FACTORS IN THE DIFFERENTIAL ACCULTURATION OF MEXICANS IN A MICHIGAN CITY

Thesis for the Degree of Ph. D.
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Victor Goldkind
1963



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FACTORS IN THE DIFFERENTIAL ACCULTURATION OF MEXICANS IN A MICHIGAN CITY

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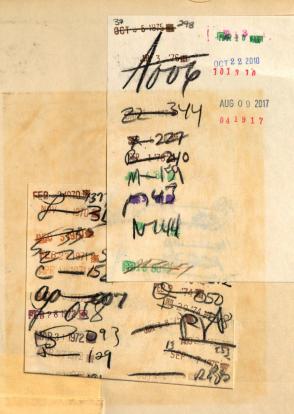
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ABSTRACT

FACTORS IN THE DIFFERENTIAL ACCULTURATION OF MEXICANS IN A MICHIGAN CITY

by Victor Goldkind

A number of factors are hypothesized to influence the differential acculturation of Mexican male heads of family resident in Lansing, Michigan for at least a year. To test the hypotheses, acculturation is conceptualized as occurring in four dimensions: position in the occupational structure, activity in voluntary organizations, contact with Anglos, and ethnic cultural traits. These dimensions are operationalized into some twenty-four specific (dependent) variables. Thirty specific (independent) variables operationalize the following ten general factors hypothesized to influence acculturation: physical appearance, age, residential history, agricultural work experience, school grade completed, English fluency, extent of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, service in armed forces, occupational position, and religion.

Because of the small sample size (80), statistical tests involving more than two variables cannot be used with confidence.

Thus, one variable cannot be controlled while the influence of a
second variable on a third is tested. But tests are conducted to
determine relationships among independent variables most frequently
significantly influencing dependent variables representing acculturation. However, when two or more significantly related independent

variables also influence acculturation significantly with respect to the same specific dependent variable, no more precise conclusion can be reached in this dissertation than that one <u>and/or</u> the other of these independent variables <u>are/is</u> responsible for the significant effect.

To simplify the relationships among the relatively large number of specific variables employed in the study, indices are developed to represent categories of empirically related independent as well as dependent variables, and these are also used in tests of hypotheses.

In the first dimension of acculturation, higher position in the occupational structure is significantly related to greater fluency in English, less experience in the migrant stream, longer residence in the North and/or longer residence in Lansing and/or less experience in agricultural work.

In the second dimension, greater activity in voluntary organizations is significantly related to physical appearance like stereotypes of Mexicans rather than like stereotypes of Anglos, with a longer experience in agricultural work and/or older age at first residence in the urban North and/or an older age at first residence in Lansing.

In the third dimension of acculturation, greater contact with Anglos is significantly related to several of the residence variables and/or greater pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, a higher occupational position, a higher grade of school completed and/or a greater fluency in English and, less frequently, younger age and/or less experience in agricultural work and lighter skin color.

In the fourth dimension, ethnic cultural traits, a high index of the use of Spanish in the family is significantly related to a low index of English fluency and/or a high index of Mexican residence and/or a high index of a general index of residence (combining longer Mexican residence, longer experience in the migrant stream, and less residence in the urban North). A high index of Mexican food consumption is significantly related to a high index of Mexican residence and/or to a low index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos. A greater recognition of Mexican folk medicine is significantly related to a high index of Mexican appearance, and to indices of longer Mexican residence and/or older age and/or longer agricultural work experience and/or lower grade of school completed and/or less English fluency and/or less pre-Lansing contact with Anglos. A high index of celebration of Mexican holidays is significantly related to a high index of residence in Mexico. No preference for place of burial is significantly related to Protestant religious affiliation.

FACTORS IN THE DIFFERENTIAL ACCULTURATION OF MEXICANS IN A MICHIGAN CITY

By

Victor Goldkind

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

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at the time of this study. Much could be said about his generous
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have been considerably smaller.

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gan settling in Chicago and CHAPTER I least as early as the 1920 s.

INTRODUCTION: FACTORS, DIMENSIONS OF ACCULTURATION,

AND GENERAL HYPOTHESES

The Mexican ethnic group in the United States has long been

1 This subcultural ethnic group in the United States is referred to in the literature by a number of different terms, e.g., Mexican, Mexican-American, Spanish, Spanish-American, Spanish-speaking, Spanish-surname, Latin American, Latino, Hispano. None of these is completely satisfactory as a precise term for the subjects of this study. Many of those living in Lansing were born and/or raised in Texas: a few were born and/or raised in other southwestern states. the descendents of residents living there since before the region was incorporated into the United States. Persons with these diverse origins interact and associate with each other (often intermarrying) to form an in-group of common culture distinct from, for example, Puerto Ricans, who, of course, are also called Latin American, Spanish-speaking, etc. It has been noted that Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in the United States tend not to associate with each other. Furthermore, some of those who are undoubtedly of the so-called Spanish-speaking ethnic group (of Mexican origin) speak English rather than Spanish, in some cases because of inability to speak Spanish. Among themselves the term mejicano is commonly used to refer to the group, but the English translation Mexican is usually used by others in the Southwest invidiously with a special intonation indicating contempt, and the use of the term even with no special intonation is often resented. Also, the legitimate case could be made that the term Mexican should not be applied to persons born and raised in the United States, even if they cannot speak English. On the other hand, it is not customary to refer to ethnic groups in the United States by the language they speak, e.g., Norwegian-speakers, Italianspeakers, Jewish-speakers. Since some term must be used to refer to the subjects of this study, and all of the available terms seem to be inappropriate in one way or another, it has been arbitrarily decided to use the unitalicized terms Mexican and Spanish-speaking. To avoid implying that members of this ethnic group are necessarily not "American" the term Anglo is commonly used to designate non-Mexican members of the dominant American culture. On this basis, apparently, the term Anglo would include Americans of Slavic, Italian, Jewish, and Negro ethnic origin or affiliation. The writer assumes no responsibility for this terminological state of affairs.

concentrated in the Southwest, only a relatively small fraction of this population having migrated to become permanent residents of the northern part of the United States. Although a few Mexicans began settling in Chicago and Detroit at least as early as the 1920's.2 most of those coming to the northern part of the United States have come on a temporary basis as migrant agricultural labor. More recently, however, increasing numbers of these Mexicans have become dissatisfied with migrant agricultural labor as a way of life, and have preferred to seek urban-industrial employment and permanent residence in such northern cities as Lensing. This has been especially true in the period after World War II with the increasing annual importation of cheap, temporary agricultural labor from Mexico (first the "wetbacks," and then the braceros) which has served to keep wages low for this type of work in a period of marked rises in the cost of living. In recent years there has developed in the Lansing metropolitan area a more-or-less permanently resident population of Mexican ethnic origin of about 3.000.3

²Paul S. Taylor, <u>Mexican Labor in the United States</u> (University of California Publications in Economics, Vols. 6, 7, and 12; Berkeley, Calif., 1928-1934). Note especially volume 7.

The population estimate is by the person best informed about the Lansing Mexican population while this study was being conducted: Father William J. McKeon, Priest to the Spanish-speaking for the Diocese of Lensing. Father McKeon, who has attempted to complete a census of this population, estimated an additional transient population of something over 1,000 to make for a total Mexican population in the Lansing Metropolitan area of between 4,000 and 5,000 in the Spring of 1950. In a report of a study conducted in 1957, "A Study of Employment and Training Patterns in the Lansing Area," Unpublished paper, Frepared for the Lansing Employment Advisory Council by the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission, (Introduction; page 2), the Mexican population of "greater Lansing" is estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000, of which about one-third is classified as migratory. Data for this study were not based on quantitative methods but on interviews and estimates by "community Leaders."

For those Mexicans who take up permanent residence in a city such as Lansing there is a problem of adjustment similar to that of the European immigrants who settled in the industrial cities of the northern United States in such large numbers before the early 1920's. The study of this phenomenon was a major part of the sociology of several decades ago, and continues as an interest in so-called minority or ethnic groups. At the same time, anthropologists became interested in the problem of contact between groups of diverse culture, notably, in the United States, the problems of various American Indian groups in their contacts with European conquerors. Out of these interests has developed a series of concepts and terms which have become an integral part of the general social science conceptual vocabulary: acculturation, assimilation, accomodation, amalgamation, and others. The discussion by Chinoy in his recent text book is typical:

As groups impinge upon one another, establishing new social relationships, they may grow together, with changes taking place as two cultures become one (a process called amalgamation). They may each make changes in their respective social and cultural forms in order to get on with each other (accomodation), or one may gradually become part of the other (assimilation), though normally not without some changes in the group which is retaining its own identity.

The term acculturation has been used in a number of ways, with the definition arrived at by Redfield, Linton, and Herskovits being considered the classic statement by anthropologists: "Acculturation comprehends those phenomena which result when groups of individuals

Hely Chinoy, Society: An Introduction to Sociology (New York: Random House, 1961), p. 73.

having different cultures come into continuous first-hand contact, with subsequent changes in the original cultural patterns of either or both groups."⁵

These meanings for these terms seem adequate enough for an elementary or preliminary introduction to the phenomena under consideration. But problems do arise in attempts to differentiate these concepts more precisely, or to use them, as given, for research purposes. For example, in their classic formulation Park and Burgess insist that amalgamation refers only to biological and not to cultural fusion, the latter constituting assimilation. Berry defines assimilation in terms of culture change, but only after stating (with apparent pride) in his Preface that he has found no need for such an anthropological concept as acculturation for his book when such strictly sociological concepts as assimilation are available. Beals notes considerable conceptual confusion in the use

FRobert Redfield, Ralph Linton, and Melville J. Herskovits, "Memorandum on the Study of Acculturation," American Anthropologist, 36: 149-152, 1936, p. 149.

Gobert E. Park and Ernest W. Burgess, <u>Introduction to the Science of Sociology</u> (Chicago: The University or Chicago Press), 1921, p. 737.

Threwton Berry, Race and Ethnic Relations, Second edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1978), pp. 1x, 210. The exact quotations are: "Certain anthropological concepts, such as acculturation have been avoided. The popularity of this term, even in anthropology, is a recent development, though the word itself has a long history. It has not, however, become generally accepted in sociology, and those sociologists who do employ it are far from agreement as to its meaning, as an examination of current textbooks will readily reveal. The author believes that the standard sociological concepts--conflict, assimilation, amalgamention, domination, segregation, stratification, and the like--are entirely adequate for an intelligent discussion of the phenomena of race relations.

. By assimilation we mean the process whereby groups with different cultures come to have a common culture. Assimilation refers thus to the fusion of cultural heritages."

of the terms acculturation and assimilation, especially in studies in which a number of individuals are conceptualized as being acculturated in varying degrees.

To contribute another interpretation, conceptualization, or definition of these concepts is not the purpose or this study. Therefore, and in agreement with Roy's statement "anthropologists tend to use the generalized term 'acculturation' in approximately the same way that sociologists use the term 'assimilation'", both terms are used interchangeably.

In attempting to do research with assimilation as they found it conceptualized some twenty years ago, Whetten and Green concluded that "the concept of assimilation is an unprecise and unvieldy tool of analysis . . . presenting almost insuperable obstacles to the use of the concept in field research." Roy, citing this position, suggests that the concept can be operationalized for field research by breaking it down into "facets" or "processes" specifically pertinent to his study of Indians in Spokane. A similar approach was found necessary in this dissertation.

The main purpose of the present study is to examine the influence of a series of factors on certain aspects, or dimensions, of the acculturation of a sample of Mexicans in Lansing. The broad

Ralph Beals, "Acculturation," in A. L. Kroeber, Ed., Anthropology Today (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953), pp. 627-628.

⁹Prodipto Roy, "The Measurement of Assimilation: The Spokane Indians," The American Journal of Sociology, 67: 541-551, 1962. p. 541.

¹⁰Nathan L. Whetten and Arnold W. Green, "Field Research and the Concept of Assimilation," <u>Rural Sociology</u>, 7: 252-260, pp. 253, 260, 1942.

¹¹ Roy, op. cit., p. 542.

concept of acculturation is broken down into more specific behavioral characteristics, or aspects of social life, and differential participation in these is assumed to reflect or constitute part of the differential acculturation of this population. The remainder of this introductory chapter provides a discussion of (1) those aspects of social life treated as <u>dimensions of acculturation</u>, and the source of dependent variables, (2) the factors serving as the source of the independent variables hypothesized to be associated with more or less acculturation, and (3) a statement of the general hypotheses tested in this study. The specific hypotheses and particular independent and dependent variables operationalized to represent or measure the factors and the dimensions of acculturation are presented in Chapter IV.

Dimensions of Acculturation: the General Dependent Variables

There are four main dimensions of acculturation treated in this study:

- 1. position in the occupational structure
 - 2. activity in voluntary organizations
- 3. contacts with Anglos

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- 4. ethnic cultural traits
- 1. Position in the occupational structure. Because Mexicans in the United States are largely confined to unskilled, non-factory manual employment, any rise above this occupational level can be considered a departure from the usual status reserved for them and a move into an occupational status more like that of most Anglos. One way suggested of looking at the complete acculturation or "absorption"

of an immigrant group is to define it in terms of the extent to which the group is distributed in all the main institutional spheres of the absorbing society in proportion to the distribution of the non-immigrant (or total) population. ¹² Occupational structure and voluntary organizations (the second dimension of acculturation) could both be considered such institutional spheres.

But another consideration with respect to occupation: one of the most important consequences of differential position in the occupational structure is differential income. In fact, income itself can be taken as an important index of position in the occupational structure, and so it is used in this study as one of the dependent variables in this first dimension of acculturation.

But, also, the greater income associated with higher occupations makes it easier to follow the patterns of behavior held up as the American ideal. Even a rise to skilled manual laborer makes it at least somewhat less necessary for the Mexican to follow much of the style of life of the largest proportion of his ethnic group. Almost any rise in occupational status is likely to bring a person into more contact with, and provide him more knowledge of, the people and institutions of the larger society. Such a move upward provides to a Mexican and his family experiences and possibilities likely to constitute a step in the direction of fuller acculturation, at least to the middle class values and behavior predominant in American

¹²s. N. Risenstadt, The Absorption of Immigrants: A Comparative Study Based Mainly on the Jevish Community in Palestine and the State of Israel (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., 1954).

society today. Thus, it seems necessary to make use of higher occupational position (and income) not only as dependent variables representing greater acculturation, but also as <u>independent</u> variables hypothesized to be associated with greater acculturation with respect to other dependent variables in other dimensions of acculturation.

(Fluency in speaking English is the only other variable which seems to require treatment both as a dependent variable representing greater acculturation in the dimension of ethnic cultural traits, and also as an independent variable associated with greater acculturation in other dimensions of acculturation.)

2. Activity in voluntary organizations. That voluntary organizations play a large role in the general social life of the United States is a common observation. Various observers have also noted the importance of mutual aid and other voluntary organizations in aiding the assimilation process among immigrants. 13 For example, despite the fact that voluntary organizations do not play a big part in traditional Latin American culture, Gamio found that:

There are many more organizations among the Mexican and Mexican American population in the United States than in the Republic of Mexico. Such a well developed spirit of sociability, fraternalism, and mutual aid undoubtedly contributes much to the well-being and progress of the immigrant. 14

¹³ Bisenstadt, Ibid., pp. 34, 246-247. Oscar Handlin, The Uprooted (New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1951), pp. 170-200. W. Lloyd Warner and Leo Srole, The Social Systems of American Ethnic Groups (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1945), pp. 254-256, 262-284.

¹⁴ Manuel Gamio, Mexican Immigration to the United States (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1930), p. 135.

It might seem paradoxical that membership even in an ethnic voluntary organization should be considered a step toward acculturation away from ethnic behavioral patterns. One justification for this position could be that the lack of activity in voluntary organizations in traditional Mexican culture means that increased activity of this kind by Mexicans in any organizations, ethnic or not, is more like the behavior characteristic of Anglos than that of Mexicans.

Another justification derives from the relatively unacculturated state of these Mexicans and their recent arrival in Lansing. In the general assimilation pattern of European immigrant groups, ethnic voluntary organizations serve important functions in the early stages by providing solidarity to the ethnic group, and by serving as a bridge to the values and patterns of the larger society. The various x activities of the organizations must be fitted into the larger society's institutions and in this process increased contact with members of the larger society becomes inevitable. Gradually this leads to greater acceptance of the ethnic group as a legitimate part of the larger society. Up to this stage in the assimilation process. activity in a voluntary organization works toward greater acculturation. Only when large numbers are acculturated sufficiently to have both the desire and the ability to begin to cut themselves off completely from their ethnic group and strike out on their own as "Americans," does membership in an ethnic voluntary organization operate to hinder full acculturation. Most of the Mexicans in Lansing do not find themselves in this latter situation. If there are sufficiently few members of an ethnic group present in a community, it is possible that members of the larger society will not

define their ethnicity as of any serious consequence and treat them as individuals. In this case, rapid and complete acculturation may occur without ethnic organizations. But this is not the case for the Mexicans of Lansing: there are sufficient numbers for them to be considered a "problem" ethnic group by the larger society, and they have had a number of voluntary organizations in recent years.

- 3. Contacts with Anglos. The existence of friendly and intimate contacts with Anglos as an indication of assimilation into the larger American society would seem to be obvious. Friendly, informal relations would seem to indicate integration into any society. But this seems to be true especially for the United States, where the gregariousness of non-relatives in peer groups, neighborhoods, and occupational groups is notorious (at least in other countries). Information was obtained from the Mexican respondents in this study as to the ethnic affiliation of their wives, best friends, and neighbors with whom they were friendly; the extent of participation by Anglos in their recreational activities; and the frequency of their attendance at meetings of voluntary organizations with Anglo members. Each of these variables provides some indication of the kind and extent of contacts with Anglos.
- 4. Ethnic cultural traits. The most widely accepted meaning of acculturation refers to the change of one set of cultural traits to another, often that of a dominant group. In this study the concern is with a change from Mexican to Anglo cultural traits in a population originally of Mexican cultural origin. In order to get some measure of this change, information was obtained from the respondents about their fluency in speaking English, the use of Spanish

and English in the family, their food preference and frequency of consumption of certain Mexican foods, their celebration of Mexican and Anglo holidays, the recognition of certain Mexican folk medicines, their preference for the place of their own burial, their subscription to a newspaper, and some relative evaluation of Mexican and American cultures in terms of whether or not they would like their children to grow up to be just like Anglos. Great concern for burial near family members and not subcribing to a newspaper are assumed to be characteristic of traditional Mexican culture.

Factors in Differential Acculturation: the General Independent Variables

Warner and Srole postulate that assimilation in the United States is slowest among ethnic groups whose members are least like light Caucasoids in physical appearance, are non-Protestant, and do not speak English. 15 Almost everyone writing about Mexicans in the United States emphasizes how they are subject to prejudice and discrimination, and it has been suggested that this is especially true for those showing the greatest signs of Indian biological admixture. 16 Thus, it might be supposed that such Mexicans would have had less opportunity to participate in relationships with Anglos making for acculturation, and would be less assimilated than more Caucasion-appearing Mexicans. The inability to be fluent in English would provide a similar barrier. Support for the idea of greater acculturation

¹⁵ Warner and Srole, op. cit., pp. 68, 100-102, 284-287.

¹⁶ Paul S. Taylor, op. cit., 6:94, 235, 345. Ozzie G. Simmons, Anglo Americans and Mexican Americans in South Texas: A Study in Dominant-Subordinate Group Relations. Unpublished Fh.D. thesis. Harvard University, 1952, pp. 381, 488, 513.

among Protestants is provided by Sister Murray in discussing the relatively small group of Protestant Mexicans in San Antonio, who tend to identify Americanism with Protestantism and for whom "one index of progress is to join a Protestant church."

Sister Murray suggests three other factors as leading to greater acculturation among the Mexicans of San Antonio: youthfulness, closer than usual contact with Anglos, and having served in the armed forces, where such closer contact is likely. ¹⁸ It is well known that among most immigrant groups in the United States the younger, and those who arrive at an earlier age, are likely to acculturate quicker and to a greater extent than older immigrants, who, of course, have been longer exposed to, and socialized in, the different culture of their country of origin. Therefore, it seems likely that Mexicans who migrate to the urban North at a relatively young age and who have spent more time in the North, will be more acculturated than others.

It has been suggested that work in agriculture and life in migrant laborer families tends to prevent or impede the assimilation of Mexicans in the United States. Mexican migrant workers tend to travel across great distances, remaining in each area only long enough to perform particular agricultural tasks, and rarely establishing much of a relationship with local community institutions. They are often confined to settlements with other members of their ethnic group

¹⁷ Sister Mary John Murray, A Socio-Cultural Study of 118 Mexican Families Living in a Low-Rent Public Housing Project in San Antonio, Texas, Studies in Sociology, Vol. 38 (Washington: The Catholic University of America Press, 1954), p. 80.

^{18&}lt;sub>Murray</sub>, Ibid., p. 43.

and have relatively little personal contact with Anglos. 19 Humphrey states that there seems to be a cultural barrier preventing Mexicans from moving directly from agricultural labor to factory assembly line, and that intervening non-agricultural employment, such as work in construction or railroad labor, is necessary to serve as a transition step. 20 This implies that Mexicans with a background of greater urban and/or non-agricultural employment would tend to acculturate more rapidly than others.

As discussed previously, both present occupation and knowledge of English would seem to be factors influencing acculturation. Education in school would seem to have a similar effect. Schools in the United States play an important part in the general Anglo socialization process, and Mexicans who have been exposed to relatively more years of schooling would be expected to be more acculturated.

The General Hypotheses

The preceding discussion may be summarized by a statement of the general hypotheses to be tested in this dissertation. At this point, these are presented as general hypotheses with the factors as general independent variables and the dimensions of acculturation as general dependent variables. These are operationalized into more specific variables and statistical hypotheses in Chapter IV.

1. Mexicans who more closely resemble Caucasian physical types will have higher positions in the occupational structure, more

¹⁹Gemio, op. cit., p. 231. Also, personal observation in rural Michigan.

Norman D. Humphrey, "Employment Patterns of Mexicans in Detroit," Monthly Labor Review, 61: 913-923, 1945.

activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans less closely resembling Caucasian physical types.

- 2. Younger Mexicans will have higher positions in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than older Mexicans.
- 3. Mexicans with more residence in the United States (and less in Mexico) will have higher positions in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with less residence in the United States (and more in Mexico).
- 4. Mexicans with less experience in the migrant agricultural labor stream will have higher positions in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with more experience in the migrant stream.
- 5. Mexicans with more residence in the North will have higher positions in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with less residence in the North.
- 6. Mexicans with more urban residential experience will have higher position in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with less urban residential experience.
- 7. Mexicans with longer residence in Lansing will have higher position in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary

organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with less urban residential experience.

- 8. Mexicans with less experience in agricultural work will have higher position in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with more experience in agricultural work.
- 9. Mexicans with more grades of school completed will have higher position in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with less schooling.
- 10. Mexicans more fluent in English will have higher position in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contancts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans less fluent in English.
- 11. Mexicans with pre-Lansing history of more socially intimate contact with Anglos will have higher position in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with less of this kind of contact.
- 12. Mexicans with more experience in the United States armed forces will have higher positions in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans with less such experience.
- 13. Mexicans in a higher position in the occupational structure will have more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Mexicans in a lower position.

14. Mexicans of Protestant religious affiliation will have a higher position in the occupational structure, more activity in voluntary organizations, more contacts with Anglos, and fewer ethnic cultural traits than Catholic Mexicans.

Obviously, a number of these factors hypothesized to influence acculturation are inter-related, especially those involving residence. These general hypotheses provide a statement of the factors at a level of generality intermediate between the specific independent variables used in the statistical tests and a still "higher level of generality" which could be stated as follows:

- 1. physical appearance
- when 2. age by labor market to a much greater extent then cools
- 3. residential history
- 4. experience in agricultural work
- 5. occupational position
 - 6. grade of school completed
- 7. fluency in English
- 8. nature of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos
- 9. religion Morandica about the second

Thus, it becomes possible to attempt some general conclusions relating these nine most general factors to the four general dimensions of acculturation, as well as conclusions about the relationship of more specific variables. But before confronting the statistical tests on which all conclusions are based, let us turn, in the next two chapters, respectively, to considerations of methodology and some of the characteristics of the sample employed in this study.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A number of considerations led to the decision to restrict this dissertation to the study of male heads of families resident in Lansing for at least a year prior to being interviewed. Men have a more important function in the extra-familial occupational structure than women, especially among Mexicans, for whom tradition tends to keep women out of the labor market to a much greater extent than among Anglos. Since the acculturation of Mexican women is likely to be quite different from that of the men, to include women in the study would require doubling the size of the sample.

As a practical matter, male heads of family are more likely to be located by an investigator than economically independent single men. Unmarried men are apt to be more mobile, less known to the available sources of information about Mexicans in Lansing, and less likely to establish permanent residence anywhere. It would have been a difficult and time-consuming task even to attempt to assure an adequate representation of this group in a sample.

Furthermore, there is a problem of deciding which of these men should be considered to have become "permanent residents" of Lansing. This is a problem also in the case of some families, which are on the move from place to place seeking a permanent residence, and whose head may or may not choose Lansing for that purpose while temporarily resident there. Since the purpose of this dissertation is to study

Mexicans who have become more-or-less permanent residents of Lansing,
it seemed advisable to make residence in Lansing for the previous
year a criterion for inclusion in the sample.

A sample of 80 male heads of family was finally interviewed, all but one being married. The one unmarried man, born in 1926 and having worked in a factory since 1945, lived with an aunt in a single household unit. He apparently lived with his aunt in a domestic and economic relationship like that of man and wife, except for sexual relations. The usual Mexican pattern of male dominance seemed to prevail in a way that would argue against defining the aunt as the head of the family. It seemed more appropriate to include him than exclude him from a sample of "male heads of family" purporting to represent Mexican heads of family in Lensing.

It also seemed advisable to go beyond the city limits of Lansing and East Lansing to include as well such nearby areas of relatively large Mexican population as Urbandale, Towar Gardens, Aurelius Road, and Holt. Most of the Mexicans living in these areas apparently have jobs in Lansing, do their major shopping in Lansing, and participate in the activities of religious and voluntary organizations there. To exclude them would leave out a significant part of the Mexican population which is an integral part of the social and economic life of the city. But more distant areas, notably Mason, with relatively few Mexicans with such close ties to Lansing, were excluded. (See map, Figure I, Appendix I.)

The sample was randomly drawn from an intended complete list of Mexican families in the Lansing area, compiled from the following sources, and using the Bureau of the Census list of Spanish-surnames as a guide:

- 1. Lensing City Directory, 1959
- 2. Lansing Telephone Directory, 1960
- 3. records of the Ingham County Welfare Office, dating back
- 4. a list of Mexicans in the Lansing area compiled for 1956-
- 5. lists of congregations supplied by five local clergymen with

Cards representing some 1,400 adults were prepared, and about 500 were selected at random before 100 names of suitable respondents appeared, from which the final total sample of 80 family heads was obtained. (The 20 refusals are discussed below.) This great attrition rate is explained by a number of factors. First of all. the use of surnames to identify Mexicans turned out to present difficulties in a study of this kind. About 10 percent of the apparently Spanish surnames turned out to be owned not only by persons from other Latin American areas (Puerto Rico, Columbia, Venezuela, and Guatamala), but also by people of Italian and other European origin. Some individuals had died, a number turned out to be unmarried or separated, and some addresses were in error or did not exist. But the single most frequent reason why persons could not be located was that they had moved away. Often the house was seen to be uninhabited, and on a number of occasions the occupant present claimed to have lived at the address a number of years and never to have heard of the alleged Mexican occupant.

The interviewing was conducted mainly from December 1960 to July 1961. (Some interviewing was conducted earlier, but with a schedule which resulted in interviews of up to seven hours duration and requiring many re-visits to a single respondent. This schedule was reduced so that most interviews lasted between one and two hours.) As the marked recession of that period took greater effect, and unemployment increased greatly, especially among the unskilled, it became apparent that many of the Mexicans who had been resident in Lansing for a number of years were leaving. (Of the four Mexican Protestant clergymen contacted at the beginning of the study in 1960, three had left Lansing, reportedly permanently, by the spring of 1961.) It was becoming so difficult to find the Mexicans drawn for the sample, that a new approach was introduced in the choosing of respondents.

addresses, that the same addresses tended to appear in the histories of many Mexicans. The frequent changes of address showed that the Mexican population is amazingly mobile in residence within Lansing, and that many houses are more-or-less permanently inhabited by Mexicans, although with a high turn-over in occupancy. Often, in the course of attempting to locate a particular respondent who had been drawn for the sample, it was another Mexican at the indicated address who reported that no one lived there by that name, or that the sought individual had moved away. So the decision was made to define the sample as a sample of addresses of Mexican heads of family rather than of particular individuals. Thus, any Mexicans satisfying the criteria for inclusion in the sample who were resident at an

address drawn for the sample were interviewed. This required returning to some addresses which had been by-passed previously. Nevertheless, this change in sampling occurred too late in the interviewing to help as much as was expected: less than 10 per cent of the total sample of 80 was obtained because of this change and would not have been included under the original procedure of sampling individuals rather than addresses.

It should be apparent that with a marked out-migration of
Mexicans because of the increasing impact of the recession, the population which remained to be interviewed must have differed in important respects from the pre-recession population. The Mexicans who remained would tend to have had better (more permanent) jobs, or better relations with welfare authorities, in short, would have been better "integrated" in the Lansing community. In other words, instead of this resulting in the intended study of differential acculturation in a fairly typical Mexican population in a northern industrial city, it has turned out to be a study of differential acculturation in a relatively well-integrated, probably relatively highly acculturated Mexican population in such a city. However, this should not distort the comparisons between more and less acculturated Mexicans--it simply provides a larger proportion of the more acculturated than is probably normal.

Another weakness of the sample is revealed by the fact that fully 20 individuals apparently meeting the criteria to be included in the sample were unwilling to cooperate by granting an interview.

12 of these were outright refusals; eight were indirect refusals. In the latter cases the persons, or their wives or children, would

repeatedly tell the interviewer to return some other time, each succeeding time either having some excuse for not granting the interview or simply not being home. The interviewers persisted for a number of such appointments, but after a while it became apparent that no interview would be forthcoming. In some cases, despite initial resistence of various kinds, a number of visits and conversations succeeded in obtaining cooperation and successful interviews, but not in these eight cases.

