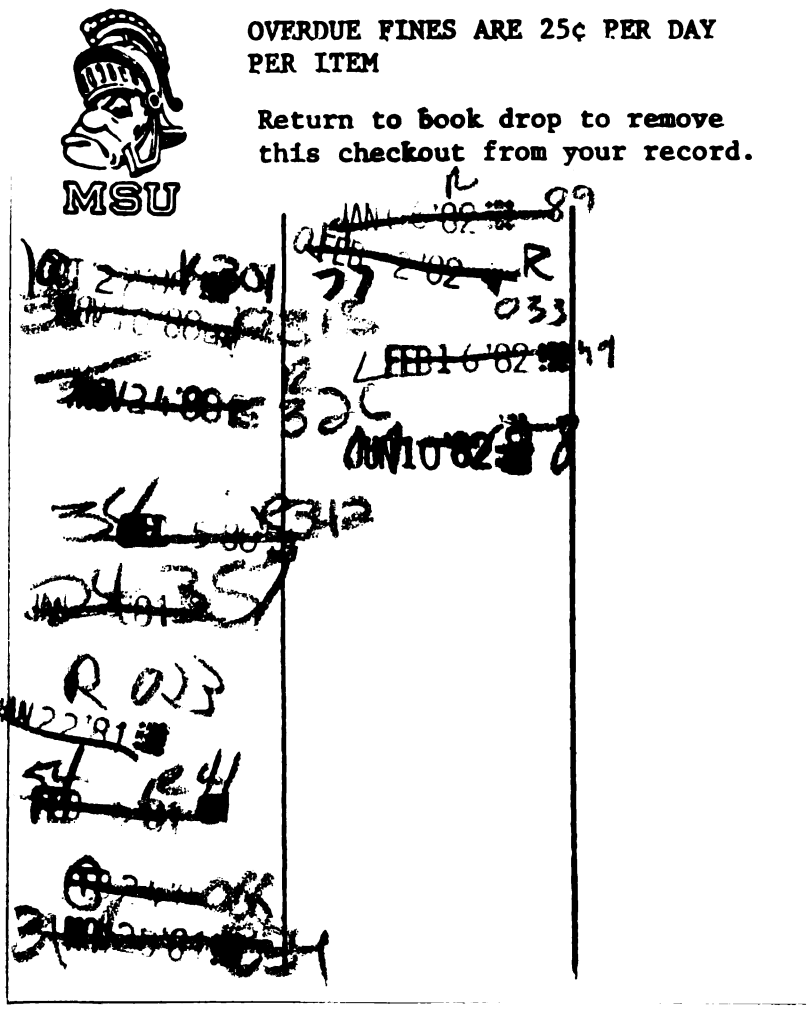
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION AND MIGRATION

Thesis for the Degree of M. A.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Rolf H. K. Schulze

1960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COMMUNITY SATISFACTION AND MIGRATION

By

ROLF H. K. SCHULZE

AN ABSTRACT

Submitted to the College of Science and Arts
Michigan State University of Agriculture and
Applied Science in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

1960

Approved: 

ABSTRACT

Due to the great mobility of the population of the United States, demographers and other social scientists have been greatly interested in migration and related aspects. This thesis examines some of the social-psychological aspects of migration which had heretofore received relatively less attention than demographic factors. The focus of this study is the migration behavior of rural high school seniors about to graduate. The decisions arrived at by these rural youths may be held to be indicative of rural to urban migration patterns of rural high school seniors of other states as well.

Logical and theoretical considerations led to the following general hypotheses:

I. Community satisfaction is inversely associated with the desire to migrate.

II. A. Community satisfaction is inversely associated with occupational aspirations.

II. B. Community satisfaction is inversely associated with educational aspirations.

A sample of 150 respondents was selected at random from a group of 545 graduating high school seniors which represents 87 percent of the total number of high school seniors within the four county area selected.

A self-administering questionnaire was given to the group of 545 students from 14 out of the 15 high schools in the sample area. This questionnaire tapped data on the future residential, occupational and educational plans of the sample.

The data was tabulated and analysed using punch cards, tape, and electronic data processing equipment. The community satisfaction dimension was ascertained by means of scalogram analysis while the other variables at issue, occupational and educational aspirations, were measured via the Hatt-North occupational rating scale and the type and amount of education beyond high school graduation desired.

The variables thus derived were associated by means of Chi-square analysis which yielded the following findings; namely that community satisfaction is indeed inversely associated with the desire to migrate. Hypothesis II A and II B were rejected since the results did not meet the pre-established criteria of our analysis.

On the basis of these and further related findings we characterize the sample as being relatively dissatisfied with their community of residence and consequently desirous of migration. In addition we find significant differences when we control for sex. Females appear to fit our hypotheses to a greater degree than the males of our sample. Finally we may note that we have accepted (or rejected when considered in the null form) one of the three major hypotheses while we have accepted one of the 6 remaining hypotheses which controlled for sex.

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Special thanks must go to Dr. J. Allen Beegle also of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, who has given up much of his valuable time to read the thesis and to offer editorial suggestions which were greatly appreciated.

The author wishes to express his special indebtedness to Dr. Frederick B. Waisanen of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, who has been largely responsible for the writer's induction into sociology as a field of study. Dr. Waisanen's continued assistance in matters of scaling, methodology and his general procedural suggestions were most helpful and appreciated.

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Last but not least I wish to thank my wife for her unceasing efforts in the typing of the thesis, which was accomplished despite the many distractions attendant to the care of our two young sons.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this thesis is to examine some of the attitudinal factors involved in the decision-making process as related to the migration of young people from areas of constant out-migration. It is hoped that some correlates of the decision-making process attending migration will be isolated.

More specifically, this thesis, a continuation of similar research carried out by the Social Research Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Michigan State University, examines the residential, occupational and educational plans of a sample of high school seniors from four rural counties of central Michigan.[1]

1. James Cowhig, Jay Artis, J. Allan Beegle, and Harold Goldsmith, Orientations Toward Occupation and Residence: A Study of High School Seniors in Four Rural Counties of Michigan, East Lansing: Michigan State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 1960.

II. BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

The population of the United States is the most mobile among contemporary societies and promises to become still more mobile in the future. This mobility has brought with it both advantages and problems. The advantage of seeking and moving to areas of better education, employment and location and the problems of adjustment and integration within a new community. Our study of the "why" of migration may therefore aid our ability to understand migration behavior.

Migration has been the concern of social scientists for many years. However, migration has been studied mainly by demographers, who contributed much to the sociology of migration but who did not analyze their data from the social psychological and more specifically from the attitudinal point of view. Perhaps this is due to the traditional and somewhat arbitrary division among areas of social research and the attendant specialized training of demographers. Consequently we find a wealth of material dealing with demographic and ecological explanations of migration but virtually nothing on the attitudes associated with migration.

The lack of social-psychological "explanations" of migration has been one of the chief factors in the development of research by Eicher, Beegle and Goldsmith. These authors have dealt with the migration of young people from rural areas. In doing so they have

used the suggested frame of reference of the NC-18 report. This frame of reference lends a unity of research procedure and analysis to the work of the aforementioned authors which it is hoped will be continued in this thesis.

The first study to be completed within the framework suggested by NC-18 was the dissertation by Joanne B. Eicher dealing with non-migration.[2]

A second dissertation still in progress is Harold Goldsmith's research utilizing data of high school seniors from Ontenagon County.[3]

J. Allan Beegle has presented a paper entitled, "Social Components in the Decision to Migrate", to the Fourth World Congress of Sociology which also utilizes the NC-18 theoretical framework extensively.

