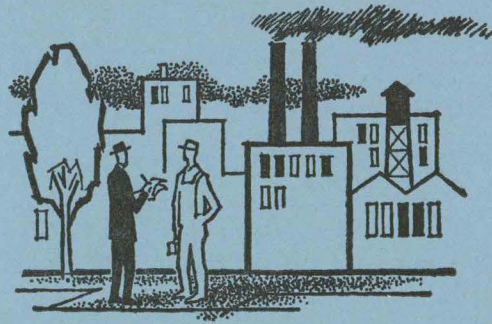


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# IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER



A History of  
the Center  
1958-1970  
and a Report  
on its Current  
Activities

THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA • IOWA CITY, IOWA

December 1971

## THE IOWA URBAN COMMUNITY RESEARCH CENTER

### Preface

Requests for information about the activities of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center have, during the past two years, increased in number and specificity to the point that a brief history of the Center as well as a report on its current activities is necessary.

This report, it is hoped, will serve several purposes: 1) most requests for information may be dealt with by sending it and pertinent research reports, reprints, or monographs, 2) faculty and graduate students of various departments may be kept apprised of our work, and 3) those units of the administration that have been supportive of our efforts will have an up-to-date report of our stewardship.

Lyle W. Shannon, Director

December 1971

## PART I: 1958-1970

### Introduction

The Iowa Urban Community Research Center was established in 1958 as a permanent research and training agency of the University of Iowa. It was initially supported by the College of Liberal Arts and the National Defense Education Act, but since 1966 has been supported by the College of Liberal Arts, the Division of Extension and University Services, the Graduate College, and by grants obtained by members of the staff for projects in the area of urban studies.

The Center was conceived as having three closely related tasks: 1) to advance our basic scientific knowledge about cities, 2) to train graduate students in the scientific study of urban communities, and 3) to serve the residents of Iowa and the nation by providing the necessary factual and theoretical information about urban communities required for intelligent community decision-making. More of its resources have been devoted to research advancing basic scientific knowledge about the behavior of people in cities and in the training of graduate students than to its service function to the communities of Iowa--neither the executive nor legislative branches of state government in Iowa nor its communities have evidenced the interest in our work that has been displayed by several other states, communities outside Iowa, and various agencies of the U.S. government. And in more recent years its resources have been utilized in the support of urban research and the general training of undergraduate as well as graduate students.

### The Aims of the Center

#### Advancing Knowledge

Although the name of the Center might seem to imply that the research performed under its auspices is exclusively Iowa-based, a more appropriate interpretation would be (The University of) Iowa Urban Community Research Center. The purpose of the Center is to advance basic knowledge about urban phenomena by conducting research in urban communities wherever such research may best be carried out--Iowa or Wisconsin, Africa, Asia, or the Caribbean.

Various constraints (mainly financial and occupational) placed upon its staff and graduate students have, of necessity, resulted in the selection of Iowa communities for most of the research conducted by the Center. All of the surveys financed by the University have been carried out in Iowa communities. From these surveys have come published articles, monographs, theses, and dissertations. In addition, research has been conducted making use of Census material, vital statistics reports, and other non-survey research data. The research of the Center has been disseminated in scholarly journals and in the Reprint Series and the Monograph Series listed on the end cover. Publications generated by earlier studies of the Center have been followed by more recent publications on the economic absorption and cultural integration of immigrant workers in Racine, Wisconsin.

#### Training Graduate Students

The advancement of knowledge about cities requires that graduate students be trained in both substantive and methodological aspects of urban community research. During the period in which the Center received funds through the National Defense Education Act, a series of fellowships made it possible to apprentice graduate students to the staff of the Center--the Fellows, as it were, learning about research through doing it. At that time the training of those wishing to receive graduate degrees with a concentration in urban com-

munity research was more readily distinguished from that of other M.A. and Ph.D. candidates in the Department of Sociology than at present.

Most of the surveys conducted by the Associates of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center are on tapes in the Center's data bank. This material is available for the use of M.A. and Ph.D. candidates who may wish to engage in secondary analyses for their theses. *A Guide to Surveys in the Data Bank of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center* (to which we shall make further reference) was published in April of 1970.

A more recent example of the Center's efforts to assist in the training of graduate students is the development and publication of *A Guide to Use of the 1 in 1000 Sample of the 1960 Census of Housing*. This 59-page guide to use of the .01% sample of the 1960 Census of Population and Housing is Iowa's link to the data records of a stratified sample of 179,563 persons within each of 50 states. Access is provided by means of a FORTRAN IV subroutine RDSME written for the IBM 360/65, a revision by Frank Monfort of the RDCENS subroutine written by Jim Whiteley of the Computer Center. The various graduate students who at one time or another worked, under the supervision of Roland Hawkes, with the Duke University version of the Census data provided by Hallowell Pope gained valuable programming and data processing experience.