Some difficulty of this kind was expected because of the wellknown fact that a considerable number of Mexicans have entered and remained in the United States illegally, and any of these were likely to be suspicious of any attempt to get data on their occupational or residential histories. Such persons would have good reason to be careful. Dr. John F. Thaden reports how he was approached in the early 1950's by officials of the United States Immigration Service to obtain information about the main areas of Mexican residence in Michigan. On the basis of this information, Immigration Service personnel raided many areas, seized illegally resident Mexicans, and returned them to Mexico. (This was a period of nation-wide search for and expulsion of the "wet-backs.") And even for those Mexican citizens here legally, the news report early in 1961 that the border between Mexico and the United States might be closed to prevent Mexican citizens from taking jobs away from citizens of the United States during a period of great unemployment must have been disquieting. In the depression conditions of the early 1930's some 330,000 Mexicans were forcibly deported back to Mexico, in many cases

separating family members. 21

One factory worker drawn in the sample, and who had been contacted first by a Catholic lay-person who had previously provided him a good deal of charitable help, proved adamant in his refusal to grant an interview. In the course of the conversation he mentioned the news item about closing the Mexican border and asked the interviewer what he knew about this. Despite all the assurances by the interviewer that he had nothing to do with the government, that all would be kept confidential, etc., cooperation was not forthcoming. As one noted the attractive little house on the well-tended lawn, and this rather elderly gentleman's grizzled appearance which seemed to reflect decades of struggle and hard work, one could hardly blame him for not wishing to risk losing all that had been gained just to please this smooth-talking stranger. Another Catholic, a construction worker, when approached by his priest to grant an interview, tearfully repeated: "I can't, Father, I just can't," offering no further explanation. At least three of the indirect refusals were by Protestants. One of these was seen through a window to be lying down on a bed in a bedroom just before his son assured the interviewer that his father, who had made an appointment for this time, was not at home. And yet this man's brother did provide an interview. One of those refusing to give an interview had his own business enterprise, but an interview was granted by the owner of another enterprise. (One owned a restaurant, the other a grocery store.) Another who refused, resisting throughout a long conversation, was

²¹Carey McWilliams, "California and the Wetback," Common Ground, Summer 1949, pp. 15-20.

a school teacher (no other teacher was drawn in the sample). He seemed to resent being classified as a Mexican. But cheerfully cooperating fully in an interview was a man whose Anglo mother had been deserted by his Mexican father while the respondent was extremely young, who had been raised by his mother to be completely Anglo, and who had no social relations with Mexicans whatsoever. (Only because of his Spanish-surname was he included in the sample.) It is difficult to detect any particular bias in the sample because of the refusals, but, of course, it is impossible to demonstrate lack of bias without more knowledge of the refusals than they were willing to provide.

It did not seem worthwhile to attempt to find "knowledgeables" among the Mexicans to evaluate the sample. Informal conversation, as well as the formal interviews, revealed a surprising lack of knowledge and interest in the Lansing Mexican population by individual informants. For example, even persons of relatively long residence in Lansing did not know of some of the other long-resident Mexican families, or of the relatively new concentration of Mexican families in the South Logan-Maple Grove area. They seemed to have contact and knowledge only about relatively small circles of friends and relatives. This impression was confirmed by Father McKeon from his own similar observation. Father McKeon, the most "knowledgeable" source about the Lansing Mexicans, considered both the sample as drawn and the respondents interviewed as good representations of the Mexican male heads of family and their residential distribution.

All the data were obtained from interviews, each respondent being the only source of information about himself. 22 The interviewing was conducted usually in Spanish by the writer and Rudolfo Quiros, a citizen of Costa Rica, and then a graduate student at Michigan State University in the Department of Agricultural Economics. Most of the interviewing occurred at night or on week ends in the homes of the respondents, although a few who worked at night were interviewed during the day. Often other members of the family were present, especially wives. Sometimes the latter's attempt to help their husbands interfered with the interview. For example, with respect to a question on the reason for celebrating certain holidays, in two cases wives interjected reasons before their husbands had a chance to respond, and these had to be excluded from treatment as valid responses by the respondent.

The participation of two interviewers instead of one makes even more questionable an otherwise still dubious procedure with respect to the factor of physical appearance and its operationalization into two of the specific independent variables hypothesized to influence acculturation: general appearance (Mexican or Anglo) and skin color (light or dark). There seemed to be no way of objectively classifying respondents with respect to these variables without risk of offending them and jeopardizing the success of the remainder of the interview, even if they had agreed to some objective procedure. So a subjective judgment on the classification of the physical appearance of the respondents was made by the interviewers

²²A copy of the schedule questions on which this dissertation is based appears in the last appendix.

without the respondents being aware of it. Admittedly, this is a highly unreliable procedure, and conclusions based on it involving the variables of physical appearance should be considered less reliable than any others resulting from this study. The only justification for such an unreliable method is the great importance given in the literature to racial factors in the appearance of Mexicans as influences on their treatment by Anglos--a poor approach seemed better than none at all. The two interviewers attempted to standardize their judgments by comparing and discussing impressions of the appearance of a number of Mexicans before the second interviewer began interviewing.

Another major weakness of this study is the small size of the sample, not so much relative to the total population it purports to represent as because of its small absolute size. Assuming that (1) about a third of the Mexican population left Lansing during the course of the interviewing, (2) about 80 per cent of the remaining Mexicans lived in families with a male head, and (3) an average family size of about five, then the sample of 80 probably constituted between 15 and 25 per cent of the population meeting the criteria for inclusion in the study.

But an N of only 80 permits statistical tests in which one can have much confidence only when two variables are involved-attempting to control or hold constant with respect to a third variable results in cells with too few cases to warrant confidence in the results. (Even when one or both of two variables are trichotomized, quantities of less than 5 in some cells are not unusual.)

In Chapter V an examination is made of the relations among the

independent variables found to influence the various aspects of acculturation most frequently. Therefore, when two (or more) independent variables are found to influence acculturation significantly as hypothesized and also to be significantly related to each other, the final conclusion in this study can only be that one and/or the other influences acculturation, because the small N prevents holding one variable constant while the influence of the other is tested.

The Chi-square and Coefficient of Contingency (C) test results were computed by the writer during some 90 hours on IBM 650 and 1620 computers, using a program (including the Yates Correction) developed by Walter D. Davis, Assistant Coordinator of the Computer Center at San Diego State College. Results of the tests on the .05, or less, level of significance are considered "significant;" those greater than the .05 level but smaller than .10 are referred to as "possibly significant;" results larger than these are considered not significant.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to describe our sample of 80 Mexican male heads of family and to provide some comparison with the total Lansing male population regarding a number of demographic characteristics.

As previously discussed, the sample of 80 probably constituted between 15 and 25 per cent of the Mexican male heads of family resident in the Lansing area for at least the year previous to being interviewed. The locations of their residences in the Lansing area are indicated in Table I and the map in Appendix I.

The relatively scattered distribution of the sample (and the few areas of relative concentration) supports the impressions of Father McKeon in his attempt to keep informed about the Mexican population of the Lansing area. Father McKeon suggests that the widely scattered distribution of the Mexicans in Lansing has tended to make for better social integration and less hostility toward them than in other Michigan cities (e.g., Saginaw) where Mexicans are more segregated ecologically into distinct areas of residence.

The place of birth of the respondents is given in Table II.

In De Hoyos' study of Lansing Mexican boys of high school age (ages 15-18)²³ only three per cent of the boys were born in Mexico

²³Arturo De Hoyos, Occupational and Educational Levels of Aspiration of Mexican-American Youth (Ph.D. thesis, Michigan State University, 1961).

36 per cent in Texas, and fully 57 per cent were born in Michigan. This compares to the four per cent of the total Lansing population which is foreign born, and the 75 per cent born in Michigan, according to the 1960 Census. As would be expected, the older generation of Mexicans represented by the respondents was born to a much greater extent in Mexico and Texas, and to a much lesser extent in Michigan, than the generation represented by the high school boys who are much more similar to the total Lansing population.

TABLE I .-- Residential distribution of respondents

Location of Residence	Number	Percentage
Northtown ²⁵	26	32
Urbandale	10	12
Towar Garden	8	10
Other outlying areas	8	10
South Logan-Maple Grove area	7	9
Lansing, scattered	21	26
Total	80	99

²⁴United States Census of Population 1960. Michigan: General Social and Economic Characteristics. PC (1) 24C, p. 180. (Hereafter referred to as Census-GSECM.) These particular data are with respect to Lansing as an "Urban Place" of 107,807 residents.

Northtown Mexicans are concentrated in the area north of Saginaw Road, especially north of Grand River, south of Bates, with Pine on the west and Bancroft Park on the east. Urbandale was taken to extend (ecologically rather than legally) to the south of Kalamazoo Avenue in the extreme eastern area bordering on the legal boundary of Lansing, and extending westward to Magnolia Street. The eight cases located in "other outlying areas" consisted of two in Holt, three along Aurelius Road, one in eastern East Lansing, and two in the Haslett area. The South Logan-Maple Grove area extends to the south of Holmes Road.

TABLE II.--Distribution of respondents by place of birth

Place of Birth	Number	Percentage
Mexico	23	29
Texas	51	64
Other Southwestern state	1	ı
Michigan	3	4
Other Northern state	2	2
Total	ô o	100

The age distribution of the respondents is given in the following table:

TABLE III .-- Distribution of respondents by age

Age	Number	Percentage
20-24	5	ó
25-29	17	21
30-34	20	25
35-39	12	15
40-44	12	15
45 - 49	2	2
50 - 59	9	11
60-69	3	4
Total	30	99

The sample of Mexican respondents is considerably younger than that of the 27,470 males, age 13 and above, in the Lansing labor force, and still younger than the heads of urban and rural non-farm husbandwife families in the total United States population. Whereas 52 per cent of the respondents are age 34 or less, only 35 per cent of the Lansing males are; while only 17 per cent of the respondents are 45 or more, 39 per cent of the Lansing males are. The median age of respondents is in the 30-34 age category, while that of the Lansing males is in the 35-44 age category. 26 The national population of male heads of family referred to is still older (even when excluding those of age 75 and above): 20 per cent of these heads of family are less than age 34, as many as 46 per cent are age 45 or more and their median age is 44 years. 27 The young age of the respondents is probably due to a number of factors: shorter life expectancy than in the general population, younger age at marriage, and, perhaps the most important, the tendency of older people not to participate in long migrations. Thus, the youthfullness of the respondents is not particularly surprising.

The religious affiliation of the respondents is given in Table

IV.

It is possible that Protestants are under-represented in the sample. Father McKeon has a higher estimate of the proportion of Mexicans who are Protestant. De Hoyos found that his high school male population was 23 per cent Protestant and 77 per cent Catholic. 20

²⁶Census-GSECM, p.235.

²⁷Current Population Reports. Population Characteristics (Series P-20, No. 116) May 1, 1962, p. 12.

²⁰De Hoyos, op. cit., p. 66.

But since lists of congregations provided by Protestant clergymen of Mexican congregations were used in obtaining the sample, and most Mexican Protestants are likely to be vigorous enough in their religious practice to appear on these lists, it is difficult to detect a source of bias. Furthermore, these lists named a total of 72 Mexican Protestant families, about 14 per cent of an estimated total of some 500 Mexican families. Only in the unlikely event that a large number of Mexicans were attending Anglo Protestant churches exclusively, and/or considered themselves Protestant and attended no church, could the percentage of Protestant Mexicans be much higher than 14 per cent.

TABLE IV. -- Religious composition

Religious Affiliation	Number	Percentage
Roman Catholic	ن <u>َ</u> 9	პა
Protestant, by birth	24	5
Protestant, converted	6	8
None	1	1
Total	80	100

Information on the education of the respondents is provided in Table V.

The respondents acquired less schooling than occurs in the total Lansing population. The median grade of school completed by the total Lansing population, age 25 and above, is the 12th grade, while

²⁹Census-GSECM, pp. 1.0, 235.

that for the respondents is the fifth grade. While 48 per cent of Lansing males, age 25 and above, had completed high school, this was true for only 10 per cent of the respondents. Whereas nine per cent of the Lansing males had completed only the sixth grade or less, fully 60 per cent of the respondents had this little schooling. Indeed, 15 per cent of the respondents had not completed one year of school, as compared to one per cent of the Lansing males (including, of course, Mexicans).

TABLE V.--Educational composition

School Grade Completed	Number	Percentage
None	12	15
lst	2	2
2nd	10	12
3rd or 4th	11	14
5th or 6th	1 ¹ +	18
7th or 8th	11	1 ½
9th	5	8
10th or 11th	6	8
12th	8	10
Total	80	101

Throughout this study, data based on residential histories are calculated from age five and above. In a kind of reverse-Freudian position, it is assumed that relatively little differential effect on acculturation results from differential residence in the first five years of life. Data on the years of residence in Lansing by

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respondents, from age five and above, are presented in the following table.

TABLE VI.--Distribution of respondents by years resident in Lansing, ages 5 and above

Number of Years Resident in Lansing	Number	Percentage
1-3	9	11
4-6	12	15
7-9	20	25
10-12	11	14
13-15	9	11
16-13	9	. 11
19-21	5	б
22-24	2	2
25-27	0	0
23 or more	3	14
Total	80	99

Over half the respondents had lived in Lansing for 10 years or less. This confirms the general impression that a large part of the Mexican settlement in Lansing had arrived in recent years.

Data on respondents' age at first residence in Lansing are presented in the following Table VII.

From this table we see that over three-fourths of the respondents were age 20 or above when they first came to live in Lansing, and only five per cent were less than 15 years of age. More than three-fourths arrived between the ages of 15 and 34. Thus, for the great majority,

early socialization took place outside of Lansing.

TABLE VII.--Distribution of respondents, by age at first residence in Lansing

Age at First Resi- dence in Lansing	Number	Percentage
0-4	2	2
5 - 9	1	1
10-14	2	2
15-19	14	18
20-24	24	30
25 - 29	13	ló
30-34	11	14
35- 39	14	5
40-49	9	11
Total	80	99

Data on last occupation of the respondents are presented in Table VIII. "Last occupation" usually refers to present occupation, but also includes the previous employment of men who were temporarily out of work at the time of interviewing. In most cases, these men had been out of work for a few weeks or months, and were waiting to be re-employed by a particular factory or construction firm. Their income from unemployment compensation or welfare payments is not included in their classification according to work income in Table IX. But such imcome is included with respect to classification according to family income in Table X, as are the few cases of income contributions by other family members.

However, these incomes were calculated with respect to 1960 as a base year, and two respondents (whose last occupations were in construction and unskilled factory labor, respectively) had no work income for that year. They had both suffered crippling back injuries while on the job, had been unsuccessfully operated on, had not worked for several years, had no prospect of resuming their former (or perhaps any) jobs, and were maintaining their families and receiving medical treatment from a combination of insurance and welfare payments.

TABLE VIII. -- Distribution by last occupation

Last Occupation	Number	Percentage
Construction ³⁰	16	20
Unskilled factory	42	52
Skilled factory	6	8
Service ³¹	11	14
Proprietor-manager	2	2
Other ³²	3	4
Total	80	100
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³⁰Only one of these could be considered to be skilled, earning over \$3.00 per hour. However, unlike the skilled factory workers in this sample (who also earned over \$3.00 per hour), this skilled construction worker shared the job instability of other construction workers. He was unemployed for more than three months in 1960.

³¹ This category includes four custodians, four kitchen and/or dining room employees, two car washers, and one handyman, all of whom earned from \$0.75 to \$1.75 per hour, less than a factory wage.

³²This category includes a book binder, tire mechanic, and tailor, who earned about as much as unskilled factory labor, from \$2.30 to \$2.80 per hour, but with the necessity of working longer hours.

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Striking, but hardly surprising, is the concentration of the respondents in occupations of low-ranking status. Over half are unskilled factory workers, and a fifth construction workers. There is only one proprietor (of a grocery store), and one manager (of a car seat-cover establishment); no one else has a white collar occupation. In the total Lansing employed male population, 10 per cent are managers, officials, or proprietors (non-farm), and fully 41 per cent can be considered white collar. 33

TABLE IX .-- Distribution of respondents, by work income

	 	
Work Income	Number	Percentage
None	2	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	3	4
\$3,000-\$3,999	17	21
\$4,000-\$4,999	20	25
\$5,000-\$5,999	23	35
\$6,000-\$6,999	3	14
\$7,000-\$7,999	5	6
\$3,000 or more	2	2
Total	80	99

The census provides data on the income of all Lansing males with income, 20 per cent of whom have incomes of less than \$2,000 per year. (This would include such cases as some men living on social security, and boys with part-time jobs, cases not occurring among the

³³ Census-GSECM, p. 244.

^{34 &}lt;u>Tbid.</u>, p. 262.

respondents.) Yet, 32 per cent of Lansing males have an annual income of \$6,000 or more, whereas only 12 per cent of the respondents earned this much in 1960. Four-fifths of the respondents earned between \$3,000 and \$6,000 per year, in contrast to two-fifths of all Lansing males. Nevertheless, the fact that almost half of the respondents earned \$5,000 or more in 1960 implies a better economic position than might have been expected in a minority group supposedly experiencing discriminatory treatment. (The median income for Lansing males is given as \$5,025, but that of heads of family is undoubtedly higher.)

TABLE X.--Distribution of respondents by family income

Family Income	Number	Percentage
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	1
\$3,000-\$3,999	6	8
\$4,000-\$4,999	5/4	30
\$5,000-\$5,999	28	35
\$6,000-\$6,999	9	11
\$7,000-\$7,999	3	4
\$8,000-or more	9	11
Total	80	100

First, let it be noted that unemployment insurance, welfare aid, and work by members of the family other than the head can have an important effect on family income. While 20 of the working respondents earned less than \$4,000 per year, only seven of the

families did; while 21 of the families received \$6,000 per year or more, only 10 of the respondents earned this much from their jobs.

The census provides data on the income of Lansing families with which it is interesting to make comparisons. 35 The median income of respondents' families falls in the lower part of the category \$5,000 to \$6,000, that of all Lansing families is \$6,500, and the median income of Lansing non-white families is \$5,200. Thus, the median income of respondents' families is approximately that of Lansing's non-white families and considerably below that of all families. While 76 per cent of the respondents' families had incomes of from \$4,000 to \$7,000, 38 per cent of all Lansing families fall into this category. Whereas only 11 per cent of the respondents' families had incomes of \$8,000 or more, fully 32 per cent of all Lansing families has this income.

We have seen in this chapter that the respondents are rather widely scattered in their residence in Lansing, but also somewhat concentrated in certain areas, notably Northtown. Nearly two-thirds were born in Texas, and nearly three-tenths in Mexico. Their ages occur in the younger age categories to a much greater extent than do those of Lansing males (ages eighteen and above) in the labor force. Eighty-six per cent are Roman Catholic. Median grade of school completed by the total Lansing population (ages 25 and above) is the twelfth grade, while for the respondents it is only the fifth grade.

³⁵ Tbid., pp. 262, 274.

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Over half of the respondents had resided in Lansing for ten years or less. More than three-fourths first arrived in Lansing when between the ages of 15 and 34; only five per cent had first arrived when less than 15 years of age. The respondents are concentrated in lower status jobs to a much greater extent than the general Lansing male population: over half are unskilled factory workers, a fifth are construction workers, and only one is a proprietor. Respondents' median income from employment in 1960 was nearly \$5,000, very close to that of all employed Lansing males. But respondents' median family income was about the same as the \$5,200 of Lansing non-white families, in contrast to the \$6,500 for all Lansing families.

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CHAPTER IV

FACTORS INFLUENCING DIFFERENTIAL ACCULTURATION: TESTS OF SPECIFIC HYPOTHESES

In this chapter are presented the results of the statistical tests of the general hypotheses discussed in Chapter I and summarized on pages 13-16. First it is necessary to operationalize both the factors hypothesized to influence acculturation and the dimensions of acculturation into specific independent and dependent variables, respectively. Then the results of the tests are presented in a series of tables (see Appendix II), each of which contains the same independent variables hypothesized to influence acculturation with respect to a distinct dependent variable representing a particular dimension of acculturation. The results are presented in summary form in Appendix III. A discussion of the significance and implications of the results is postponed until the concluding chapter.

In most cases, a major concern in the operationalization is to divide the variables into categories so that a maximum number of cases occurs in the smallest cell. With a maximum total of only 80 cases, this means that variables can be fruitfully dichotomized and (often) trichotomized, but not subdivided further without too few cases appearing in a number of cells. This arbitrary procedure is permissible because it is applied to variables about which theory

and hypotheses are inadequate to establish more precise significant categories ahead of time. For example, there are categories of "older" and "younger" age, and "more" and "less" residence in Lansing. No theory or knowledge was available, at least to the writer, justifying an hypothesis specifying a particular age or number of years in Lansing as making for a significant difference in acculturation. In other words, although hypotheses refer to ordinal data, they do not specify the precise limits of the ranks within an order. This is not true for some of the variables which simply provide a classification for data, e.g., residence in Mexico and residence in the United States, which are two empirically distinct but not ordinally related categories of a residence variable.

Operationalizing the Specific Independent Variables

Thirty specific independent variables are employed in the tests and are referred to by cardinal numbers 1 to 30. The specific categories resulting from the dichotomizing and (in 25 cases) the trichotomizing of each variable are listed with decimal number designations under the relevant cardinal numbers. The numerical distribution of respondents is indicated in each case.

In regard to physical appearance, the dubiously reliable, subjective method of classifying respondents was discussed in Chapter II. In the trichotomizing of "general appearance", the respondents classified as Anglo in appearance are divided into those whose appearance is like that of stereotypes of southern Europeans (especially Italian, Greek, or the kind of Spaniard who does not look "Mexican") and those designated as general European, a type which is

not stereotypically associated with southern Europe and might occur anywhere in Europe, or is definitely associated with non-southern Europe. (It should be clear that we are dealing with stereotypes and not with the actual distributions of physical types in Europe.)

Variable	
1. General appearance	8 0
l.l Mexican	50
Anglo	30
1.2 Mexican	50
South European	18
General European	12
2. Skin color	80
2.1 dark	37
light	43
2.2 dark	37
medium	26
light	17
3. Age	80
3.1 34 years or less	42
35 years or over	38
3.2 29 years or less	22
30 to 39 years	32
40 years or over	26

Although not specifically mentioned in the hypotheses, place of birth is employed here as the first specific variable operationalizing residence as an independent variable. Residence turns out to be the single most complex variable in that many specific ways of operationalizing it seem worth exploring; it appears in one form or another in variables 4 to 19, in 16 out of the 30 independent variables. The classification of residence as rural or urban is problematical in a number of cases. Respondents could not give full information on some of the smaller towns they had resided in many years ago (mainly

in Mexico and Texas). It was arbitrarily decided that places of less than 5,000 population would be considered rural, and places of greater population would be classified as urban. Many towns were classified on the basis of data presented in <u>Harmond's Ambassador World Atlas</u> (Maplewood, N. J.; C. S. Hammond Co., 1957). One respondent's residence was so equally divided between North and South at age five to 20, that he is excluded from consideration under variable 5.2.

Var	Variable	
4.	Birthplace	೦೦
	4.1 Mexico United States	23 57
5•	Main residence, ages 5-20	ö 0, 79
	5.1 Mexico United States	1 6 64
	5.2 Mexico United States, South United States, North	16 48 15
6.	Part of life, age 5 and above in Mexico before residence in Lansing	80
	6.1 less than .1 (of life) .1 or more	57 23

It was considered advisable to restrict the concept of <u>migrant</u> stream to a movement from the South (usually Texas) to some area in the North where male members of the family worked in agriculture, and to exclude movements out of a Northern city for temporary employment in agriculture or residence in another Northern urban area. A number of the respondents long resident in Lansing still occasionally leave for a few weeks during the warmer months to work on Michigan farms, and it would be a mistake to equate this with the former kind of migrancy. Thus, a family which came up from Texas to work one summer

in agriculture and then moved to a nearby town (often St. Johns, Grand Ledge, or Lansing itself), is classified as having experienced one year in the migrant stream, even if the family worked in agriculture in various parts of Michigan for several summers thereafter, as long as they did not return to the Southwest. But each summer (or other part of a year) that a respondent worked at agriculture is included in variables 20-22, referring to time spent in agricultural work.

Variable	
7. Number of years, age 5 and above, in migrant stream	80
7.1 none 1 or more	25 55
7.2 none 1 to 2 3 or more	25 37 18
C. Part of life, age 5 and above, in migrant stream, before resident in Lansing	, 80
8.1 none some	25 55
8.2 none none to less than .1 .1 or more	25 33 22
Part of life, age 5 and above in migrant stream	80
9.1 none some	25 55
9.2 none none to less than .1 .1 or more	25 38 17
10. Age first resident in North	80
10.1 19 years or less 20 years or over	35 45

Variable	Number
10.2 14 years or less 15 to 24 years 25 years or over	19 36 25
ll. Age at first residence in urban North	30
11.1 24 years or less 25 years or over	46 34
11.2 19 years or less 20 to 29 years 30 years or over	24 35 2 1
12. Number of years, age 5 and above, in urban North	80
12.1 9 or less 10 or more	34 46
12.2 9 or less 10 to 15 16 or more	34 21 25
13. Part of life, age 5 and above, in urban North	80
13.1 less than .3 .3 or more	29 51
13.2 less than .3 .3 to less than .4 .4 or more	29 22 29
14. Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence	80
14.1 less than .5 .5 or more	41 39
14.2 less than .1 .1 to less than .9 .9 or more	29 24 27
15. Part of life, age 5 and above, in urban residence before residence in Lansing	30
15.1 less than .5 .5 or more	41 39

Variable		Number
	15.2 less than .2 .2 to less than .9 .9 or more	29 26 25
16.	Part of life, age 5 and above, in urban residence	80
	ló.l less than .ó .ó or more	39 41
	16.2 less than .5 .5 to less than .9 .9 or more	27 23 30
17.	Age at first residence in Lansing	80
	17.1 24 years or less 25 years or over	43 37
	17.2 19 years or less 20 to 29 years 30 years or over	19 37 24
13.	Number of years, age 5 and above, in residence in Lansing	80
	18.1 9 or less 10 or more	41 39
	18.2 6 or less 7 to 12 13 or more	2 1 3 1 23
19.	Part of life, age 5 and above, in residence in Lansing	30
	19.1 less than .3 .3 or more	33 47
	19.2 less than .3 .3 to less than .5 .5 or more	33 31 16

In some cases respondents reported working only several weeks in a particular year in some agricultural employment and were thereby classified as having worked that one year in agriculture. Two cases in which respondents reported having worked less than a week in agriculture were not included as representing a year in which agricultural work occurred. Note that "years in agricultural work" as used throughout this study refers to the number of years in which some agricultural work (at least several weeks) occurred. (Variables 20-22 are based on this definition of years in agricultural work.)

The age of 14 was chosen as the age when work becomes significant in an adult sense to fit in with Census labor force definitions and assumptions.

Variable	
20. Number of years, age 14 and above, in agricultural work	ô0
20.1 5 or less 6 or more	45 35
20.2 2 or less 3 to 8 9 or more	26 27 27
21. Part of life, age 14 and above, in agricultural work before workin in Lansing	g 80
21.1 less than .5 .5 or more	39 41
21.2 less than .2 .2 to less than .3 .8 or more	27 23 30
22. Part of life, age 14 and above, in agricultural work	80
22.1 less than .3 .3 or more	45 34
22.2 less than .2 .2 to less than .4 .4 or more	3 1 26 23
23. Grade of school completed	80
23.1 4th or less 5th or more	35 45

Variable	Number
23.2 2nd or less	24
3rd to 6th	25
7th or more	31

Respondents were asked about their ability to speak English, but in most cases in which there was little fluency it was unnecessary to ask directly because the respondent himself volunteered this information in connection with other questions. The schedule did not contain a good objective measure of ability to speak English, and this must be considered another weakness in the study. It had been assumed that a fairly large proportion of the respondents would reveal obvious deficiencies in English in discussing their relations with Anglos, so that this would not be a problem. But only 13 of the 80 respondents were classified as having little fluency in English by the rather gross approach used.

Variable		Number
24.	English fluency	80
	24.1 little much	13 67

Respondents were classified as having had "little" contact with Anglos before working in Lansing if they reported no such contact at all, or only occasional contact, in the street and in stores because they lived in the same area. In the trichotomized classification, the remainder are divided into those who had "friendships" when they reported having had friendships of some degree of intimacy with Anglos when adult, and "more but casual" when they referred to contacts of a friendly but not intimate kind with Anglo fellow workers on the job or friendships only with Anglo schoolmates, the variable being defined as applying primarily to adult relationships.

Variable		Number
25.	Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing	80
	25.1 little some	33 47
	25.2 little more but casual friendships	33 30 17
26.	Service in United States armed forces	80
	26.1 none some	52 28

With respect to occupation, the variable is dichotomized into factory and non-factory. But, as can be noted in Table VIII, page 36, the non-factory category includes such diverse categories as "construction", "service", "proprietor-manager" and "other". A somewhat more precise classification is attempted by excluding the two cases of "proprietor-manager", and trichotomizing the remainder by separating out "construction" as a separate category and including the "other" category under "service". It might seem justifiable to classify the one factory foreman included with skilled factory workers in Table VIII as proprietor-manager rather than with unskilled factory workers in a general factory-worker category. But then there is also the problem of classifying the skilled factory workers. It was decided to resolve the problem arbitrarily by including all the factory employees in a category rather than decrease the size of the sample any further. The two respondents who were unemployed in 1960 were classified according to their last occupation, but are excluded from consideration in variable 28, annual income from respondents' employment. However, they are included in variable 29, annual family income. For more information on these income variables, see Chapter III.

Variable		Number	
27.	Occupation	80, 78	
	27.1 factory non-factory	48 32	
	27.2 construction factory service	15 48 14	
28.	Annual income from respondent's work	78	
	28.1 less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	40 38	
	28.2 less than \$4,000 \$4,000 to \$4,999 \$5,000 or more	20 20 38	
29.	Annual family income	30	
	29.1 less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	3 1 49	
	29.2 less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$5,999 \$5,000 or more	31 28 21	

With respect to religious affiliation, one respondent insisted on absolutely no affiliation or leaning toward any religious belief whatsoever, and so is excluded from consideration in connection with variable 30.

Variable		Number
30.	Religion	79
	30.1 Catholic Protestant	69 10

Operationalizing the Specific Dependent Variables

It will be recalled that the specific dependent variables representing acculturation are assumed to occur in four dimensions: position in the occupational structure, activity in voluntary organizations, contact with Anglos, and ethnic cultural traits. From the discussion in Chapter I, one would expect that higher position in the occupational structure would lead to greater contact with Anglos, and that both would be associated with a lesser retention of Mexican cultural traits. Greater activity in voluntary organizations would seem to follow from higher occupational position, and to be associated with a lesser retention of ethnic cultural traits, although the latter relationship is more problematical. It would seem likely that greater activity in voluntary organizations would lead to greater contact with Anglos, and, perhaps, vice-versa.

The extent to which the four dimensions of acculturation are inter-related is explored in terms of indices representing them in Chapter VI, and—to jump ahead briefly—the findings are not quite what would be expected. Neither occupational position, nor activity in organizations, is significantly related to any other index. But, contact with Anglos is significantly related to two of the five indices of ethnic cultural traits, the latter being highly associated among themselves. However, this does support the assumption that the four dimensions of acculturation represent relatively distinct phenomena, and need to be treated as such.