Finally, James Cowhig, et al, have written a descriptive paper utilizing the same population and data on which this thesis will be based.[4]

The research undertaken here will strive to continue and add to the work of the above authors by exploring further the attitudinal correlates of migration.

2. Joanne B. Eicher, Social Factors and Social Psychological Explanations of Non-Migration, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1959.

3. Harold Goldsmith, "The Meaning of Migration: A Study of the Migration Expectations of High School Students", a dissertation proposal, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1960.

4. Cowhig, et al, op. cit.

III. THEORETICAL FRAME OF REFERENCE

It is evident that migration cannot be treated from the demographic viewpoint alone. Man is bound by culturally prescribed limits and subject to attitudes and goals furnished by his social environment which are not evident from the study of demographic data alone. To reach an understanding of migration we must delve deeper than the level of population statistics -- we must explore the impetus to migrate from the attitudinal frame of reference also.

For our purposes the following definition of migration will suffice. Migration "is any relatively permanent change of residence which an actor (or set of actors) makes that necessitates the severance of face-to-face and day-to-day contacts with members of their concrete interaction systems and associated communities who do not correspondingly change their residences."[5]

Beegle and Eicher utilize the three following concepts as the basic facets of the decision-making process in migration.

> "The phenomenon of migration is viewed as an on-going process of decision-making in which satisfactions with life in the community of residence are weighed against the social costs of leaving the community of residence. This evaluation process occurs in relation to the level of aspirations, rooted in the value orientation, range of knowledge, and experience of groups and individuals."[6]

5. Harold Goldsmith and J. Allan Beegle, Orientation to Community as a Factor in Voluntary Migration, Unpublished manuscript, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State University, 1959.

6. Ibid., p. 2.

This theoretical orientation is also based on the North Central Regional Project report. In the interest of maintaining continuity and unity it has been decided to approach this research using the same frame of reference as the one cited above.

The satisfaction-dissatisfaction continuum is the first of the three factors to be discussed. We assume here that if the social cost and aspiration factors are held constant then low community satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) would result in the wish to migrate. Conversely, if the community satisfaction of the individual is high he may express the desire to remain in the community.

Since the data collected includes the Vernon Davies community satisfaction scale it will be possible to ascertain the relationship of this factor (community satisfaction) with other attitudinal variables, notably the desire to migrate.

The evaluation of the anticipated social costs of migration is the second factor in this framework. The social costs to be evaluated by the migrant consist essentially in his severance of group ties, both primary and secondary. In other words, the individual may perceive of migration as an undesirable act since it will sever his day-to-day affiliations within his community. On the other hand, the potential migrant may consider the social cost of migration low if he has few ties to other individuals and groups, or dislikes the affiliations he must maintain while in the community. Often the social cost of moving is alleviated or negated to some extent by the movement of friends, peers or relatives with the migrant. Or perhaps the community of destination offers suitable

substitute affiliations in the form of relatives, friends and/or various social groups. Essentially then, the appraisal of the social cost of migration can be said to consist of a weighing of the anticipated affiliations to be severed and replaced at the community of origin and destination, respectively.[7]

The last factor to be considered are the aspirations of the individual. "Aspirations refer to desired future conditions or situations."[8] The aspirations of an individual may be toward social and material objects such as occupation, jobs, education, a desirable location and position.

If the aspirations cannot be fulfilled in the community the individual may seek to satisfy his aspirations elsewhere. Conversely if his aspirations are attainable within the community he will tend to remain within the community.

7. The discussion of social cost in this section was included for purposes of conceptual clarification only since this study focused exclusively on satisfaction and aspiration.

8. Goldsmith and Beegle, op.cit., p. 11.

IV. HYPOTHESES

It is implicit in the literature cited above that satisfaction with the community of residence is taken to be inversely associated with migration. This assumption appears to be quite logical. The term "community satisfaction", however, seems to indicate more than one factor at issue in community satisfaction. The Vernon Davies scale which consists of a wide variety of items all designed to tap community satisfaction purports to measure this dimension.[9]

Assuming that the items which Vernon Davies used are indeed a valid measure of community satisfaction we now had the task of ascertaining whether the scale was also "unidimensional."[10] ✓

The use of scalogram analysis could have been foregone since a community satisfaction score was obtainable without scale analysing the responses to the Vernon Davies scale; however, it was felt that establishing a unidimensional measure of community satisfaction would provide a sufficiently sharp tool, i.e. a more discriminatory scale for the needed analysis.[11]

9. Vernon Davies, "Development of a Scale to Rate Attitude of Community Satisfaction", Rural Sociology, Vol. 10, pp. 246-255.

10. See p.16 for an explanatory note on unidimensionality.

11. Samuel Stouffer, et al, Measurement and Prediction, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1950.

Consequently the first hypothesis to be tested read as follows:

I. Community satisfaction is inversely associated with the desire to migrate, i.e. the greater the satisfaction with the community of residence the less will be the desire to migrate.[12]

Hypothesis I was tested using the scale types obtained from the community satisfaction scale and the responses to questions designed to ascertain the subjects community preference, i. e. the desire to migrate. The relative desire to migrate was determined on a four point scale according to the subject's response to a question which ranges from "eager to stay" to "eager to leave" with appropriate responses in between.

Merton, while discussing the prevailing values in our American culture, states that monetary success (the "American Dream") is the major goal in our society. He goes on to say that this goal can be reached chiefly through education which in turn will lead to occupational and monetary success.[13]

Since further education, or education beyond high school obviously could not be obtained locally by the group studied here, it was expected that those respondents who aspired to further education and the consequent occupational and monetary rewards would

12. All hypotheses tested were put in the "null" form before analysis. See Appendix for complete list.

13. R. K. Merton, Social Theory & Social Structure, Glencoe: Free Press, 1957, p. 136 ff.

seek to move to areas in which these aspirations can be fulfilled. Furthermore, to the degree that the respondent perceives his community as lacking in opportunities for the attainment of these major goals he would be less satisfied with his community of residence.

Therefore it was hypothesized that:

II. A. Community satisfaction is inversely related to the prestige ranking of the occupation aspired to.

B. Community satisfaction is inversely related to the quantity and quality of education aspired to.

Hypothesis II. A was tested by correlating community satisfaction with occupational aspiration as ascertained by rating the occupation given by the respondent as his (ideal) choice according to the prestige commonly assigned it (in the U.S.A.).

Hypothesis II B was tested by correlating community satisfaction with the number of years of education beyond high school graduation desired by the respondent.

The above hypotheses were subjected to chi-square analysis of association and were rejected if they did not meet the five percent level of significance or the expected direction of association.

V. SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

A. The Area of the Study.

In order to enable us to generalize from this sample to other and similar populations of rural high school seniors it was necessary to classify the area and population of the sample according to a standard and reproducible typology.

The NC-18 report provides us with a typology of areas based on migration patterns, living standards and industrial productivity prevailing in each area.

Study areas were thus classified with respect to the above three criteria of (1) in-or out-migration, (2) level of living, and (3) factory employment. Taking the year 1950 as a base we find that the four counties studied are marked by out-migration, a low level of living and a comparatively small proportion of workers employed in manufacturing.

This particular area is thus classified as type "out-lo-lo". Needless to say that other combinations of these factors and the resulting types exist within Michigan as well as in the other states of the project.

Due to the necessary division of labor and the accessibility of the aforementioned four county area which fit the out-lo-lo type, Michigan State University's Department of Sociology and Anthropology fell heir to this research problem.

The four county area can be characterized as follows:

(1) The counties were completely rural and had no urban population in 1950.