#### Service to the Community

In a sense, the best service that the Center can provide to communities is the research that it conducts. The Center is willing to assist communities in carrying out their own community self-surveys as a means to the acquisition of better knowledge of community problems. When requested to conduct research in a specific community, the Center will consider it if the project has scientific value. Opportunities for training graduate students are also considered.

#### History of the Center

##### In the Beginning

Professor Theodore R. Anderson became Director of the Center in 1961, with Professor William Erbe the Associate Director and David Gold, Harold Saunders, and J. Richard Wilmeth as Associates. In addition to a series of surveys, the Center conducted in its early years a study of 100 Iowa school districts where reorganization had been proposed between 1956 and 1959, a study of party competition on the county, state representative, and gubernatorial levels for 1946-1956 in several Midwestern states (Jerrold L. Buerer, "Urbanization and Party Competition: A Case Study of Selected Midwest States," M.A. Thesis, 1961), a comprehensive study of over 6,000 voluntary organizations and associations to determine the pattern of geographic location of national headquarters in terms of metropolitan regions (Irving L. Allen, Jr., "Voluntary Associations and Metropolises," M.A. Thesis, 1961), a migration study of the graduates of eight Iowa colleges and universities over a five-year period with special emphasis on migration trends in newly trained teachers (John W. Prehn, "Migrant Status and Social Mobility among College Graduates," M.A. Thesis, 1960), and a study of ecological patterns of banking in Iowa focusing primarily on small town branch banks as they relate the hinterlands to the central city (Kent P. Schwirian, "The Ecology of Iowa Banking," M.A. Thesis, 1960).

Following this, Professor Anderson commenced work on a study of the relationship between residential areas classified according to rents, owner-occupancy, and non-white occupancy and the distance of these areas from railroads, highways, rivers, and the central business district as well as their elevation

(Ronald W. Wilson, "The Location of Residential Neighborhoods," M.A. Thesis, 1961; David L. Thomas, "An Explanatory Model for City Size and Growth," M.A. Thesis, 1960). Patterns of change in residential locations were also analyzed for both 1950 and 1960, utilizing U.S. Census tract data.

### The First Twelve Surveys

The Cedar Rapids survey, first of the series, consisted of a sample of 340 persons representing a cross-section of Cedar Rapids residents. These data have been utilized in: 1) a study to determine attitudes toward working women and the opinion of working women themselves, 2) an investigation of the influence of neighborhoods as social units on individual attitudes and behavior, and 3) an evaluation of attitudes toward different types of careers. Studies derived from this survey are: Donald McTavish, "Differential Prestige of Situs Categories," Reprint Number 8, and Donald McTavish, "The Situs and Industry Components of Occupations: Predicted Utility in Five Surveys," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1964.

The second survey conducted by the Center dealt with the social and economic effects of the closing of a major industry in Dubuque and was completed under the direction of Professors Gold and Anderson.

The third survey was directed by Professors Anderson and Erbe in the Spring of 1962 and dealt with the relationship of social participation to alienation. It involved approximately 40 University of Iowa students who were trained as interviewers. The interviews were conducted in three Eastern Iowa communities (Bettendorf, Centerville, and Washington). The following theses and dissertations were based on data from this survey: Donald G. McTavish, "The Situs and Industry Components of Occupations: Predictive Utility in Five Surveys," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1964; Irving L. Allen, Jr., "Mass Communication in the Urban Community: The Social-Relational Sources of Public-Affairs Information Levels," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1965; and Kenneth A. Root, "Social Mobility and Consequences in Uses of Leisure," M.A. Thesis, 1965.

Findings from the fourth survey, which was conducted in Newton, were published in one of the Center's monographs: William Erbe and Ronald W. Wilson, *The Individual in the Modern Community*, 1965, and in Richard Ingersoll, "Socialization, Inconsistencies, and Alcoholism: A Study of Attitudes," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1965. This study dealt with a number of subjects, including attitudes toward the decision-making process at the community level, attitudes toward war and peace, attitudes toward self and others, and drinking behavior and the general process of socialization.

The fifth survey was of grade and high school teachers in Cedar Rapids and attempted to determine the relationship of teacher training and background characteristics to their integration into and participation in teachers' organizations, the extent of their interaction with other teachers and administrators. Some of the findings from this survey, directed by Anderson and Lane, are described in detail in Theodore Anderson and James Parker, *The Participation of Teachers in Schools and Professional Affairs*, a 1964 Iowa Urban Community Research Center Monograph. Other findings are presented in James Parker, "Patterns of Consultation: Public School Professional Employees," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1965.

