ties to the former home, the less acculturated will be his family.

The ethnic practices scale mentioned earlier in this report was employed as an index of acculturation. Two indices of the strength of ties to former home were used: intention for temporary settlement and rate of visiting former home. Kendall's tau was computed as a measure of the relationship between these indices. The association between acculturation and temporary settlement was negative, as predicted. However, the association between acculturation and visiting former home was positive.

When the sample was divided according to length of residence in Racine, i.e., in the older group or in the group of more recently arrived younger families, the original hypothesis was affirmed for the older group but rejected for the younger group. Although the correlations were of such a low order that a strong position cannot be taken, they do suggest that more recent immigrants use retreats to their former home in Texas as a means of gradual adjustment to the city. Returning to Texas does not necessarily mean that the Mexican-American immigrant has failed to acculturate, but that he has found it difficult to make the transition from the immigrant labor cycle to steady urban-industrial employment in one move.

- B. Shannon, Lyle W., "Goals and Values in Agricultural Policy and Acceptable Rates of Change." Presented at the Center for Agricultural and Economic Adjustment, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, Conference on Goals and Values in Agricultural Policy, June 27-29, 1960. Revised version appears as Chapter 12, Goals and Values in Agricultural Policy and Acceptable Rates of Change, Goals and Values in Agricultural Policy, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1961, pp. 260-284.

The contents of this paper are not very well indicated by its title. In essence, it is a background paper describing the shift from rural to urban in the United States and in the world as a whole. Increased efficiency in agricultural production and industrialization has made this possible, but the change from rural to urban is not made without some difficulty. This paper suggests that the adjustment of

rural-reared immigrant laborers in urban areas is facilitated if their move has been made as a consequence of a higher level of aspiration rather than merely a push from the farm due to disappearing opportunities for a livelihood.

The author rejects the hypothesis that urbanization has destroyed the traditional virtues of American society, and that the cultural milieu of the city is a source of the vices. On the contrary, the urban setting is conceived to be a place of opportunity; research indicates that the immigrant usually raises his level of living and is satisfied with the adjustment that he has made following his move.

It is only when urbanization proceeds more rapidly than industrialization that serious problems are likely to arise; the immigrant is not integrated into the economic institution and as a consequence fails to acquire either a means of livelihood or a source of knowledge on how to meet new life situations. To put it simply, rural poverty is transferred to urban areas where the immigrant knows little about how to deal with his external environment.

The question of social as well as economic adjustment has been considered a crucial problem. The degree to which immigrant laborers are accepted on the urban scene is determined to a considerable extent by their assimilation or failure to assimilate the dominant values of the society. What makes for successful value assimilation is the topic of extensive research now under way.

- C. Shannon, Lyle W., "Effects of Occupational and Residential Adjustment of Rural Migrants." Presented at the Center for Agricultural and Economic Adjustment, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Conference on Labor Mobility and Population in Agriculture, November 8-10, 1960. Revised version in press as a chapter of volume titled, Labor Mobility, Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1962.

This paper attempts to answer the question of whether or not rural-reared immigrants have bettered themselves by a move to the city. When the rural-reared immigrant is compared with urban-reared city dwellers, the rural-reared immigrant is usually found in lower status positions no matter which measures of status are selected. But research also shows that status differences based on size of community of origin disappear over a period of time as the rural-reared immigrant becomes more and more like his urban counterpart.

Comparisons of this type are in a sense misleading. The question would be better put if it was asked, "How much did the immigrant have of whatever he valued before he came to the city and how much does he now have of whatever he still values or has come to value as a consequence of urban living?"

Two kinds of data were selected from the larger body of information gathered in the 1959 survey in an effort to answer the question. The first was an internal criterion of change--how the respondent believed that things had worked out for him in the urban setting as contrasted with the rural. The second was an external criterion

of change--occupational status before and after migration.