(2) All the counties had exhibited sharp declines in rural-farm population between 1940 and 1950.

(3) Between 1950 and 1957, there was net out-migration from the four-county area and from three of the four counties within the area.

(4) The counties were sufficiently distant from any metropolitan area so that urban influence would be only indirect. Not only was the metropolitan influence minimal, but there are only six urban places in the adjacent counties; the largest of these had a population of 14,300 in 1950.

(5) Agriculture was the dominant industry, but the counties were neither as depressed agriculturally as some of the Rural Development Counties of the Upper Peninsula nor as subject to urbanization and suburbanization influences as those counties in the southern part of the state.[14]

B. The Study Population.

The study population consists of 545 high school seniors from 14 out of 15 high schools in the four county area who submitted schedules. This constitutes 87 percent of the total high school population of the four county area.

Some of the salient characteristics of this group of high school seniors are listed by Cowhig, et al, as follows:

1. About one-fifth of the high school age youth in the area had terminated their education prior to high school graduation.

2. About 70 percent of all senior high school students said that they planned to leave the community after the summer following their graduation. Male students who lived on farms were most

14. Cowhig, et al, op. cit., p. 5.

likely to say that they planned to remain in their home community and female students living in towns or villages were most likely to report that they planned to leave their home community.

3. Despite plans to leave the community, about six out of ten students said that they would like the community as a place to live after graduation and after marriage. Farm males had the most favorable attitudes toward their home community and village, females the least favorable attitudes.

4. Well over half of all students said that they would remain in their home community, if jobs were available there.

5. "White-collar" jobs were the preferred occupational choices of both males and females.

6. The occupations being considered seriously by the students were either in the white-collar or skilled category. Farm operator was the occupation considered by about ten percent of the students, all but four of whom were farm residents.

7. About one out of three males and one out of five females planned to go to college. Of the 33 students who name farming as the occupation they are considering, only one plans to attend college.

8. No association was found between annual family income as reported by the student and plans for college attendance.

9. The educational attainment of the father was directly related to the student's plans to attend college.

The students were about evenly divided between males and females, with an average age of about 16. About one-half of the students lived on farms, about one-fifth were open-country non-farm residents, and the remainder lived in towns or villages. There were no urban residents in the area. Four out of ten students reported their father's primary or secondary occupation as that of farm operator. Almost all (94 percent) of the parents of these students were born in the U.S., and a substantial proportion was born in Michigan. The median grade of school completed was 9.0 for fathers and 9.7 for mothers. Average annual family income was $4,100. The religious preference was dominantly Protestant, and Methodists comprised the largest single denomination.

From this very general description, it can be seen that this group of high school students is relatively homogeneous. They all live in the same area and are all about the same age; and their general social environment is quite similar. There are no important ethnic, religious, or racial differences in these communities, and the dominant industry is agriculture. The average

student had received more formal schooling than did the average parent; that is, all of the students completed 12 years of formal schooling.

Although all but one of the high schools in the community were included in the study, this group of young people is a select one, in that the students have completed high school.[15] There is a substantial number of persons in the high school age group who are not in school.

If it is assumed that the age distribution of high school graduates in the general population is the same as that of the students who are high school seniors, then about 26 percent of the persons aged 17 or 18 in the communities had terminated their education prior to graduation from high school. This percentage compares very closely with that for the entire state.[16]

This then is a general description of the group which was used for this research. From these 545 high school seniors a random sample of 150 was selected to form the basis for this thesis.

15. It is assumed that the students did graduate from high school, even though the interviews were completed before actual graduation.

16. School Census. Michigan Department of Public Instruction, 1957, For comparative purposes, note that for the entire state the number of students enrolled in the ninth grade in 1954 declined by about 23 percent by 1957 when they were in the twelfth grade. (See: "Enrollment by Grades at Close of Year." Michigan Department of Public Instruction. No date) These data were kindly made available by Dr. John F. Thaden of the Institute for Community Development and Services, Continuing Education, Michigan State University.

VI. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Collection.

In the Spring of 1958, the questionnaire described under section IV B was submitted to high school seniors in fourteen out of fifteen high schools in the counties of Clare, Gladwin, Missaukee and Osceola in central Michigan. The questionnaires are self-administering and were completed by the students within the classroom whereby 545 schedules were obtained. Since the total enrollment consisted of 628 senior students at the time of the questionnaire administration, the number of 545 completed schedules represents about 87 percent of the total number possible among these high school seniors. It must be remembered, however, that a substantial number of persons of high school age are not in school. If we assume that the age distribution of persons eligible to attend high school but who are not presently in school is like that of the seniors in the sample then about 26 percent of the persons aged 17 or 18 in the sample area had interrupted (terminated) their education prior to graduation from high school. (This compares with 28 percent drop-outs from the ninth to the twelfth grade)[17] Consequently this research is applicable primarily to the somewhat select group of high school seniors about to graduate.

17. School Census. Michigan Department of Public Instruction, "Enrollment by Grades at Close of Year" No date. See also footnote No. 16.

B. The Questionnaire.

The questionnaire[18] which contained 80 questions, was subdivided into five sections as follows:

1. Identification data.
2. Vernon Davies' community satisfaction scale.
3. Plans for immediate future.
4. Long range plans.
5. Personal and background information.

The questionnaire is self-administering and was submitted to high school seniors of all but one of the high schools in the four county area.[19] The questionnaire was designed to obtain information about the respondents intentions to remain in or leave the community and some of the reasons for this decision. Information on community satisfaction, occupational, residential and educational aspirations was obtained also.

C. Data Processing.

The first step in the processing of the data was the random[20] extraction of 150 respondents questionnaires from the 545 schedules

18. See appendix for partial copy of questionnaire schedule.

19. Due to scheduling difficulties, one high school with 25 seniors was not included in this research. In the remaining schools, approximately 90 percent of the seniors enrolled completed the schedule.

20. The random extraction of the 150 N from 545 N was conducted using the table of random numbers from Allen L. Edwards, Statistical Methods for the Behavioral Sciences, New York: Rinehard, 1954.

available. This random and representative sample of 150 was used as the basis of all analysis for this research.

Next, Guttman's scalogram analysis utilizing Waisanen's typewriter notation[21] was applied to the Vernon Davies community satisfaction scale[22] in order to classify all respondents in terms of scale types of community satisfaction. At this juncture we should perhaps add a few words about scalogram analysis. Guttman's scale analysis or scalogram method, of which the Waisanen typewriter notation is an approved and easy to manage version, aims primarily to establish whether the attitude studied is indeed unidimensional, i.e. scalable. If the scale is indeed unidimensional we arrive at a number of items which provide us with a ranking of our respondents on an ordinal scale. The ranking of the respondents according to the resulting types (there is always one more type than there are items in the scale) tells us at a glance whether the individual can be ranked "high" or "low" on a given attitude. More precisely speaking, it is possible to tell from any given respondents score which items the respondent endorsed, provided, of course, that the scale has a perfect coefficient of reproducibility of 1.0. This is rarely the case. Since Guttman specifies a minimum coefficient of reproducibility ("rep") of .90 it is in most cases not possible to predict each respondent's score with any greater accuracy than

21. F. B. Waisanen, "A Technique for Scalogram Analysis", Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 4, 1960.

22. Vernon Davies, "Development of a Scale to Rate Attitude of Community Satisfaction", Rural Sociology, Vol. 10, pp 246-255.

the "rep" indicates.