The sixth survey was conducted in the Ottumwa schools by Professor Anderson, with the assistance of Dean Dorn and LaFrances Rose. The findings are described in Dean Dorn, "An Empirical Investigation of the Self-Concepts of Members of Contracultures and Subcultures," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1965, and in LaFrances Rose,

"A Test of Three Stages of Harry Stack Sullivan's Developmental Theory of Personality: Juvenile Era, Preadolescence, and Early Adolescence Stages," Ph.D. Dissertation, 1964.

Professor Erbe received two grants from the Public Health Service totaling \$35,623 with which to fund the seventh survey which involved interviewing a sample of health professionals and business men in Clinton, Iowa. One of its basic concerns was the determination of the kinds of persons who would be chosen as moral leaders in the community. A lengthy progress report, *Participation and Leadership by Health Professionals in Economic, Political, Moral, and Sociable Affairs*, 339 pp., has been submitted to the Public Health Service. James Parker has also published an article based on the study, "Moral Leadership in the Community," *Sociology and Social Research*, Vol. 53:1, 1968, pp. 88-94.

Professor Erbe sponsored the Vinton survey, the eighth in the series. This survey was concerned with political participation, organizational involvement, patterns of work, and leisure time activities. The results are available in M.A. theses by James Craik, "The Night Worker, Community, and Alienation," and Steven Vassar, "Residential History, Community Satisfaction and the Propensity to Migrate."

Although not considered one of the surveys in the Center's series, Professor Richard P. Boyle's work with the Iowa Education Information Center (CARDPAC) on a state-wide school survey involving 35 public high schools was published as a Center Monograph, *Causes, Correlates, and Consequences of College Aspirations Among High School Seniors*. This study covered a wide variety of subjects but the main thrust, insofar as Boyle was concerned, was toward an understanding of aspirations for college. His finding that ability was not an important explanation of higher aspirations of students was contrary to expectations and seemed to be related to the greater stress placed on going to college in high status schools. Furthermore, and contrary to other research, community size was not related to college plans.

The Monticello Survey was the last in the series and dealt among other things with respondents and spouses perception of marital power structures. The study also gathered a great deal of information on organizational involvement, social participation, religious attitudes, world views, familial relationships, and health. Some of the findings are contained in Gary Hampe's Ph.D. Dissertation, "Social Determinants of Distribution of Power in Marital Pairs," and in Renee Hoffman Steffensmeier's M.A. Thesis, "An Examination of Power and Decision-Making in Family Research."

The tenth survey was not a part of the series and really consisted of two surveys: a preconvention stratified sample from congressional districts in the State of Iowa and a pre-election stratified sample for Iowa. Funds were supplied by the State McCarthy and State Hughes organizations in Iowa. The questions dealt with election choice items and the opinion of respondents on national and international issues.

Survey 11 differed from the format of others considerably and was a service survey for the Chamber of Commerce in Davenport. The Chamber was interested in what might be done, in the opinion of its residents, to make Davenport a better city.

The Washington survey, Survey 12, was almost entirely a class project for the second semester of the undergraduate research methods course. Most of the interviews were conducted by students, although some were completed by paid personnel. The topics covered in the interview were varied but emphasis was

placed on the characteristics of families and the ties of family to their children and to others, particularly in times of stress.

Out of these first 12 surveys came a great deal of experience from which we may well profit. The Center must not become involved in research only in order to secure funds or to be of service. Those who plan, organize, and have responsibility for carrying out the research to completion must be convinced that the work will contribute an answer to questions of scientific value.

Present staff and former associates of the Center have expressed concern over the fact that the annual surveys have never really been properly digested. There is much to be learned by additional analyses of almost every survey; this is one of the principle reasons for constructing such an elaborate guide to the Center's data bank.

#### More Recent Service Activities

We have touched on the service function of the Center but a more detailed exposition should be presented at this point. In 1966, the Center was requested to make an assessment of the need for low rent public housing in Des Moines. It was agreed in a meeting with members of the City Council and the Low Income Housing Committee in Des Moines that a study should be made that would compare the condition of housing in Des Moines with that in other comparable cities throughout the Midwest. The results of the study were published in Lyle W. Shannon, *An Assessment of the Need for Public Housing in Des Moines*, Monograph Number 4, 1966.