In operationalizing the dependent variables, three of the variables appear in two forms. In two cases, income from work and family income, each appears in both dichotomized and trichotomized form. The third, membership in voluntary organizations, appears in one case with unions included as voluntary organizations, and in the other with unions excluded. Of the total sample of 80 respondents, fully 51 belonged only to a union as their only voluntary organization,

and only 15 belonged to any non-union organization. Of the latter 15, only five belonged to any non-union organization with Anglo members, i.e., for 11 of the 15, extra-union organizational activity was confined to ethnic organizations. Most of the union members did not attend union meetings and had joined apparently because of the necessity to do so in order to obtain employment. Thus, it seemed worthwhile to explore organizational membership with and without unions being included. However, the variable frequency of attendance at organization meetings includes attendance at union meetings.

The dependent variables are listed below in the following format: each of the four dimensions is represented by a cardinal number, the specific variables representing the dimensions are listed below it with a decimal number designation, the categories into which the variable is classified are listed below it, and the numerical distribution of respondents is indicated in each case. The table in Appendix II, in which each dependent variable's relationship to the independent variables is provided, appears in parenthesis.

Variable		Number
l. Posit:	ion in the Occupational ture	
l.l I	ast occupation (Table XI)	78
F	onstruction actory ervice	16 48 14
1.2 W	ork income (Table XII)	78
	ess than \$5,000 5,000 or more	40 38
1.3 W	ork income (Table XIII)	78
<i>چا</i>	ess than \$4,000 4,000 to \$4,999 5,000 or more	20 20 3 8

Variable		Humber
1.	4 Family income (Table XIV)	30
	Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	31 49
ı.	5 Family income (Table XV)	80
	Less than \$5,000 \$5,000 to \$5,999 \$6,000 or more	31 28 21
	tivity in Voluntary Organ- ations	
2.	l Number of organizations belonged to (Table XVI)	l 80
	One or less Two or more	65 15
2.	2 Number of organizations be- longed to, excluding unions (Table XVII)	80
	None One or more	64 16
2.	3 Number of meetings attended per year (Table XVIII)	80
	Three or less Four or more	45 39
3. Co	ntact with Anglos	
3•	l Ethnicity of wife (Table XIX)	79
	Mexican Anglo	68 11
3•	2 Number of Anglo best friends (Table XX)	80
	None One or more	် 1 19
3.	3 Number of Anglo organization meetings attended per year (Table XXI)	80
	One or less Two or more	48 32

Variable	Number
3.4 Number of friendly Anglo neighbors (Table XXII)	80
One or less Two or more	35 45
3.5 Degree of Anglo participation in recreation (Table XXIII)	80
None Some	43 37
4. Ethnic Cultural Traits	
4.01 Fluency in English (Table XXIV)	80
Little Some	13 67
4.02 Language used in conversation with wife (Table XXV)	80 ³⁶
Mainly Spanish Equally or Mainly English	52 28
4.03 Language used in conversation with children (Table XXVI)	77 ³⁷
Mainly Spanish Equally or Mainly English	50 27
4.04 Expressed food preference (Table XXVII)	80
Mexican only Anglo or both	59 21
4.05 Frequency of eating tortillas per day (Table XXVIII)	80
Once or more Less than once	55 25

³⁶ This includes the respondent living with his aunt rather than a wife, since the interest is in the language spoken in the family.

 $³⁷_{\mathrm{This}}$ excludes cases of no children or none old enough to participate in conversation.

Variable		Number
4.06	Frequency of eating chile per day (Table XXIX)	80
	Once or more Less than once	45 35
4.07	Frequency of eating <u>frijoles</u> per day (Table XXX)	80
	Once or more Less than once	50 30
4.08	Number of folk medicines recognized (Table XXXI)	80
	Five or less Six or Seven Eight or Nine	23 33 24
4.09	Dominant pattern in choice of three most important holidays (Table XXXII)	80
	Mexican Neutral Anglo	34 22 24
4.10	Number of (two) Mexican holidays for which basis known (Table XXXIII)) 78 ³⁸
	None One Two	25 36 17
4.11	Daily newspaper subscription (Table XXXIV)	80
	Absent Present	3 2 48
4.12	Preference for place of burial (Table XXXV)	80
	No preference Preference	44 36

³⁸In two cases, wives interjected correct responses making it impossible to classify respondents' knowledge.

Variable		Number
4.13	Desire for children to grow up to be just like Anglos (Table XXXVI)	7 8 ³⁹
	No Yes and No Yes	24 35 19

The folk medicines were selected from among those found to be most frequently recognized by Mexican women in Saginaw, Michigan, as reported in the writer's unpublished M.A. thesis (A Comparison of Folk Health Beliefs and Practices Between Ladino Women of Denver, Colorado and Saginaw, Michigan, Michigan State University, 1959).

Respondents were asked to state the holidays which they personally considered the most important. Most responded with the names of at least three, and so it was decided to classify them according to the pattern of the first three which they mentioned. Some of the holidays were clearly Mexican (the 16th of September and 5th of May, commemorating independence from, respectively, the Spanish and the French); others were abviously Anglo (such as the 4th of July and Thanksgiving Day); while others were clearly religious (such as Christmas and Easter.) Those who mentioned two Mexican holidays were classified as having a Mexican pattern and those who mentioned two Anglo holidays were classified as having an Anglo pattern, irrespective of the third choice. Those who mentioned only religious holidays, or mne Mexican, one Anglo, and one religious holiday, or who insisted they considered no holidays important, were classified as neutral.

³⁹ In two cases with very young children, respondents refused to answer.

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But there is a special problem in connection with an oftenmentioned holiday: the 12th of December, the Day of the Virgin of
Guadalupe. This day, commemorating the appearance of the dark-skinned
Virgin to a humble Indian boy in 1531, is far more than simply a
Catholic holiday. The Virgin of Guadalupe is not only the patron
saint of Mexico in a religious sense--she symbolizes and arouses
in Mexicans the most fervent patriotism for Mexico. More than one
priest has expressed the opinion to the writer that the statement in
Latin at the shrine of the Virgin "what she has done for this nation
she had done for no other," is far less in keeping with the doctrine
of the universalistic Roman Catholic Church than with Mexican
patriotism. Anglo (Roman) Catholics, of course, would not cite this
day as one of the most important holidays. Thus, for present purposes,
it was decided to classify this holiday as a Mexican holiday rather
than a religious one.

Results

We now proceed to discuss the results of the tests of the hypotheses (see Chapter I and Appendix II) operationalized into the specific independent and dependent variables representing, respectively, the factors hypothesized to influence acculturation, and the four dimensions into which acculturation is conceptualized in this study. The results of the tests are presented in the text, dimension by dimension and table by table, in terms of the independent variables which, to a statistically significant (at the .05 level of significance or less) or possibly significant (between the .05 and .10 levels of significance) extent influence acculturation as hypothesized with respect to the specific dependent variable under consideration.

An independent variable not listed is neither significantly nor possibly significantly related to the dependent variable in question.

Factors in Differential Acculturation in the First Dimension:

Position in the Occupational Structure

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to last occupation (Table XI): 40

- 1. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 2. (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 3. (19) Part of life resident in Lansing
- 4. (24) English fluency
- 5. (28) Work income

Variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to last occupation (Table XI):

- 1. (4) Birthplace
- 2. (11) Age at first residence in urban North
- 3. (26) Service in armed forces

This and similar succeeding statements are briefer substitutes for the following more precise but expanded one: "The distribution of respondents classified with respect to last occupation as a dependent variable deviated in the direction hypothesized from a random distribution to a statistically significant extent with respect to one or more categorizations of the following independent variables:". The numbers in parentheses refer to the numbers assigned to the independent variables on pages \$43-51.

A high correlation exists among last occupation, income from work, and family income. Since these are not only obviously related, but in this study are employed as operationalizations of the same dimension of acculturation (position in the occupational structure), their relationship is not discussed as one between independent and dependent variables.

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One variable possibly significantly influences acculturation in a direction refuting the hypothesis with respect to last occupation (Table XI):

1. (1) General appearance

Variables significantly influencing acculturation with respect to income from work (Tables XII and XIII):41

- 1. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 2. (8) Part of life in migrant stream before residence in Lansing
- 3. (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 4. (10) Age at first residence in North
- 5. (12) Number of years in urban North
- 6. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 7. (17) Age at first residence in Lensing
- 8. (18) Number of years residence in Lansing
- 9. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 10. (27) Occupation
- 11. (29) Family income

Variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to income from work (Tables XII and XIII):

In Table XIII a significant result occurs with respect to the trichotomization of skin color (2.2). But since this derives mainly from a concentration of respondents at the two extremes of income in the "medium" category of skin color, whereas the distributions in the lightest and darkest skin color categories are proportionately almost identical, this result is not included as one supporting the hypothesis that lighter skin color makes for greater acculturation.

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (11) Age at first residence in urban North
- 3. (20) Number of years in agricultural work

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to family income (Tables XIV and XV):

- 1. (10) Age first residence in North
- 2. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 3. (14) Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence
- 4. (18) Number of years residence in Lansing
- 5. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 6. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 7. (28) Work income

Variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to family income (Tables XIV and XV):

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20, United States South 42
- 3. (12) Number of years residence in urban North

^{42&}quot;United States South" is designated in this case because it is the category whose income distribution, compared to that of the category "United States North", tends to support the hypothesis. But the hypothesis is not supported by the distribution of respondents whose main residence was Mexico: their distribution in the income categories is almost exactly like that of the respondents whose main residence was in the "United States North". Thus, the indication is that with respect to family income respondents tend to be penalized more, to a possibly significant extent, by growing up in the United States Southwest (mainly Texas) than by growing up in Mexico. On the other hand, it should be noted (Table XII, 5.2) that only in the category of respondents raised mainly in Mexico do less than half have factory jobs as their last occupation, that (Table XII, 4.1) those born in Mexico are less represented in factory jobs to a possibly significant extent.

- 4. (16) Part of life in urban residence
- 5. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 5. (27)Occupation

Thus, we have found that the specific variables representing the first dimension of acculturation, position in the occupational structure, are significantly influenced in the direction hypothesized by the following variables:

- 1. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 2. (ô) Part of life in migrant stream before residence in Lansing
- 3. (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 4. (10) Age at first residence in North
- 5. (12) Number of years in urban North
- 6. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 7. (14) Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence
- 8. (17) Age at first residence in Lansing
- 9. (18) Number of years residence in Lansing
- 10. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 11. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 12. (24) English fluency

In other words, relatively high position in the occupational structure tends to occur, to a statistically significant extent, among respondents who have had less experience in the migrant stream, younger age at first residence in the North, longer residence in the urban North, a greater part of their youth in urban residence, earlier age at first residence in Lansing, longer residence in Lansing, less experience in agricultural work, and greater fluency in speaking lenglish.

In addition, position in the occupational structure is found to be possibly significantly influenced in the direction hypothesized by the following variables:43

- 1. (4) Birthplace
- 2. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20, United States South
- 3. (11) Age at first residence in urban North
- 4. (16) Part of life in urban residence
- 5. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 6. (26) Service in armed forces

In other words, excluding variables already noted to significantly influence this first dimension of acculturation, relatively high position in the occupational structure tends to occur, to a possibly significant extent, among respondents who did not spend their youth in the United States South, who began residence in the urban North at a younger age, who have longer experience in general urban residence, and who have served in the armed forces of the United States. But, contrary to the hypothesis, respondents of general European appearance tend to concentrate, to a possibly significant extent, more in construction and less in factory jobs.

⁴³Tables XIII to XV show a possibly significant tendency for older respondents to have higher income than younger respondents. This is certainly to be expected—in fact, that this is not a statistically significant difference between the age groups is a noteworthy commentary on the confinement of Mexicans to the ranks of unskilled labor. But this tendency goes counter to the hypothesis for which age was adopted as an independent variable, namely that younger respondents would show more acculturation, higher occupational position, in this case operationalized as higher income. Therefore, this possibly significant result is not included as tending to support the hypothesis regarding acculturation.

To summarize in most general form, the factors which seem to influence position in the occupational structure in the way hypothesized are residence, differential experience in agricultural work, fluency in English, and, possibly, service in the armed forces (and general appearance in a way opposite to that hypothesized).

Factors in Differential Acculturation in the Second Dimension:

Activity in Voluntary Organizations

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to number of organizations in which respondents had membership (Table XVI):

None

Variables significantly influencing acculturation in a way refuting the hypothesis with respect to number of organization in which respondents had membership (Table XVI):

- 1. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 2. (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 3. (21) Number of years in agricultural work

In addition to these variables which significantly influence acculturation in a way refuting the hypotheses, a similar refuting tendency to a possibly significant extent is exhibited by two other variables when trichotomized: general appearance (1.2) and age (3.2). While none of the respondents of general European appearance belong to two or more organizations, over a fourth of those with Mexican appearance do, as do a third of those of South European appearance. And only one of the 22 respondents under age 30 belongs to two or more organizations, while over a fourth of those over that

age do. As discussed more fully in the concluding chapter, this is probably because so many of these organizations are Mexican ethnic organizations.

When this same variable of organizational membership is examined with union membership excluded, the same tendency to refute the hypothesis is found. Variables significantly influencing acculturation in a way refuting the hypothesis with respect to number of organizations (excluding unions) in which respondents had membership (Table XVII):

- 1. (1) General appearance
- 2. (17) Age at first residence in Lansing

Variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation in a way refuting the hypothesis with respect to number of organizations (excluding unions) in which respondents had membership (Table XVII):

- 1. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 2. (20) Number of years in agricultural work

When frequency of attendance at meetings is examined as a dependent variable, some hypotheses tend to be supported and some are refuted. Variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation in a way supporting the hypothesis with respect to frequency of attendance at organization meetings (Table XVIII):

- 1. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 2. (27) Occupation

Variables significantly influencing acculturation in a way refuting the hypothesis with respect to frequency of attendance at organization meetings (Table XVIII):

1. (10) Age first residence in North

Variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation in a way

refuting the hypothesis with respect to frequency of attendance at organization meetings:

- 1. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 2. (17) Age first residence in Lansing

Thus, we find that the specific variables representing the second dimension of acculturation, activity in voluntary organizations, are significantly influenced in the direction hypothesized by none of the variables proposed. The only support for any of the hypotheses is to a possibly significant extent with respect to the following variables:

- 1. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 2. (27) Occupation

The specific variables representing activity in voluntary organizations mainly tend to be influenced by independent variables in a direction refuting the hypotheses. This is the case to a significant extent with respect to the following variables:

- 1. (1) General appearance
- 2. (10) Age first residence in the North
- 3. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 4. (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 5. (20) Number of years in agricultural work

In addition, age (3) tends to refute the hypothesis to a possibly significant extent.

In other words, supporting the hypotheses, but only to a possibly significant extent, it is found that greater activity in voluntary organizations occurs among respondents who resided longer in the urban North and who are factory workers. But significantly refuting the hypothesis, greater activity in voluntary organizations

is found among respondents who are not like the general European physical type (i.e., are like southern Europeans or Mexicans); were relatively old at first residence in the North, urban North, and in Lansing; worked a greater number of years in agriculture, and, possibly, were older at the time of interviewing.

To summarize in most general form, the factors which seem to influence activity in voluntary organizations to a significant extent are appearance, residence, and experience in agricultural work--all in ways refuting the hypotheses. Possibly influencing this dimension in this same way is age of respondent. Possibly supporting the hypothesis are two variables: (one aspect of) residence and occupation.

Factor in Differential Acculturation in the Third Dimension:

Contacts with Anglos

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to ethnicity of wife (Table XIX):

- 1. (2) Skin color
- 2. (10) Age first residence in North, less than 25 years 44
- 3. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 4. (12) Number of years in urban North
- 5. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 6. (17) Age first residence in Lansing

⁴⁴ Actually, Anglo wives are concentrated in the category of respondents who first resided in the North between the ages of 15 and 24. Thus, the hypothesis that respondents first residing in the North at younger ages will tend to have Anglo wives is supported only with respect to an age division at 25, not, for example, at 15. Hence the special designation of age 25.

- 7. (18) Number of years residence in Lansing
- 8. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 9. (22) Part of life working in agriculture
- 10. (28) Work income
- 11. (29) Family income

In addition, variable lo, part of life in urban residence, is possibly significant in this regard.

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to number of Anglo best friends (Table XX):

- 1. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 2. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 3. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 4. (24) Fluency in English
- 5. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
- 6. (28) Work income

In addition, possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to number of Anglo best friends are the following variables (Table XX):

- 1. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 2. (10) Age first residence in North
- 3. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 4. (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 5. (26) Service in armed forces
- 6. (29) Family income

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to frequency of attendance at organization meetings with Anglo members (Table XXI):

- 1. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 2. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 3. (27) Occupation

In addition, variable 23, work income, is possibly significant in this regard.

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to number of friendly Angloneighbors (Table XXII):

- 1. (19) Part of life resident in Lansing
- 2. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing

In addition, variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to number of friendly Anglo neighbors (Table XXII):⁴⁵

- 1. (15) Part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing
- 2. (23) Grade of school completed

One variable which possibly significantly tends to refute the hypothesis is religion (30): more Catholics than Protestants tend to have two or more friendly Anglo neighbors.

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to Anglo participation in recreation (Table XXIII):

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (4) Birthplace
- 3. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20

⁴⁵A possibly significant result is obtained with respect to the trichotomized variable "part of life worked in agriculture" (22.2). But since this result seems to derive mainly from the middle category--.2 to less than .4--while the distributions in the two more extreme categories are not markedly different, this result is not cited as one supporting the hypothesis.

- 4. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 5. (10) Age first residence in North
- 6. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 7. (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 8. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 9. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 10. (23) Grade of school completed
- 11. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
 In addition, variables possibly significantly influencing
 acculturation as hypothesized with respect to Anglo participation in
 recreation (Table XXIII):
 - 1. (13) Part of life in urban North
 - 2. (21) Part of life working in agriculture before residence in Lansing
 - 3. (24) Fluency in English
 - 4. (26) Service in armed forces
 - 5. (29) Family income

The specific variables representing the third dimension of acculturation, contacts with Anglos, are significantly influenced in the direction hypothesized by the following variables:

- 1. (2) Skin color
- 2. (3) Age
- 3. (4) Birthplace
- 4. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 5. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 6. (10) Age first residence in North
- 7. (11) Age first residence in urban North

- 8. (12) Number of years in urban North
- 9. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 10. (17) Age at first residence in Lansing
- 11. (18) Number of years residence in Lansing
- 12. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 13. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 14. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 15. (23) Grade of school completed
- 16. (24) Fluency in English
- 17. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
- 18. (27) Occupation
- 19. (28) Work income
- 20. (29) Family income

In addition, the following variables possibly significantly influence acculturation as hypothesized in this dimension:

- 1. (15) Part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing
- 2. (15) Part of life in urban residence
- 3. (21) Part of life in agricultural work before working in Lansing
- 4. (26) Service in armed forces.

One variable, religion (30), influences one aspect of acculturation in this dimension in a direction refuting the hypothesis to a possibly significant extent.

In other words, relatively more contact with Anglos tends to occur, to a statistically significant extent, in one form or another, among respondents who are lighter in skin color, younger, born in the

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United States, had their main residence when young in the United States, especially in the North, lived for a shorter time in Mexico before coming to Lansing, came to the North and the urban North at a younger age, resided longer in urban North, first came to Lansing at a younger age, resided for a longer time in Lansing, worked for a shorter time in agriculture, completed a higher grade of school, are relatively fluent in English, had greater contact with Anglos before coming to Lansing, had factory jobs as last occupation, and had higher work and family income.

In addition, excluding variables already noted to significantly influence acculturation in this third dimension, relatively greater contact with Anglos is found, to a possible significant extent, among respondents with a greater period of urban residence and some service in the armed forces. And, opposing the hypothesis to a possibly significant extent, a greater number of Catholics than Protestants report two or more friendly neighbors.

Factors in Differential Acculturation in the Fourth Dimension:

Ethnic Cultural Traits

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to fluency in English (Table XXIV):46

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (4) Birthplace
- 3. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 4. (10) Age first residence in North
- 5. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 6. (17) Age first residence in Lensing

⁴⁶A significant result is obtained with respect to the trichotomized variable "number of years in the urban North" (12). But this result seems to derive mainly from the middle category "10 to 15 years", and so is not cited in the text.

- 7. (23) Grade of school completed
- 8. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
- 9. (26) Service in armed forces
- 10. (27) Occupation

In addition, variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to fluency in English (Table XXIV):47

- 1. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 2. (14) Part of life, ages 5-20, in urban residence
- 3. (15) Part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to language used in conversation with wife (Table XXV):

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 3. (6) Part of life in Mexico before resident in Lansing
- 4. (10) Age first resident in North
- 5. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 6. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 7. (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 8. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 9. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 10. (21) Part of life in agricultural work before working in Lansing

⁴⁷A possibly significant result is obtained with respect to "part of life in migrant stream" (8). But this result seems to derive mainly from the middle category "none to less than .1" and is not included as bearing on the hypothesis.

- 11. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 12. (23) Grade of school completed
- 13. (24) Fluency in English
- 14. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lensing
- 15. (28) Work income
- 16. (29) Family income

In addition, variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to language used in conversation with wife (Table XXV):

- 1. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 2. (8) Part of life in migrant stream before residence in Lansing
- 3. (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 4. (27) Occupation

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to language used in conversation with children (Table XXVI):

- 1. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 2. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lensing
- 3. (10) Age first residence in North
- 4. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 5. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 6. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing

Variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to language used in conversation with children (Table XXVI):

1. (4) Birthplace

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- 2. (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 3. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 4. (24) Fluency in English

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to expressed food preference (Table XXVII):48

- 1. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 2. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 3. (26) Service in armed forces

In addition, possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to food preference is place of birth (4).

Possibly significantly influencing acculturation with respect to food preference, but in a direction refuting the hypothesis are the following variables (Table XXVII):

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (14) Part of life, ages 5-20, in urban residence
- 3. (15) Part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to frequency of eating tortillas (Table XXVIII):

- 1. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 2. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 3. (16) Part of life in urban residence
- 4. (20) Number of years in agricultural work

A significant result is obtained with respect to the trichotomized variable "grade of school completed" (23). But this result seems to derive mainly from the middle category "3rd to 7th grade", and so is not included.

- 5. (24) Fluency in English
- 6. (26) Service in armed forces

In addition, variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to frequency of eating tortillas (Table XXVIII):

- 1. (2) Skin color
- 2. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 3. (14) Part of life, ages 5-20, in urban residence
- 4. (15) Part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing
- 5. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 6. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 7. (23) Grade of school completed
- 8. (29) Family income

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to frequency of eating chile (Table XXIX): 49

- 1. (4) Birthplace
- 2. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 3. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 4. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
- 5. (28) Work income

Two variables influence acculturation with respect to frequency of eating chile but in a direction refuting the hypothesis: (12) number of years in urban North, to a significant extent and (18)

⁴⁹A significant result was obtained with respect to the trichotomized variable "part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing" (15). But this result seems to derive mainly from the distribution in the middle category ".2 to less than .9" and is not included.

number of years residence in Lansing, to a possibly significant extent.

In addition, several variables influence acculturation as hypothesized with respect to frequency of eating chile to a possibly significant extent (Table XXIX):

- 1. (23) Grade of school completed, 7th grade or higher 50
- 2. (26) Service in armed forces
- 3. (29) Family income

With respect to frequency of eating <u>frijoles</u>, only one variable influences acculturation as hypothesized to a significant extent (Table XXX): (25) type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing. But another variable significantly influences acculturation in this regard in a direction refuting the hypothesis: (30) religion. Significantly more Protestants report eating <u>frijoles</u> more frequently than do Catholics.

In addition, possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to frequency of eating <u>frijoles</u> is (26) service in armed forces.

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to recognition of selected folk medicines (Table XXXI):

- 1. (2) Skin color
- 2. (3) Age
- 3. (4) Birthplace

⁵⁰The designation "7th grade or higher" refers to the fact that the hypothesis is not supported if distributions are compared above and below a lower grade level.

- 4. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 5. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 6. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 7. (8) Part of life in migrant stream before residence in Lansing
- 8. (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 9. (10) Age first residence in North
- 10. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 11. (17) Age first residence in Lensing
- 12. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 13. (21) Part of life in agricultural work before working in Lansing
- 14. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 15. (23) Grade of school completed
- 16. (24) Fluency in English
- 17. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
 But two variables significantly influence acculturation with
 respect to the number of folk medicines recognized in a direction
 refuting the hypothesis:
 - 1. (12) Number of years in urban North
 - 2. (18) Number of years residence in Lansing⁵¹

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized

⁵¹In addition, possibly significant result was obtained with respect to variable 13, "part of life in urban North". But this result seemed to derive mainly from the middle category of the trichotomized dependent variable "six or seven medicines" and so is not included.

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with respect to pattern of holiday choice (Table XXXII):52

- 1. (4) Birthplace
- 2. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 3. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 4. (10) Age first residence in North
- 5. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 6. (23) Grade of school completed
- 7. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lensing
- 8. (26) Service in armed forces

In addition, variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to pattern of holiday choices (Table XXXII):

- 1. (2) Skin color
- 2. (3) Age
- 3. (11) Age first residence in urban North

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to knowledge of basis for celebrating May 5 and September 16 (Table XXXIII):

- 1. (4) Birthplace
- 2. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 3. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 4. (10) Age first residence in North

Significant or possibly significant results are not included because of the previously discussed effect of the "middle category" with respect to the trichotomized variables (7) "number of years in migrant stream", (8) "part of life in migrant stream before residence in Lansing", and (9) "part of life in migrant stream".

- 5. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 6. (17) Age first residence in Lansing

But two variables significantly influence acculturation with respect to knowledge of basis for celebrating May 5 and September 16 in a direction refuting the hypothesis (Table XXXIII):

- 1. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 2. (28) Work income

In addition, possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized in this regard are two variables: (12) number of years in urban North and (20) number of years in agricultural work.

(The latter, however, is not only dubious because of "middle category" ambiguities, but holds for the direction hypothesized only if the distribution compared is taken in the category "9 or more years".)

Variables significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to subscribing to a newspaper (Table XXXIV):

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 3. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 4. (10) Age first residence in North
- 5. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 6. (12) Number of years in urban North
- 7. (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 8. (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 9. (23) Grade of school completed
- 10. (24) Fluency in English
- 11. (27) Occupation
- 12. (29) Family income

In addition, variables possibly significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized with respect to subscriptions to a newspaper (Table XXXIV):

- 1. (4) Birthplace
- 2. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
 With respect to preference of burial place (Table XXXV) the
 only variable having any influence on acculturation is (30) religion.
 To a statistically significant extent, as hypothesized, Protestants
 indicate no preference.

With respect to responses to the question (Table XXXVI) "Would you like your children to grow up to be just like Anglos?", no statistically significant influence by any variable is found. But one possibly significant variable influencing acculturation as hypothesized in this regard is (18) number of years resident in Lansing. However, two variables influence acculturation in a direction refuting the hypothesis to a possibly significant extent:

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. (9) Part of life in migrant stream

This fourth dimension of acculturation contains so many specific dependent variables that a list of the independent variables significantly related to <u>any</u> of them as hypothesized would include all of the thirty independent variables tested, except for the following:

- 1. (1) General appearance
- 2. (14) Part of life in urban residence
- 3. (15) Part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing
- 4. (18) Number of years residence in Lansing

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However, it does seem worthwhile to attempt some kind of summary statement of the independent variables which most significantly influence acculturation in this dimension of ethnic cultural traits. One way in which this can be done is in terms of the number of dependent variables representing acculturation with which each independent variable is significantly associated as hypothesized. But a difficulty in this approach is that some of the dependent variables are obviously more closely related to each other than others. For example, consider fluency in English, language used in conversation with wife, and expressed food preference. The first two would be far more likely to be associated to a significant extent than either with the third. So, for the task at hand, in order to avoid over-representation of those ethnic cultural traits represented by several closely related specific variables, it seems advisable to group these variables into the following seven categories (with the specific variables included designated where necessary by decimal numbers under the appropriate category):

1. Language habits

- 1.1 Fluency in English
- 1.2 Language used in conversation with wife
- 1.3 Language used in conversation with children

2. Food habits

- 2.1 Expressed food preference
- 2.2 Frequency of eating tortillas per day
- 2.3 Frequency of eating chile per day
- 2.4 Frequency of eating frijoles per day

- 3. Folk medicines
 - 3.1 Number of folk medicines recognized
- 4. Holidays
 - 4.1 Dominant pattern in choice of three most important holidays
 - 4.2 Number of (two) Mexican holidays for which basis was known
- 5. Newspaper subscription
- 6. Burial preference
- 7. Desire for children to grow up to be just like Anglos

A ranking of the independent variables is now presented based on the number of these seven categories with which they are significantly related.

The following independent variables are significantly related as hypothesized to five of the seven categories of dependent variables operationalizing the fourth dimension of acculturation, ethnic cultural traits:

- 1. (5) Main residence, ages 5-20
- 2. (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 3. (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 4. (20) Number of years in agricultural work

The following independent variables are significantly related as hypothesized to four of the seven categories of dependent variables:

- 1. (4) Birthplace
- 2. (10) Age first residence in North
- 3. (17) Age first residence in Lansing

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- 4. (23) Grade of school completed
- 5. (24) Fluency in English
- 6. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
 The following independent variables are significantly related
 as hypothesized to three of the seven categories of dependent variables:
 - 1. (3) Age
 - 2. (26) Service in armed forces
 - 3. (27) Last occupation

The following independent variables are significantly related as hypothesized to two of the seven categories of dependent variables:

- 1. (13) Part of life in urban North
- 2. (21) Part of life working in agriculture before working in Lansing
- 3. (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 4. (28) Work income
- 5. (29) Family income

The following independent variables are significantly related as hypothesized to one of the seven categories of dependent variables:

- 1. (2) Skin color
- 2. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 3. (8) Part of life in migrant stream before resident in Lansing
- 4. (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 5. (12) Number of years in urban North
- 6. (16) Part of life in urban residence
- 7. (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 8. (30) Religion

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In a way refuting the hypothesis, the following independent variable is significantly related to two of the seven categories of dependent variables:

1. (12) Number of years in urban North

In a way refuting the hypothesis, the following independent variables are significantly related to one of the categories of dependent variables:

- 1. (7) Number of years in migrant stream
- 2. (18) Number of years resident in Lansing
- 3. (28) Work income
- 4. (30) Religion

Thus, at least four of the seven categories of dependent variables in this fourth dimension of acculturation are significantly influenced as hypothesized by residential history, experience in agricultural work, occupational position, grade of school completed, fluency in English, and type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing.

The results of this chapter are summarized in Tables XXXVII to XL in Appendix III.

CHAPTER V

RELATIONS AMONG INDEPENDENT VARIABLES REPRESENTING FACTORS INFLUENCING ACCULTURATION

In Chapter IV a number of independent variables, representing various factors, were found to influence acculturation as hypothesized with respect to the specific variables operationalizing the four dimensions of acculturation. But with several independent variables significantly influencing the same dependent variable, there is the possibility that the effect of one independent variable derives from its association with another rather than because of its own relationship to the dependent variable. Unfortunately, as discussed previously (Chapter II), the sample size of 80 is too small for one to have much confidence in statistical tests involving more than two variables—attempting to control or hold constant with respect to a third variable results in cells with too few cases to warrant confidence in the results.