To return to this study again. It was felt that a unidimensional "score" of community satisfaction was needed in order to provide us with the required variable for our hypotheses. Since Vernon Davies himself stated that "while there is some basis for assuming that a reasonable useful scale to rate (the) attitude of rural community satisfaction has been developed, there can be no pretense of finality," it was decided to utilize his items as the basis for scalogram analysis with our sample in order to have an indication of the respondent's community satisfaction. The nine scale types obtained by this method classified all 150 individuals in nine separate types from high to low community satisfaction. The table below represents the scalogram resulting from this technique.[23]

ABBREVIATED SCALOGRAM

Scale Types			Number of Respondents	Number of Errors
1	XXXXXXXX		9	10
2	XXXXXXX	X	10	3
3	XXXXXX	XX	12	9
4	XXXXX	XXX	10	11
5	XXXX	XXXX	13	15
6	XXX	XXXXX	36	20
7	XX	XXXXXX	37	14
8	X	XXXXXXX	16	12
9		XXXXXXXX	7	3

Total Number of Respondents. .. . 150

Total Number of Errors 97

Coefficient of Reproducibility .. .. .92 (.91917)

23. In order to test the "face validity" of this scale-analysed community satisfaction scale, Dr. F. B. Waisanen volunteered to select those items from the nineteen item Vernon Davies

With all respondents thus classified into community satisfaction scale types there remained the task to similarly classify the other responses concerning occupational and educational aspirations and the desire to migrate.

The occupational aspirations of each respondent were ascertained on the basis of the subject's response to a question which asked for his ideal occupational choice. These occupational choices were then ranked in terms of the occupational rating scale developed by Paul K. Hatt and C. C. North.[24] This resulted in the assignment of a numerical value to the occupational choice of each respondent. These numerical values were then combined into eleven categories similar to the categories used in the Hatt-North scale.

The educational aspirations were determined in a similar fashion. The responses to a question on the type and amount of further education desired (beyond high school graduation) were classified and ordered into a six-category scale which typed each subject's educational aspirations along this six category scale from high to low educational aspirations.

Finally the respondent's desire to migrate was measured, using a four part question on the desire to move from the community

scale which on the basis of their "face similarity" appeared to test the attitude configuration of community satisfaction. Dr. Waisanen had no prior knowledge of the identity of the items selected via Guttman's scalogram analysis yet he indicated seven of the eight items which had been selected earlier by the scalogram method. This amazing correlation is quite significant and is a further indication that the eight item scale derived from Vernon Davies' original scale indeed measures community satisfaction.

24. Paul K. Hatt and C. C. North, "Jobs and Occupations: A Popular Evaluation": Bendix & Lipset, Class, Status and Power, pp 411-426.

of residence which resulted in a scale indicating the desire to migrate for each respondent using a four category scale.

This material was then punched into IBM data cards. These cards were used to obtain accurate counts on all variables (Marginals) and cross-tabulations of all variables with one another.

These cross-tabulations, bivariate, or contingency tables then served as the basis for the Chi-square analysis reported below. The cross tabulation or contingency tables were then collapsed from the original multi-cell tables to two by two tables. All these tables were collapsed in a similar manner which left an equal number of categories (or nearly so) on both sides of the dichotomy of cells. In this way uniformity was maintained and comparison was made possible.

As can be seen under Section V A all tables are 4 cell tables (two by two) with one degree of freedom. All measurements such as community satisfaction, occupational aspirations, educational aspirations and desire to migrate were dichotomized from the original multi-categorical form into a high (HI) and low (LO) dichotomy. In this way the X^2 values were obtained in a uniform manner which made comparison among all tables possible.

All Chi-square values were obtained after the contingency tables had been punched into data type which was submitted to "MISTIC"[25] As a check for accuracy and further verification several problems (X^2)

25. Michigan State Integral Computer (An electronic calculator or "brain" capable of performing a wide range of statistical computations).

were also done with a desk calculator before and after the MISTIC calculations in order to compare the results. In all cases MISTIC proved to be quite accurate.

The categories based on the raw scores from the Vernon Davies scale were collapsed into 12 classes of equal intervals and then punched into IBM data cards. In effect this produced a scale with more categories than the scalogram version of the Vernon Davies scale, but also amenable to cross tabulation and eventual Chi-square analysis. The following section will present the results of the Chi-square[26] analysis and the findings based on this statistical analysis.

26. Whenever one of the cell frequencies fell below 5 cases, the following formula with correction was used $X^2 = \sum \frac{(|E-O|-.5)^2}{E}$

This correction has been suggested by Yates (1934) and can also be found in A. L. Edwards, Statistical Methods for the Behavioral Sciences, New York: Rinehart & Co., 1954, pp 383-384.

VII. ANALYSIS

A. Presentation of Tables and Findings.

In order to test hypothesis I, the community satisfaction scale types yielded by scalogram analysis and the responses relating to the desire to migrate were cross tabulated and analysed using the Chi-square method of analysis. Table 1 presents the breakdown by numbers of respondents and categories.

TABLE 1

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION BY DESIRE TO MIGRATE

		DESIRE TO MIGRATE			
		eager to stay	leave but not stay	stay but not eager	eager to leave
High Community Satisfaction	1	6	2		1
	2	2	5		3
	3	2	7		2
Community Satisfaction	4	3	4	1	2
	5	4	3	4	2
SCALE TYPES	6	5	17	8	6
	7	4	12	11	8
	8	4	4	4	4
Low Community Satisfaction	9	1	3	1	2

N = 147

TABLE 1a

		DESIRE TO MIGRATE		
		LO	HI	
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	HI	31/24	9/16	40
	LO	57/64	50/43	107
		88	59	147 = N

The Chi-square value for the two-by-two table above is 7.11371. At one (1) degree of freedom the probability of this occuring by chance is less than 2 percent.[27]

$X_{(1)}^2 = 7.11371 \quad .01 > p > .001$

The distribution of table 1 was collapsed into the "two-by-two" contingency table above which yielded a X^2 value of 7.11. At one degree of freedom this value falls above the 99 percent level of confidence. In other words the probability of this result being due to chance is less than 1 percent, and since this figure exceeds the previously accepted limit of 5 percent established

27. The direction of association was established by machine analysis with MISTIC utilizing a program (K5M) which through correlation analysis (Pearsonian r) established the direction of association for each variable combination. The direction of association may also be determined by inspection of each table. This is made possible by the inclusion of the theoretical frequency for each cell which appears as the second number (in each cell) separated by a slash from the observed frequency in the two "HI-LO" cells which form the main diagonal. This is indeed the case - we note that the observed frequencies exceed the theoretical frequencies in the HI-LO cells while the opposite is the case in the other diagonal.

as the lower limit of the level of confidence we may thus note that the findings in this case are consistent with and support hypothesis No. I.[28]

The above table illustrates the method used to collapse all (the other) distributions. The dividing line was drawn in such a manner as to leave an equal, or nearly equal, number of categories on each side of this dichotomy. This resulted in four cell tables ("Two-by-two") with one degree of freedom. Since all tables relating to the hypotheses are collapsed in the same manner, meaningful comparison is made possible.

Hypothesis II A, the thesis that community satisfaction is inversely associated with occupational aspirations was also tested using Chi-square analysis.

TABLE 2

		IDEAL OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATION		
		LO	HI	
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	HI	6/4	33/35	39
	LO	9/11	86/84	95
		15	119	134 = N
	$X_{(1)}^2$ = .96997		.50 > p > .30	

As can be seen from this table the expected direction of association was obtained but the degree of the association is not

28. All hypotheses and results are reported in the positive form although the original analysis was conducted utilizing the null form of hypothesis (See appendix for complete list of null form hypotheses and the action taken on them).

significant. We must therefore accept hypothesis II A in the null form, i.e. reject the hypothesis as stated in the text.