Inmigrant Mexican-American workers had a favorable perception of the changes that had occurred for Mexicans in general and for themselves in particular. Anglos perceived any changes that had taken place for people who came to Racine as predominantly favorable. In the case of economic changes, Anglos who had migrated to Racine had more favorable perceptions of their own changes than did Mexican-Americans, but both thought that the move had been advantageous.

Persons who came to Racine for work-oriented reasons perceived over-all changes for themselves more favorably than economic change, but both Anglos and Mexican-Americans were of the opinion that changes, if perceived, were predominantly for the better; the ratio of favorable to unfavorable changes was higher for Anglos than for Mexican-Americans.

Size of community of orientation and perception of favorable change did not have a significant deviation from a distribution based on the assumption of no relationship. The same was true for size of community of orientation and present job.

Occupation of respondents' fathers was used as a measure of respondents' antecedents; respondents with agricultural antecedents had more favorable perceptions of their over-all change and economic changes than did others. Life in the city is not regarded as so grim if one has first experienced the country.

If the inmigrant laborer with rural antecedents has great difficulty adjusting to the urban, industrial order, this adjustment might be evidenced by the occupational status that has been achieved as contrasted with that achieved by persons with urban antecedents. The evidence indicated no significant variation in occupational status among either Anglos or Mexican-Americans in the sample based on size of community of orientation.

When first job and present job were compared for Anglos and Mexicans, there was a significant difference between the model of equal movement out of one occupational category and into another and the actual occupational mobility for Anglos, but not for Mexican-Americans. Although there was a difference in mobility between Anglos and Mexican-Americans, the evidence suggests that it is based not on ethnicity but on the differences in education and the consequent levels at which Anglos and Mexican-Americans enter the urban-industrial order.

Particularly important to note, however, is the fact that respondents whose first job was in agriculture moved out of agriculture and into positions of craftsmen and foremen at the same rate as did persons whose first jobs were in the operative category.

Both types of data that have been examined in comparing the adjustment of inmigrant rural-reared persons with that of persons with an urban background seem to indicate that the inmigrant has bettered himself and that the rural-reared inmigrant is no worse off than the urban-reared inmigrant.

- D. McGinnis, Robert and Cowan, Joanne, "A Report on the Reliability of Calculated Annual Income and Annual Income as Stated by Respondent," June 8, 1961. This is an internal research report and the desirability of publication has not been decided due to the nature of the variable employed in determining reliability.

A sample of 131 respondents was selected from the 1960 sample of Mexican-American Anglo and Negro respondents; of these respondents 116 cases had complete information on the three variables to be correlated. These variables were: 1) total income calculated from hours and wages stated in interview, 2) total income stated by respondent in interview, and 3) total income reported by respondent on income tax form. The following table shows the mean of each income figure for varying n's and correlations obtained when the data were programmed on the 1604 CDC Digital Computer.

	116 Cases		10 Cases		5 Cases	
	Mean	r	Mean	r	Mean	r
Calculated Annual Income	(607.1)	.82124				
Stated Annual Income	(602.7)					
Calculated Annual Income	(607.1)	.68413	(565.0)	.17240		
Reported Annual Income	(620.6)		(520.4)			
Stated Annual Income	(602.1)	.75367			(584.0)	.99010
Reported Annual Income	(620.6)			(664.6)		

When the 10 cases for which stated annual income was lacking were combined with the 116 cases correlating calculated annual income and reported annual income, and the five cases for which calculated annual income was lacking were combined with the 116 cases correlating stated annual income and reported annual income, the following results were obtained and are shown in comparison with the correlation based on only 116 cases.

	<u>r</u>
Calculated Annual Income	.82124
Stated Annual Income	
Calculated Annual Income	.65650
Reported Annual Income	
Stated Annual Income	.78410
Reported Annual Income	

It must be concluded on the basis of these data that stated annual income is more closely related to the annual income reported by respondents on their tax forms than is calculated annual income, although calculated annual income and stated annual income had the highest correlation of all. The high correlation between stated

annual income and reported annual income should not be surprising because interviewers frequently remarked that stated annual income of respondent was given after reference to tax forms. Calculated annual income was based on hourly wages, hours and weeks that respondent stated were worked per year, making it possible, as it turned out, for considerable error to arise. It should also be noted that reported annual income on tax forms had a higher mean than either calculated or stated annual income.