However, some light can be thrown on this matter by examining the relations among those independent variables which most frequently (and concurrently) significantly influence the dependent variables representing the dimensions of acculturation. As shown below, some of these independent variables are related to a significant extent in the same direction influencing acculturation. When two or more of these related independent variables also influence acculturation

significantly with respect to the same specific dependent variable, the small sample used in this study does not permit a more precise conclusion than that one and/or the other of these independent variables are/is responsible for the significant effect.

First, then, it is necessary to select the independent variables which most frequently significantly influence acculturation within each of the dimensions of acculturation. But this leads to the same difficulty encountered at the end of the previous chapter: some of the dependent variables are so closely related that to treat them as distinct categories would lead to an over-representation. To avoid this, the same technique of grouping variables into categories is employed. The same seven groupings of variables into categories to represent the fourth dimension of acculturation (see page 82) are used here. The five specific variables of the third dimensions are left as distinct categories, but those in the first two dimensions are grouped as follows (with the specific variables designated where necessary by decimal numbers):

- 1. Occupation
- 2. Income
 - 2.1 Work income
 - 2.2 Family income
- 3. Organizational membership
 - 3.1 Number of organizations belonged to
 - 3.2 Number of organizations belonged to, excluding unions
- 4. Attendance at organizational meetings

A legitimate alternative would be to classify attendance at organizational meetings as a variable in the third category rather than as a separate category. It seemed preferable to treat it as a distinct category because of the large number of respondents who belong to organizations and yet do not attend meetings often or at all. In other words, despite the logical implication, empirically membership in voluntary organizations has relatively little influence on the differential frequency of attending meetings.

Thus, for the purpose at hand, there results a total of 16 categories of variables representing acculturation, two in the first dimension, two in the second, five in the third, and seven in the fourth dimension of acculturation.

A similar re-grouping is necessary to avoid over-representation among the specific independent variables representing the factors hypothesized to influence acculturation. For example, dark skin color is much more empirically associated with a general Mexican appearance (as opposed to Anglo) than with a category of age or service in the armed forces. And often, several specific variables represent the same aspect of a general factor such as residence: e.g., age first resident in Lansing, number of years resident in Lansing, part of life resident in Lansing.

Thus, the 30 specific independent variables are grouped into the following 15 categories of independent variables (with the specific variables designated where necessary in the usual manner):

1. Appearance

- 1.1 (1) General appearance
- 1.2 (2) Skin color
- 2. (3) Age
- 3. Residence by country

- 3.1 (4) Birthplace
- 3.2 (5) Main residence, age 5-20
- 3.3 (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 4. Experience in migrant stream
 - 4.1 (7) Number of years in migrant stream
 - 4.2 (8) Part of life in migrant stream before residence in Lansing
 - 4.3 (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 5. Residence in North
 - 5.1 (10) Age first residence in North
 - 5.2 (11) Age first residence in urban North
 - 5.3 (12) Number of years in urban North
 - 5.4 (13) Part of life in urban North
- 6. General urban residence
 - 6.1 (14) Part of life, ages 5-20, in urban residence
 - 6.2 (15) Part of life in urban residence before residence in Lansing
 - 6.3 (16) Part of life in urban residence
- 7. Residence in Lansing
 - 7.1 (17) Age first residence in Lansing
 - 7.2 (18) Number of years residence in Lansing
 - 7.3 (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 8. Experience in agricultural work
 - 8.1 (20) Number of years in agricultural work
 - 8.2 (21) Part of life working in agriculture before working in Lansing
 - 8.3 (22) Part of life in agricultural work

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- 9. (23) Grade of school completed
- 10. (24) Fluency in English
- 11. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
- 12. (26) Service in armed forces
- 13. (27) Occupation
- 14. Income
 - 14.1 (28) Work income
 - 14.2 (29) Family income
- 15. (30) Religious affiliation

The relations among the independent variables found to most frequently significantly influence the categories of acculturation—and thus most likely to be associated among themselves—are examined within each dimension separately. The statistical tests bearing on this subject are presented in Appendix IV, Tables XLI to LX.

In the first dimension of acculturation two categories of dependent variables are considered: occupation and income. Only two of the 15 categories of independent variables are represented by specific independent variables which significantly influence acculturation as hypothesized in both categories of dependent variables: experience in migrant stream and residence in Lansing. In the former case, two of the specific variables (7 and 9) significantly influence both occupation and income, and so both are employed here. Residence in the North, although not significantly influencing both occupation and income does include two specific variables (10 and 13) which significantly influence acculturation with respect to both work and family income, and are included, out of interest. Thus, the variable categories and specific independent

variables most frequently significantly influencing acculturation as hypothesized in this first dimension are as follows:

- 1. Experience in migrant stream
 - (7) Number of years in migrant stream
 - (9) Part of life in migrant stream
- 2. Residence in North
 - (10) Age first residence in North
 - (13) Part of life in urban North
- 3. Residence in Lansing
 - (19) Part of life residence in Lansing

From Tables XLI to XLIII, we note no significant association between experience in the migrant stream and either residence in the North or residence in Lansing. However, not unexpectably, a significant relationship is seen between longer residence in the North and longer residence in Lansing.

In the second dimension of acculturation, it should be remembered, most of the influences on acculturation are in a direction opposite to that hypothesized. But this requires no change in the procedure employed in this chapter, since the influence of the independent variables is in the same direction. However, inspection shows that none of the independent variables significantly influences acculturation with respect to both of the variable categories in this dimension, organizational membership and attendance at organizational meetings. In order to provide some examination of the inter-relationship of the independent variables most significant for acculturation in this dimension, the following procedure is adopted: variables are selected when they significantly or possibly significantly influence

acculturation in a way opposite to that hypothesized with respect to any two of the three specific independent variables operationalizing this dimension. With this procedure the following variable categories and specific variables are selected:

- 1. Appearance
 - (1) General appearance
- 2. Residence in North
 - (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 3. Residence in Lansing
 - (17) Age first residence in Lensing
- 4. Experience in agricultural work
 - (20) Number of years in agricultural work

From Tables XLIV to XLVI, we note no significant relationship between appearance and any of the other variables. But significant relationships are found between older age at first residence in the urban North and both older age at first residence in Lansing and longer experience in agricultural work, as well as between older age and the latter two variables.

In the third dimension of acculturation, it will be recalled, the five specific variables are accepted as five distinct variable categories. Independent variables are selected for examination for relationship to other independent variables if they significantly influence acculturation with respect to two or more of the five variables representing acculturation in this dimension. If, within a single one of the 15 independent variable categories, two or more of the specific independent variables meet this criterion, then the one significantly influencing the greatest number of dependent variables

is selected. (Significant association among the specific variables within any variable category is assumed.) Under this procedure, the following independent variable categories and specific variables are selected for examination:

- 1. Residence by country
 - (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 2. Residence in North
 - (13) Part of life in urban North
- 3. Residence in Lansing
 - (19) Part of life residence in Lansing
- 4. Experience in agricultural work
 - (22) Part of life in agricultural work
- 5. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
- 6. Income
 - (28) Work income

From Tables XLIII and XLVII to LI, we see that longer residence in the North, longer residence in Lansing, and higher work income are each significantly related to the other. Longer residence in the North and less experience in agricultural work are also significantly related, but longer residence in Lansing and less experience in agricultural work are associated only to a possibly significant extent. Longer residence in Mexico and less contact with Anglos before working in Lansing are also related to a significant extent.

In the fourth dimension of acculturation, it will be recalled, seven categories of dependent variables were decided upon. The criterion for selecting an independent variable for purposes of this chapter is that it significantly influence acculturation with respect

to at least three of the seven dependent variable categories. Ties within a particular category of independent variables are resolved by selecting the variable significantly influencing the greatest number of first, dependent variable categories, and second, specific dependent variables. With this procedure as many as 10 of the 15 independent variable categories are represented, as follows:

- 1. (3) Age
- 2. Residence by country
 - (6) Part of life in Mexico before residence in Lansing
- 3. Residence in North
 - (11) Age first residence in urban North
- 4. Residence in Lansing
 - (17) Age first residence in Lansing
- 5. Experience in agricultural work
 - (20) Number of years in agricultural work
- 6. (23) Grade of school completed
- 7. (24) Fluency in English
- 8. (25) Type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing
- 9. (26) Service in armed forces
- 10. (27) Occupation

From Tables XLV, XLVI, and LII to LX, we see associations among independent variables somewhat more complex than previously noted. Significantly related to each other are older age, longer residence in Mexico, older age at first residence in the urban North and in Lansing, lower grade of school completed, and less fluency in English. Similarly, older age, older age at first residence in the urban North and in Lansing, and longer experience in agricultural work, are also

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significantly related to each other. Higher grade of school completed, closer pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, and some service in armed forces are also significantly inter-related, and these three are also each significantly associated with less experience in agricultural work and greater fluency in English, although these latter two are not significantly related. In addition, longer residence in Mexico and no service in United States armed forces are significantly related, as are less fluency in English and employment in construction work. There is a possibly significant relationship between no service in the armed forces and construction work.

To summarize this chapter in general terms: the specific independent variables hypothesized to influence acculturation may be considered to have been grouped into the following ten general categories:

- 1. Physical appearance
- 2. Age
- 3. Residential history
- 4. Experience in agricultural work
- 5. Occupational position
- 6. Grade of school completed
- 7. Fluency in English
- 8. Type of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos
- 9. Service in armed forces
- 10. Religion

The general categories represented by specific variables significantly influencing acculturation most frequently with respect to the specific dependent variables representing the variable categories

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in the four dimensions of acculturation were selected to be examined for significant associations among themselves. Only two--physical appearance and religion--were excluded because of not sufficiently frequently influencing acculturation in any dimension. The following relationships were discovered:

Both residential history and fluency in English are significantly related to all seven of the other variables examined. Grade of school completed is significantly related to all but occupational position. Experience in agricultural work, pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, and service in the armed forces are each significantly related to five of the seven variables (the first with age, residence, grade of school completed, pre-Lansing contacts with Anglos, and service in the armed forces; the second with residence, agricultural experience, grade of school completed, fluency in English, and service in the armed forces; and the third with residence, agricultural experience, grade of school completed, fluency in English, and pre-Lansing contact with Anglos). Age is significantly related to four variables: residence, agricultural experience, grade of school completed, and fluency in English. Occupational position is significantly associated only with residence and fluency in English, but is related to service in the armed forces to a possibly significant extent.

CHAPTER VI

RELATIONS AMONG INDICES REPRESENTING FACTORS AND DIMENSIONS OF ACCULTURATION: ADDITIONAL TESTS OF HYPOTHESES

In the hope of demonstrating more clearly and simply the relationships among the relatively large number of variables considered in this study, a somewhat different approach is attempted in this chapter. A number of the dependent variables representing a particular aspect of acculturation are taken together, and their combined effect on each respondent is weighted to provide an index of greater or lesser acculturation in that particular area. Similar indices are developed with respect to the factors hypothesized to influence acculturation. Relationships among the indices are subjected to statistical tests, and are indicated in Appendix V.

Indices Representing the Dependent Variables

First, let us turn to the eight indices developed to represent the areas of acculturation, and to an examination of their interrelationships, a process which throws light on the relations among the dimensions of acculturation. In fact, each of the first three dimensions is represented by a single index, although the fourth dimension of ethnic cultural traits is represented by five distinct indices.

The index representing the first dimension, position in the occupational structure, was developed as follows: scores were given to each respondent with respect to occupation, work income, and family income. A score of one was assigned if a respondent had a factory or managerial job, another score of one if he had an annual work income of \$5,000 or more, and another score of one if his family had an annual income of \$5,000 or more. Thus, total scores for each respondent ranged from zero to three. Thirty-eight respondents had a total score of zero or one, and are considered to have a low index of occupational position, in contrast to the 42 who had scores of two or three and thus a high index of occupational position.

The index representing the second dimension, activity in voluntary organizations, was developed from scores given respondents with respect to number of voluntary organizations to which they belonged and frequency of attendance at organizational meetings. A score of one was given for membership in two or more organizations, and for attendance at meetings four or more times per year. With this scoring, 45 respondents had a score of zero, and thus a low index of organizational activity, while 35 had a score of one or two, or a high index of organizational activity.

The index representing the third dimension, contact with Anglos, was derived from all five of the specific variables included in this dimension. Thus, a score of one was assigned a respondent for each of the following: an Anglo wife, one or more Anglo best friends, attendance at Anglo organizational meetings two or more times per year, being on friendly terms with two or more Anglo neighbors, and having Anglos participate at least on occasion in recreational

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activities. With this scoring, 34 respondents had a score of zero or one, and are considered to have a low index of contact with Anglos, while 46 had a score of two to five, or a high index of contact with Anglos.

The fourth index representing acculturation may be thought of as an index representing use of the Spanish language, and is developed from the specific variables of fluency in English, and the use of English and Spanish with wife and children. A score of one was given a respondent for having little fluency in English, for speaking more often or only in Spanish with his wife, and for speaking more often or only in Spanish with his children. With this scoring, 45 respondents had a score of zero or one, or a low index of use of Spanish, while 35 had a score of two or three, a high index of the use of Spanish.

An index of Mexican food consumption was developed with respect to the frequency of eating tortillas, chile, and frijoles. A score of one was given for each of these if eaten more than once a day. With this scoring, 42 respondents had scores of zero or one, or a low index of Mexican food consumption, while 38 had scores of two or three, a high score of Mexican food consumption.

The other three indices representing acculturation in this chapter are not derived from several specific dependent variables, but instead, each is based on a single variable: the recognition of Mexican folk medicines, the celebration of Mexican and Anglo holidays, and subscription to a newspaper. (Two specific variables—burial preference and desire for children to grow up to be like Anglos—are excluded from consideration because between them

they were significantly related to only one independent variable in the preceding analysis.) Similarly, some of the indices developed below to simplify the representation of independent variables are also based on single specific variables. In the interest of terminological simplicity, all of these are referred to as "indices."

Thus, an index of recognition of Mexican folk medicines was developed with respect to the number of such medicines recognized. A score of one was assigned a respondent if he recognized seven or more of the nine medicines listed. Forty-five of the respondents could not recognize so many, were given a score of zero, and are considered to have a low index of recognition of folk medicines, in contrast to the 35 who had a score of one and thus a high index in this regard.

Similarly, an index of celebration of Mexican holidays was developed. Respondents whose pattern of choice of first three important holidays included two or more Mexican holidays, or one Mexican and two religious holidays, were given a score of one. With this scoring, 46 respondents had a zero, or a low index of Mexican holiday celebration, and 34 had a score of one, and a high index of holiday celebration.

The last of the indices representing the dependent variables of acculturation was developed with respect to newspaper subscription. A score of one was given to each respondent subscribing to a newspaper. Thirty-two respondents did not subscribe to a newspaper, and are said to have a low index of newspaper subscription, while 48 did subscribe and are said to have a high index in this regard.

Chi-square tests and coefficients of contingency (C) were calculated to determine the degree of relationship among these eight indices of acculturation and are reported in Table LXI in Appendix V. In general, relatively little significant inter-relationship is indicated, except among the five indices of ethnic cultural traits.

Out of 28 possible relationships among the eight indices, only seven relationships are statistically significant, and with a coefficient of contingency (C) of over .20.53 (Five others are possibly significant, and with a C of .19 or .20.) Of the seven significant relationships, five (significant at less than the .01 level and with a C ranging from .30 to .34) occur among the five indices of ethnic cultural traits.

With respect to the six possible relationships among the indices of the first three dimensions of acculturation, position in the occupational structure, activity in voluntary organizations, and contact with Anglos, no significant relationship occurs. The one possibly significant relationship is between a high index of contact with Anglos and a high index of activity in voluntary organizations (C=.19).

Out of 15 possible relationships between the three indices of the first three dimensions of acculturation and the five representing ethnic cultural traits, only two are significant and another two possibly significant. A high index of contact with Anglos is significantly related to a low index of Mexican food consumption (C=.24) and

⁵³It should be noted that in 4-cell tables such as used in this study, C ranges from zero to .71, the latter indicating maximum correlation. Merle W. Tate and Richard C. Clelland, Nonparametric and Shortcut Statistics (Danville, Illinois: Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 1957), p. 19.

to a high index of newspaper subscription (C=.22). Possibly significant relationships occur between a high index of contact with Anglos and a low index of use of the Spanish language (C=.20) and between a high index of occupational position and a low index of Mexican food consumption (C=.19).

Thus, indices of occupational position, activity in voluntary organizations, and contact with Anglos, seem to be relatively independent of each other, and of the ethnic cultural traits, while the indices for ethnic cultural traits appear to be relatively highly inter-related. (However, contact with Anglos is significantly related to two of the five ethnic cultural traits, and among the latter newspaper subscription is related only to two of the other four ethnic cultural traits and only to a possibly significant extent.) This suggests that, in general, the four dimensions of acculturation reflect different phenomena, but that the different areas of ethnic cultural traits tend to be mutually related.

Indices Representing the Independent Variables

Ten distinct indices were developed to represent the independent variables in this chapter. (They are listed and their interrelationships indicated in Table LXII.) An index of appearance was developed as follows: a score of zero was given a respondent with a general appearance of Mexican or Spanish, a score of one if he was classified as general or South European; an additional score of zero was assigned a respondent if he was classified as being fairly or extremely dark, and a score of one if he was classified as lighter.

With this scoring, 34 respondents had a score of zero or one, and

considered to have an index of Mexican appearance, while 46 had a score of two and thus an index of Anglo appearance.

An index of relatively young age was assigned to the 42 respondents who were less than 35 years old at time of interview, and an index of relatively old age given to the 38 respondents who were older.

In order to simplify the representation of the complex residential history of the respondents, a general residence index was developed based on residence in Mexico, experience in the migrant stream, and residence in the urban North. However, because this index of general residential history is not significantly related to as many of the indices of acculturation as is an index representing simply residence in Mexico, the latter index is also included.

(Indices representing, respectively, experience in the migrant stream and residence in the urban North are not significantly related to as many of the indices of acculturation as is the general residence index, and are not included.)

The index of Mexican residence was based on whether or not as little as 0.1 of the life of a respondent (from the age of five) was lived in Mexico. Twenty-three of the respondents had lived to that extent in Mexico and are said to have a high index of Mexican residence, as opposed to the 57 who did not.

The general index of residence was developed as follows. A respondent was given a score of one for each of the following: if he had a high index of Mexican residence, if he had any experience in the migrant stream (55 did), and if he had lived nine or fewer years in the urban North and thereby less than 0.3 of his life (from the age of five) in the urban North (40 had). The 41 respondents who had

a total score of zero or one are considered to have a low general residence index (in a direction hypothesized to be associated with greater acculturation to Anglo culture), while the 39 with a score of two or three have a high general residence index (in a direction hypothesized to be associated with greater retention of Mexican cultural characteristics).

An index of experience in agricultural work was developed by giving a score of one to those who had worked in agriculture for six or more years, and another score of one if this work constituted half or more of the years they had worked (from the age of 14). Thirty-three of the respondents had a score of zero, and thus a low index of agricultural work experience, while 47 had a score of one or two and thus a high index of agricultural work experience.

The 35 respondents who completed the fourth or lower grade of school are considered to have a low index of school grade as compared to the 45 who completed a higher grade.

Thirteen of the respondents were classified as having little fluency in English and thus a low index in this regard as compared to the other 67 respondents who are said to have a high index of English fluency.

Thirty-three of the respondents reported having had relatively little contact with Anglos before working in Lansing and are thus said to have a low index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, in contrast to the other 47 who thus have a high index in this regard.

Ten of the respondents are said to have an index of Protestant religion while 69 have an index of Catholic religious affiliation.

(One respondent insisted on having no religious affiliation.)

An index of position in the occupational structure was developed based on occupation, work income, and family income. A score of one was given for each of the following: employment in a factory or as a manager, ⁵⁴ an annual income from the respondent's employment of \$5,000 or more, and an annual family income of \$5,000 or more. The 38 respondents with a score of zero or one are said to have a low index of occupational position, while the 42 with a score of two or three are said to have a high occupational index.

The inter-relationships among these 10 indices of independent variables are shown in Table LXII. Of 45 possible relationships, 13 are statistically significant, and another three possibly significant. A list of these follows in order of the frequency with which they are significantly related to other variables, with the number of significant relationships indicated in parenthesis.

- 1. (5) Mexican residence
- 2. (5) School grade completed
- 3. (5) Fluency in English
- 4. (4) Age
- 5. (3) Pre-Lansing contact with Anglos
- 6. (2) General residence index
- 7. (2) Agricultural work experience
- 8. (0) Appearance
- 9. (0) Religion
- 10. (0) Occupational position

The highest coefficients of contingency (above .25) were between low school grade completed and low pre-Lansing contact with Anglos

⁵⁴Service and construction workers were given a score of zero.

(C=.44), the indices of Mexican residence and general residence (C=.40), which, of course, are empirically related, low school grade completed and both high agricultural work experience (C=.36) and old age (C=.35), and low Mexican residence with three others: high fluency in English (C=.30), young age (C=.27), and low school grade completed (C=.26).

Relations Between Indices Representing Independent and Dependent Variables

The ten indices of independent variables provide a total of 80 possible relationships with the eight indices representing the dependent variables. Twenty-one of these relationships are significant, and another seven possibly significant, all in the direction hypothesized. Before discussing these in some detail, it is of interest to rank each set of indices in order of the frequency with which they are significantly related to those of the other set, these frequencies being indicated in parentheses. In other words, in the first listing, the indices of the independent variables appear with the number of indices representing the dependent variables to which they are significantly related appearing in parentheses, e.g., the index of Mexican residence is significantly related to six of the indices of dependent variables.

- 1. (6) Mexican residence
- 2. (4) Fluency in English
- 3. (3) Pre-Lansing contact with Anglos
- 4. (3) Grade of school completed
- 5. (2) General residence

- 6. (1) Appearance
- 7. (1) Age
- 8. (1) Agricultural work experience
- 9. (0) Occupational position
- 10. (0) Religion

The above may be considered a ranking of the indices of independent variables according to their importance in influencing
various areas of acculturation. The following similar listing of the
indices of dependent variables (in order of the number of indices of
independent variables with which they are significantly related) may
be considered a ranking according to the disposition of the indices
of the dependent variables to be influenced by the indices of the
independent variables.

- 1. (7) Folk medicines
- 2. (5) Contact with Anglos
- 3. (3) Use of Spanish
- 4. (3) Newspaper subscription
- 5. (2) Use of Mexican foods
- 6. (1) Celebration of Mexican holidays
- 7. (0) Occupational position
- 8. (0) Activity in organizations

It is noteworthy that not a single index representing the independent variables is significantly related to the indices of either occupational position or activity in voluntary organizations. (However, Protestant religion is possibly significantly related to higher occupational position, as is a low general residence index to a high index of activity in voluntary organizations.)

A high index of contact with Anglos is significantly related to low indices of Mexican residence and general residence, a high index of English fluency, and a high index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos. The two residence indices are significantly interrelated (C=.40), and a high index of Mexican residence is significantly related to low indices of both English fluency and pre-Lansing contact with Anglos. A high index of (present) contact with Anglos is significantly related to a high index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, (C=.34) and this does not seem surprising.

A high index of use of Spanish in the family is significantly related to a low index of English fluency (C=.40), to a high index of Mexican residence (C=.31), as well as to the general index of residence (C=.24). It would have been surprising to obtain a different result, although it is noteworthy that neither age nor school grade completed is even possibly significantly related to the use of Spanish.

A high index of Mexican food consumption is significantly related to a high index of Mexican residence (but not even possibly so to the general residence index) and to a low index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, both of which are significantly inter-related. Both of these are also significantly related to English fluency, and this may explain the possibly significant relation between a low index of English fluency and a high index of Mexican food consumption. Another possibly significant relationship is between a high index of occupational position and a low index of Mexican food consumption.

The index of recognition of folk medicines is significantly related to seven of the ten indices of independent variables. The

association between a high index of recognition of folk medicines with older age is relatively high (C=.43), the latter being also significantly inter-related to four of the indices significantly related to a high index of recognition of folk medicines: a high index of Mexican residence, a high index of experience in agricultural work, a low index of school grade completed, and a low index of English fluency. The latter is also significantly inter-related to a low index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, which is also significantly related to a high index of recognition of folk medicines. A high index of Mexican appearance is also significantly related to a high index of recognition of folk medicines, and the former is not significantly inter-related with any of the other indices representing independent variables.

With respect to the index of Mexican holidays celebrated, the only significant relationship is between a high index of the celebration of holidays and a high index of Mexican residence (C=.37). A possibly significant relationship occurs between a high index of holiday celebration and an index of older age, this possibly being explained by the significant inter-relationship between the latter and a high index of Mexican residence.

The index of newspaper subscription is significantly related to three indices of independent variables, all of which are also significantly inter-related. The highest degree of association occurs between a high index of newspaper subscription and a high index of school grade completed (C=.38), but also with a low index of Mexican residence (C=.26) and a high index of English fluency (C=.25). A possibly significant relationship also occurs with respect

to a high index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, but this latter is also significantly related to the other three indices of independent variables just noted as significantly related to newspaper subscription.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

For purposes of this study, acculturation was conceptualized as occurring in four dimensions operationalized into categories (designated by decimal numbers) as follows:⁵⁵

- 1. Position in the occupational structure
 - 1.1 occupation
 - 1.2 income
- 2. Activity in voluntary organizations
 - 2.1 number of organizations belonged to
 - 2.2 frequency of attendance at meetings
- 3. Contacts with Anglos
 - 3.1 ethnicity of wife
 - 3.2 number of Anglo best friends
 - 3.3 number of Anglo organization meetings attended per year
 - 3.4 number of friendly Anglo neighbors
 - 3.5 degree of Anglo participation in recreation
- 4. Ethnic cultural traits
 - 4.1 language habits
 - 4.2 food habits

⁵⁵For the specific variables operationalizing these categories of acculturation, and used as dependent variables in the statistical tests, see Chapter IV, where also the specific independent variables are listed.

- 4.3 folk medicines
- 4.4 holidays
- 4.5 newspaper subscription
- 4.6 burial preference
- 4.7 desire for children to grow up to be just like Anglos

 The independent variables operationalizing the factors hypothe-

sized to influence acculturation were grouped into the following categories:

- 1. Appearance
- 2. Age
- 3. Residence by country
- 4. Experience in migrant stream
- 5. Residence in North
- 6. General urban residence
- 7. Residence in Lansing
- 8. Experience in agricultural work
- 9. Grade of school completed
- 10. Fluency in English
- 11. Type of contact with Anglos before residence in Lansing
- 12. Service in armed forces
- 13. Occupation
- 14. Income
- 15. Religious affiliation

Hypotheses relating the factors and dimensions of acculturation were stated in general terms in Chapter I, and operationalized into specific variables and statistical hypotheses and subjected to Chisquare tests in Chapter IV. However, the sample size of 80 was too

small to permit statistical tests of more than two variables without resulting in cells so small as to make for untrustworthy results. Thus, it was not feasible to test the relative influence of two variables while holding them constant, or controlling, with respect to a third, despite the fact that often a number of independent variables were shown to influence acculturation significantly with respect to the same dependent variable. Therefore, in Chapter V, those independent variables which most frequently (and concurrently) significantly influenced dependent variable categories within the same dimension of acculturation were examined in Chi-square tests and a number of them were found to be significantly inter-related. When two or more of such inter-related independent variables significantly influence acculturation with respect to the same dependent variable, the small sample used in this study does not permit a more precise conclusion than that one and/or the other of these independent variables are/is responsible for the particular influence. Chapter VI indices representing various groupings of dependent and independent variables were employed in an attempt to simplify the testing of the hypotheses. In this concluding chapter, we present in a general form a statement of the significant relationships between factors and dimensions of acculturation -- between independent and dependent variables and indices--which the study does permit us tentatively to make. Some possible implications of these conclusions are also suggested.

In the first dimension of acculturation, position in the occupational structure, the index representing the entire dimension is not significantly related to the indices of any of the independent

variables. But, when taken separately, the variables representing occupational position are significantly related as hypothesized to several of the independent variables. Higher position in the occupational structure is significantly related to greater fluency in English, less experience in the migrant stream, longer residence in the North and/or longer residence in Lansing and/or less experience in agricultural work.

Thus, the main factors in higher position in the occupational structure appear to be residential variables, more experience in non-agricultural rather than agricultural work, and greater fluency in English. Grade of school completed seems not to be a crucial factor, remembering, of course, that this refers to a largely unskilled manual labor group. It is noteworthy that racial appearance does not appear to influence significantly position in the occupational structure, contradicting a frequent contention. But this has been claimed largely for areas in the Southwest, and the finding in this study, of course, would apply only to northern industrial cities such as Lansing.

In the second dimension of acculturation, activity in voluntary organizations, the index representing the entire dimension is not significantly related to the indices of any of the independent variables. When taken separately, the variables representing activity in voluntary organizations are significantly related to several of the independent variables, but in a manner refuting the hypothesis. Greater activity in voluntary organizations is associated with physical appearance more like sterestypes of southern Europeans and Mexicans rather than like stereotypes of Anglos, with a longer experience in

agricultural work and/or older age at first residence in the urban North and/or an older age at first residence in Lansing.

However, the significance of physical characteristics occurs only with respect to the number of organizations belonged to when unions are not included. Respondents are classified as having greater activity in such organizations when they reported belonging to one or more non-union organizations, and there were only 16 such respondents. Of these 16, eleven belonged only to Mexican ethnic organizations with no Anglo members. Out of these eleven, seven had Mexican physical characteristics, four characteristics like those of southern Europeans, and none with physical characteristics of the general European type. Nor did any of the other five respondents belonging to a non-union organization have a general European physical type. Thus, it seems possible that the greater activity of respondents of this physical type in organizations might reflect a general tendency for them to overcome what they consider a possible social handicap through greater organizational activity, or perhaps is to be explained entirely in terms of their greater activity in ethnic organizations where they find--or expect to find--greater social acceptance than outside of organizational activity. 56

The tendency of older age at first residence in the urban North to be associated significantly with greater activity in

⁵⁶ It is interesting that Nicholas Babchuk and Ralph V. Thompson, in their article "The Voluntary Association of Negroes," American Sociological Review, 27:647-655. October 1962, find that Negroes in the United States at all social class levels belong to many more voluntary organizations (excluding unions and churches) than do whites. Part of this they explain as follows: "Negroes are active in associations because they are not allowed to be active in much of the other organized life of American society." p. 653.

voluntary organizations (with or without unions being included and with respect to attendance at meetings) may be explainable as part of the adjustment of more mature recent migrants to the urban environment. Perhaps younger migrants, with fewer responsibilities, or those socialized into the urban culture at an earlier age, do not find as much need to join organizations, or attend as frequently whatever organizations they do join.

In the third dimension of acculturation, contact with Anglos, the index representing the entire dimension is significantly related to several of the indices representing independent variables (indices which themselves are significantly inter-related). A high index of contact with Anglos is significantly related to a high index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, a low index of Mexican residence, a low index of general residence, a high index of school grade completed, and a high index of fluency in English.