In 1965, the Center was approached by the Measurement Research Center about the possibility of working with them in the development of a system by which interviews could be precoded or coded, read by an optical scanner, and placed directly on cards or tape for rapid analysis. The Office of Economic Opportunity, which had originally contacted the Measurement Research Center about the development of a survey research system, turned out to be more interested in developing a bilingual community self-survey system, a set of manuals and procedures, than in a scannable interview schedule. Professor Shannon contracted for the development of such a system. A 460-page mimeographed Spanish-English prototype was published in 1967. The prototype was pretested in communities ranging from Iowa to Mississippi and Texas, and Colorado to Pennsylvania. Although the system was developed under contract to the Office of Economic Opportunity, this could not have been done had not the College of Liberal Arts, the Division of Extension and University Services, and the Graduate College continued the support of the Racine project following the end of NIMH support in 1964. The Office of Economic Opportunity benefitted from over a quarter-million dollars of research funded by other agencies, principally NIMH and the Ford Foundation, conducted primarily at the University of Wisconsin but later at the University of Iowa. After completion of the report for O.E.O., it was decided that further effort should be devoted to the project; the manuals were revised and published in a set suitable for use in training persons in communities in the conduct of their own self-surveys. The latter were published in English as Lyle W. Shannon, John R. Stratton, and Joy Randall, *A Community Self-Survey System*.

Prior to coming to Iowa, Professor Shannon had completed studies of juvenile delinquency in Madison and Racine, Wisconsin. These studies described the careers of thousands of juveniles over a ten-year period in Racine and a six-year period in Madison. It was decided that a follow-up study of those who had reached the age of 21 would have scientific value and might also be useful to

the Wisconsin Department of Institutions, and for that matter, to personnel in any way involved with juvenile and adult offenders. The follow-up study was financed by the National Institutes of Health, the College of Liberal Arts, the Division of Extension and University Services, and the Graduate College. A preliminary report, *Juvenile Delinquency in Madison and Racine*, was completed and distributed to personnel in appropriate agencies in Iowa and Wisconsin and to agencies in the Federal government. A second grant was received from NIMH in order to pursue the analysis further. *Measuring Delinquency and Predicting Later Criminal Careers* was completed and distributed to appropriate agencies in 1970.

#### The Iowa Urban Community Research Center Data Bank

##### Contents of the Data Bank

In his last year at the University of Iowa, Professor Erbe decided that the data from the Iowa surveys should be recoded and placed on tapes in the Computer Center. When it became apparent that the recoding operation was progressing satisfactorily, the staff of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology were invited to place their own surveys in the Center's data bank. Unfortunately, none responded. In addition to the first 12 surveys, all of which were conducted in Iowa, three placed in the Data Bank were from Racine, Wisconsin. The Racine surveys were conducted during the summers of 1959, 1960, and 1961. A total of 973 families were interviewed, samples of Mexican-Americans being interviewed in 1959 and reinterviewed in 1960, Negroes in 1960 and 1961, and Anglo controls each year of the study. Although respondents were queried on a variety of topics, emphasis was on the processes of economic absorption and cultural integration. These surveys are included as Surveys 59, 60, and 61, and are described in detail following the Iowa surveys.

##### Updating the Codebooks

From June through December of 1969, as data were recoded and put in the data bank, codebooks for nine research projects were either updated or, in several cases, designed and constructed by the staff of the Center. The materials for each survey were in varying forms of completeness and the codebooks which were available were not consistent in design. All codebooks were rewritten in the same form so that they could be scanned and easily understood by interested persons.

Updating, designing, and typing the codebooks required the largest number of man-hours in the project. A special word of credit should be included for those who have labored so assiduously on this project. Seven students worked under Professor Erbe's direction. Roger Wright handled the programming and most of the work involving the actual data decks. Work involving the codebooks was supervised by Elizabeth Raach. Nancy Schultz, Pamela Hopper, and Jon Kim worked with the codebooks. In September of 1969, Mark Scharlatt joined the staff and assisted in the construction of the last two codebooks in the Iowa series. Since that time Mark Scharlatt, Carol Olson, and Emily Meeks have updated the Racine codebooks. Credit should be given to David Zippin for the summaries of each survey and the guides to the cards for each survey. Moreover, David Zippin read the publications generated by each survey and summarized for inclusion in the guide.

These surveys have now been recoded and placed on tapes in the Computer Center. Codebooks for the surveys have been duplicated so that copies are available for students and faculty who wish to conduct secondary analyses. Sufficient copies of the survey user's guide have been printed in order that



one is available for any graduate student or faculty member who wishes to have information on faculty sponsors, field directors, student researchers, sampling procedures, coding, administration, and data storage, and the variables on each card. The guide also lists all theses, dissertations, published articles, monographs, and reports that have been derived from each survey, with a short summary of the findings.

### Some Exercises in Futility

#### Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline

Before turning to Part II of this report in which we describe the activities of the Center commencing in June of 1970, a word should be said about the efforts that have been made to secure funds with which to expand our research activities, particularly in the State of Iowa.