- E. Shannon, Lyle W., "Perception of Organizations and Welfare Agencies," October 1961. This is a report to the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights in Racine. It is an analysis of the extent to which respondents were familiar with nine real and one fictitious organization, and their evaluation of the activities of the organization and the persons associated with it.

VI. Papers in Preparation

- A. Clark, Claire, "Factors in the Adjustment of Migrants to an Industrial Community." An M.A. thesis in preparation under the supervision of Professor Thomas J. Scheff; estimated completion date, January 1962.

This thesis parallels Thompson P. Omari's study of the adjustment of 200 Negro immigrants in Beloit, Wisconsin. The hypothesis is that length of residence in present place of residence is the most important determinant of adjustment. Socio-economic status and over-all satisfaction with the new community are employed as indicators of adjustment.

- B. Shannon, Lyle W., "Social Mobility Among Immigrant Mexican Laborers." This paper is in preparation for presentation at a professional meeting early in 1962. It is based on a portion of the data from the 1959 survey. While an earlier paper, "Effects of Occupational and Residential Adjustment," focused on rural versus urban antecedents and migrant versus nonmigrant antecedents, this paper attempts to parcel out the influence of ethnicity on adjustment by comparing the responses of Mexican-Americans with Anglos, holding other variables constant.
- C. Shannon, Lyle W., "Assimilation and Acculturation." This paper commences with an examination of the assimilation and acculturation concepts as traditionally employed in the sociological and anthropological literature. It proceeds from this point to a definition of the value assimilation and acculturation concepts, and the problem of operationalizing their measurement. Although this is essentially a background paper, it does draw on the survey data obtained in 1959 through 1961 for examples of the difficulties encountered by those who attempt to operationally define their concepts.

VII. Analyses Under Way or Planned

- A. Electronic Data Processing Programs

Aside from the relatively simple programs employed in obtaining marginals from the surveys, a number of sophisticated programs have been developed by members of the project staff in cooperation with the staff of the University of Wisconsin Numerical Analysis Laboratory.

1. The multi-statistic associational and significance program

This complex but efficient program permits the simultaneous computation of chi-square, delta, lambda, and asymmetric lambda in one operation. The 1959 response categories were carefully dichotomized and then processed according to this procedure, showing the amount and significance of association between selected variables with ethnicity and one of several other variables controlled. This program was developed by Professor Robert McGinnis; he will undoubtedly make valuable use of this program and the data in any papers or research reports that he prepares.

2. The Tau program

This is what might be called a work-horse program; it was developed by Professor Thomas J. Scheff. It handles up to 30 variables in one run, computing the correlation of each variable with every other variable. Since there is a "no response" problem with the interview data, this program is set up so that missing data are subtracted for the reported N for each coefficient. This program will be used in measuring the interrelationship of specific variables and scale scores for the data collected in each year's survey.

3. The Guttman scaling program

The first machine Guttman scaling program was developed by Professor Robert McGinnis. This program has been translated by Subhash Sonnad in cooperation with Professor Thomas J. Scheff for use with the CDC 1604 Digital Computer. Raw data, dichotomized into variables of descending order of positive frequency, are the input; the output is a printed cumulative and item error and a coefficient of reproducibility. Scale scores are punched in cards for use in further analyses.

4. The collation program

This program is being developed by Professor Thomas J. Scheff for the purpose of comparing responses of the same respondent in two waves of a panel, i.e., for comparing 1959 and 1960 responses, or 1960 and 1961 responses.