From this, we see the importance for present contact with Anglos of past contacts with Anglos: both as reported having occurred and as objectively possible because of greater residence in the United States (and possibly under conditions of minimum experience in the migrant stream and maximum residence in the urban North). And we also see the importance of the ability to speak English, and of schooling.

When we examine the specific variables in this dimension separately, we find some variation in the extent of influence of these variables, as well as some others being significant. Considerations of residential experience and closer pre-Lansing contact with Anglos are both significantly related to more Anglo best friends,

more friendly Anglo neighbors, and a greater extent of Anglo participation in recreation. But a greater number of Anglo best friends is also significantly related to more fluency in English and higher income (both significantly inter-related to residence variables).

A greater Anglo participation in recreation is significantly related to younger age, higher school grade completed, and less experience in agricultural work (all significantly related to residence variables). Greater attendance at Anglo organizational meetings is significantly related to residence variables and/or higher occupational position. Having an Anglo wife is significantly related to residence variables, less experience in agricultural work, and higher income (both related to residence variables), and to lighter skin color.

The importance of residence is apparent as a factor in regard to all five areas of contact with Anglos, as is the extent of preLansing contact with Anglos in three of the areas (not with respect to having an Anglo wife or a greater attendance at Anglo organizational meetings). A higher occupational position (especially in the form of higher income) is significantly related to another three areas: having an Anglo wife, a greater number of Anglo best friends, and a greater attendance at Anglo organizational meetings. Evidently, a relatively high income is necessary to begin and/or maintain friendly relations with Anglos and with an Anglo wife (a consideration perhaps not confined to Mexican husbands). Noteworthy is the significant relationship between having an Anglo wife and a light skin color, suggesting that this may be a factor in the values of Anglo girls and/or Mexican men of darker skin (who may avoid Anglo

girls). That greater fluency in English is significantly related to having a greater number of Anglo best friends but not with having an Anglo wife provides an interesting commentary on the difference between friendship and love.

In the fourth dimension of acculturation, ethnic cultural traits, it is necessary to consider several distinct areas separately. With respect to language, a high index of the use of Spanish in the family is significantly related to a low index of English fluency, a high index of Mexican residence, and also to a high general index of residence (variables which are significantly inter-related). The logic of these relationships is obvious.

When we treat the distinct variables in this area of cultural traits separately--fluency in English, language used in conversation with wife, language used in conversation with children--some interesting supplementary results appear. Residence variables are significantly related to all three distinct variables. But several variables are significant with respect to fluency in English and/or language used in conversation with wife which are not significantly related to language used in conversation with children. Younger age, greater pre-Lansing contact with Anglos, a higher grade of school completed, and a higher occupational position (significantly interrelated among themselves) are all significantly related to greater fluency in English and the greater use of English in conversation with wife, and yet are not significantly related to the use of language with children. Indeed, although greater fluency in English is significantly related to the greater use of English in conversation with wife, such a relationship does not occur with language used in

conversation with children, although it does to a possibly significant extent. But the implication seems clear that there is a tendency for all respondents to use a good deal of English with their children. Judging from statements by respondents on this subject, two factors are at work here: the reluctance of many children to respond to Spanish, and the concern by many parents that their children learn English well, so as not to be handicapped in their dealings with the Anglo world.

Another variable significantly related to greater fluency in English, although not to the use of English in the family, is experience in the armed forces. Thus, we have a view of younger Mexicans, with more schooling and more contact with Anglos as they grow up, learning and using English more than other respondents.

A high index of Mexican food consumption is significantly related to a high index of Mexican residence and/or to a low index of pre-Lansing contact with Anglos. When the specific variables—expressed food preference, frequency of consumption of tortillas, chile, and frijoles—are taken separately, residential variables are significantly related to all but the consumption of frijoles. In regard to the consumption of chile, longer residence in Mexico is significantly related as hypothesized, but, contrary to the hypothesis, greater consumption of chile is also significantly related to longer residence in the urban North. Possibly, those longer resident in the urban North turn to a greater consumption of chile as a symbolic expressing of their attachment to the culture of their past. Even more difficult to explain is the significantly greater consumption of frijoles by Protestants. (Protestant religious affiliation is not

significantly related to any other variable--e.g., age, residence, education, occupation, income--which might be expected to influence frequency of frijole consumption.)

Further evidence of the importance of past experience is seen in the significant relationship between some service in the armed forces and a greater preference for Anglo food and less frequent consumption of tortillas, as well as the significant relationship between more pre-Lansing contact with Anglos and less consumption of chile and frijoles. Apparently, closer past contact with Anglos leads to a decrease in the preference for and use of Mexican foods.

The greater recognition of Mexican folk medicines is significantly related as hypothesized to a number of variously interrelated indices of independent variables: longer Mexican residence, older age, longer agricultural work experience, lower grade of school completed, less English fluency, and less pre-Lansing contact with Anglos. Also, a high index of Mexican appearance is significantly related to a greater recognition of folk medicines.

When the independent variables are taken separately, the same factors appear as significant. The only complication is that, refuting the hypothesis, a greater recognition of folk medicines is significantly related to longer residence in the urban North. This is similar to the pattern refuting the hypothesis with respect to the consumption of chile: in both cases longer residence in Mexico and longer residence in the urban North--statistically unrelated but empirically contradictory tendencies--are significantly related to a greater adherence to a Mexican cultural trait. As suggested previously, this implies the possibility of a tendency for the strengthening of

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certain ethnic cultural traits, or perhaps the willingness to report them, with longer residence in an area of a dominant distinct culture. This would seem to be more possible with traits such as food consumption and the use of folk remedies, which may be realized with minimum impingement on the larger society.

With respect to the index of Mexican holidays celebrated, the only significant relationship is between a high index of celebration and a high index of Mexican residence, the relationship most expected in this connection.

When specific independent variables are employed, and the degree of celebration trichotomized, a number of other variables are significant, these being significantly inter-related among themselves. In addition to residence variables, a greater celebration of Mexican holidays is significantly related as hypothesized to greater experience in agricultural work and/or a lower grade of school completed and/or less pre-Lansing contact with Anglos and/or no service in the armed forces. Again we see the importance of residence and past contact with Anglos for the retention of an ethnic cultural trait. Although less acculturation and a greater retention of Mexican cultural traits were hypothesized to be associated with both greater experience in the migrant stream and lower (work) income, both of these inter-related variables are significantly related to less knowledge of the basis for celebrating the Mexican holidays, contrary to the hypothesis. This suggests that a longer experience in the migrant stream and/or a lower income are associated with conditions tending to prevent Mexicans from gaining knowledge in the more intellectual aspects of their culture of origin.

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As regards newspaper subscription, three inter-related indices of independent variables are significantly related to a high index of newspaper subscription: a low index of Mexican residence, a high index of school grade completed, and a high index of English fluency.

When specific independent variables are taken separately, variables in addition to those of residence, education, and fluency in English appear significantly related to newspaper subscription: younger age, less experience in agricultural work, and a higher occupational position (all inter-related among themselves).

In regard to an expressed preference for place of burial, only one significant relationship is found: Protestant religious affiliation is associated with no preference. This is the only indication of an association between Protestantism and a lesser attachment to traditional Mexican values.

No significant relationships to any variables are found with respect to responses to the question: "Would you like your children to grow up to be just like Anglos?"

The independent variables most frequently significantly influencing acculturation are those of residential history, fluency
in English, grade of school completed, age, extent of pre-Lansing
contact with Anglos, and extent of experience in agricultural work.
But of these six kinds of variables, each is significantly interrelated with at least four of the other five. In order to determine
the relative significance of these variables, it would be necessary
to conduct further investigation of a similar kind but with a sample
large enough to permit using several variables simultaneously in

statistical tests. However, this might prove difficult with respect to certain variables—empirically there may exist very few Mexicans needed to fit certain combinations of variables: e.g., individuals long resident in Mexico, with a long experience working as laborers in agriculture and who also had completed a high grade of school.

Nevertheless, there is a clear need to replicate this study with a larger sample, and at a more normal time when a recession and high unemployment have not made for an unusual population of working class Mexicans in Lansing caught up in unusual stresses. Perhaps under different conditions, occupational position, racial appearance, and religious affiliation would be found to influence acculturation more significantly than was found in the present study.

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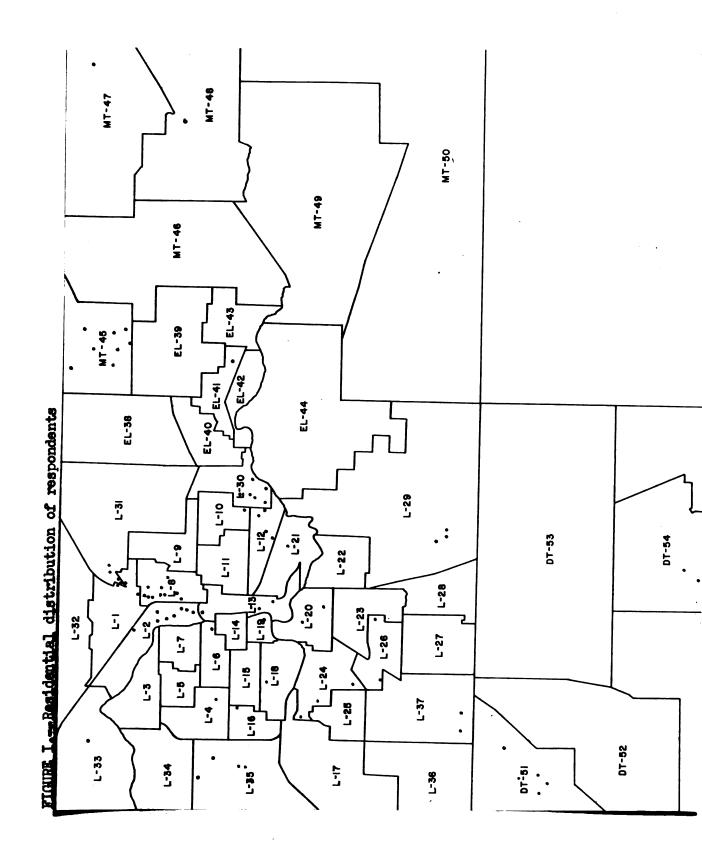
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APPENDIX I

MAP OF RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE INTERVIEWED

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APPENDIX II

(See Chapter IV)

TESTS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

In this appendix, results of chi-square tests of hypotheses relating independent and dependent variables are presented. Tables providing numerical distributions in the cells of the test tables are not presented, but are available on request.

In the interest of brevity, certain abbreviations are used in the statement of the variable categories. Full statements of these variable categories, and explanations for totals of less than 80, are found in Chapter IV, pages 42 to 57. Two-digit decimal designations in the variable category descriptions should not be considered as more precise numerically but rather as briefer indications of "less than," e.g., ".09" indicates "less than .1" in Table XI, Variable 8.2.

When the same variable is both independent and dependent (e.g., occupation, income, English fluency--see Chapter I), no test result is presented. The relationships among occupation, work income, and family income are given only once.

TABLE XI.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Last Occupation (Construction, Factory, Service) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

1.84	Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3.2 dark, medium, light 3.3 4 years or over 3.2 dark, medium, light 3.4 years or less, 35 years or over 3.5 dark, medium, light 3.6 dark, medium, light 3.7 d. years or over 3.8 deark, medium, light 3.9 years or over 3.1 d. years or over 3.2 dark, medium, light 3.2 dark, medium, light 3.3 d. years or over 3.4 deark 3.4 deark 3.5 deark or over 4.1 Mexico, United States 4.1 Mexico, United States 4.1 Mexico, United States 4.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 dark, medium, light 3.2 deark 3.2 dark, medium, light 3.2 deark 3.3 deark 4.1 Mexico, United States 5.0 deark 5.0 deark 5.0 deark 5.0 deark 5.0 deark 6.0 deark	- •	18,1	\ \ \	2
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2.2 dark, medium, light Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.2 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.2 Mexico, United States Before Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more 7.1 none, 1 or more 7.1 none, 1 or more 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.3 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.4 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.5 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.5 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.7 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.8 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.9 c. 05 c. 0		0.33	۷ ۹ ۷	on
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3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 6.1 Mexico, United States 6.2 Mexico, United States 6.3 Mexico, United States 6.1 Mexico, United States 6.2 Mexico, United States 6.3 Mexico, United States 6.0 Mexico, In Migrant Stream 6.0 Mexico, In Migrant Stre	3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	2.45	> d	og
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Figure 1 Section 1.5. South, U.S., North Before Resident in Lensing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more Before Resident in Lensing 8.1 none, some 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 9.8 none, none to .09, .1 or more 9.9 where 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 1.19		2.95	> a >	OH THE
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8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 6.12 .10 < p < Part of Life. Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	8.1 none, some	1.19	> ሴ >	ou
Part of Life. Age 5 and Above, in Mignant Stream	8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	स.9	> a >	ou
	9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some 6.00 p < .05	9.1 none, some	%.9	p < .05	yes
to .09, .1 or more 7.37 .10 $$	to .09, .1 or	7.37	.10 < p < .20	OH I
9.1 none, some 6.00 $\mathbf{p} < .05$ 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 7.37 .10 < $\mathbf{p} < .20$	Part of Life, Age 5 and Above 9.1 none, some 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or	6.00	.10 < p < .05	

TABLE XI. -- Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North	ηι . c	()E > # > ()C	ç
7	6.05	'	2 2
- 14	•	1	
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	5.71	$.05$	possible
11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	3.8		93
Age 5 and			
10 or more	3.37	գ ۷	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	4.83	.30 < p < .50	ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
• •	1.17	> q.	ou
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	3.35	.30 < 12 < .50	ou
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.56	գ ۷	ou
	3°0†	.50 < p < .70	no
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.03	.95 < a > 39	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	₹.°	> a >	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	0.03	.95 < g > .99	ou
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	2.74	> œ >	po
17. Age First Residence in Lensing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	まき	٧ ٩	ou
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	4.36	.30 < 4 < .50	ou
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	2.85	> œ >	OII
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	6.15	.10 < p < .20	on

TABLE XI. -- Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	E¶*0	10. > t	8 9 2
19.2 .29 or less3 to .495 or more	ે ત	05 < 5 < 10	possible
20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural		4	4
Work			
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	3.53	.10 < p < .20	ou
20.2 or less, 3 to 8 , 9 or more	5.93	.20 < u > 02.	ou
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural			
Work Before Working in Lansing			
21.1 less than .5, .5 or more	2.27	> u	ou
.8 or	4.89	.20 < p < .30	ou
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work)	
22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	2.32	.20 < p < .30	on
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	さ。9	٧	ou
23. Grade of School Completed			
23.1 4th or less,	3.53	٧	ou
23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	5.29	.20 < p < .30	ou
24. English Fluency			
	6.45	10. > q	yes
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing			
	0.65	.70 < p < .80	ou
_	1.77	V	ou
26. Service in United States Armed Forces			
	4. 88	.05 < \$ < .10	possible
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work		ı	ı
28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	5.08	.05 < p < .10	possible
28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more		10. > q	yes

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TABLE. -- Continued.

Variable	x2 Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$\pmu,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more 30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	3.88 5.34 1.38	.10 .24 .20 < p < .30	o o o

TABLE XII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Annual Work Income (Less Than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X2 Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance	1.24	۷ 9 ۷	ŝ
	1.28	.50 < 10 < .70	on On
2. Skin Color	0 48	۷ ۷	ç
	1.25	.50 < 4 < 05.	e o
3. <u>Age</u>	5	5	\$
3.1 34 years of tess, 37 years of over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over	3 3 3	.20 < p < .30	0 n
4. Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	1.57	.20 < 5 < .30	on
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20		, 8 , , ,	Š
	1.07	5. > 4 > 6.	2 2
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before			
	47.0	.30 < p < .50	ou
7.1 none, 1 or more	. ተ	0.0	yes
7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8 Deat of Life Are 5 and Above in Mirmont Street	90.6	V	possible
8.1 none, some 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	74.4 74.4	.01 < p < .05	yes
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 9.1 none, some	. ተ	.01 < a > 10.	8
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	92.4	' \ ' \	possible

TABLE XII. -- Continued.

Variable	x2 Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
	5.08	01	yes
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	ਲ ਂ	.50 < p < .70	ou
11. Age First Resident in Urban North		1	
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	1.8	.10 < p < .20	ou
29, 30 or c	*. 88.	.05 < p < .10	possible
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
O or more	1.37	٧	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	5.56	$.05$	possible
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North		,	ı
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	7.09	p < .01	yes
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	7.93	$01 < \frac{1}{2} < .05$	yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
.50	0.50	٧ م	ou
14.2.09 or less, 1 to .89, .9 or more	3.35	> œ >	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.50	У Ф V	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	2.37	S. > 4 > 8.	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	į		
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	ਰੱ ਂ	> d >	ou
76.	4.17	.10 < p < .20	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing	•		
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	4.25	> d >	yes
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or o	6.05	$.01$	yes
~	•		
10 or mo	28;	V	ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	13.68	10. > d	yes

TABLE XII. -- Continued.

X² Value and Probability Significance 6.62 .01 yes 10.70 p < .01 yes 2.65 .10 no 3.37 .10 no 0.05 .80 no 1.00 .50 no 1.99 .10 no
20. 8.8. 8.5. 8.
ç. 6. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.
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TABLE XII. -- Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	43.86	10. > q	yes
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	2.04	.10 < p < .20	ou

TABLE XIII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Annual Work Income (Less Than \$4,000, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or More) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable 1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo 1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. 2. Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3. Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over 4. Birthplace 4. Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	x ² Value 1.2 ⁴ 2.20 4.11 10.69 4.91 9.20	1.24 .50 < p < .70 2.20 .50 < p < .70 2.20 .50 < p < .70 4.11 .10 < p < .20 10.69 .01 < p < .05 4.91 .05 < p < .10 9.20 .05 < p < .10 9.20 .05 < p < .10	Significance no no no yes possible no no
General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo 1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	1.24 2.30 10.69 2.80	VV VV VV V AA AA AA A	no no no yes possible possible
1.1 Mexican or Anglo 1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3.2 29 or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	2.19 10.69 10.69 10.89 1.8	VV VV VV V AA AA AA A	no no yes possible possible
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3.2 34 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	2.8 10.69 10.69 10.80 10.80	V VV VV V	no no yes possible possible
Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3.2 dark, medium, light 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	4.11 10.69 9.80 8.18	VV VV V 44 44 4	no yes possible possible
2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	10.69 10.69 9.80 2.18	VV VV V AA AA A	no yes possible possible
2.2 dark, medium, light Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	10.69 4.91 9.20 2.18	V VV V	yes possible possible
Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	4.91 9.20 2.18	V V V	possible possible no
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	4.91 9.80 8.18	V V	possible possible no
3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	9.20 2.18	V V	possible no
Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	2.18	٧ م	ou
	2.18	۷ م	ou
		4	
5.1 Mexico, United States	ਡੋ. ਹ	V	ou
J.S., North	2.19	.50 < 10 < .70	on
i, in Mexico Before			
	0.87	.50 < p < .70	ou
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
	4.93	.05 < p < .10	possible
7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more	5.88	а У	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
	4.93	.05 < p < .10	possible
to .09, .1 or more	まき	.20 < 10 < .30	92
in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	4.93		possible
ore	7.73	.10 < p < .20	on

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TABLE XIII. -- Continued.

	X Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North	,		
10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over	بر. 8	٧ م	possible
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24 , 25 or over	4.63	8. > 4 > 8.	ou
ll. Age First Resident in Urban North			
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	5.67	$.05$	possible
11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	6.14	.10 < p < .20	on
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North		ı	
	5.03	$.05$	possible
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	9. 88.	01	yes
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North	,		•
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	8.83	0.01	yes
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	12.66	V	yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			•
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	1.10	$.50$	on
14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	3.97	.30 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 < 10 <	92
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	1.10	07. > 4 > 05.	on
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	4.13	.30 < 10 < .50	2
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence		ı	
i	1.74	.20 < p < .30	2
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	4.31	٧	92
17. Age First Residence in Lansing	1	1	
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	9.18	$.01$	yes
	8.39	> a >	possible
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	}		1
	3.42	.10 < p < .20	on
18.0 6 or less 7 to 10 12 or more	27 אנ	ر ا	964

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TABLE XIII. -- Continued.

Variable	X ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 19.1 less than .3, .3 or more 19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural	8.28 16.57	.01 < p < .05	yes
r more	2.75 8.84	.20 < p < .30	no possible
21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	0.05	.95 < \$ 4 > 99.	ou
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or	2.40	.20 < p < .30	ou ou
	1.37	.50 < p < .70	ou
24. mugiish rivency 24.1 little, much 25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing	1.09	.50 < p < .70	ou
-	0.94 4.15	.50 < p < .70	ou ou
	1.38	.20 < p < .30	ou
27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 30. Religion	4.02 12.16	.10 .01 < p < .05	no
	3.05	.20 < p < .30	ou

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TABLE XIV. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Annual Family Income (Less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance			
1.1 Mexican or Anglo	0.42	$.50$	ou
1.2 Mexican, S. Bur., Gen. Bur.	0.88	.50 < p < .70	on
2. Skin Color		١	
2.1 dark, light	0.37	> d >	ou
2.2 dark, medium, light	69.0	.70 < p < .80	ou
3. Age			
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	o. 1	V	ou
	5.00		possible
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	8.0	p = 1.00	ou
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20			
	1.59	.20 < p < .30	ou
	5.21	٧ ۾	possible
and Abov			ı
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	0.21	.50 < p < .70	ou
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
7.1 none, 1 or more	o.1		ou
	टा:0		ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	0. 11.0		ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	છ. જ	8. v 4 v 8.	ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	o.11	.70 < 4 > 07.	on
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.13	.90 < p < .95	92

TABLE XIV. -- Continued

Variable	x Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North	५ म् ग	.01 < ½ < .05	892
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	3.53	'	e o
11. Age First Resident in Urban North		•	
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	17.0	٧	ou
11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	2.85	.20 < 1 < .30	ou
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
	3.15	٧	possible
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	5.66	$.05$	possible
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North	•		1
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	5.16	$.01$	yes
.29 or less, .	7.32	V	Yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence)		•
•	ま。	> a >	QI
.09 or less, .	5.25	$.05$	possible
		1	1
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	さ。 つ		ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	3.76	$.10$	оп
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
1	3.18	٧	possible
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	5.17	.05 < p < .10	possible
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	0.0	V	oa
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	3.83	.10 < p < .20	ou
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing		l	
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	ь. О	٧	ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	9.35	p < .01	уев
))	•	•

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TABLE XIV. -- Continued.

19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 3.85 0.01 < p < .05 19.1 Less than .3, .3 or more 19.2 Less than .3, .3 or more 20.2 cor less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20.1 5 or less, .6 or more 20.2 cor less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 22.2 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.2 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .8 or more 23.2 c. 19 or less than .3, .3 or more 24.1 the trible .4 to .39 .4 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .8 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less than .3, .3 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less than .3, .3 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less than .3, .3 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less than .3, .3 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .8 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .8 or more 25.3 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.4 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.5 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.6 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.7 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.8 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.9 c. 10 or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.1 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.2 c. 19 or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.3 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.4 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.5 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.6 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.7 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.8 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.9 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.1 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.2 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.3 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.4 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.5 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.6 c. 14th or less .2 to .79, .4 or more 25.7 c. 14th or less .2 to .70 25.8 c. 14th or less .2 to .70 25.9 c. 14th or less .2 to .20 25.0 c. 14th or less .2 to .20 25.0 c. 14th or less .2 to .20 25.0 c. 14th or l	Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19.1 less than .3, .3 or more 19.2 20 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 19.2 20 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20.1 5 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to .8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to .8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, .5 or more 20.2 2 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 1.9 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.1 1 less than .5, .5 or more 22.2 1.9 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 1.9 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 1.9 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 1.9 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 2 and or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 this or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 2 and or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.3 2 and or less, .2 to .30 cm. or more 23.4 1.1 thick, more 23.5 2 and or less, .3 and to 6th, .7 th or more 23.6 2 and or less, .3 and to 6th, .7 th or more 23.7 2 and or less, .3 and to 6th, .7 th or more 23.8 1 thick, more 23.9 1 thick, more 23.0 2 and or less, .3 and .5 and .				
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more Number of Years, .4ge l4 and Above, in Agricultural Work 20.1 5 or less, 6 or more 20.2 2 or less, 10 cb, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, 10 cb, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, 10 cb, 9 or more 20.3 1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 22.1 less than .5, .5 or more 22.2 19 or less, .2 to .79, .4 or more 22.2 19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 14th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 24.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 26.1 little, more 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service 28.4 to .05 cp < .10 27.5 cp < .10 28.4 to .05 cp < .10 27.6 cp < .70 28.4 to .05 cp < .10 27.7 construction, factory, service 28.4 to .05 cp < .10 27.8 construction, factory, service 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 to .10 cp < .20		3.85	> œ >	yes
Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 20.2 for less, 5 or more Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work Before Working in Lensing 21.2 .19 or less than .3, .5 or more Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 21.2 .19 or less than .3, .3 or more Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.2 .19 or less .2 to .79 .8 or more Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.2 .19 or less .2 to .79 .8 or more Caracter of Each of Capacida Completed Capacida Capaci		9.51		yes
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more 20.2 2 or less, 3 to 6, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, 3 to 6, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, 3 to 6, 9 or more 21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .2 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 and or less, 5th or more 23.1 4th or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 and or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.1 1ttle, much 23.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 26.1 none, some 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service 29.1 catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 2.52 .10 2.64 .20 < p 2.52 .10 < p 2.65 .20 < p 2.67 .20 < p 2.70 < p 2.84 .05 < p 2.90 < p 2.	Number of Years, Age 14 and Above,			
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more Part of life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work Defore Working in Lansing 21.1 less than .35 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 less than .3, .3 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.1 thin or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30, .4 or more 23.3 ltth or more 24.1 little, more 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 recemption 25.9 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.9 little, more 26.1 little, more 27.0 little, more 27.1 little, more 27.2 little, more 27.1 little, more 27.2 little, more 27.1 little, more	20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	2.52	> œ >	ou
Part of life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work Before Working in Lansing 21.1 lass than .5, .5 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 lass than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 4th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 4th or less, .2 to .30 more 23.1 4th or less, .2 to .30 more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .30 more 23.2 and or less, .3 at to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 and or less, .3 at to 6th, 7th or more 23.1 1ttle, much 23.2 and or less, .3 at to 6th, 7th or more 24.1 little, much 25.2 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more but casual, friendships 25.4 little, more but casual, friendships 25.5 little ore but casual, friendships 25.6 little ore but casual, friendships 25.7 little ore 26.1 none, some 27.8 factory 27.9 construction, factory 27.0 construction, factory 27.1 construction 27.8 construction 27.9 construction 27.0 construction 27.0 construction 27.0 construction	20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	1.73	> d >	ou
Defore Working in Lansing Defore Working in Lansing	Part of Life, Age 14 and Above,			
21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .10 c.10 c.pp < .20 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 26.1 little, more 27.1 little, more 27.2 little, more 28.4 .05 < p < .10 27.5 c.pp < .10 27.6 c.pp < .70 27.7 c.pp < .70 27.8 c.pp < .70 27.9 c.pp < .70 27.1 little, more 27.1 little, more 27.2 little, more 27.2 little, more 27.2 little, more 27.3 c.pp < .70 27.4 c.pp < .70 27.5 c.pp < .70 27.6 c.pp < .70 27.7	Before Working in Lansing		,	
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, 5th or more 23.2 and or less, 5th or more 23.2 and or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 and or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 24.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 26.1 lone, some 26.1 non-factory 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.3 detholic, Protestant 28.3 .10 < p < .20 29.4 .05 < p < .70 20.44 .50 < p < .70 20.50 < p < .70 20.70 .20 < p < .70 20.71 .20 < p < .70 20.72 .20 < p < .70 20.73 .20 < p < .70 20.74 .20 < p < .70 20.75 .20 <p .20="" .70="" 20.75="" 20.75<="" <="" <p="" th=""><th>21.1 less than .5, .5 or more</th><th>0.26</th><th>V ው V</th><th>ou</th></p>	21.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.26	V ው V	ou
Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more Grade of School Completed 23.2 thin or less, 5th or more 23.3 thin or less, 5th or more 23.4 thin or less, 5th or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.3 thin or less, 5th or more 23.4 thin or less, 5th or more 23.5 thin or less, 5th or more 23.6 thin or less, 5th or more 23.7 thin or less, .20 cp < .70 24.1 little, much 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 26.1 little, more 26.1 little, more 27.1 construction 27.1 construction 27.1 factory 27.2 construction 27.3 construction 27.4 construction 27.5 construction 27.6 cp < .70 27.7 construction 27.8 cp < .50 27.9 cp < .70 27.0 cp <	21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or	1.73	> œ >	ou
22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 5th or more 24.1 little, much 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 construction 26.1 none, some 36.1 none, some 37.2 construction, factory, service 3810 < p < .20 3810 < p < .20 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 < p < .20	Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in			
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 24.1 little, much 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 26.1 none, some 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 37.2 construction, factory, service 37.3 construction 27.4 construction 27.5 construction 27.6 construction 27.7 construction 27.8 construction 27.8 construction 27.9 construction 27.0 construction 27.1 factory 27.2 construction 27.3 construction 27.4 construction 27.5 construction 27.6 construction 27.7 construction 27.8 construction 28.9 construction 27.9 construction 28.9 construction 27.0 construction 28.9 construction 27.0 construction 28.9 construction 27.0 construction 28.9 const		1.71	> @ >	ou
Grade of School Completed 0.44 .50 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 1.07 .50 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 1.07 .50 English Fluency 24.1 little, much 1.49 .20 Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing 0.31 .50 25.1 little, more 0.31 .50 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 4.16 .10 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 0.31 .50 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 0.79 .30 Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some 0.79 .30 26.1 none, some 27.1 factory, non-factory 2.84 .05 27.2 construction, factory, service 3.88 .10 Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10		2.17	> œ >	on
23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 0.44 .50 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 24.1 11ttle, much 1.49 .20 24.1 11ttle, much 25.1 11ttle, more 0.31 .50 25.1 11ttle, more but casual, friendships 0.31 .50 25.2 11ttle, more but casual, friendships 0.31 .50 25.1 11ttle, more but casual, friendships 0.79 .30 25.2 11ttle, more but casual, friendships 0.79 .30 25.1 1stle, more but casual, friendships 0.79 .30 26.1 none, some 0.79 .30 27.1 factory 2.84 .05 27.2 construction, factory 2.84 .05 27.2 construction 3.88 .10 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10	_			
23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more English Fluency 24.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Processing	23.1 4th or less,	† ∓.0	> d >	ou
English Fluency English Fluency 24.1 little, much 26.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing 0.31 .50 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 4.16 .10 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 0.79 .30 Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Occupation 27.1 factory 27.1 factory 27.2 construction, factory 27.2 construction, factory 2.84 .05 27.2 construction 3.88 .10 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10	23.2 2nd or less,	1.07	> d >	ou
Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 < p < .20	English Fluency			
Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Occupation Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 87.2 construction, factory, service Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 25.3 .10 < p < .70 4.16 .10 < p < .70 4.16 .10 < p < .20 27.2 construction, factory service 8810 < p < .20 89.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 < p < .20	24.1 little, much	1.49	> a >	ou
25.1 little, more 0.31 .50 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 4.16 .10 Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some 0.79 .30 26.1 none, some 0.79 .30 Occupation 27.1 factory 27.2 construction, factory 28.4 .05 27.2 construction, factory 3.88 .10 Religion 2.30 .10				
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 10 < p < .20 2.84 2.84 3.88 10 < p < .20 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 10 < p < .20	-	0.31	> d >	ou
Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 < p < .20	25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	4.16	\ \ \ \ \	ou
26.1 none, some 0.79 .30 Occupation 27.1 factory 2.84 .05 27.2 construction, factory, service 3.88 .10 Religion 2.30 .10				
Occupation 2.84 .05 < p < .10 27.1 factory, non-factory 3.88 .10 < p < .20 Religion 20.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 < p < .20	26.1 none, some	0.79	> d >	ou
2.84 .05 < p < .10 27.2 construction, factory, service 3.88 .10 < p < .20 Religion 20.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 < p < .20				
27.2 construction, factory, service 3.88 .10 < p < .20 Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant 2.30 .10 < p < .20	27.1 factory, non-factory	æ. ø.	> q >	possible
Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant $2.30 10$		3.88 88	> q. >	ou
2.30 .10 < p < .20				
	30.1 Catholic, Protestant	8.30 30	٧ ٩	ou

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TABLE XV. --Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Annual Family Income (Less than \$5,000, \$5,000 +0.00 \$6,000 \$1,00

Variable	x2 Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance			
1.1 Mexican or Anglo	9.	.70 < 4 < 07.	ou
	2.55	ρ ₁	OII
2. Skin Color	,	,	
2.1 dark, light	2.13	<u>գ</u> V	on
2.2 dark, medium, light	3.69	8 < 4 < 8.	ou
3. Age			
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	4.72	.05 < p < .10	possible
	91.9		ou
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	3.66	$.10$	on
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20			
•	さ。 で	> a >	2
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	8.03	$.05$	possible
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before))	ı
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	ਹ ਾ ਹ	.50 < p < .70	on
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream		ı	
7.1 none, 1 or more	0.62	٧	ou
-	8	.90 < p < .95	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	0.62	۵ ۷	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	2.05	٧ ٩	92
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	0.62	.70 < p < .80	on
00 2 2000 - 2000 - 2000	8	١	C

XV. -- Continued.

Variable	X ² Value	x ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
	94.4	.10 < p < .20	ou
	6.68	.10 < p < .20	on
11. Age First Resident in Urban North			
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	0.72	> ሴ >	ou
11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	3.54	.30 < p < .50	ou
10 or more	3.18	.20 < 10 < .30	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	%.9	.10 < p < .20	ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
13.1 less than .3, .3 or	6.05	$.01$	yes
.29 or less, .	まる。	٧	yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	4.69	$.05$	possible
14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	9.54	٧	yes
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	%·*	> d >	ou
-	7.22	.10 < p < .20	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	5.39	$.05$	possible
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	6.89	.10 < p < .20	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	o.8	.90 < p < .95	ou
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	4.22	V	ou
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	2.15	> ው >	on
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	10.27	$.01$	yes

XV.--Continued.