As early as 1965 an application was made to the National Science Foundation for \$136,092 with which to conduct a three-year study of the economic absorption and cultural integration of Mexican-Americans and Negroes in the Davenport, Rock Island, Moline Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The location of sizeable Mexican-American (2307 in 1960) and Negro (6156 in 1960) populations in this SMSA made it an ideal site for replication of the Racine research. During the period 1950 to 1960, the Negro population of the SMSA had almost doubled but the Mexican-American population had more than quadrupled. During the same period employment among non-whites dropped from 92 percent to 86 percent while total employment dropped only one percent in the SMSA. The project was not funded.

Again in 1969 an application was made to the National Science Foundation for \$155,733 with which to conduct a study of the processes of economic absorption and cultural integration of Mexican-Americans and Negroes in the Quad-Cities SMSA. Since considerable additional analyses had been made of the Racine data, the design of the research provided for a more sophisticated approach than described in the 1965 application. The project was not funded although supported by the Iowa State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Office of the State Director of the League of United Latin American Citizens.

#### Waterloo

At the same time, numerous private foundations were approached for the sum of \$83,313 with which to conduct a three-year study of the adjustment problems of Negroes in Waterloo. Here again the setting for the research was ideal. In the application, as in the cases of both applications for funds with which to conduct research in the Quad-Cities SMSA, the convenient location of the site was mentioned in comparison with Racine, Wisconsin--the site for which funds were ultimately obtained.

The black population of Waterloo (4,846 in 1960) was confined for the most part to several areas. It had increased from less than one-tenth of one percent of the total population of Waterloo in 1910 to 6.7 percent in 1960. Between 1950 and 1960 the percentage increase in Waterloo's black population was 86 percent while that of the white population was only 6.8 percent. Approximately 90 percent of the community's blacks (4,360) were concentrated in three of the city's 20 census tracts and over 80 percent were concentrated in two census tracts adjacent to the Illinois Central Railroad roundhouse and yards. Forty percent of the dilapidated housing in Waterloo was located in three census tracts (90 percent of the dwelling units were occupied by non-whites) containing only 20 percent of the dwelling units in the city. Of the dozens of foundations approached, including several based in Iowa, not a one expressed more than casual interest. The project was not funded.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Since 1969 the director has made four trips to Haiti and has worked out an arrangement for co-directing a study with the Dean of the Faculty of Ethnology and Director of the Centre de Recherches en Sciences Humaines et Sociales (CRESHS). Selected members of the staff of CRESHS have agreed to participate. The facilities of CRESHS and the University of Haiti have been made available to us.

We have proposed to develop capabilities for and to conduct a community self-survey in Port-au-Prince. The *Community Self-Survey System* will be modified for use in Haiti before translation of the materials into French and the interview schedule into French and Creole. It will enable us to obtain data on the processes of economic absorption and cultural integration for comparison with data that we have previously obtained and published for the United States. Furthermore, it is believed that a study conducted in Haiti, isolated as it is from some of the complexities of the situation in the United States, will enable us to learn more about the basic social processes in which we are interested than has some of our earlier work.

An application for \$26,106 was submitted to the National Science Foundation but was not funded. The proposal was revised and updated and submitted to NIMH in September of 1970. It was not funded. We have submitted the proposal to numerous private foundations with the same results. It is currently being evaluated by the Inter-American Social Development Institute.

## PART II: 1970 TO THE PRESENT

### Introduction

In 1970 it was decided that greater emphasis should be placed on the interdisciplinary nature of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center. For some months, however, staff were preoccupied with problems of moving to temporary quarters and enlarging the staff in preparation for a re-study of the economic absorption and cultural integration of immigrant Mexican-Americans and Negroes in Racine, Wisconsin.

With Professor Shannon's appointment as Director of the Center, consideration of the size, function, and composition of an Interdisciplinary Advisory Committee became a concern of paramount importance. After considerable discussion, the following persons were offered and accepted appointment to the committee:

William Albrecht, Department of Economics, College of Business Administration

William Barnett, Department of Anthropology, College of Liberal Arts

George Boynton, Department of Political Science, College of Liberal Arts

Sidney Kripke, Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine

John Mercer, Department of Geography, College of Liberal Arts

William Monahan, Division of Educational Administration, College of Education

Harold Mulford, Division of Alcohol Studies, College of Medicine

Robert Summers, Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine

J. Richard Wilmeth, Department of Sociology, College of Liberal Arts

M. Dean Zenor, Institute of Public Affairs

Members of the committee, in a series of meetings, have been brought up-to-date on the activities of the Center and asked to channel faculty and graduate students to the Center if their research interests might be served by having access to the Center's Data Bank or library of Census volumes. While funds have been limited, published papers dealing with urban problems are considered for inclusion in the reprint series and manuscripts are considered for the monograph series.