B. Types of Analyses

There are essentially four types of analysis under way or planned: descriptive, comparative, associational, and predictive. These are not mutually exclusive categories but do serve the purpose of dividing the analyses under way or projected into convenient types for presentation and consideration. Up to this point the staff has concentrated on basic preparation of the data for these larger analyses, and has only prepared special studies or papers for which there have been specific requests by professional or civic associations. The types of analyses under way or planned are:

1. Descriptive

Relatively little is known about the extent to which recent immigrant minority groups retain their values and behaviors in the urban-industrial milieu. It is believed that the basic findings of the 1959 and 1960 surveys will be of great interest to persons in public health, welfare, and educational organizations at both the administrative and field level of operation. A series of papers will present the findings on values, behaviors, and conditions of life among immigrant workers of this industrial area. The necessary data for papers and reports of this type are available from the code books with marginals.

2. Comparative

The experiences of different minority groups in the urban-industrial milieu have been described in the literature for earlier periods. But we are also interested in how one group of immigrants compares with another in their relative rates of value assimilation and behavioral change. The data permit comparison of Mexican-Americans and Negroes with two control groups of Anglos. Although it will be necessary to do some additional machine work for comparative studies, holding certain variables constant, the basic data are available in the code books with marginals broken down by ethnicity.

3. Associational

Tests of the hypotheses outlined in Section III, D, are being conducted using data from a single year. These hypotheses may be tested by measuring the association between the variables hypothesized to be related, using either specific variables from the interviews or scale scores developed from combinations of variables. It is possible in some cases to retest the same hypotheses tested with the 1959 data by turning to the 1960 and 1961 data.

4. Predictive

Tests of the hypotheses outlined in Section III, D, will be conducted by comparing data for two different years with time as a variable, i.e., an additional year of exposure in the urban-industrial milieu. In tests of this nature change is measured, its direction noted, and statistical significance computed. Hypotheses are supported if significant change takes place among subcategories of the sample in the direction predicted from either the original hypothesis or a hypothesis revised as a consequence of observations made on a prior year's respondents. Hypotheses are also tested by predicting the direction and significance of change among subcategories of one immigrant population from the observed direction of change among subcategories of another immigrant population that had previously been observed.

VIII. Personnel and Financial Support

This study had its inception in 1956. At that time Professor Robert McGinnis conducted a pilot study in Racine with an initial grant of \$2,300 from the National Institutes of Health, and with additional support from the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin. As a consequence of his success with the initial study, he applied for more adequate funds from the National Institutes of Health and commenced preparation for a larger study of the problem. Before word had been received from the National Institutes of Health, an opportunity to engage in post-doctoral work in mathematics at the University of California was presented to him. Shortly thereafter a sizeable grant was given to him by the National Institutes of Health. At that time he approached Professor Lyle W. Shannon, then a visiting lecturer at Wayne State University, and he agreed to work with him on the project so that the grant might be accepted. Some time later, on the recommendation of Professor McGinnis, the National Institutes of Health agreed to postpone the grant for a year. Work on the project commenced in 1958 with Professor Robert McGinnis as Principal Investigator and Professor Lyle W. Shannon as Co-Principal Investigator.

Additional grants were obtained from time to time from the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the University of Wisconsin's Brittingham Fund, the Wisconsin Urban Program (Ford Foundation) and the Graduate School of the University of Wisconsin.

During the second year of the project Professor McGinnis commenced an experimental study of small groups, carrying out approximately 70 sessions of three-person groups. This approach appeared to have certain advantages in permitting precise measurement of the experimental variables and ready control of other crucial variables. Work on this phase of the study has been described by Professor McGinnis in the progress report covering the period from June 1, 1958 to June 1, 1960. Professor McGinnis continued to concentrate his efforts on this phase of the project during the academic year 1960-1961. He has authored or co-authored a series of papers and research reports on his experimental studies of small groups and will undoubtedly continue his production along these lines.

When Professor McGinnis accepted a position in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Cornell University, it was decided that Professor Thomas J. Scheff, who had been on the staff of the project as an associate director for two years, should become co-director and co-principal investigator. He has held that position since June 1, 1961, and will continue to serve as co-director with Professor Lyle W. Shannon during the sustained analysis and writing phase of the project.