Variable		x ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part	19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	01.4	۶	Ç
10.01	10 0 00 om less 2 to 10 5 om more	200	,	902
	er of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	7	/ 24 /	
	20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	7.20	$.01$	уев
20.2	2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	5.89	V	ou
21. Part	Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
	21.1 less than .55 or more	0.81	V	ou
21.2	21.2 .19 or less, .2 to 179, .8 or more	6.36	٧ , ه	ou
22. Part	Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work		'	
22.1	less than .3, .3 or more	4.23	> ሴ >	ou
22.2	22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	7.82	.05 < p < .10	possible
23. Grad	Grade of School Completed		,	
23.1	5th or more	1.25	V Pa	ou
	23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	6.13	.10 < p < .20	ou
1800 1700 1700 1700 1700 1700 1700 1700	English Fluency	ć	1	•
25. Cont.	24.1 little, much Contect With Anglog Refore Working in Lenging	3.39		OII
•	little, more	3.71	.10 < p < .20	ou
	25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	7.76	.10 < p < .20	ou
26. Serv	Service in United States Armed Forces			
26.1	26.1 none, some	1.27	.50 < p < .70	ou
27. Last	Last Occupation			
27.1	27.1 factory, non-factory	3.29 .29	V ው V	ou
	27.2 construction, factory, service	٠ . %	.20 < p < .30	ou
30.1 Cat	Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	2.04	.20 < p < .30	ou

TABLE XVI. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Membership in Voluntary Organizations (One

Variable	<pre>(< Value e</pre>	X< Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance			
1.1 Mexican or Anglo	†o.	> a >	ou
	5.76	.05 < p < .10	possible
2. Skin Color	ר כין		Š
2.2 dark, medium, light	88.	, ^ , ^ , ^	2 2
3. Age)	•	
	1.15	٧	ou
	5.13	$.05 < \bar{p} < .10$	possible
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	0.17	.50 < 10 < 10	ou
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20		,	
	0.12	08. > q > 0j.	ou
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	0.25	գ V	ou
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before			
Resident in Lansing	,	,	
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	0.21	.20 < p < .30	ou
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	(
7.1 none, 1 or more	0.10	.yo < p < 0j.	ou
7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more	0.43	8. > a > 8.	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	0.10	> a >	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.65	.70 < p < .80	ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	0.10	> ሴ >	ou
9.2 none. none to .091 or more	00.0	% v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v v	Ç

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TABLE XVI.--Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North	אניס	\$ \ \ \ \	Š
10.2 14 or less. 15 to 24. 25 or over	21°4	/ V	2 2
11. Age First Resident in Urban North	•	i Na	}
11.1 24 years or less, 25 ye	ፒተ•ተ	٧	yes
11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	まふ	.05 < p < .10	possible
٦,	•		
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more	す 。	> a >	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	0.22	8. >4. >8.	ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
13.1 less than .3, .3 or mox	o.u		22
3 to .39,	2.56	.20 < p < .30	oa
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
r BOI	0.03	> a >	on
14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	0.25	8. >4. >8.	on
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.03	.80 × u × 08.	93
	0.48	V	on
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	0.15	٧	ou
16.2 .49 or less, .5	0.51	.70 < p < .80	og
17. Age First Residence in Lansing	•		
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	5.₹	٧	yes
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or c	7.98	٧ م	yes
rears,			
10 or more	0.15		oa
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	1.92	.20 < p < .30	o

XVI. -- Continued.

Variable	x2 Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
	0.01	٧ م	ou
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more	3.11	٧	ou
⋖			
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	3.93	$.01$	yes
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8 , 9 or more	6.43	01	yes
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
Before Working in Lensing			
nore	0.56	.30 < 10 < .50	ou
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	0.61	V ው V	ou
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
	2.31	.10 < p < .20	ou
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	3.03	.20 < p < .30	ou
23. Grade of School Completed			
	0.10	.70 < p < .80	ou
	1.55	.20 < 10 < .30	no
24.1 little, much	1.76	.10 < p < .20	ou
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing			
25.1 little, more	0.01	.90 < p < .95	ou
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	94.0	> œ >	ou
26. Service in United States Armed Forces			
26.1 none, some	0.02	%·>·	ou
27. Last Occupation			
27.1 factory, non-factory	ક્ . °	У ф	ou
27.2 construction, factory, service	1.25	.50 < p < .70	ou

XVI. -- Continued

Var	Variable		X_Value	X-Value and Probability	Significance
28.	28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work				
	28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	¢5 000 au	0.15	.50 < p < .70	ou !
29.	Annual Femily Income	to more		8. / 4 / 6/.	OI .
	29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more		0.01	.90 < p < .95	OI
		\$6,000 or more	0.21	%· > d > %.	ou
ဇ္တ	Religion				
	30.1 Catholic, Protestant		0.15	07. > q > 09.	ou

TABLE XVII.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Membership in Voluntary Organizations, Excluding Unions (None, One or More) to specified variables proposed as factors

Significance уев 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 8 2 2 8 2 2 2 2 오. V 보 V .50 < p < .70 જુ .50 × p × .70 .01 × p × .05 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 .50 < \$ 4 .70 .50 < \$ 4 .70 50 < 4 < 05. X² Value and Probability ٧ .10 < p < V 70 < p < .10 < p ρ V 8 ۲. ان 0.33 2.12 3.75 0.61 0.29 0.17 0.11 0.37 °.5 €.5 €.5 2.25 in acculturation Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream in Migrant Stream Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream in Mexico Before 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more 1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. 1 to 2, 3 or more ife. Age 5 and Above, Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Before Resident in Lansing Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States 5.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 2.2 dark, medium, light 1.1 Mexican or Anglo .1 none, 1 or more Resident in Lansing General Appearance Part of Life, Age 2.1 dark, 11ght 8.1 none, some 9.1 none, some Skin Color .2 none, Variable ä તં က် **÷** 5 ن φ. ġ ં

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Section 1	$\chi_{I} + \epsilon = \chi_{I}$	12 1 1 X 2	17.50	11/2	* 7	-	
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XVII. -- Continued.

10. Age First Resident in North)
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North	-	, 24	}
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	3.27	05	possible
20 to 29, 30 or over	3.21	.20 < p < .30	ឧ
Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
10 or more	0.01	> a >	ou
to 15, 16 or more	۰. و	.50 < u > 05.	ou
e 5 and Above, in Urban North			
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.01	> d >	ou
.29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	3.69	V	ou
rban Residence		1	
	0.01	٧	ou
.1 to .89, .9 or more	69.0	.70 < 0.50	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Lane			
0	0.80		ou
.9 or more	0.19	.8 < u > 9.	ou
e, in Urban Residence			
.6 or more	0.45		ou
.9 or more	0.48	> Q >	ou
rs or over	4.07	> œ >	yes
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	7.49	01	Yes
Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing		ı	
10 or more	0.01	V	ou
7 to 12, 13 or more	0.42	8. >4.>8.	ou

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(x,y,y,z) = (x,y,y,z) + (x,y,z)

XVII.--Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	0.63	.30 < p < .50	ou
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	й у 9.	.05 < \$ < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < <	no possible
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work Before Working in Lansing	5.68	.05 < 4 > 10	possible
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or	0.20 0.24	.50 < p < .70	ou ou
	1.54 2.30	.20 < p < .30	ou ou
•	0.00 3.82	p = 1.00	ou
24. <u>English Fluency</u> 24.1 little, much 25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing	0.48	.30 < 10 < .50	ou
25.1 little, more but casual, friendships	0.05	.80 < p < .90	ou ou
26.1 none, some	0.12	.70 < p < .80	ou
	0.11	.70 < p < .80 .80 < p < .90	ou

XVII. -- Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	${\tt X}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work			
28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	0.01	.90 < p < .95	ou
28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more		.80 < p < .90	ou
29. Annual Family Income			
lO.	0.21	.50 < p < .70	ou
29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	0.83	.50 < p < .70	ou
30 Religion	•		
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	0.18	.50 < p < .70	ou

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TABLE XVIII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Frequency of Annual Attendance at Organiz-Four or More) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation ation Meetings (Three or Less,

Significance 2 2 88 2 2 98 å 88 8 8 on g 8 9:1 8:1 ୫୫ .20 < p < .30 .10 < p < .30 د% 8 5. × 4 × 8. 5. × 4 × 8. 8. × 4 × 8. .50 < p < .70 X² Value and Probability .20 < p < .10 < p < . .50 × a × 67. > a > 8 2.10 1.61 3.75 8.8 . 연광 8.8 2.8 0.26 0.26 1.14 3.63 0.27 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream in Migrant Stream in Mexico Before Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more none, none to .09, .1 or more 1.2 Mexican, S. Bur., Gen. Eur. 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Before Resident in Lansing 4.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 2.2 dark, medium, light 1.1 Mexican or Anglo Residence in Lansing .l none, l or more General Appearance 2.1 dark, light 8.1 none, some 9.1 none, some Birthplace Skin Color Variables 4 . 4 Ÿ ં œ 6 તં

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TABLE XVIII. -- Continued.

10. Age First Resident in Morth 10.1 19 years or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 11. 24 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 11. 24 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 11. 2 years or less, 25 years or over 11. 2 years or less, 25 years or over 11. 2 years or less, 25 years or over 11. 2 years or less, 25 years or over 11. 2 years or less, 25 years or over 11. 2 years or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 12. 2 yor less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13. 13. 1 less than 13. 3 or more 14. 2 years of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 14. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 15. 2 yor less, 1 to 28, 3 or more 15. 1 less than 5, 5 or more 15. 2 yor less, 2 to 28, 3 or more 16. 1 less than 6, 6 or more 17. 1 less than 6, 6 or more 18. 1 less than 6, 6 or more 19. 2 yor less, 2 to 28, 3 or over 19. 3 years or less, 2 to 28, 3 or over 19. 3 years or less, 2 years or over 19. 10. 2 years or less, 3	Variable	X ² Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over 0.35 .50 < p < .70 10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over 0.14 or less, 10 or less, 25 years or over 1.02 .50 < p < .10 11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 1.02 .50 < p < .10 12.2 10 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 1.02 .50 < p < .70 13.2 19 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 1.71 .10 < p < .20 13.2 29 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 2.51 .20 < p < .10 13.1 1ess than .3, .3 or more 2.50 .10 13.2 .20 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 2.50 .10 13.4 .20 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 2.50 .10 14.5 .20 or less, .3 to .39, .9 or more 2.50 .10 14.5 .20 or less, .3 to .39, .9 or more 2.50 .70 15.2 .30 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.08 .20 < p < .70 15.2 .30 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 < p < .30 15.1 .30 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 < p < .30 15.2 .30 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 < p < .30 15.3 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 15.4 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 15.5 .40	88			
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 12.1 24 years or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 11.1 2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 11.2 19 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 or more 13.3	10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over	0.35	> d >	ou
1.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 1.1.2 24 years or less, 25 years or over 1.1.2 24 years or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 1.2.2 3.53 3.53 3.54 3.54 1.1.2 24 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 2.51 20 c p < .30 1.2.2 30 r less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 2.51 20 c p < .30 1.3.1 less than .5, .5 or more 2.50 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 2.50 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 2.50 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .3 to .39, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .89 or more 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over 3.2 c .20 or less, .2 to .80 or over	10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	6.73	> @ >	yes
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 3.53	Age First Resident in Urban			
1.2 9 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	3.53	> a >	possible
1.71 1.0 < p < .20 1.71 1.0 < p < p < .20 1.71 1.0 < p < .20 1.71 1.0 < p < p < .20 1.71 1.0 < p < .20 1.71 1.0 < p < .20 1.71 1.0		1.02	> d >	ପ୍ର
1.71 10 .20 1.75 10 < p < p	Number of Years, Age 5 and			
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 2.51	10 or more	1.71	> d >	og
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 2.98 .05 < p < .10 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 5.50 .017 .50 < p < .10 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more .0.17 .50 < p < .10 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more .0.17 .50 < p < .10 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more .0.17 .50 < p < .70 15.2 less than .5, .5 or more .2.08 .20 .20 15.2 less than .5, .5 or more .2.08 .20 .20 15.2 less than .5, .5 or more .2.08 .20 .20 15.2 less than .5, .5 or more .2.08 .20 < p < .30 15.2 less than .5, .5 or more .2.08 .20 < p < .70 15.2 less than .5, .5 or more .2.08 .20 < p < .30 16.1 less than .5, .5 or more .2.08 .20 < p < .30 16.2 less than .5, .5 or more .2.04 .20 < p < .30 17.1 24 years or less, .25 years or over .2.04 .20 < p < .20 18.1 20 r less, .20 to .29, .30 or over .2.04 .20 < p < .30 18.1 20 r less, .20 to .29, .30 or over .2.04 .20 < p < .30 18.1 20 r less, .20 to .20, .30 or over .2.06 .20 < p < .30 18.2 60 r less, .7 to .12, .13 or more .2.06 .20 .20 18.2 60 r less, .7 to .12, .13 or more .2.06 .20 .20 18.2 60 r less, .7 to .12, .13 or more .2.06 .20 .20 18.3 18.3 19 r less, .7 to .12, .13 or more .2.06 .20 .20 .20 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.3 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30	12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	2.51	> d >	ou
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more Bart of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 less than .6, .6 or more 16.4 less than .6, .6 or more 16.5 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 17.1 24 years or less, .25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.98 .05 < p < .10 2.98 .05 < p < .10 2.98 .05 < p < .10 2.98 .20 < p < .30 2.96 .20 < p < .30 3.25 .10 < p < .20 1.75 .20 < p < .20 1.75 .	Part of Life, Age 5			
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more Before Resident in Lansing 15.2 .19 or less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 less than .6, .6 or more 16.4 less than .6, .6 or more 16.5 .19 or less, .25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over 17.2 19 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over 17.2 19 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more 18.2 6 or less, .10 or more 18.3 or more 18.4 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over 18.5 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over 18.6 or less, .10 or more 2.96	13.1 less than .3,	8. 8	> d >	possible
Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more Before Resident in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less than .6, .6 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 less than .6, .6 or more 16.4 years or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.5 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.6 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.7 .24 years or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 17.2 19 or less, .20 to 29, .30 or over 17.3 19 or less, 20 to 29, .30 or over 17.4 years, 10 or more 17.5 19 or less, 10 or more 18.7 years, 10 or more 18.8 or less, 10 or more 18.9 or less, 20 to 29, .30 or over 18.9 or less, 10 or more 18.9 or less, 10 or more 2.96 .05 < p < .10 2.96 .05 < p < .20	13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	5.50	> d >	possible
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.17 .50 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.78 .50 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.00 p = 1.00 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 2.08 .20 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.17 .50 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.17 .20 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 2.96 .05 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.2 6 or less, 10 or more 2.96 .20 18.2 6 or less, 10 or more 2.96 .20 18.2 6 or less, 10 or more 2.96 .20 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	Part of Life, Age 5-20, in		1	1
14.209 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.78 .50 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.00 p = 1.00 Before Resident in Lansing 0.00 p = 1.00 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 2.08 .20 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.17 .50 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 17.2 19 or less, 25 years or over 2.96 .05 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20		0.17	> d >	22
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence O.00 p = 1.00 Before Resident in Lansing 0.00 p = 1.00 15.1 Less than .5, .5 or more 2.08 .20 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 2.96 .05 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 2.06 .20 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	0.78	> d > V	on
Before Resident in Lensing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.00 p = 1.00 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 2.08 .20 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 2.96 .05 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.00 p = 1.00 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 2.08 .20 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 Age First Residence in Lansing 2.71 .20 17.1 24 years or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	Before Resident in Lansing			
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20 < p < .30 1.75 .10 < p < .20 2.06 .20 < p < .30	15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	°.0		ou
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence O.17 .50 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 Age First Residence in Lansing 2.71 .20 17.1 24 years or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	2.08	> u >	ou
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.17 .50 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 Age First Residence in Lensing 2.71 .20 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 2.96 .05 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lensing 1.75 .10 18.1 9 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban			
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 2.71 .20 Age First Residence in Lansing 2.96 .05 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 3.25 .10 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	0.17	> d >	ou
Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 2.96 .05 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.75 .10 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	2.71	> d >	oa
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 2.96 .05 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.25 .10 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 1.75 .10 18.1 9 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 .20	•			
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more 2.06 2.06 3.25 1.0 < p < .20 2.06 2.06 2.0 < p < .30	17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	%	> d >	possible
Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 2.06 .20 ~ 20	17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29,	3.25	> d >	ou
1.75 .10 < p < .20 3 or more 2.06 .20 < p < .30	Number of Years, Age 5 and		1	
3 or more $2.06 \cdot 20$		1.75	.10 < p < .20	ou
	~	5.0 6	.20 < 4 < .30	ou

XVIII. -- Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	1.24	> p	ou.
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or	4.32	.10 < p < .20	ou
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	0.58	.30 6.50 6.50 7.50	2 2
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	() •	/ 24 /	2
Before Working in Lansing 21.1 less than .55 or more	0.0	p # 1.00	ou
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	2.19	$.20 < \bar{p} < .30$	or
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.15	.50 < p < .70	ou
	1.59	.20 < p < .30	ou
23. Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more	0.02	% > q > 08.	ou
	0.56	V	ou
	71.0	o7. > q > 02.	on
25.1 little, more	90.0		on
	0.08	V	ou
26.1 none, some	टाः०	.70 < p < .80	ou
27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service	3.38 3.68	.05 < p < .10	possible no

TABLE XVIII. -- Continued.

Variable	x Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	8.8	.10 < \$ < 5.20	og g
r more \$5,999,	1.40 3.17	.20 < p < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .3	9 00 00
30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	ਹ:।	.20 < p < .30	ou

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TABLE XIX. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Ethnicity of Wife (Mexican, Anglo) to spec-ified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo	0.11	α >	ou
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.	2.73	.20 < p < .30	ou
-	4.21	V	yes
	4.12	٧ م	ou
3. Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	0.35	۸ م ۸	ou
	0.91	٧ م	ou
4. Birthplace 4.1 Mexico. United States	0.18	.50 < a > 05.	ou
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20		4	ł
	0.26	٧	ou
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	1.72	ρ	ou
and Abov			
Resident in Lansing	1.05	.30 < n < .50	ç
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	ì	, 4	2
-	1.05	> q >	ou
	1.35	Д	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Belore Resident in Lansing	1.05	۷ ۷	Ou.
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	1.50	8. > 4. > 8.	on On
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	1.05	.30 < p < .50	ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	1.82	V a V	ou

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	/ / /	27 37	, .	17.17	,	17.39	1000	$\chi \in \mathcal{N}^{+}$	· • .	
									* /	
11.11	A 1 - 1 1	111	3.7	5 2 5 2	1.7	47.71	17.17	1		
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TABLE XIX .-- Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
	4Z.0	.30 < p < .50	2
	3.8	$.01$	yes
11. Age First Resident in Urban North		ı	•
24 years or less	6.27	01	yes
	4.71	> a >	possible
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
4	6.25	ρ. V	yes
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	6.25	01	yes
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
13.1 less than .3, .3	5.14	01	yes
ij	75.37 36.21	p < .01	yes
5-2		ı	•
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	1.23	У ф >	ou
14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	1.18	.50 < p < .70	on
5			
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	1.23	. 80 c p c . 30	ou
•	1.57	v	on
-			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	2.49	.10 < p < .20	ou
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 of more	5.46	$.05$	possible
	•		
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	ದ.4	> q.	yes
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or c	3.75	.10 < p < .20	oa
10. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lensing	5.81	.01 < u > 10.	4
. ~	9.81	10° > d	800
		ı	•

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TABLE XIX .-- Continued.

Variable	X ² value	X Value and Probability	Significance
	5.8	.01 < p < .05	уев
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work		10. > q	уев
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	1.67	.10 < 4 < .20	ou
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work		/ 24 /	Ou
Before Working in Lensing	0.13	.70 < a > 07.	C
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8	まる	.50 < p < .70	ou
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	3.4	۵ ۷	possible
_	6.08	$.01$	yes
23. Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more	94.0	۷ ۹ ۷	ou
23.2 2nd or less,	0.48	.70 < p < .80	ou
24. English Fluency 24.1 little, much	0.99	.30 < p < .50	ou
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing	20	08.	ç
	1.23	'	ou Ou
	0.11	$.70$	ou
<pre>27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service</pre>	0.22	.50 < u > 05.	ou c
) ()	

TABLE XIX. -- Continued.

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	6.80 6.61	.01 > q 0. > q > 0.	yes
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$\psi\$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	5.21	.01 < p < .05	yes
30. Religion Catholic, Protestant	0.37	oz. > q. > 05.	ou

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TABLE XX.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Number of Anglo Best Friends (None, One or More) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	x ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance	Ç		1
L.1 Mexican of Anglo	2.5	\ A \	OH OH
1.2 Mexican, S. Bur., Gen. Bur.	0.97	.50 < p < .70	ou
2. Skin Color	•		
2.1 dark, light	0.40	> ሴ >	on
2.2 dark, medium, light	ਰ ਹ	.50 < p < .70	ou
3. Age			
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	0.29	.50 < p < .70	ou
3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over	2.01	.20 < p < .30	ou
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	0.07	.70 < p < .80	ou
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20		ı	
	1.75	.10 < p < .20	ou
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	5.62	.05 < p < .10	possible
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before			
Resident in Lansing			
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	4.03	.01 < p < .05	yes
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
7.1 none, 1 or more	0.01	V	ou
~	0.22	.80 × 4 × 80.	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	0.01	> ሴ >	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	1.35	.50 < p < .70	ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	0.01	.95 < p < .99	ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.17	> \text{d} >	ou

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TABLE XX. -- Continued.

Variable	x Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North 10.1 19 vears or less. 20 years or over	3.81	V	possible
	4.71	.05 < p < .10	possible
11. Age First Resident in Urban North 11.1 24 years or less. 25 years or over	1.21	.20 < v < 30	OII
19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or c	5.07	\ \ \ \ \ \	possible
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North	ָר ה	\	Š
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	3.5		3 3
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North)		
	7.13	V	yes
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .35	7.91	.01 < y < .05	yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence	,		
less than .5, .5 or mo	0.83	> d. >	og
$\overline{}$	0.24	8. ^ 4 > 8.	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing	1	,	
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.15	٧ ٩	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	0.29	V	ou
S	•		
ou ro 9.	1.41	.20 < 10 < 30	ou
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	1.8	%. > 4 > 8.	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	2.15	> ሴ >	ou
17.2	4.75	.05 < p < 10	possible
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	2.07	> & > %	ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	3.79	.10 < p < .20	ପ୍ର

TABLE XX. -- Continued.

	Agrine	A value and frombility	engaling
10. Dawt of Life. Age 5 and Above. Regident in Langing			
19.1 less than .33 or more	99.9	p < .01	Yes
•5 or more	7.61	$0.01 < \frac{1}{9} < .05$	yes
Above, in Agricultural Work	•	•	
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	0.05	٧	ou
	1.8	\ \ \ \ \ \	o
re, in Agricultural Work			
•			
lore	0.15	ρ V	on
or more	व:0	.8 < a < .95	on
in Agricultural Work		ı	
22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	o.33	V	ou
.4 or more	<u>အ</u>		oa
23. Grade of School Completed			
23.1 4th or less, 5th or more	1.49	.20 < p < .30	OH.
7th or more	2.09		og
24.1 little, much	5.51	$.01$	yes
25.1 little, more	%.%	.30 < p < .50	20
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	6.35	01	уев
	3.40	$.05$	possible
on-factory	0.10	.70 < y < .80	ou
y. service	99,1	%. > u > 0%.	ou

TABLE XX. -- Continued.

Variable ${\bf x}^2$	x ² value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	6.26	.01 < p < .05	yes
41,333, 40,000 or more	00.00	< 0. ✓ ₫ ✓ 10.	уев
29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	3.28	$.05$	possible
5,999, \$6,000 or more	3.49	.10 < p < .20	ou
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	1.63	.20 < p < .30	ou

TABLE XXI. --Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Frequency of Annual Attendance at Anglo Organ-ization Meetings (One or Less, Two or More) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo	0.88	.30 < p < .50	ou
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. 2. Skin Color	F. 60	✓ P4 ✓	ou
2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light	0.0 1.80	.50 < ₽ < 1.00	on on
3. Age 27 21 treems on less 25 treems on otton	29 0	V	ç
	0.18		2 2
4. Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	0.16	.50 < p < .70	ou
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20	0.63	, ¢	ç
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S.,	0.78	.50 < 10 < .70	on n
and Above			
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	0.36	02. > q > 03.	ou
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	81.9	06. > a > 01.	ç
ے ۔	2.69	' V ' A ' V	on On
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
8.1 none, some	2.18	Q V	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	2.29		ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 9.1 none, some	2.18	.10 < p < .20	ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	2.18	.,	ខ្ព

TABLE XXI. -- Continued.

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North 10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over	0.05		oп
10.2 l4 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 11. Age First Resident in Urban North	o.42	V Рі V	ou
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	0.0 0.4.0	. 20 . 20 . 20 . 30 . 30 . 30 . 30 . 30 . 30 . 30 . 3	og og
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more	1, 0,	. 20	on on
	7.06	' V h Pi	89
• L	8.12	.01 < p < .05	уев
• • • •	0.07	$.70$	ou u
a) [•	
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	0.53	.30 < p < .50	on o
	0,40	.50 < p < .70	ou ou
Age first Aesidence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or o	0.13	.50 < p < .80	ou ou
10. Number of rears, Age 7 and Above, Accident in Lancing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	1.81	.20 < b < .30	ou ou

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TABLE XXI. -- Continued.

Variable X	Z Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10 Dewt of Life Age 5 and Above Resident in Lensing			
19.1 less than .33 or more	5.81	۷ ۷	>
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more	7.67	01 < 5 < 05	X Y E
20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	•	•	•
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	8.0	p = 1.00	ОП
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	0.03	.95 < 4.99	OT.
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above in Agricultural Work		1	
Before Working in Lansing			
21.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.53	> d >	on
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	1.06	$.50 < \underline{v} < .70$	on
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work		1	
22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.07	.70 < p < 07.	ou
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	69.0	.70 < p < .80	on
23. Grade of School Completed			
	ಹ. ೦	.30 < p < .50	ou
23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	1.13	> ው >	on
24.1 little, much	0.55	.30 < p < .50	00
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing			
-	75. T	> d >	on
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	1.17	.50 < p < .70	on
26. Service in United States Armed Forces			
26.1 none, some	0.14	.70 < p < .80	ou
27. Last Occupation			
27.1 factory, non-factory	5 .8	01	yes
27.2 construction. factory. service	5,50		PORRÍDIA

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TABLE XXI. -- Continued.

Variable	x ² value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	3.25 3.67	.05 < p < .10	possible
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	1.26	.20 < p < .30	9 9
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	2.25	.10 < p < .20	ou

TABLE XXII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Number of Friendly Anglo Neighbors (One or Less, Two or More) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X ² Value	${ m X}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance			
1.1 Mexican or Anglo	0.97	> q >	on
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.	2.08	\ \ \ \ \ \	ou
2. Skin Color	,		
2.1 dark, light	0.28	.50 < p < .70	ou
	0.61	.70 < p < .80	ou
3. Age			
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	1.40		ou
	1.8	.20 < p < .30	on
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	0.93	.30 < p < .50	on
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20	! !	ì	
	0.31	$.50$	on
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	2.10	V	ou
Resident in Lansing			
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	0.93	.30 < p < .50	ou
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
	°.88	.30 < p < .50	ou
<u>_</u>	8. 8.	\ ሳ \	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	,		
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	•.88	.30 < p < .50	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	2.8 8.9	> a >	ខ្ព
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	°.88		ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	1.20	> ሴ >	ou

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TABLE XXII. -- Continued.