In September of 1971, it was possible for the Center to leave its temporary quarters and move to Rooms 119 and 120 of Macbride Hall. The current staff, in addition to the Director, consists of Miss Judy McKim, Project Coordinator, Mrs. Emily Meeks, Research Aide, Mrs. Arlene Karpel, Statistical Clerk, Roger Wright, Programmer, and Gary Passer, Research Assistant.

### Current Activities Directed Toward the Aims of the Center

#### Advancing Knowledge

#### The Racine Study: Introduction

The Center staff is presently engaged in a re-study of the original 973 respondents interviewed in Racine in 1959, 1960, and 1961. This longitudinal research is an outgrowth of years of intensive analysis of the original data obtained in a series of surveys funded by the Public Health Service, and of our increased awareness of the need for systematic measures of the changes taking place in peoples' lives during the process of adjustment in urban industrial communities. Although these surveys were, as previously indicated, not conducted under the auspices of the Center, the director was co-principal investigator and actively directed the work in Racine.

The basic objectives of the 1959 survey were: 1) to secure a description of base-line values and behavior among the Mexican-American and Anglo controls, 2) to classify all respondents by socioeconomic status and to measure individual mobility and intergenerational mobility, 3) to gather data on migration patterns and work experiences of the Mexican-American and Anglo controls, and 4) to test specific hypotheses derived from a theory of value assimilation.

The basic objectives of the 1960 survey were similar to but more complex than those for 1959: 1) to obtain value and behavioral data for persons in the 1959 Mexican-American sample who had children and for similar new Mexican-Americans added to the sample, 2) to obtain data on a sample of the entire Anglo community with children rather than the older, spatially contiguous, working class sample of Anglos selected in 1959, 3) to obtain data on a sample of Negroes with children, and 4) to add crucial questions that were suggested by responses obtained in the 1959 survey.

The basic objectives of the 1961 survey were to secure additional data from a sample of Anglos and Negroes interviewed in 1960, particularly in areas of questioning that had proved difficult in previous years. This year a group of Anglo students taking part in an NSF undergraduate training program (also directed by the principal investigator of the project) participated as interviewers.

*A Guide to Surveys in the Data Bank of the Iowa Urban Community Research Center* lists and summarizes (pp. 148-164) all major publications derived from the first three years of survey research work. Copies of most are available from the Center upon request.

While the Racine findings were fairly explicit in terms of what had happened to each of the three racial and ethnic groups, relatively little was learned about those factors which have made it possible for some immigrants within each group to achieve more mobility than have others.

Succinctly stated, the salient question is which combinations of individual characteristics (socially acquired through past experience) and group identities determine the level at which the migrant is initially absorbed and the rate and extent to which he ultimately moves upward in the social system of the host community, whether it be a sub-society and subcultural group or the larger society.

To efficiently predict the course of absorption and integration we must not only know which individual characteristics or group identities increase or decrease life chances (opportunities for and probabilities of upward or downward movement) within the social system the migrant has left and into which he intends to move, but in addition we should know which sequences or chains of events are related to absorption and integration. We must learn what the migrant conceives to be a successful strategy to facilitate upward movement as a consequence of his perception of the social system of which he is a part, and what he has actually done, as well. Furthermore, we must remember that the migrant may exercise to a limited extent the option of attempting absorption and integration into the immigrant community, a subsociety in itself, or into the larger community and larger society.

Analyses in the earlier studies were largely correlational; it was difficult to infer cause because only one point in time was present. The immigrant population had, to a large extent, only recently arrived and the variables that were hypothesized to have some bearing on absorption and integration had not had the time to show their effect in Racine. The relationships found were in part due to the workings of these variables in their original setting as well as in the northern industrial community. Through the re-study we expect to find evidence of the effect of these variables over a ten-year period in Racine.

We are hypothesizing that although there are differences in the extent to which Mexican-Americans and Negroes in Racine will be economically absorbed and culturally integrated, these differences are more closely related to the organization of the larger society than to either the group or individual characteristics of the immigrants. While we further hypothesize that there will be significant differences in the extent to which members of immigrant minority groups have been absorbed and integrated, these differences will be related to the experiences of the individual in interaction with members of the larger society and the sub-society of which he is a member rather than to his or her individual characteristics or traits.

#### Progress on the Re-study in Racine

In July of 1969 we applied to the Public Health Service for both a large and a small grant--knowing that an application for a larger grant would entail a longer time for processing and paying.