Appendix I

PAPERS, INSTRUCTION MANUALS, AND SCHEDULES IN DITTO OR MIMEOGRAPH FORM

		<u>Number of Pages</u>
1. Basic Instructions for Interviewers (for Mexican-Americans)	Ditto, June 1959	11
2. Instruction Book for Interviewers (for Anglo interviewers)	Ditto, Aug. 1959	9
3. Pretest Schedule No. 3 (in Spanish and in English)	Ditto, May 1959	6
4. Pretest Schedule No. 4 (in English)	Ditto, July 1959	13
5. Pretest Schedule No. 5 (in English)	Ditto, July 1959	16
6. Pretest Schedule No. 6 (in English)	Ditto, July 1959	26
7. Pretest Schedule No. 7 (in Spanish)	Ditto, July 1959	28
8. Pretest Schedule No. 8 (in English)	Ditto, July 1959	28
9. Pretest Schedule No. 9 (in English)	Ditto, July 1959	36
10. Pretest Schedule No. 10 (Male form in English)	Ditto, Aug. 1959	25
11. Pretest Schedule No. 10 (Female form in English)	Ditto, Aug. 1959	25
12. Pretest Schedule No. 11 (Male form in English and Spanish)	Ditto, Aug. 1959	25
13. Code Book for Pretests in 1959	Mimeograph, Dec. 1960	89
14. 1959 Male, Mexican Schedule	Mimeograph, Aug. 1959	23
15. 1959, Female, Mexican Schedule	Mimeograph, Aug. 1959	23
16. 1959 Male, Anglo Schedule	Mimeograph, Aug. 1959	23
17. 1959 Female, Anglo Schedule	Mimeograph, Aug. 1959	23
18. 1959 Question-by-Question Objectives	Ditto, Aug. 1959	5
19. Code Book for 1959 Racine Schedules	Mimeograph, Oct. 1959	90
20. Recoding Instructions for 1959 Schedule	Mimeograph, Aug. 1960	28
21. Book of Marginal Totals by Sex and Ethnicity, 1959	Mimeograph, Nov. 1960	210

		<u>Number of Pages</u>
22. Code for Core Variable Deck	Mimeograph, Dec. 1960	23
23. IBM Scale Analysis Procedures for 10 or Fewer Dichotomous Items	Mimeograph, Oct. 1960	10
24. Machine Procedures for Cross-tabs	Mimeograph, Feb. 1961	1
25. List of Scale Variables, 1959 Data	Mimeograph, Jan. 1961	4
26. 1960 Male, Reinterview Schedule	Mimeograph, June 1960	20
27. 1960 Female, Reinterview Schedule	Mimeograph, June 1960	20
28. 1960 Male, New Interview Schedule	Mimeograph, June 1960	20
29. 1960 Female, New Interview Schedule	Mimeograph, June 1960	20
30. 1960 Question-by-Question Objectives	Mimeograph, June 1960	5
31. Occupational Level Codes, 1960	Ditto, June 1960	3
32. Check-in and Office Procedures for Interviewers, 1960	Ditto, June 1960	3
33. Weekly Field Report: Processing Procedures	Ditto, June 1960	2
34. Distribution of 1960 Sample by School Districts	Ditto, June 1960	3
35. Code Book for 1960 Racine Schedules	Mimeograph, July 1960	90
36. Coding Conventions, 1960	Ditto, Aug. 1960	20
37. Book of Marginal Totals by Sex and Ethnicity, 1960	Mimeograph, Aug. 1961	139
38. 1961 Male Schedule	Mimeograph, June 1961	24
39. 1961 Female Schedule	Mimeograph, June 1961	24
40. 1961 Question-by-Question Objectives	Mimeograph, June 1961	5
41. Occupational Level Codes, 1961	Ditto, April 1961	5
42. Check-in and Office Procedures for Interviewers, 1961	Ditto, May 1961	2
43. Code Book for 1961 Racine Schedules	Mimeograph, July 1961	73
44. List of Scale Variables, 1961 Data	Mimeograph, Aug. 1961	5