Hypothesis II B, the association between community satisfaction and educational aspiration was tested. Table 3 gives the cell by cell breakdown.

TABLE 3

		EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS		
		LO	HI	
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	HI	20/24	21/17	41
	LO	66/62	43/47	109
		86	64	150 = N

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: +

$X_{(1)}^2 = 1.68722$ $.20 > p > .10$

Here we note that the direction of association is opposite to the hypothesized and expected direction, i.e. it is a direct association. However, here too the X^2 value obtained is not significant. Therefore the null form of hypothesis II must be accepted.

The above hypotheses tables and results pertain to the entire sample irrespective of sex. It was felt that perhaps sex would be a significant variable in terms of the responses obtained. In order to derive some understanding of the role sex plays in this research all hypotheses and variables were also controlled by sex.

The resulting tables and the attendant Chi-square values are

reproduced below:

TABLE 4

MALES

		DESIRE TO MIGRATE		
		LO	HI	
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	HI	13/10	3/6	16
	LO	34/37	22/19	56
		47	25	72 = N

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: -

$X_{(1)}^2 = 1.49800$ $.30 > p > .20$ with Yates correction.[29]

TABLE 5

FEMALES

		DESIRE TO MIGRATE		
		LO	HI	
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	HI	18/13	6/11	24
	LO	23/28	28/23	51
		41	34	75 = N

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: -

$X_{(1)}^2 = 5.88814$ $.02 > p > .01$

29. See footnote 26.

TABLE 6

MALES — IDEAL OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	LO	HI	
HI	4/3	12/13	16
LO	7/8	41/40	48
	11	53	64 = N

$X_{(1)}^2$ = .32933 .70 > p > .50 with Yates correction.

TABLE 7

FEMALES — IDEAL OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	LO	HI	
HI	11/10	12/13	23
LO	18/19	29/28	47
	29	41	70 = N

$X_{(1)}^2$ = .57779 .50 > p > .30

TABLE 8

MALES — EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	LO	HI	
HI	9/10	8/7	17
LO	34/33	23/24	57
	43	31	74 = N

$X_{(1)}^2$ = .24205 .70 > p > .50

TABLE 9

FEMALES — EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	11/14	13/10	24
	LO	32/29	20/23	52
		43	33	76 = N

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: +

$X_{(1)}^2 = 1.64863$ $.20 > p > .10$

When thus controlling for sex as in the above tables (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9) we note that the same hypotheses produce different results when we control for sex and view the sexes separately. Females appear to fit hypothesis I as expected while males do not. This can be interpreted in a variety of ways but for the time being we shall confine ourselves to the factual reporting of the results of our analysis. We shall delve into the meaning of these results in a later section. As for our hypotheses when controlling for sex we must conclude that hypothesis I can be accepted for females only while hypothesis II A and II B must again be rejected for males and females alike.

In order to obtain some measure of the effectiveness of the scale analysed version of the Vernon Davies community satisfaction scale versus the raw scores from the Vernon Davies scale, all tables (and variables) which previously had used the nine categories of the scalogram analysed Vernon Davies scale, were

also associated with categories based on the raw scores of the unscaled Vernon Davies scale collapsed into similar two-by-two contingency tables.

The results are given below.

TABLE 10

DESIRE TO MIGRATE

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	60/50	23/33	83
	LO	26/36	36/26	64
		88	59	147 = N

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: -

$X_{(1)}^2 = 12.24963$ $.01 > p > .001$

TABLE 11

IDEAL OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	19/18	60/61	79
	LO	11/12	44/43	55
		30	104	134 = N

$X_{(1)}^2 = .30617$ $.70 > p > .50$

TABLE 12

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

		LO	HI	
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	HI	50/49	35/36	85
	LO	36/37	29/28	65
		86	64	150 = N

$X_{(1)}^2$ = .17807 $.70 > p > .50$

Again we first group males and females together whereas later we control by sex. The results are similar to our findings based on community satisfaction as measured with the scalogram analysed Vernon Davies scale. However, using the raw scores we find that the Chi-square values have increased somewhat in the case of hypothesis I while the other contingency tables have remained largely the same.

TABLE 13

MALES

DESIRE TO MIGRATE

		LO	HI	
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION	HI	29/26	10/13	39
	LO	18/21	15/12	33
		47	25	72 = N

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: -

$X_{(1)}^2$ = 3.09597 $.10 > p > .05$

TABLE 14

FEMALES — DESIRE TO MIGRATE

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	31/24	13/20	44
	LO	10/17	21/14	31
		41	34	75

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: -

$X_{(1)}^2 = 10.70679$ $.01 > p > .001$

TABLE 15

MALES — IDEAL OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	17/16	22/23	39
	LO	9/10	16/15	25
		26	38	64 = N

$X_{(1)}^2 = .36382$ $.70 > p > .50$

TABLE 16

FEMALES — IDEAL OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	20/17	20/23	40
	LO	9/12	21/18	30
		29	41	70 = N

Hypothesised direction of association: -

Obtained direction of association: -

$X_{(1)}^2 = 2.82590$ $.10 > p > .05$

TABLE 17

MALES — EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	24/24	17/17	41
	LO	19/19	14/14	33
		43	31	74 = N
	$X_{(1)}^2$ =	.00694	.95>p>.90	

TABLE 18

FEMALES — EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION		LO	HI	
	HI	26/25	18/19	44
	LO	17/18	15/14	32
		43	33	76 = N
	$X_{(1)}^2$ =	.26839	.70>p>.50	

The tables and results above could be interpreted to mean that the Vernon Davies scale in its unscaled form would fit our original hypotheses better - as indeed it does. However, we cannot neglect the fact that the scalogram analysed version of the Vernon Davies scale is a unidimensional scale which is more discriminating than the parent scale from which it emanates and therefore it should measure community satisfaction with greater accuracy, i.e., be more valid.

Since the association between community satisfaction and the desire to migrate was indeed found to be as hypothesised the somewhat greater association obtained when using the Vernon Davies

scale raw scores does not detract from our findings but serves as a further substantiation of our hypothesis.

We note that the contingency tables which control for sex produce divergent results from those which do not control for sex; in addition these tables reveal some sharp differences between the sexes in terms of the tested variables. This led to the assumption that sex as an independent variable may furnish some additional data helpful in this research. Despite the fact that no hypotheses had been postulated in regard to sex it was decided to explore the relationship between sex and the other variables of this study. Sex was therefore associated with the desire to migrate and the occupational and educational aspirations of our sample. The tables relating to sex are reproduced below.

TABLE 19

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

SEX	LO	HI	
MALES	57/54	17/20	74
FEMALES	52/55	24/21	76
	109	41	150 = N

$X_{(1)}^2$ = 1.39806 .30>p>.20

Females appear to be more satisfied with the community of residence than expected, while males are less satisfied; however, not significantly so.

TABLE 20

DESIRE TO MIGRATE

	LO	HI	
MALES	47/43	25/29	72
FEMALES	41/45	34/30	75
	88	59	147 = N

SEX

$X_{(1)}^2 = 1.7293$ $.20 > p > .10$

Females have a greater desire to migrate from their community of residence than expected; males have a lower desire but not to a significant degree.

TABLE 21

IDEAL OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

	LO	HI	
MALES	26/14	38/50	64
FEMALES	4/16	66/54	70
	30	104	134

SEX

$X_{(1)}^2 = 21.43401$ $.01 > p > .001$

Females have significantly higher ideal occupational aspirations than expected while males have lower ideal occupational aspirations.