Pending a response to our applications, we began to search for the 973 respondents and to gather information about their status circa 1970 for the concluding chapter of *Minority Groups in the Urban Community: Mexican-American and Negro Adjustment to Industrial Society*, a volume that would place our research since 1958 in a national perspective. It was hoped that any early success on our part might favorably affect the deliberations of the agency from which we were seeking funds. On the other hand, if a foundation or government agency would not finance the re-study, we would be in a position to conduct a less expensive project at our own expense and with funds available from the University of Iowa.

The search for 973 people after a lapse in contact of 10 years appeared formidable. Although not impossible, it was frustrating, annoying, and then challenging as our search techniques developed in sophistication. In May we received a small grant from NIMH totalling \$7,200 for the period June 1, 1970 through May 31, 1971--a welcome impetus. Twelve University of Wisconsin--Parkside students were trained to telephone and call upon respondents.

Simply put, our search began with a letter (in Spanish for the Mexican-Americans) and a Spanish-English questionnaire which we mailed to the best address we could obtain through City Directory, Telephone Directory, or address of last interview. The undelivered letters and returned questionnaires indicated the size of the task that remained. We continued search and contact work with the Parkside students, we contacted various social welfare agencies in Racine, we wrote letters to known families and friends of our missing respondents, we used the Racine Unified School District's census extensively, and we used some imagination to find people whose names are now spelled differently or for whom we originally had an incorrect spelling.

By September we had located 74 percent of the Mexican-Americans, 71 percent of the Negroes, and 81 percent of the Anglos. Christmas vacation took us to the small Texas border towns from which our Mexican-American population had originated. We contacted many people and searched available records (tax, church, welfare agencies, etc.) for addresses or clues as to the whereabouts of our unlocated Mexican-Americans. January's report of those located included 85 percent of the Mexican-Americans and 93 percent of both Negroes and Anglos. Shortly thereafter we learned that our application for a three-year re-study had been approved by the Applied Research Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health of the Public Health Service.

At this point we added construction of the interview schedule to our list of activities. We also commenced the lengthy and meticulous process of building a Master Core Variable Deck consisting of basic data for the 973 respondents, regardless of the year or years in which they were interviewed. This will facilitate comparison of the completed 1971 interviews with data about these same respondents and their families circa 1960. Although the schedule was finished by June, problems of comparability necessitated the recoding of some questions for some years so that we are only now finding ourselves satisfied with the Master Core Variable Deck.

We again utilized our cohort of Parkside students when schedule pretesting was necessary.

During the first week of June some 90 candidates were interviewed for positions as interviewers and 40 were placed in the training program. Their training followed that outlined in the *Community Self-Survey System* and consisted of 50 hours of formal classroom and practicum work at the end of which 35 were accepted.

Interviewing began on June 21, with the project director, project coordinator, and two research assistants remaining in Racine until the first of August in order to ensure quality interviews. The office was open some 66 hours a week.

It was our policy to check each interviewer's completed interviews daily for validity (by comparing with previous interviews) and for quality (completeness of interview). As each interviewer checked in each day, the previous day's work was discussed. If interviews were unsatisfactory, the interviewer was instructed to return to the respondent and obtain the missing information.

Practically no resistance to interviewing was encountered by the Mexican-American and Negro interviewers. Our greatest problem was the high mobility of respondents--interviewers needed continuous assistance in relocating respondents whom we had found in 1970 or early in 1971.

Eight interviewers are completing the remainder of the work under the supervision of one of the Parkside sociology students who has been with us since the re-study began. Those persons not still in or near Racine will be interviewed by the Center staff or by interviewers who move or travel into the areas where these respondents now reside.

With the bulk of interviews in hand, we began coding and have organized this operation into five phases, each one of increasing complexity and difficulty. Rather than to construct a complete code book with the usual lengthy period of pilot-coding, modification, and manufacture of the final codebook, codes for each level were constructed, pilot-coding conducted, modifications made and copies of the final form produced in order that coders be permitted to rapidly move ahead, round-by-round, while each succeeding round was being readied. This simplified both code book production and coder training. This procedure, along with the simultaneously developed Master Core Variable Deck, will permit preliminary analyses to be completed far more quickly than was the case in our earlier surveys.

At present we are nearing the end of "Round 3." The basic data on the schedule will be keypunched at the conclusion of "Round 4." The fifth round will involve a number of difficult judgmental codes of a global nature--it will be completed while the first four rounds of coding in the schedule are being processed.

The complexity of the coding operation is magnified by the varying time periods covered for each family and for original respondents and their spouses. If the original respondent was deceased, we interviewed the surviving spouse. Thus we are able to account for factual data on the original respondent until time of death. If both the original respondent and his or her spouse are deceased, or if both have disappeared (that is, are unlocated), all possible sources were and are being followed up in order to obtain factual information on the respondent and spouse for as much of the time period between 1960 and 1971 as possible. This will enable us to compare the 973 families making up three racial and ethnic groups in terms of their occupational and residential mobility year by year for a maximum number of years with a minimum amount of attrition in each of the samples.