Variable .	x ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over	0.35	.50 < p < .70	ou
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24 , 25 or over	0.55	> d >	ឧ
11. Age First Resident in Urban North			
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	8.	9 = 1. 00	ou
11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	1.8	.20 < u > 02.	ପ୍ଷ
r of Years,			
	8.	p = 1.00	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	2.93	.20 < p < .30	on
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
•	1.17	.20 < p < .30	ខ្ព
.29 or less, .3 to .39,	3.8 8.8	.20 < p < .30	2
of Life, Age			
r mor	1.75	.10 < p < .20	og
_	1.16	.50 < p < .70	ឧ
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	3.15		possible
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	1.60	.20 < 4 < .30	2
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	 8	.10 < p < .20	оп
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	0.97	.50 < u > .50	on
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
~	0.13	> ሴ >	ou
	90.0	.95 < \$ < .99	on
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	0.25	ሪ	og
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	0.37	V	ou

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TABLE XXII.--Continued

Var	Variable	K ² Value a	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19.		4.36	.01 < p < .05	yes
8	• • •	64.4	.10 < p < .20	ou
	20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	0.35	.50 < p < .70	ou
21.	Part of Life, Age 14 and Abo Before Working in Lensing	- J	/ 24 /	}
	g)	92.0	.30 < p < .50	ou
ć	21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or	2.23	.20 < p < .30	ou
22	Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.73	.30 < p < .50	Ou
		5.33	\ \ \ \ \	possible
ຮູ້	Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more	8.8	.05 < p < .10	possible
-		3.8	.20 < p < .30	ou -
7		79.0	.30 < p < .50	ou
25.	Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing 25.1 little, more	9.05	p ♦	Ves
7		9.45	V	уев
e e		2.35	.10 < p < .20	ou
۲(۰	Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service	0.00	p = 1.00 .80 < $p < .90$	ou
Ì				

TABLE XXII. -- Continued

Variable		X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work				
28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more		0.03	.80 < p < .90	ou
28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5	,000 or more	0.14	.90 < p < .95	ou
29. Annual Family Income				
29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more		40.0	.80 < p < .90	ou
29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6	,000 or more	1.39	20 < 0 < 0 < 30	2
30. Religion		3		1
30.1 Catholic, Protestant		3.07	.05 < p < .10	possible

TABLE XXIII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Anglo Participation in Recreation (None, Some) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1	0.16 0.52	.50 > 4 > 05. .70 > 4 > 07.	ou ou
	0.0	.30 < p < .50	ou ou
	11.56	p < .01 p < .01	yes
•	5.27	.01 < p < .05	yes
5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before	6.08 9.32	.01 < y q < .05	yes yes
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	7.80	p < .01	yes
i. Number of lears, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none, 1 or more 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8. Part of Life. Age 5 and Above. in Migrant Stream	0.04	.80 < p < 90.	ou
Before Resident in Lansing 8.1 none, some 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	70.0 0	.80 < p < .90 < .95 < p < .99	ou ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 9.1 none, some 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.00	8. 8. 8. 8.	ou u

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TABLE XXIII. -- Continued

Variable	x Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North	12.47	e 10. ➤ e	8 0
10.2 14 years or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	17.57	10. > 4	y de
			•
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	6.7 ⁴	V	yes
	4.71	$.05$	possible
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
•	0.33	.50 < p < .70	oa
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	े हे	V	ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North	ı		
13.1 less than .3, .3 or	2.53	$.10 < _{\rm D} < .20$	ou
13.2 .29 or less3 to .394 or more	4.78	\ \ \ \ \	possible
14. Part of Life. Age 5-20, in Urban Residence	•	•	
14.1 less than .5, .5 or	0.77	.30 < p < .50	ou
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	3.06	.20 < p < .30	ou
•)		
Before Resident in Lensing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.18	.50 < p < .70	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	0.05	.95 < p < .99	ou
•		ı	
16.1 less than .6, .6 or	ਨ ਂ	.50 < p < .70	оп
16.2.49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	₫. 0	.50 < u > 05.	og
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	7.55	ъ < .01	708
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or c	9.32 32	10. > q	yes
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	683	\ \$ \	Š
10 of the state of		/ \	OT :
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TABLE XXIII. -- Continued

19. Fart of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 1.06 .30 < p < .50 19.1 Less than .3, .3 or more 19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20.2 e or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 e or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 e or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 e or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 e or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 21.2 lor less than .5, .5 or more 22.1 loss than .5, .7 or more 22.1 loss than .5, .3 or more 22.2 lor less, 2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 thth or less, 3 th or more 24.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.8 little, more 25.9 little, more 25.0 little, mor	Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19.1 less than .3, .3 or more 19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .50 r more 20.1 5 or less, .3 to .49, .50 r more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, .3 to 8, 9 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .10 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 to .10 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 tht or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to .30 to less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.1 tht or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.1 tht or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.1 tht or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to or less, .2 to .39 .4 or more 23.2 to .30 to .30 .4 or more 24.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 26.5 to .30 to .50 .5 to .10 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 factory 28.3 to .40 .50 .5 to .10 27.3 factory 28.4 to .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40	Part of Life, Age 5 and Above,	,		
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .40 or more 19.2 .20 cr less, .3 to .40 more 19.2 .20 cr less, .3 to .40 more 19.2 .10 cr less .2 to .79 sor more 19.3 or more 19.4 .10 cr less .2 to .79 sor more 19.5 or less .2 to .79 sor more 19.6 or less .2 to .79 sor more 19.7 or less .2 to .79 sor more 19.8 or less .2 to .79 sor more 19.9 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.0 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.1 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.2 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.3 or more 19.4 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.5 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.6 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.7 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.8 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.9 or less .2 to .39 to more 19.0 or less .2 to .39 to more 20.1 or less .2 to .39 to more 21.1 or less .2 to .39 to more 22.2 or less .2 to .39 to more 23.2 or less .3 to .30 to more 24.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 26.4 little, more 27.1 little, more 28.4 little,	19.1 less than .3, .3 or more	1. 06	> ው >	ou
Mumber of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more	2.33	> d >	ou
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more 20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more Extr of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 21.1 less than .3, .2 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 less than .3, .3 or more 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 less than .3, .3 or more 23.2 th or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 23.3 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .6th, .7 th or more 23.2 and or less, .2 to .6th, .7 th or more 23.1 th Anglos Before Working in Lensing 24.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 26.1 none, some 27.1 little, more 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service 28.5 .05 < p < .10 29.6 p < .10 29.70 < p < .10 20.70 < p	Number of Years, Age 14 and Above,			
Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 21.1 less than .5, .5 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 4th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 4th or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.3 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.4 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.5 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.6 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.7 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.8 1 the or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.9 2.0 2 2.0 2 2.0 2 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2	20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	13.69		yes
Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work Before Working in Lansing 3.16 .05 21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79 .8 or more 3.15 .20 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .10 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .10 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .10 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .10 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .10 c.39, .4 or more	20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	7.27	\ \ \ \ \	yes
Before Working in Lensing				
21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more Grade of School Completed 23.2 & to completed 23.2 & to complete of School Completed 23.2 & to confirm of the Armonian Completed 24.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 construction, factory 26.1 none, some 27.2 construction, factory 27.2 construction, factory 27.3 construction, factory 27.4 construction 27.5 or construction 27.6 construction 27.7 construction 27.7 construction 27.8 construction 27.9 construction 27.9 construction 27.1 factory 27.2 construction 27.2 construction 27.3 construction 27.4 construction 27.5 construction 27.6 construction 27.7 construction 27.7 construction 27.8 construction 27.9 construction 27.9 construction 27.0 construction 27.0 construction 27.0 construction 27.1 construction 27.2 construction 27.2 construction 27.3 construction 27.4 construction 27.5 construction 27.7 construction 27.7 construction 27.7 construction 27.8 construction 27.9 construction 27.9 construction 27.0 construction 27.7 construction 27.7 construction 27.8 construction 27.9 construction 27.9 construction 27.0 co	Before Working in Lansing			
### 19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 c.19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 24.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more but casual, friendships 25.3 little, more but casual, friendships 25.4 little, more but casual, friendships 25.5 little, more 25.6 c.10 c.10 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.3 construction, factory 27.4 construction, factory 27.5 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.8 construction, factory 27.9 c.10 28.13 p < .01 27.1 construction, factory 27.1 construction, factory 27.2 construction, factory 27.3 construction, factory 27.4 construction, factory 27.5 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.8 construction, factory 27.9 c.10 28.9 c.10 28.10 p < .01 28.10 p < .01 28.11 p p < .01 28.12 p < .01 28.13 p < .01 28.13 p < .01 29.2 c.10 p c.10 29.2 c.10 p c.10 29.2 c.10 p c.10 29.3 c.10 p c.10 29.5 c.10 p c.10 20.6 c.10 p c.10 20.7 c.10 p c.10 20.8 c.10 p c.10 20.8 c.10 p c.10 20.9 c.10 p c.10 20.9 c.10 p c.10 20.0 p c.10 p c.10 20.0	21.1 less than .5, .5 or more	3.16	> a >	possible
Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 2.85 .05 < p < .10 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.2 .19 or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 24.1 little, much 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.3 little, more but casual, friendships 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 26.1 little, more but casual, friendships 27.2 construction, factory 27.2 construction, factory 27.3 construction, factory 27.4 construction, factory 27.5 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.8 construction, factory 27.8 construction, factory 27.9 construction, factory 27.9 construction, factory 27.9 construction, factory 27.9 construction, factory 27.0 construction, factory 27.0 construction, factory 27.1 construction, factory 27.2 construction, factory 27.5 construction, factory 27.7 construction, fa	or	3.15	> d >	ou
22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 24.1 little, much 25.1 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 26.1 little, more 27.8 construction, factory, service 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service	Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in			
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more English Fluency 24.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lensing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but sexual, friendships 25.2 little, more but sexual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service	22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	2.85	> a >	possible
Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more English Fluency 24.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lensing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.2 little, more 25.3 little, more 25.4 little, more 25.5 little, more 25.6 little, more 25.7 little, more 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.3 construction, factory 27.4 construction, factory 27.5 construction, factory 27.6 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.8 construction, factory 27.8 construction, factory 27.9 construction, factory 27.0 construction, factory 27.0 construction, factory 27.1 construction, factory 27.2 construction, factory 27.3 construction, factory 27.4 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.7 construction, factory 27.8 construction, factory 27.9	22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	6.58	\ \ \ \ \	yes
23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 10.55 p < .01				
23.2 End or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more English Fluency 24.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lensing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service 28.12 29.2 little, possible possible 29.2 little, possible 29.3 little, possible 3.45 20.1 little, possible 3.55 20.1 little, possible		10.55	V	yes
English Fluency 24.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lensing 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 26.1 none, some 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service	23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th,	12.04	V	yes
Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 28.13 9.5 < .01 11.19 9.6 < .01 26.1 none, some 27.2 construction, factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 28.13 9.20 9.30 9.50 9.				
Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lensing 25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lensing p < .01 8.13 9 < .01 10.19 9 < .01 10.19 9 < .01 27.2 construction, factory, service 0.00 10.	24.1 little, much	3.35	> d >	possible
25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 25.1 little, more but casual, friendships 11.19 12.10 13.62 10.50 10.00		,		
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service 25.2 little p < .01 27.2 construction, factory, service 27.2 construction, factory, service	-	8.13	٧	yes
Service in United States Armed Forces 26.1 none, some Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service Service 3.62 .05 < p < .10 0.00 p = 1.00 27.2 construction, factory, service		11.19	V	yes
26.1 none, some 3.62 .05 Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 0.00 p = 1.00 27.2 construction, factory, service 0.51 .70	Service in United States Armed			
Last Occupation 27.1 factory, non-factory 0.50 p = 1.00 27.2 construction, factory, service 0.51 .70 < p < .80		3.62	> d >	possible
0.00 p = 1.00 7, service 0.51 .70 < p < .80				
70	27.1 factory, non-factory	8.0	p # 1,00	no
	27.2 construction, factory, service	0.51	.70 < p < .80	ou
			ie.	

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TABLE XXIII. -- Continued

Variable	x ² value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	0.19	.50 < \$ 4 > 05.	on
29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	1.15	.20 < p < .30	no possible
30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	0.27	.50 < p < .70	on

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TABLE XXIV. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Fluency in English (Little, Much) to speci-fled variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
	0.52 0.81	.30 < p < .50	on on
	0.37	.50 < p < .70	ou u
-	5.38 9.99	.01 p < .01	yes
	1.71	p < .01	yes
5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before	2.89 5.84	.05 < p < .10	possible possible
	7.71	p < .01	уев
7. Number of lears, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none, 1 or more 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	2.14 2.38	.10 < p < .20	ou
Before Resident in Lensing 8.1 none, some 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or mo	2.14 5.45	.10 .05 < p < .10	no possible
9.1 none, some 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	2.14 2.25	.10 < p < .20	ou ou

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TABLE XXIV. -- Continued

Var	Variable	X ² Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
9 9	Age First Resident in 1	α α		Ö
	10.2 14 or less. 15 to 24. 25 or over	99.4		possible
ä	Age First Resident in Urbar		4	4
	11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	8.3 8	.10 < p < .20	ou
	11.2 19 or less, 20 to	9.31	10. > q	уев
य	Number of Years, Age 5 and			
	10 or more	2.39	.10 < p < .20	ou
	12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	6.15	.01 < p < .05	yes
13.				
		99.0	.30 < 4 < .50	ou
	13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	3.09	> d >	ou
14.				
	14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	s.8	.10 < p < .20	2
	14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	7.66	.05 < p < .10	possible
15.				
	Before Resident in Lansing			
	15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	8°.0	.10 < p < .20	og
	15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	4.70	.05 < p < .10	possible
16.	•-•			
	16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	8.60 8.00	.10 < p < .20	ou
	16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	3.09	.20 < p < .30	ou
17.				
	17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	3.29	V ው	possible
	-	7.01	.01 < p < .05	yes
18.	Number of Years, Age 5 and			
	18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	2.60	> ሜ >	ou
	18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	1.28	.50 < p < .70	on

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TABLE XXIV. -- Continued

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2.25	V ው V	ou
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₹. 0	.30 < p < .50	ou
3.02	.20 < to < < > 50 < to < < < < > 50 < to < < < > 50 < to < < < > 50 < to < < < > 50 < to < < > 50 < to < < < < > 50 < to < < < > 50 < to < < < < > 50 < to < < < < > 50 < to < < < < < < < < > 50 < to < < < < < < < > 50 < to < < < < < < < < > 50 < to < < < < < < < < < < < < < > 50 < to < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < <	ou
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0.81	> d >	ou
0.61	\ A \ \	ou
	ı	
4.09	.01 < p < .05	yes
10.05	p < .01	yes
5.01	> d >	yes
5.65	> v >	possible
•		
5.47	.01 < p < .05	уев
1.25	.20 < p < .30	ou
6.45	.01 < p < .05	yes
0.05	8. ^ u ^ 8.	ou
1.09	.50 < p < .70	ou
H H	1.01 2.25 3.02 3.02 0.04 0.08 0.08 5.01 5.01 5.65 0.05 1.09	88 86 6

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TABLE XXIV. -- Continued

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more 30. Religion 3.3 Catholic, Protestant	1.49 3.39 0.82	.20 .10 .30 < p < .50	ou ou

TABLE XXV. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Language Used in Conversation With Wife (Mainly Spanish, Mainly or Equally English) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

6.05 .80 < p 0.05 .80 < p 0.083 .50 < p 1.92 .10 < p 1.92 .20 < p 1.92 .20 < p 1.92 .20 < p 1.12 .20 < p 1.12 .20 < p 2.32 .10 < p 3., North 2.32 .10 < p 5.99 .01 < p 6.84 p Above, in Migrant Stream Above, in Migrant Stream Above, in Migrant Stream Above, in Migrant Stream	VV VV VV V V
1.2 Mexicon, S. Eur., Gen. Eur. 2.1 dark, light	'V VV VV V V 4A AA AA A A
Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.07 .01 < p 3.11 .20 < p 4.07 .01 < p 3.12 .20 < p 4.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 6.1 Mexico, United States 6.32 .10 < p 7.1 mexico, United States 7.1 mexico, United States 6.84 p 7.1 none. 1 or more	V
2.2 dark, medium, light 2.2 dark, medium, light 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 6.1 Mexico, United States 6.2 Mexico, United States 6.3 Mexico, United States 6.4 Mexico, United States 6.5 Mexico, United States 6.6 Mexico, U.S., North 6.84 p 6.7	/V VV V V 4.4. 4.4. 4. 4. /V VV V V
Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North Fart of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none. 1 or more	VV V , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace #.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States Fart of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none. 1 or more	V V V V P P P P P P
3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States 4.1 Mexico, United States 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none. 1 or more 7.1 none. 1 or more	V V V A A A V V V
Hirthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before Resident in Lansing 6.84 6.84 7.1 none. 1 or more 7.1 none. 1 or more 7.1 none. 1 or more	V V Pi Pi V V
Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none. 1 or more	/ V -a pa / V
Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none. 1 or more	\ \ \
5.10 < pre>5.10 < pre>5.10 < pre>5.22	/ M /
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none. 1 or more	
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none. 1 or more	V
Above, in Migrant Stream	
Above, in Migrant Stream 2.71 .05 < p	
Above, in Migrant Stream 2.71 .05 < p	p < .01
2.71 .05 < n	
	> q >
7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 4.51 .10 < p	գ ۷
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	
t in Lansing	
2.71 .05 < p	V М V
to .09, .1 or more 3.35 .10 < p	№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№№<
in Migrant Stream	
9.1 none, some 2.71 .05 < p	.05 < p < .10 possible
to .09, .1 or more 4.11 .10 < p	գ V

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TABLE XXV. -- Continued

Variable	x ² value	X Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
	5.03	V	уев
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	8.50	V	yes
11. Age First Resident in Urban North			
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	10.70	V	yes
20 to 29,	7.Tt	10. > q	yes
10 or more	0.18	.50 < 4 < .70	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	1.37		ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North		1	
-	6.30		уев
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	8.	<u>r</u> < .01	yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence		ı	
•	1.21	ρ	og
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	2.3¢	V	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
•			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.40	> % > %	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	2.62	\ \ \ \ \	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	0.59	۷ م	ou
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	まらい	٧	ou
d	,		
24 years or less, 25 year	7.82 8	V	yes
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29,	10.27	10. > q	yes
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
10 or more	0.40	.50 < p < .70	on
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	2.78	.20 < p < .30	ou

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XXV. -- Continued

Var	Variable	x ² Value 6	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19.	Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
•	19.1 less than .3, .3 or more	4.69		yes
	19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more	10.87	10. > q	yes
ଝ	Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	,		
	20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	6.15	.01 < p < .05	уев
	20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	ま 。	> ሴ >	yes
ส่				
	Before Working in Lansing	•		
	21.1 less than .5, .5 or more	4.16	.or < p < .05	yes
	21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	9.8	TO. > q	yes
22				
	22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	5.39	.01 < p < .05	yes
	22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	8.63	> d >	yes
23.				
)	-	6.15	.01 < p < .05	уев
	23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	9.₹	10. > q	yes
5¢.				
	24.1 little, much	5.47	.01 < p < .05	yes
25.		,		
	25.1 little, more	6.9 8	p < .01	yes
	25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	10.73	ro. > q	yes
8	Service in United States Armed Forces			
		2.47	.10 < p < .20	ou
27.	Last Occupation			
	27.1 factory, non-factory	0.7 ⁴	.30 < to < > 50	ou
	27.2 construction, factory, service	5.26	.05 < p < .10	possible

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TABLE XXV. --Continued

Variable	x Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	4.23 4.23	.01 < p < .05	yes
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$\pmu_1,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	7.98 1.08	10. > q 0. > a > 10.	Yes
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	0.22	.50 < p < .70	og og

 $\mathbf{X}^{-1} = \mathbf{V}^{-1} \qquad \qquad \forall \sigma_i$

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TABLE XXVI. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Language Used in Conversation With Children (Module Canalle Main): English to model of small of the conversation of the conversation of the conversation of the conversation with Children of the conversation of the conver

Variable	X ² Value	and Probability	Significance
<pre>1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo 1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.</pre>	0.89 2.23	.30 < \$ < 50 .80 < \$ < .50	ou ou
	1.02	V V 	ou
	0.01	.50 < p < .95	ou
	2.77	.05 < p < .10	possible
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before	4.07 3.88	.01 < p < .05	yes
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	3.87	.01 < p < .05	yes
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none, 1 or more 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	0.93	.30 < p < .50	ou
	 	.30 < p < .50	ou
9.1 none, some 9.2 none to .09, .1 or more	0.93	.30 < p < .50	ou ou

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TABLE XXVI. --Continued

Variable	x ² value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North	3.16	01. > a > 50.	nossible
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	90.9	\ \ \ \ \ \	yes
ll. Age First Resident in Urban North	-	,	
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	1.49	V ф V	ou
	6.63	$.01$	yes
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North	•		
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more	0.08	> ሴ >	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	1.81	.20 < p < .30	ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
•	3.70	.05 < p < .10	possible
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	9.43	p < .01	yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.33	٧ م	ou
14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	4.52	.10 < p < .20	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing	,		
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	7.06	.30 < p < .50	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	0.24	8. ^ 4 > 8.	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	2.16	.10 < p < .20	ou
16.2.49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	ま。	.50 < p < .70	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	1.02	·30 < p < .50	ou
-	4.97	> u/	possible
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	°.8	H Cu	ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	8.30	.20 < p < .30	og

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TABLE XXVI.--Continued

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	,		
-	5.63	.01 < p < .05	уев
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more		V	yes
20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	0.27	٧ م	possible
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	0.53	.70 < p < .80	ou
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
21.1 less than .5, 15 or more	0.63	.30 < p < .50	ou
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	1.40	.20 < p < .30	ou
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.56	.30 < p < .50	ou
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	2.59	> d >	ou
23. Grade of School Completed			
23.1 4th or less, 5th or more	8.0	p = 1.00	ou
23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	2.24	.20 < p < .30	ou
	ı		
24.1 little, much	2.81	.05 < p < .10	possible
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing			
25.1 little, more	8.0	p = 1.00	ou
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	1.71	.20 < p < .30	ou
26. Service in United States Armed Forces			
26.1 none, some	†o.º	.80 < p < .90	ou
27. Last Occupation			
27.1 factory, non-factory	1.20	.20 < p < .30	ou
27.2 construction, factory, service	1.32	.50 < p < .70	ou

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TABLE XXVI.--Continued

Variable	X ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work	79 0	% v v v v	:
28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	7.06	02. > 4 > 05.	ou ou
29.2 \$\psi .999 or less \$5,000 to \$5,000 or more	0.25	.50 < p < .70	ou
30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	0.47	03. \ d \ 05.	o c

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TABLE XXVII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Expressed Food Preference (Mexican, Anglo or Both) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance			
1.1 Mexican or Anglo	2.69	.10 < p < .20	ou
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.	2.75	Pi V	ou
2. Skin Color			
2.1 dark, light	0.76	V	ou
2.2 dark, medium, light	1.16	٧ م	ou
3. Age	•		
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	1.06	.30 < p < .50	ou
3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over	4.69	> d >	possible
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	8.9	.05 < p < .10	possible
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20			
5.1 Mexico, United States	 9. . .	> d >	yes
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	5.02	.05 < p < .10	possible
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above in Mexico Before			ı
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	5.13	.o1 < p < .05	yes
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
7.1 none, 1 or more	1.78	.10 < p < .20	ou
	1.91	.20 < u < .30	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	1.78	.10 < p < .20	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	2.03	.20 < p < .30	ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	1.78	.10 < p < .20	ou
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	$\chi \sim \chi \tau$	11.	$v \vee$	\'	V/ X/	12	1,111	11.	$\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{v}_{\mathcal{F}}$		
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TABLE XXVII.--Continued

10. Age First Resident in North 10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over 10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 11. Age First Resident in Urban North			
10.1 Ly years or less, 20 years or over 10.2 l4 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over Age First Resident in Urban North	,		1
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over Age First Resident in Urban North	ر ج ج	くなく	ou
-	2.17	.20 < p < .30	ou
r over	2.49	.10 < p < .20	ou
29, 30 or over	3.37	.10 < p < .20	ou
Above, in Urban North			
	o.30	$.50$	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	2.15	\ \ \ \ \ \	ou
oen North			
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.53	> d >	ou
.4 or more	0.55	$.70 < \frac{1}{2} < .80$	ou
nce			
r more	2.71	.05 < p < .10	possible
.9 or more	5.40	$.05$	possible
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing			
ore	2.71	.05 < p < .10	possible
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	1.74	V	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
	1.97	.10 < p < .20	ou
or more	1.30	.50 < p < .70	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
less, 25 years or over	1.35	> ሴ >	ou
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	2.89	.20 < p < .30	ou
Above, Resident in Lansing			
	0.01	ρι	ou
more	0.08	> ሴ >	ou

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TABLE XXVII.--Continued

Variable	x ² Value	x ² Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	c	8	S
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or	1.85	%. %. %. %. %. %. %.	ou 0
20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 20.1 5 or less, 6 or more		p = 1.00	ou
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	0.50	.70 < p < .80	ou
	•		
a	8.	> d >	ou
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or	1.30	.50 < p < .70	ou
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than 3 3 or more	0.22	ρ V	ou
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	1.24	\ \ \ \ \	ou
23. Grade of School Completed	(
	86	н ' Д	o
	6.28	.01 < p < .05	yes
24. English Fluency	92.0	.50 < a < .70	ou
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing		4	1
	0.11	.70 < p < .80	ou
25.2 little, more	0.27	%· > 4 > 8.	ou
26. Service in United States Armed Forces	,		
	6.13	.01 < p < .05	yes
27. Last Occupation	ć	\ { \	Š
27.2 construction, factory, service	74.0	% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	2 2

 $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}(\chi, \chi, x) = \chi_{\mathcal{A}}(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{A}}(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{A}}(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{A}}(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{A}}(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{A}}(x)$

TABLE XXVII.--Continued

Variable			X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual 28.1 le	28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	*s Work or more	8.8	.10 < 0.20	g
28.2 \$3	3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999,	\$5,000 or more	2.50	.20 < p < .30	Ou U
29.1 1e	29.2 \$4.999 or less. \$5,000 to \$5,000	\$6.000 or more	1.24	.20 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 < .30 <	ou s
30. Religio	30. Religion 30.1 Catholic. Protestant	;	7 5	0	G 5
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TABLE XXVIII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Frequency of Eating Tortillas (Once a Day or More, Less Than Once a Day) to specified variables proposed as factors in

Variable	X ² Value	${ m X}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo 1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.	0.65	.30 < p < .50	ou ou
	2.97 5.32	V V 9 94 V V	possible possible
	0.82 0.98	.30 < p < .50	ou ou
	1.35	.20 < 10 < 30	ou
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20 5.1 Mexico, United States	1.70	\ \ \ \	ou
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before	ま。	V	ou
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	2.88	.05 < p < .10	possible
7.1 none, 1 or more	1.29	·	ou
7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	5.69		ou
re t	1.29	.20 < p < .30	ou
9.1 none, some to .09, .1 or more	1.29	.20 < 4 > 03.	ou

(x,y,y,z) = (x,y,z) + (x,y,z) + (x,y,z)

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TABLE XXVIII.---Continued

Variable	X ² Value	${f x}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
	2.21	> œ >	ou
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	0.40	8. ^ 4 > 8.	ou
11. Age First Resident in Urban North	;		
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	7. 7.	> ሴ >	ou
գ 8	6.05	.01 < p < .05	yes
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more	0.03	٧	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	0.82	۷ ۵ ۷	ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.28	.50 < p < .70	ou
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	7.27	> a >	yes
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	3.38	٧	possible
14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	2.68	.20 < p < .30	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 4 and Above in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	3.38	>	possible
	1.57		ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	4.08		yes
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	6.75	٧	yes
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	1.53	գ V	ou
	まき	.10 < p < .20	ou
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	0.15		ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	1.97	٧	ou

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TABLE XXVIII.---Continued

Var	Variable	K ² Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
19.	Part of Life, Age 5 and Above 19.1 less than .3, .3 or more	14.0	07. > ق > 05.	ou
8		5.91	V գ V	possible
		5.76 3.57	.01 < p < .05	89% 00
ਰ)	
	21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more		.10 < p < .20	ou ou
22.	-	3.12	.05 < p < .10	possible
ć		5.33	.05 < p < .10	possible
,	23.1 4th or less, 5th or more	2.04	о С С	od
24.	23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more English Fluency	5.29	V Ф	possible
25.		7.60	p < .01	yes
	25.1 little, more	1.28	< p < .	ou
26.		2.75	.20 < p < .30	ou
		19.4	.01 < p < .05	yes
<u>,</u>	Last Occupation 27.1 factory 27.2 construction, factory, service	0.24 3.65	.50 < p < .70	ou u
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TABLE XXVIII.---Continued

Variable		x ² Value	${f x}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work		1.87	.10 < p < .20	ou
28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999,	\$5,000 or more	1.87	.20 < p < .30	ou
29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	86 000 Ag	3.33	.05 A # A .10	possible
30. Religion		1) ,	2
30.1 Catholic, Protestant		1.90	.10 < p < .20	ou

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TABLE XXIX.--Results of Chi-Square Tests of Hypotheses relating Frequency of Eating ("Hot") Chile (Once A Day or More, Less Than Once A Day) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	x Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo	1.79	.10 < p < .20	ou
	1.99	.20 < p < .30	ou
2.1 dark, light	0.97	.30 < p < .50	ou
2.2 dark, medium, light	1.17	۷ م ۷	ou
3.134 years or less, 35 years or over	1.40	.20 < p < .30	ou
	1.46	.20 < p < .30	oa
4. Birthplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	4.09	01	уев
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20	7,03		9
		.01 < p < .05	yes
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before		ı	
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	1.6	p < .01	yes
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	8	\ \$ \	Ç
7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more	3.5°	26. 7 4. 8. 8.	e e
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mignant Stream Refore Resident in Lensing			
8.1 none, some	0.26	.50 < p < .70	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.54	.70 < g > 07.	ou
9.1 none, some	0.26	$.50$	ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	₹.°0	۷ ۷ ۷	ou

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TABLE XXIX.--Continued

Variable	X ² Value 6	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
	1.49	.20 < p < .30	Ou
24, 25 01	0.81	۷ ۹ ۷	ou
11. Age First Resident in Urban North		1	
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	0.73	V	ou
	90.0	٧ ٩	ou
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
	5.45	.01 < p < .05	yes
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	8.34	.01 < g < .05	yes
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			,
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.37	٧	on
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	99.0	V	ou
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	98.0	٧	ou
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	1.51		ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before		ı	
Resident in Lansir	Į		
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	1.8	V	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	₹ 2.9	.01 < p < .05	yes
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence		ı	•
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	92.0	٧	ou
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	0.30	٧ م	on
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	2.07	.10 < p < .20	ou
	0.13	.90 × • × 95	ou
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	3.35	, У Ф	possible
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	2.30	.20 < p < .30	ou

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TABLE XXIX. -- Continued

Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 19.1 less than .3, .3 or more 19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more Number of Years, Age 14 and Above in Agricultural Work 20.1 5 or less, 6 or more 20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 0.06 .70 < p < .80 0.06 .70 < p < .70 0.35 .50 < p < .70 0.16 .90 < p < .95
0.35 .50 × q × 09. 00.35 00.36
0.35 .50 < p < 0.16 .90 < p < 0.16
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ral Work
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3.13 .05 < p < .10
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TABLE XXIX. -- Continued