TABLE 22

EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

	LO	HI	
MALES	43/42	31/32	74
FEMALES	43/44	33/32	76
	66	64	150 = N

SEX

$X_{(1)}^2 = .03584$ $.90 > p > .80$

The tables reproduced above indicate that females generally outrank the males of our sample in community satisfaction, desire to migrate, occupational aspirations and educational aspirations. However, all but the occupational aspiration differences are insignificant. In other words the females of our sample have significantly higher occupational aspirations than the males. This is believed to be due to the comparatively large number of females who indicated nursing and secretarial jobs as their choice of occupation, while many of the males picked occupations such as auto-mechanic and factory worker as their occupational choice. The prestige ratings of these occupations therefore effects the sexes in a significantly different way giving the females higher occupational aspirations.

Since nursing and secretarial work generally require education beyond high school and above that required for the bulk of the male respondents it also affects the educational aspirations of the sample. Here too we find that the female portion of our sample dhas higher aspirations than the male portion. However, the difference between the sexes is indeed small since many males although not planning to attend college in as great a number as the females, will nevertheless attend a trade school or the like to pursue their occupational aspirations via this educational route.

A somewhat unexpected result was the great community satisfaction expressed by the females although the differences between males and females are not significant — the trend nevertheless

exists. One may recall that it was originally hypothesized that community satisfaction is inversely related to educational and occupational aspirations. This leads one to expect that females would have relatively low community satisfaction when compared to males since the female portion of the sample also is marked by somewhat higher educational and especially higher occupational aspirations than the male contingent. An explanation of this unexpected phenomenon may be sought in Goldsmith's notion of the "obligatory role-structure" of the male high school graduate who is expected to seek employment and to become more independent of his family than the female high school graduate. This greater enforced dependence of the male on the facilities and opportunities of the local community with its small shops and businesses versus the females expected migration (regardless of the degree of community satisfaction) to a larger city with a college or business school to continue her higher educational training, may very well be the reason for the comparatively greater community satisfaction of the female. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that 73 percent of the sample indicated low community satisfaction.

The differential desire to migrate is a further indication of the aforementioned obligatory role playing expected of the male high school graduate. While males are less satisfied with their community of residence (when compared to females) they nevertheless indicate a lesser desire to migrate. Something must hold them in the community. Is it the social cost of leaving, the obligatory role structure or perhaps the inability to find a job due

to the as yet unfulfilled military obligation? Whatever the reasons are, the picture which finally emerges from our findings will be discussed more fully in the following section.

B. Discussion of Findings.

It will be recalled that the first hypothesis put forth was the expected negative association between community satisfaction and desire to migrate, i.e., the expectation that a high level of community satisfaction would be significantly associated with a low desire to migrate and inversely that a low level of community satisfaction (community dis-satisfaction) would be significantly associated with a desire to migrate.

This expectation did indeed obtain to a high degree. The Chi-square analysis reveals that the hypothesis of no association can be rejected, since the Chi-square value of 7.11 is well beyond the .95 level of confidence which was previously set as the lower limit (standard) of acceptance, and the association is in the hypothesized direction.

We turn now to a closer inspection of the tables in section V A, which reveals that Table 1, despite its significant end result, does not come up to our empirical expectations. To be more specific, the null form hypothesis in question states that "there is no association between community satisfaction and the desire to migrate". Which hypothesis was rejected due to the obtained X^2 value of 7.11 which exceeded our lower limit of the level of confidence considerably. However, we also note that the majority of the cases, 73 percent,

fall in the low community satisfaction category. Ideally we should have a more nearly equal distribution of the community satisfaction marginals. Furthermore, we find that more cases fall into the Lo-Lo cell (Low Community Satisfaction - High Desire to Migrate) which would have been expected. As may be seen from Tables 4 and 5 this is a function of the male portion of our sample which does not conform to our hypotheses when separating the sexes.

We had also expected that an inverse relationship between community satisfaction and occupational aspiration would obtain. However, our analysis revealed that this association, although present and in the expected direction, was not significant. Therefore hypothesis II A was rejected.

Hypothesis II B met a similar fate, i.e., had to be rejected since an unexpected direct association between community satisfaction and educational aspiration obtained. In addition the degree of association was not significant.

We may ask ourselves why the expected association for hypothesis II A did not obtain to a significant degree -- but our answer can only be speculative. Perhaps our instruments had something to do with the low degree of association. Or perhaps, which is even more likely, the majority of the high school seniors have relatively high occupational aspirations. The distribution of the cases seems to bear this out.[30] Judging from the distribution of Column 11 of the appendix it appears that only a small number of

30. See appendix C for the distributions of all cases arranged in tables according to their respective variables.

subjects chose low ranking occupations. As has been pointed out above this is partially due to the influx of the female portion of our sample which includes a relatively large number of girls who picked nursing and secretarial occupations as their choice -- both of whom rank fairly high.

When controlling for sex, females reach a higher level of association on the variables at issue than the males. This means that the hypotheses fit females to a greater degree than males. In fact if it were not for the females in the sample none of the hypotheses could have been accepted, since the males by themselves did not fit our expectations to a significant degree. We find a clue to this unexpected phenomenon in our subsequent analysis of the four main variables: community satisfaction, desire to migrate, occupational aspirations, and education aspirations associated with sex. In this analysis we noted that females again produce a higher than expected association with these variables. Paradoxically enough females show a higher degree of community satisfaction as well as a greater desire to migrate than the male portion of the sample. Again this may be due to the greater desire to migrate than the male portion of the sample. Again this may be due to the possibility of a greater number of obligations resting on the shoulders of the male high school graduate who is forced to remain in the community to seek work in order to fulfill these obligations. Added to this is the ever-present reluctance of potential employers to hire young males on a permanent basis prior to their military service discharge. This in turn may add

to their dissatisfaction with the community. Furthermore, this military service obligation may prevent the male subject from giving much thought to his occupational aspirations since that too depends to some extent on his military experience and training. Females on the other hand, have a more limited range of occupations to chose from most of which are probably decided upon sometime before most males have settled on an occupation. The preceding thoughts are speculative only and must necessarily await the testing of further hypotheses before we can be sure of them one way or the other.

C. Limitations of the Study.

Perhaps the major shortcoming of this study is the fact that survey research was carried out based on data which was already collected by means of a questionnaire which was not designed with this particular thesis in mind and which therefore did not always prove sufficient to answer all questions asked of it.

To give an example: While the subjects desire to migrate or remain in the community was obviously of great importance in this research, the question designed to ascertain this particular dimension was poorly designed. The question reads as follows:

14. How eager are you to stay or move from your community after graduation?

a. _____ Eager to stay
b. _____ Probably stay, but not eager to stay
c. _____ Probably leave, but not eager to leave
d. _____ Eager to leave

As can be seen from this question, the two intermediary responses b and c are "double barreled" and somewhat similar. The two extreme responses a and d are quite clear and concise but the two intermediary positions are rather difficult to interpret. These two responses seem to be difficult to distinguish from each other and very possibly did lead to some ambiguity and possibly caused many respondents to err due to this ambiguity.

Some respondents probably treated this item as a continuum from high to low with the two intermediary positions in order, while others may have read the question more carefully and answered it as it was subsequently coded with the two intermediate positions reversed.

It would have been far more desirable to present the respondents with a five point item ranging from a) eager to remain, b) probably will remain; through c) don't know, to d) probably will leave, and e) eager to leave. This type of item lends itself very well to scalogram analysis and certainly is not as ambiguous as the item used.