In order to facilitate analysis of the data, two sets of cards will be punched. Deck I will consist of factual (occupational, residential, and family status) data for each of the 973 original respondents and attitudinal data for that great majority where the original respondent was re-interviewed. Deck II will contain factual data for each actual present respondent (if a surviving spouse) and attitudinal data for each present respondent.

As the data are analyzed, a number of papers will be presented at various professional meetings during the Spring and Summer. An early report will also be made to social welfare and other interested groups in Racine.

#### Training Graduate Students

In this category the Center has not accomplished as much as desired. Dr. Marlyn Brawner (Cornell College) completed the Ph.D. in Social Foundations of Education in June, 1971. Her dissertation, "Factors in the School Completion Rates of Mexican-American Children in Racine, Wisconsin," dealt with a cohort of Mexican-American school children in Racine and in Cotulla, Texas. She utilized data from the Racine study for the Mexican-American cohort in Racine, Racine's Unified School District, the Cotulla Public School System, and, of course, benefitted from her previous experience in Cotulla as a research assistant on the O.E.O. project.

Mr. Mitchell Greene is writing a dissertation, "A Longitudinal Study of Parental Aspirations and Academic Attainments of Black Children - Racine, Wisconsin," in which he makes use of data from the earlier surveys in Racine as well as our current work along with additional materials from the Unified School District.

The year-long seminar 34:273 Community Research and 34:274 Community Survey was offered during the academic year 1970-71 as a formal course for students desiring to learn about community studies in a practicum setting. During the current year, the seminar 34:270 Human Ecology is being offered the first semester and 34:174 World Population Problems the second semester. In addition to these courses, the director has taught 34:141 Juvenile Delinquency each semester to complete a full course teaching load in the Department of Sociology.

During the academic years 1969-71, Mr. Mark Scharlatt served as a research assistant in the Center. During the second year of his training he received extensive experience in computer mapping of social areas in Racine. Mr. Gary Passer has been a research assistant in the Center since September, 1971. He is continuing the social areas mapping project. This project has not only produced a series of maps indicating the various social areas of Racine and the

location of our samples in reference to them, but is also providing us with a basis for conducting an analysis of the patterns of residential movement for Mexican-Americans and Negroes in comparison to that for Anglos, year by year, and over the ten-year period. Our analysis also takes into consideration the shifting outlines of different types of areas. This project has become one of the focal points of the Ecology seminar mentioned earlier.

#### Service to the Community

As previously stated, the best service that we can give to the community is the kind of research that is useful to the community, our ultimate consumer. The Racine project originated because public health and welfare authorities in Racine were dismayed at their lack of success in reaching the immigrant Mexican-American population. We demonstrated that immigrants could be reached if persons who spoke their language were trained as interviewers. Our first mimeographed reports and published papers were eagerly sought by those who were on the "firing line" in Racine. As a matter of fact, a section on images of social welfare agencies was placed in the 1961 interview schedule at the request of the Executive Director of the Racine County Community Chest. Chapter 12, "Summary of the Research and Implications for Public Health and Social Welfare," of our 1966 report to NIMH, *The Economic Absorption and Cultural Integration of Immigrant Workers*, dealt with this question in detail.

Beginning with project development and following through the period of interviewing, analyses, writing, and publishing of reports and papers, contact has been kept with and information supplied to the Racine County Department of Public Welfare, the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, the Municipal Nurse, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health at the State Board of Health in Madison, the Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Racine, the Racine County Community Chest, the County Social Service Department in Racine, the Racine NAACP, the County Nurse in Racine, the Wisconsin State Employment Service in Racine, the State Department of Public Welfare in Madison, the Racine County Department of Public Health, and a variety of individual persons who expressed interest in the project. Materials have been systematically sent to all persons and organizations either cooperating with us or displaying an interest in the research, including the Racine Public Library, at the latter's request, in order that all reports be available to people in the community. We continue to receive requests from various agencies in Racine and in Madison for additional copies of our reports and papers.

The essence of this is that our data have been utilized by: 1) health and welfare personnel who wish to obtain a better understanding of the immigrant groups whom we described in detail in our earliest report and/or who desire to better understand the processes of economic absorption and cultural integration, 2) professional persons who are interested in making their programs for reaching the less fortunate more effective, 3) researchers who wish to utilize our approach in carrying out their own studies, and 4) non-professionals who wish to use our manuals in planning their own surveys.





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