As can be seen from the scalogram in the appendix, item number 3 (J) has a high proportion of errors and perhaps should have been left out entirely. However, in order to approach the criterion of an adequate number of answer categories (Guttman suggests ten dichotomous items) the item was left in. This, of course, still leaves us with an undesirably high number of errors in this item. It would be advisable to replace this item in any further research utilizing this community satisfaction scale.

VIII. SUMMARY

This thesis aimed to shed further light on the migratory behavior of farm youth from areas of high out-migration. The study was conducted within the theoretical framework of the "North Central Regional Project Concerning Field Studies of Migration" in order to achieve an overall continuity of theory and research. Theoretical considerations led us to the assumptions that 1) community satisfaction and the desire to migrate are associated in an inverse manner, 2) community satisfaction and occupational aspirations are similarly related and 3) community satisfaction and educational aspirations are likewise associated. These assumptions were the basis of our formulation of the following hypotheses:

I. Community satisfaction is inversely associated with the desire to migrate.

II. A. Community satisfaction is inversely associated with occupational aspirations.

II. B. Community satisfaction is inversely associated with educational aspirations.

To test these hypotheses a sample of 150 high school seniors was randomly selected from a group of 545 graduating seniors which represented 87 percent of the total groups of high school seniors

enrolled in the four county study area of 1958. The self-administering questionnaire which was employed contained several questions the answers to which were analysed utilizing IBM and MISTIC data processing and calculating equipment. The results confirm hypothesis I to a significant degree while II A and II B had to be rejected. In other words our expectation of the inverse relationship between community satisfaction and the desire to migrate was born out.

The picture which emerges here of the rural high school senior with regard to some of his plans is one of somewhat low community satisfaction and a correspondingly high desire to migrate.[31]

When we view males and females separately we find that females are more motivated to migrate than males despite their somewhat higher community satisfaction than that of the dmales. An explanation of this phenomenon was sought in the differential obligatory role structure of males and females.

31. Bohlen and Wakely have shown that the actual migration of rural high school graduates is highly correlated to their intentions to migrate measured a year earlier. Rural Sociology, Vol. 15, pp 328-334

APPENDIX

A. The Questionnaire

The partial questionnaire schedule here reproduced contains all those items which were actually utilized in this study. Included are the eight items of the Vernon Davies community satisfaction scale which were found to produce a uni-dimensional scale. The following items represent only a small portion of the total questionnaire, but since the remaining items were irrelevant to this study, they were not included.

No.	Number & section of item in questionnaire	Question or item
1		Residence
	A 2.	Do you _____ Live on a farm? _____ Live in the country, but not on a farm? _____ Live in a village or town?
2		Sex
	A 6.	Check: _____ Male _____ Female
3		Community Satisfaction
	B B.	With few exceptions the leaders are capable and ambitious.
	C.	It is difficult for the people to get together on anything.
	F.	The future of the community looks bright.
	I.	No one seems to care how the community looks.
	J.	It will never seem like home to me.
	M.	Not much can be said in favor of a place this size.
	O.	The community is not located in a very desirable place.
	Q.	There are not many families you would care to marry into.

The above eight statements which were answered by placing a check in one of the following five answer categories, were the items remaining after the entire 21 item scale had been subjected

to scalogram analysis.

Strongly agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4 Educational aspiration

C 11. Do you intend to get further training after high school or after you have finished your time in the Military Service?

A. Yes _____ No _____ Don't know _____
Will stay in Military Service permanently _____
(If YES, answer question B through D; IF NO OR DON'T KNOW OR MILITARY SERVICE PERMANENTLY, skip to question 12)

B. What type of training?
a _____ College. Where? _____
b _____ Trade School. Where? _____
c _____ Apprentice. Where? _____
d _____ Other. Where? _____

5 Desire to migrate

C 14. How eager are you to stay or move from your community after graduation?
a _____ Eager to stay
b _____ Probably stay, but not eager to stay
c _____ Probably leave, but not eager to leave
d _____ Eager to leave

6 Occupation ideally desired

D 2. If you could have any job you wanted, regardless of location or the amount of training or experience required, what job would you pick?

_____

7 Occupation realistically chosen

D 4. What jobs are you <u>now</u> seriously considering as a lifetime work.
a First choice _____

B. The Scalogram

The scalogram on the following page is divided into three equal parts due to the difficulty of presenting the original scalogram, which presented all 150 respondents in one fairly long table, within the confines of the standard thesis page. It is suggested that the reader visualize the three parts in connection with each other in such a way that the left section is at the top, the middle section below it, and the right section forming the bottom of the total scalogram. The use of a ruler will greatly facilitate the visual inspection of the scalogram in either the divided form or in toto.

A comparison with the abbreviated scalogram on page 17 of the thesis will also aid in the visualization of this scalogram. Perhaps it should be pointed out that the digits below the abbreviation "RES" refer to the identification number assigned to the respondent. The capital letters at the top of the scalogram refer to the item presented in part A of the appendix (the item designation of the questionnaire schedule). Respondent number 417 is the first subject representing scale type "1" while number 531, the last respondent represents scale type "9" with the rest of the respondents arranged between these extremes. We thus have an orderly arrangement of respondents according to their scale types from high community satisfaction, scale type "1" to low community satisfaction, scale type "9". In our Chi-square analysis we established the "breaking point" between high and low community satisfaction between scale types 4 and 5; which means that the dichotomization in this scalogram occurs between respondents 163 and 209.

RES.	ITEMS QMJIOCFB 12345678	QMJIOCFB 12345678
417	xxxxxxxx	
633	xxxxxxxx	
430	xxxxxxxx	
628	xxx xxxx	x
612	xxx xxx	xx
560	xxxx xxx	x
110	xxx xxxx	x
206	xxxx x	xx x
12	xxx xxx	xx
378	xxxxx x	x x
384	xxxxxxx	x
317	xxxxxxx	x
421	xxxxx x	x x
617	xxxxxxx	x
509	xxxxxxx	x
274	xxxxxxx	x
417	xxxxxxx	x
99	xxxxxx	x x
412	xxxxxxx	x
376	xxxxxx	xx
227	x xxxxxx	x
529	xx xxx	xx x
610	xxxxxx	xx
404	xx xxx	xx x
423	xxxxxx	xx
709	xxxxxx	xx
304	x xxxx x	x x
656	xx xxx	xx x
578	xx x x	xx x x
704	xxxxxx	xx
323	xx xxx	xx x
250	x xxxxx	xx
564	x xxx	xxx x
188	x xxx	xxx x
416	xxxxx	xxx
744	x xxxx	x x x
728	x xxx	xxx x
504	x xxx	xxx x
853	x xxx	xxx x
357	x xxx	xxx x
163	xx x	xxx x x
209	x x xx	xx x x
21	x xxxx	xx x
851	x xxxx	xx x
54	xxxx	xxxx
422	xxxx	xxxx
52	x xx	xxxx x
363	x xxxx	xx x
748	x xx	xxxx x
97	x x xx	xx x x

RES.	ITEMS QMJIOCFB 12345678	QMJIOCFB 12345678
410	x xxxx	xx x
713	x xx	xxxx x
370	x xxxx	xxx
299	x x xxx	x x x
262	x xxx	xx xx
361	xxx	xxxxx
411	xx xxx	x xx
621	x xxx	xx xx
723	x x xxx	x xx
185	x xxx	xx xx
328	xxx	xxxxx
175	xxx	xxxxx
407	xxx	xxxxx
752	xxx	xxxxx
662	x xx	xx xx x
159	x xxx	xx xx
11	xxx	xxxxx
19	x xxx	xx xx
380	xxx	xxxxx
74	x xxx	xx xx
235	xxx	xxxxx
558	xxx	xxxxx
373	xxx	xxxxx
458	xxx	xxxxx
381	x x x	xx xx x
158	xxx	xxxxx
553	xxx	xxxxx
307	x xxx	xx xx
717	xxx	xxxxx
10	xxx	xxxxx
627	xxx	xxxxx
523	xx xxx	x xx
517	xxx	xxxxx
736	x xxx	xxxx
742	xxx	xxxxx
329	xxx	xxxxx
204	xxx	xxxxx
562	x x	xxxxx x
289	xxx	xxxxx
273	xx	xxxxx x
225	xx	xxxxxx
174	x x xx	x xxx
218	xx	xxxxxx
352	x xx	xxx xx
51	xx	xxxxxx
626	xx	xxxxxx
320	xx	xxxxxx
653	x xx	xx xxx
391	x x	xx xxx x
114	x xx	xx xxx

RES.	ITEMS QMJIOCFB 12345678	QMJIOCFB 12345678
258	xx	xxxxxx
515	xx	xxxxxx
301	x xx	xx xxx
534	xx	xxxxxx
406	xx	xxxxxx
211	xx	xxxxxx
173	x xx	x xxxx
108	xx	xxxxxx
402	xx	xxxxxx
306	xx	xxxxxx
300	xx	xxxxxx
272	xx	xxxxxx
658	xx	xxxxxx
337	xx	xxxxxx
190	xx	xxxxxx
353	xx	xxxxxx
77	x	xxxxxx x
257	x xx	xx xxx
571	xx	xxxxxx
506	xx	xxxxxx
166	xx	xxxxxx
83	x x	xxx xx x
82	xx	xxxxxx
86	xx	xxxxxx
456	xx	xxxxxx
85	x	xxxxxx x
29	xx	xxxxxx
462	xx x	x xxxx
362	xxx x	xxxx
287	x	xxxxxxx
533	x	xxxxxxx
205	x x	xx xxxx
160	x	xxxxxxx
214	x	xxxxxxx
750	x x	xx xxxx
96	x	xxxxxxx
302	x x	x xxxxx
20	x	xxxxxxx
184	x x	xx xxxx
379	x x	xx xxxx
502	x x	xx xxxx
727	x	xxxxxxx
420	x x	xxxx xx
701	x	xxxxx xx
575	x x	xx xx xx
9		xxxxxxxx
64		xxxxxxxx
263		xxxxxxxx
292		xxxxxxxx
531		xxxxxxxx

C. Marginal Frequencies

IBM punch card codes and frequencies.

Deck 1 Column	Marginals	Code
1-3		Schedule and identification number of respondent
4		Sex
	74	1 - male
	76	2 - female
	150	
5.		Residence
	71	1 - on farm
	32	2 - non-farm, but country
	47	3 - village or town
	150	
6		All cards representing lample of 150 respondents coded "1" in this column
	150	1
7-8		Scalogram raw score totals
9		Scale types (from scalogram)
		0
	9	1 - high community satisfaction
	10	2
	12	3
	9	4
	13	5
	37	6
	37	7
	16	8
	7	9 - low community satisfaction
	150	
10		Scale errors, numbers of
	77	0
	52	1
	18	2
	3	3
	150	
11		Ideal occupation aspired to
	6	1 - government official
	59	2 - professional and semi-professional workers
	12	3 - proprietors, managers, and officials (except farm)

Deck 1 Column	Marginals	Code
	27	4 - clerical, sales, and kindred workers
	15	5 - craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
	9	6 - farmers and farm managers
	3	7 - protective service workers
	1	8 - operatives and kindred workers
		9 - farm laborers
	2	11x - service workers (except domestic and protective)
		12y - laborers (except farm)
	16	0 - no answer, don't know
	150	
12	2	1 - government official
	49	2 - professional and semi-professional workers
	9	3 - proprietors, managers, and officials (except farm)
	28	4 - clerical, sales, and kindred workers
	12	5 - craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
	14	6 - farmers and farm managers
	3	7 - protective service workers
	1	8 - operatives and kindred workers
		9 - farm laborers
	2	11x - service workers (except domestic and protective
		12y - laborers (except farm)
	30	0 - no answer, don't know
	150	
13		Educational aspiration types
	47	0 - low educational aspirations
	30	1 -
	1	2 -
	8	3 -
	16	4 -
	4	5 -
	44	6 - high educational aspirations
	150	
14		Desire to migrate
	31	1 - eager to stay in community
	57	2 - probably leave, but not eager
	29	3n - probably stay, but not eager
	30	4 - eager to leave
	3	0 - no answer
	150	

Deck 1 Column	Marginals	Code
15		Vernon Davies scale raw scores collapsed from column 7 and 8 into 12 categories
	4	1 - low community satisfaction
	3	2 -
	10	3 -
	10	4 -
	14	5 -
	24	6 -
	22	7 -
	18	8 -
	14	9 -
	19	0 -
	4	11x -
	8	12y - high community satisfaction
	150	

D. Null Form Hypotheses

Table No.	Variable by Variable	df	X^2 Value	p	Action Taken	Hypothesis Number
1	Community satisfaction is not associated with the desire to migrate	1	7.11371	.001	Reject	I
2	Community satisfaction is not associated with ideal occupational aspirations	1	.96997	.40	Accept	II A
3	Community satisfaction is not associated with educational aspirations	1	1.66722	.20	Accept	II B
	CONTROLLED BY SEX					
4	Males only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with the desire to migrate	1	1.49800	.30	Accept	I
5	Females only - comm. satisf is not assoc. with the desire to migrate	1	5.83814	.02	Reject	I
6	Males only - comm.satis. is not associated with ideal occup. aspirations	1	.32933	.60	Accept	II A
7	Females only - comm. satis. is not assoc. with ideal occup. aspir.	1	.57779	.50	Accept	II A
8	Males only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with educa. aspir.	1	.24205	.70	Accept	II B
9	Females only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with educa. aspir	1	1.64263	.20	Accept	II B
	USING VERNON DAVIES SCALE RAW SCORES					
10	Comm. satisf. is not assoc. with the desire to migrate	1	12.24963	.01	Reject	I
11	Comm. satisf. is not assoc. with ideal occup. aspiration.	1	.30617	.70	Accept	II A

12	Comm Satisf. is not assoc. with educa. aspirations	1	.17307	.70	Accept	II B
	USING VERNON DAVIES SCALE RAW SCORES AND CONTROLLING BY SEX					
13	Males only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with the desire to migrate	1	3.09597	.10	Accept	I
14	Females only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with the desire to migrate	1	10.70679	.01	Reject	I
15	Males only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with ideal occup. aspira.	1	.36382	.60	Accept	II A
16	Females only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with ideal occup. aspira.	1	2.82590	.10	Accept	II A
17	Males only - comm. satisf is not assoc. educa. aspira.	1	. .00694	.95	Accept	II B
18	Females only - comm. satisf. is not assoc. with educa. aspira.	1	.26839	.70	Accept	II B
	SEX BY OTHER VARIABLES					
19	Sex is not assoc. with comm. satisfaction	1	1.39806	.30	Accept	
20	Sex is not assoc. with the desire to migrate	1	1.7293	.20	Accept	
21	Sex is not assoc with ideal occup. aspira.	1	21.48401	.01	Reject	
22	Sex is not assoc. with educa. aspira.	1	.03584	.90	Accept	

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