Variable	X ² Value	${ m x}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	6.16 6.57	.01 < p < .05	yes
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	2.71 3.71	.05 < p < .10	possible no
30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	0.30	.50 < p < .70	ou

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TABLE XXX.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Frequency of Eating Frijoles (Beans) (Once A Day or More, Less Than Once A Day) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X2 Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
	0.12 1.07	.70 < p < .80	on on
2. Skin Color 2.1 dark, 11ght 2.2 dark, medium, 11ght	0.75	.30 < p < .50	ou ou
	0.01	.50 < p < .95	ou
	0.68	.30 < p < .50	ou
5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before	1.33 3.18	.20 < p < .30	ou
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	1.79	.10 < p < .20	ou
7.1 none, 1 or more 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 8.	0.03	.50 < p < .90	ou
Before Resident in Lansing 8.1 none, some 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.03 3.77	.80 < p < .90	ou
9. Fart of Life, Age > and Above, in Migrant Stream 9.1 none, some 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.03	.80 < p < .90	ou o u

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TABLE XXX. -- Continued

over 0.16 .50 over 0.12 .70 over 0.24 .80 over 0.24 .80 over 0.66 .30 chan North 0.61 .30 chan North 0.81 .30 down 0.03 .80 chan North 0.03 .80 uore 0.03 .80 chan Residence 0.03 .80 chan Residence 0.08 .70 chan Residence 0.08 .70 nore 0.00 .70 over 0.27 .50 over 0.26 .80 seldent in Lansing 0.03 .80 over 0.03 .80 over 0.07 .70 over 0.08 .70 over 0.09 .80 over 0.09 .80 over <	Agrica aria Control	ability Significance
10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over 10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 11.2 24 years or less, 25 years or over 11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 11.2 19 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 14.1 less than .3, .5 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 19 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.3 less than .6, .5 or more 15.4 less than .6, .5 or more 15.5 less than .6, .5 or more 15.6 less than .6, .5 or more 15.7 less than .6, .5 or more 15.8 less than .6, .5 or more 15.9 less than .6, .5 or more 15.1 less than .6, .5 or more 15.2 less than .6, .5 or more 15.3 less than .6, .5 or more 15.4 less than .6, .5 or more 15.5 less than .6, .5 or more 15.6 less than .6, .5 or more 15.7 less than .6, .5 or more 15.8 less than .6, .5 or more 15.9 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than .6, .5 or more 15.1 less than .6, .5 or more 15.1 less than .6, .5 or more 15.2 less than .6, .5 or more 15.1 less than .6, .5 or more 15.2 less than .6, .5 or more 15.3 less than .6, .5 or more 15.4 less than .6, .5 or more 15.5 less than .6, .5 or more 15.6 less than .6, .5 or more 15.1 less than .6, .5 or more 15.2 less than .6, .5 or more 15.3 less than .6, .5 or more 15.4 less than .6, .5 or more 15.5 less than .6, .5 or more 15.6 less than .6, .5 or more 15.7 less than .6, .5 or more 15.8 less than .6, .5 or more 15.9 less than .6, .5 or more 15.1 less than .6, .5 or more 15.2 less than .6, .5 or more 15.3 less than .6, .5 or more 15.4 less than .6, .5 or more 15.5 less than .6, .5 or more 15.6 less than .6, .5 or more 15.7 less than .6, .5 or more 15.8 less than .6, .5 or more 16.9 less than .6, .5 or more 17.1 less than .6, .5 or more 18.0 less than .6, .5 or more 18.0 less than .6, .5 or more 19.0 less than .6,		Š
10.2 4 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over 1.40 .20 < p < .30 11.2 4 years or less, 25 years or over 1.1.2 9 or less, 25 years or over 11.2 12 years or less, 25 years or over 0.12 .70 < p < .80 12.1 9 or less, 25 years or over 0.24 .80 < p < .90 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.70 .70 < p < .80 12.2 9 or less, 10 or more 0.70 .70 < p < .80 12.2 9 or less, 10 or more 0.70 .70 < p < .80 13.1 less than 3, 3 or more 0.70 .70 < p < .90 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to more 0.23 .4 or more 0.24 .80 < p < .90 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to more 0.30 .80 < p < .90 14.2 .20 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.30 .80 < p < .90 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.03 .80 < p < .90 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.04 .70 < p < .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.06 .70 < p < .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.08 .70 < p < .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .70 < p < .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.08 .70 < p < .90 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .70 < p < .80 15.1 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 15.2 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 .15 15.3 .15	0.16	ou 07. > q
Age First Resident in Urban North 0.12 .70 11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.12 .70 11.1 24 years or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.24 .80 11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.24 .80 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.66 .30 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 0.81 .30 13.2 .29 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 0.81 .30 13.2 .29 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 0.81 .30 13.2 .29 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 0.81 .30 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.03 .80 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.03 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.03 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.03 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.03 .80 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.06 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or	25 or over 1.40	
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.12 .70 < p < .80		
11.2 9 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	r over 0.12 .70 < p	V
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 14.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.3 less than .6, .6 or more 15.4 less than .6, .6 or more 15.5 less than .6, .6 or more 15.6 less than .6, .6 or more 15.7 2 49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or wore 15.8 10 or less, .5 to .29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.1 2 49 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.2 10 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or over 15.3 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.4 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.5 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.6 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.7 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.8 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.1 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.2 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.3 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.4 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.5 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.5 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.5 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.5 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.5 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.7 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.8 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 15.9 10 o	30 or over 0.24 .80 < p	٧
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 10.5 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 19 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.3 less than .5, .5 or more 15.4 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or wore 16.3 less than .6, .6 or more 16.4 years or less, .5 years or over 16.5 less than .6, .6 or more 16.	Above, in Urban North	
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5 -20 in Urban Residence Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.3 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, .5 to .89, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, .20 to .29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, .20 to .29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	0.66 30 < p	V
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-29 in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.4 less than .6, .6 or more 16.5 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 17.1 24 years or less, .5 years or over 17.2 19 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 17.4 10 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more 17.2 19 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more 18.1 9 or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more	q > 07. 07.0	V
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-29 in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 17.1 24 years or less, .5 years or over 17.1 24 years or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more	in Urban North	
Part of Life, Age 5-20 in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 less than .6, .6 or more 16.4 years or less, .2 to .89, .9 or over 17.1 24 years or less, .25 years or over 17.2 12 years or less, .20 to .29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more	0.81	
Part of Life, Age 5-20 in Urban Residence 0.03 .80 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.30 .80 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.03 .80 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.03 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 3.66 .10 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.08 .70 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 17.2 ly or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.27 .50 17.2 ly or less, .25 years or over 0.26 .80 17.2 ly or less, .20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26 .80 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more 0.03 .80	.4 or more 2.25 .20	
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.03 .80 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.30 .80 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.03 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 3.66 .10 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.08 .70 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 17.1 24 years or less, .5 to .29, 30 or over 0.27 .50 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26 .80 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.03 .80	Residence	
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.30 .80 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.03 .80 Before Resident in Lansing 0.03 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.08 .9 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.27 .50 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26 .80 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 0.03 .80 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.03 .80	0.03 .80 < p	V
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before Resident in Lensing 0.03 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 3.66 .10 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.08 .70 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.27 .50 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26 .80 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 0.03 .80 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.03 .80	.9 or more 0.30 .80 < p	V
Before Resident in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.03 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.66 .10 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 Age First Residence in Lansing 0.27 .50 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.26 .80 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 0.03 .80	in Urban Residence	
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.03 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 3.66 .10 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.08 .70 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.27 .50 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26 .80 Number of Years, 10 or more 0.03 .80		
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lensing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.08	a > 08. €0.0	
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.08 .70 < p < .80 17.2 20	.9 or more 3.66 .10 < p	.,
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.08 .70 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.70 .70 Age First Residence in Lansing 0.27 .50 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.27 .50 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26 .80 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 0.03 .80	, in Urban Residence	
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.70 < p < .80 10.2 p < .70 0.26	q > 07. 80.0	٧
Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26	.9 or more 0.70 .70	V
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.26 0.29 0.03 0.03 0.26 0.29		
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.03 80	s or over 0.27 .50	on 07. > q
Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 0.03 .80 < p < .90	30 or over 0.26 .80	•
0.03 80 × a × 90	esident in Lansing	
4	0.03	on 0. > q
. 70 × g × 07.	0.10	on 08. > q

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TABLE XXX .-- Continued

Var	Variable	x ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
19.	Part of Life, Age 5 and Above. Resident in Lansing			
`	19.1 less than .3, .3 or more	1.24	.20 < p < .30	OH
	19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more	1.81	\ \ \ \	OH I
8	Number of Years, Age 14 and A		ı	
	20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	0.27	V	og
	20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	0.45	.70 < u > 07.	ou
ਹ				
	Before Working in Lansing	8	1	1
	ø	 	\ Pi \	ou
	or	0.36	8. >4 > 8.	ou
સું				
	Ð	99.0	.30 < 10 < 150	ou
	22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	0.76	.50 < p < .70	on
23.				
)	23.1 4th or less,	0.97	.30 < p < .50	ou
		1.51	.20 < p < .30	on
₹ 8	English Fluency			
	24.1 little, much	60.0	. N a N 07.	ou
25.	Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing	•		
	25.1 little, more	4.21	V Ф V	yes
		5.85	.05 < p < .10	possible
8				
	26.1 none, some	2.87	.05 < p < .10	possible
27.		,		
	27.1 factory, non-factory	88.0	.30 < 10 < .50	ou
	27.2 construction, factory, service	0.56	.70 < p < 90.	on
-				

TABLE XXX. -- Continued

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	0.08	.70 × q > 07. 08. > q > 07.	on on
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	1.54 1.54	.20 < p < .30	ou ou
30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	3.89	.01 < p < .05	yes

TABLE XXXIV---Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Recognition of Selected Folk Medicines (Five

2 Value a		
	${ m x}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
3.73 7.49	.10 .10 < p < .20	ou ou
8.34 12.74	.01 < p < .05	yes
21.05 17.39	p < .01	yes
15.26	p < .01	yes
11.13 13.81	p < .01	yes
16.55	p < .01	yes
8.71 9.91	.01 < p < .05	yes
8.71 8.85	.01 < p < .05	yes possible
8.71 9.70	.01 < p < .05	yes
13.81 16.55 16.55 9.91 8.71 8.87 8.87 9.70		V V V V V V A A A A A A A A V V V V V V

TABLE XXXI.--Continued

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
	9.91	.01 < p < .05	yes
10.2 14 or less, 15 to	12.13	$.01$	yes
11. Age First Resident in Urban North 11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	16.05	10. > q	yes
11.2 19 or less, 20 to	13.66	p < .01	yes
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more	7.68	۷ م	yes
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	3.8	$.05 < \hat{p} < .10$	possible
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North	,	,	:
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	ئ. ئۇ		possible
•	7.18	V	on
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence	(,	
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	2.25	У ф У	on
14.2.09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	3.16	.50 < p < .70	ou
Before Resident in Lansing	!	,	
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	2.25	.20 < p < .30	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .	2.18	.70 < p < .80	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above in Urban Residence	•		
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	1.41	V Q V	ou
-	1.15	٧	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing	,		
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	15.69	V գ	уев
	11.51	.01 < p < .05	yes
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
10 or more	10.01		yes
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	14.69	р < .01	yes

 $\chi(x,y,z) = \chi(x,y,z) \qquad (\mathbf{x},y,z) = \chi(x,z) + \mathbf{y}(x,z)$

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TABLE XXXI.--Continued

Variable		X ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
19. Pa	ו שוש	1.24	.50 < p < .70	ou
8 8 8 8 8	19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	3.37	V V'	no yes
ର ଝା ଞ୍ଜା ପ	Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work Before Working in Lansing	79 . 67	V \ A !	yes
	or more	90.9	.10 < p < .20	yes no
•	Part of Liles Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	8.87 11.89	.01 < p < .05	yes
	Grade of School Completed 23.1 4th or less, 5th or more 23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	13.67 16.93	p < .01 p < .01	yes
25. 24 E	English Fluency 24.1 little, much Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing	8.11	.01 < p < .05	yes
-	25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	6.97 12.84	.01 < p < .05	уев уев
	26.1 none, some	3.70	.10 < p < .20	ou
	27.1 factory, non-factory 27.2 construction, factory, service	0.52 2.07	.70 < p < .80 .70 < p < .80 .70 < p < .80 .80	ou

and the contract of the contra

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TABLE XXXI. -- Continued

Variable	x ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work	c C)	
28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	: 88:	08. > d > 07.	on on
29. I less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	0.35	%. > q > %.	ou
29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more 30. Religion	1.38	%·>ď>%.	ou
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	0.78	.50 < p < .70	ou

TABLE XXXII.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Pattern of Choice of First Three Important Holidays (Mayican Nantral Anglo) to specified variables proposed as factors in

1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo		Addiction of the particular of	Significance
•	1.70	.20 < p < .30	ou Ou
Skin Color 2.1 dark, light 2.2 dark, medium, light	5.35 8.64	.05 < p < .10	possible possible
Age 3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over 3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over	3.09 8.65	.20 < p < .30	no possible
biruplace 4.1 Mexico, United States	7.40	.01 < p < .05	yes
Main Residence, Ages 7-20 5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	14.10 19.33	p < .01 p < .01	yes
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	14.96	10. > q	yes
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream 7.1 none, 1 or more 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8 Part of 1:fe Age 5 and Above in Migrant Stream	0.36 12.87	.80 .01 < p < .05	no yes
Before Resident in Lansing 8.1 none, some 8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.36 8.17	.80 < p < .90	no possible
9. Part of Life, Age 2 and Above, in Migrant Stream 9.1 none, some 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	9.36	.80 < p < .90	no

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TABLE XXXII.--Continued

Variable	X ² Value	$oldsymbol{\chi}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over	6.29	.01 < p < .05	yes
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	13.44		yes
11. Age First Resident in Urban North			
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	3.61	.10 < 4 < .20	ou
	9.95	.05 < p < .10	possible
r of Years,			
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more	 8	٧	ou
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more	まっ	٧ م	ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	2.57	٧	ou
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	6.98	٧ م	ou
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	3.33	V	ou
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	3.73	.30 < p < .50	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence		ı	
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	2.68	ሃ	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more	4.23	.30 < p < .50	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	2.40		ou
16.2.49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	2.29	.50 < p < .70	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	4.20	.10 < p < .20	ou
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over	5.8 8.7	.20 < p < .30	ou
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
10 or more	0.79	٧ م	ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	2.48	.50 < p < .70	ou

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TABLE XXXII. -- Continued

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
ו שוש	9 . 28	%·>d>%	ou
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more 20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work		.50 > g > 05.	ou
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more 20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more 21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	9.67 3.02	.50 < p < .70	yes
Before Working in Lansing 21.1 less than .5, .5 or more 21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	2.64 5.63	.8 × 4 × 8.30	ou ou
Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, 22.1 less than .3, .3 or more 22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4	0.36 80.98	 VV . A.A. VV	ou ou
•	5.68	.05 < p < .10	possible yes
24. English Fluency 24.1 little, much 25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing	00.4	.10 < p < .20	ou
25.1 little, more 25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	7.13 9.54	.01 < p < .05	yes
	15.28	p < .01	уев
	1.88	.20 < p < .30	ou ou
· \$	1.88	.20 < p < .30	

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TABLE XXXII. -- Continued

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	0.07	.95 < ¤ > 99.	on On
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	1.71	.20 ~ u ~ .30 .70 ~ u ~ .30	ou ou
30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	1.18	.50 < p < .70	ou

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TABLE XXXIII.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Knowledge of Basis for Celebrating Two

Mexican Holidays, May 5 and September 16 (None, One, Two) to specified

variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	x ² value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance			
1.1 Mexican or Anglo	i. %	۸ م ۸	ou
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.	3.39	.30 < p < .50	ou
2. Skin Color			
2.1 dark, light	1.56	> a >	ou
2.2 dark, medium, light	3.34 4.6	.50 < p < .70	ou
3. Age			
$\overline{3.1}$ 34 years or less, 35 years or over	4.51	.10 < p < .20	ou
3.2 29 or less, 30 to 39, 40 or over	7.29	.10 < p < .20	ou
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	8.36	01	yes
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20		1	
	19.25	p < .01	уев
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	₽.03	p < .01	yes
and Above			,
Resident in Lansing			
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	20.55	p < .01	yes
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
7.1 none, 1 or more	2.58	> d >	ou
	10.55	.01 < p < .05	yes
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
belore resident in Lansing	•	,	
8.1 none, some	2.58	գ V	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	7.35	V	ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
	2.58	٧	ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	6.21	.10 < p < .20	ou

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A. C. J. A.	* * * * *	X	* *		$(x,y) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}_i} f_i$		
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TABLE XXXIII. -- Continued

Variable	x ² Value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North			
10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over	6. ‡	> ሴ >	yes
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	6.08	.10 < p < .20	ou
11. Age First Resident in Urban North			
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	5.12	> d >	possible
	9.65		yes
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
10 or more	2.11	> ሴ >	ou
9 or less,	8.05	٧ م	possible
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North			
•	3.19		ou
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	5.70	.20 < p < .30	ou
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more	2.71	٧ م	ou
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more	5.29	.20 < p < .30	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	2.71	, > q	ou
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or	4.05	.30 < p < .50	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	3.54	.10 < p < .20	ou
16.2.49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	4.86	.30 < p < .50	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing			
17.1 24 years or les	7.31	գ V	yes
	19.6	٧ م	yes
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
10 or more	1.92	V ው V	ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12, 13 or more	3.2 3.2		ou

 $(x_1,\dots,x_{2n}) = (x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{2n}) = (x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{2n}) = (x_1,x_2,\dots,x_{2n})$

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TABLE XXXIII.--Continued

Variable	x ² value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	9,	06. > # > 06.	ç
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or	3.93	' V 라 워 ' V	ou
20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work 20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	3.67	.10 < p < .20	Ou
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	7.78	.05 < p < .10	possible
•			
more	60.0	.95 < p < .99	ou
or	0.24	λ	ou
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	((•
22.1 less than .3, .3 or more	0.43	V \ Д. V \	ou :
	2.T.	0 > d > 0.	ou
23. Grade of School Completed	2.05	.20 < 10 < 30	ou
23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	4.45	\ \ \ \ \ \	ou
	â	\	Š
24.1 little, much 25. Contact With Applos Before Working in Lansing	5	/ 24	21
25.1 little, more	1.27	.50 < p < .70	ou
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	2.11	> d >	ou
26. Service in United States Armed Forces	i		
,	 8	.20 < p < .30	Q t
27. Last Occupation	0	\ \$ \	Š
27.1 construction, factory, service	0.72	a _p	on On

TABLE XXXIII.--Continued

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	6.94 13.05	.01 < p < .05	yes
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less \$5,000 to \$5,000 \$6,000 or more	1.75	. 80	
	3.17	05. > q > 05.	9 g

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TABLE XXXIV. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Newspaper Subscription (Absent, Present) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

The state of the s	A Value	X- Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance	8.0	u 1.00	on
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.	0.18	.90 < p < .95	on
		1	
2.1 dark, light	0.30	.50 < p < .70	ou
	₽.°	V	ou
3. Age	6		;
3.1 34 years or less, 32 years or over) (, \ \ , \) ()	no
3.2 29 of Less, 30 to 39, 40 of over	Si.	✓ ભ ✓	yes
	t	,	:
	3.67	.05 < p < .10	possible
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20			
5.1 Mexico, United States	4.21	0.01	уев
	4.55	.10 < p < .20	ou
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before			
Resident in Lansing			
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	5.85	$.01$	уев
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
7.1 none, 1 or more	0.24	.50 < p < .70	ou
	8	.50 < p < .70	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	0.24 0	V ው V	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	1.26	.50 < p < .70	ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	₹ . 0	.50 < p < .70	ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	0.52	.70 < 0.80	ou

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TABLE XXXIV. -- Continued

Variable	X ² Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
10. Age First Resident in North	1.61	.0. > t	Sey
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over	1.24	.50 < p < .70	ou
11. Age First Resident in Urban North	977	00°	Ç
18, 20 to	9.76	' V 과 요	yes
12. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North		•	•
10 or more	8.5	> d > '	yes
12.2 9 or less, 10 1	1.01		ou
13. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North	Š	,	
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more	5.8 8.8	V ው V	ou
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more	3.53	.10 < p < .20	ou
14. Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence			
חו	0.07	٧	ou
•	1.37	.50 < p < .70	ou
15. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
Before Resident in Lansing			
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more	0.07	.70 < p < 90.	ou
	1. 8	.20 < p < .30	ou
16. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence			
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more	0.03	> d >	ou
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more	0.41	%·^¤^%.	ou
17. Age First Residence in Lansing	,		
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over	3.69	.05 < p < .10	possible
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or c	9.77	ro. > q	yes
18. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	1.80 %	• የ	ou
18.2 6 or less, 7 to 12 , 13 or more	1.67		ou

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TABLE XXXIV. -- Continued

Variable	x ² value	\mathbf{x}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	(
19.1 less than .3, .3 or more	1.68	> ሴ >	ou
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more	1.76	.20 < p < .30	ou
	u		
	_	V	yes
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more	42.4	٧	ou
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
Before Working in Lansing			
ä	0,40	٧	ou
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	ە. ھ	۷ ۷ ۷	ou
)	
	1.22	.20 < p < .30	ou
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	4.19	V የ	ou
23. Grade of School Completed			
23.1 4th or less,	13.54	٧	yes
23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	12.61	p < .01	yes
24.1 little, much	5.52	.01 < p < .05	yes
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing			
25.1 little, more	3.10	.05 < p < .10	possible
	4.05	.10 < p < .20	ou
26. Service in United States Armed Forces			
26.1 none, some	2.34	.10 < p < .20	ou
27. Last Occupation			
27.1 factory, non-factory	1.05	> d >	ou
27.2 construction, factory, service	%·9	$.01$	yes

TABLE XXXIV. -- Continued

Variable	x ² Value	\mathtt{X}^2 Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$4,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more	1.48	.20 < p < .30	ou ou
29. Annual Family Income 29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 29.2 \$4,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	1.48	.20 < p < .30	no
30. Religion 30.1 Catholic, Protestant	1.79	.10 < p < .20	ou

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TABLE XXXV. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Preference of Burial Place (None, Some) to specified variables proposed as factors in acculturation

Variable	X ² Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
<pre>1. General Appearance 1.1 Mexican or Anglo 1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.</pre>	84°0 84°0	.30 < ½ < .50 .70 < ½ < .80	on on
	1.42 1.46	.20 < p < .30	ou
	0.00	p = 1.00	ou ou
	0.10	.70 < p < .80	ou
5.1 Mexico, United States 5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North 6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before	0.20	.50 < p < .70	ou
Resident in Lansing 6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	19.0	.30 < p < .50	ou
7.1 none, 1 or more 7.2 none, 1 to 2, 3 or more 8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream	1.19	.20 < p < .30	ou
	1.19 3.58	.20 < p < .30	ou ou
9. rart of Life, Age 7 and Above, in Migrant Suream 9.1 none, some 9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	1.19	.20 < p < .30	ou ou

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TABLE XXXV. -- Continued

0.8 0.4 0	
10.1 19 years or less, 20 years or over 0.32 .50 < p < 0.21 19 years or less, 25 or over 0.29 .80 < p < 0.20 .80 < p < 0.20 .80 < p < 0.21 .80 < p < 0.21 .80 < p < 0.20 .80 < p < .80 < p < 0.20 .80 < p < .80 < p < 0.20 .80 < p < 0.20 .80 < p < .8	68 88 68 88 8
10.2 14 or less, 15 to 24, 25 or over Age First Resident in Urban North 0.10 .70 .70	8 88 68 98 8
Age First Resident in Urban North 0.10 .70 11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.00 .70 11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.34 .50 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 0.34 .50 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.70 .20 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 0.00 p = 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.00 .80 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.00 .80 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.04 .80 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.06 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.06 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.06 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.06 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.06 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.06 .80	88 5. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.
11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 11.2 29 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.65 .70 < p < 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 1.70 .20 < p < 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 1.70 .20 < p < 13.2 .29 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.00 0.27 .80 < p < 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.04 .80 < p < 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.05 0.07 .50 < p < 15.2 less than .5, .5 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.2 19 or more 15.2 19 or more 15.3 19 or more 15 or	88 68 9.8 8
11.2 9 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 0.34 .50 < p < 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.2 29 or less, 3 to .39, 4 or more 0.00 p = 0.27 .80 < p < 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.27 .80 < p < 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.27 .80 < p < 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.04 .80 < p < 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.07 .50 < p < 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.05 .80 < p < 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 < p < 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 < p < 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 < p < 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 < p < 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89 < p < 15.2 .15 .15 .25	8. 5° 5. 8. 8. 8.
Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.2 1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 less than .5, .6 or more 15.3 less than .5, .6 or more 15.4 less than .5, .6 or more 15.5 less than .5, .6 or more 15.6 less than .5, .6 or more 15.7 less than .5, .6 or more 15.8 less than .6, .6 or more 15.8 less than .6 or more 16.8 less than .6 or more 17.0 less than .6 or more 18.8 less t	5.10 8.00 8.00
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.34 .50 .20	5. % 8. 8. 8
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before Resident in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	% % 8. 8. 8.
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before Resident in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	1.00 .90
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 0.00 p = 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.27 .80 Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 0.04 .80 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.77 .50 Before Resident in Lansing 0.06 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.06 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.21 .80	8. 8. 8. 8.
13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.27 .80 Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 0.04 .80 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.07 .50 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.07 .50 Before Resident in Lansing 0.06 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.06 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.21 .80	8, 8
Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 0.04 .80 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.77 .50 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.77 .50 Before Resident in Lansing 0.06 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.06 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.21 .80	
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.04 .80 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.77 .50 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.06 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.06 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.21 .80	
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before Resident in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before Resident in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	on 07.
Before Resident in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 0.21 .80 < p < Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.21 .80 < p < Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	ou 06.
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence	ou 06.
The state of the s	
> a > 0.0	ou 06.
.9 or more 0.08 .95 < p <	ou 66. 3
s or over 0.02 .80 < p <	ou 06.
20 to 29, 30 or over $0.35 \cdot 80$	on 06.
Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing	
0 or more 0.04 .80 < p <	
to 12, 13 or more $0.43 \cdot 80$	ou 06.3

 $\chi_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}} = \chi_{\mathcal{F}} =$: .

TABLE XXXV.--Continued

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TABLE XXXV. --Continued

Variable	X Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	84.0	.30 < p < .50	ou
20.2 \$3,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 or more 29. Annual Family Income	68.0	.50 < p < .70	ou
29.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more	1.97	.10 < p < .20	ou
とソ・2 44,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more 30. Religion	2.41	.20 < p < .30	ou
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	9.39	p < .01	уев

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TABLE XXXVI. --Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating Expressed Desire for Children to Grow Up

To Be Just Like Anglos (No. Yes and No. Yes) to specified variables proposed as
factors in acculturation

Variable	X Value	X ² Value and Probability	Significance
1. General Appearance			
1.1 Mexican or Anglo	0.57	.70 < p < .80	ou
1.2 Mexican, S. Eur., Gen. Eur.	1.62	գ V	ou
2. Skin Color			
2.1 dark, light	0.15	.90 < p < .95	ou
2.2 dark, medium, light	0.97	> ሴ >	ou
J. Age	(
3.1 34 years or less, 35 years or over	3.38 3.38	.10 < p < .20	ou
	8.03	V	possible
4. Birthplace			
4.1 Mexico, United States	1.40	.20 < p < .30	ou
5. Main Residence, Ages 5-20			
5.1 Mexico, United States	0.77	.50 < p < .70	ou
5.2 Mexico, U.S., South, U.S., North	1.22	٧	ou
6. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Mexico Before			
Resident in Lansing			
6.1 less than .1, .1 or more	2.54	.20 < 4 < .30	ou
7. Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
7.1 none, 1 or more	3.40	۷ ۵	ou
	6.89	.10 < p < .20	ou
8. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
Before Resident in Lansing			
8.1 none, some	3.40	V ወ V	ou
8.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	† 9. †	٧ م	ou
9. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Migrant Stream			
9.1 none, some	3.40	.10 < p < .20	ou
9.2 none, none to .09, .1 or more	8.89	.05 < p < .10	possible

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TABLE XXXVI.--Continued

88 <	X ² Value and Probability	lity Significance
Age First Resident in Urban North 11.1 24 years or less, 15 years or over 11.2 1 9 or less, 25 years or over 11.2 19 or less, 20 y 30 or over 11.2 19 or less, 20 y 30 or over 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.1 less than 3, 3 or more 14.2 19 or less, 30 y 4 or more 14.1 less than 5, 5 or more 14.2 19 or less, 1 to .89, .9 or more 14.2 19 or less, 1 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than 5, .5 or more 15.1 less than 5, .5 or more 16.2 19 or less, 2 to .89, .9 or more 16.2 19 or less, 2 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 1 less than 6, .6 or more 16.4 1 less than 6, .6 or more 16.5 1 less than 6, .6 or more 16.1 less than 6, .6 or more 16.2 19 or less, 2 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 1 less than 6, .6 or more 16.4 1 less than 6, .6 or more 16.5 1 less than 6, .6 or more 16.5 1 less than 6, .6 or more 17.1 24 years or less, 2 to .89, 30 or over 17.1 24 years or less, 2 to .29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, 2 to 29, 30 or over 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 17.1 29 or less, 20 or more 17.1 29 or less, 20 or wore 17.1 29 or less, 20 or wore 17.1 29 or less, 20 or wore 18.2 20 0.05 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	> 08. 95.0	ou 06°
Age First Resident in Urban North 1.21 .50 11.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 1.21 .50 11.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 3.57 .30 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 3.37 .10 12.2 9 or less, 10 or more 4.54 .30 12.2 9 or less, 10 to more 1.82 .20 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 1.85 .70 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 0.19 .90 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.20 0.20 p 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.20 0.20 p Residence in Lansing 0.20 0.20 0.20 p 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 15.2 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.79 .90 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.79 .90 16.2 .49 or less, .20 to .29, 30 or over 0	over 2.78 .50 <	
12.1 gor less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 12.1 gor less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 12.1 gor less, 10 to 29, 30 or over 12.2 gor less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 12.2 gor less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 13.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.3 less than .5, .5 or more 15.4 less than .5, .5 or more 15.5 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.5 .49 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or wore 16.3 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or wore 16.4 the seal or less, .5 to .89, .9 or wore 17.1 24 years or less, .5 to .89, .9 or wore 17.2 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 17.3 19 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over 18.1 9 or less, .20 to .89, .9 or over		
Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 3.37 10 c p 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 4.54 .30 c p 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 1.85 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 1.85 .70 c p 1.85 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 1.85 .70 c p 1.85 .29 or less, .3 to .89, .9 or more 1.85 .70 c p 1.85	> 0¢. T2.T	On Of Of
12.1 9 or less, 10 or more 12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 16.1 less than .5, .5 or more 17.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.3 less than .6, .6 or more 15.4 less than .6, .6 or more 16.5 less than .6, .6 or more 16.7 less than .6, .6 or wore 17.1 24 years or less, .25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over 18.1 9 or less, .10 or more		
12.2 9 or less, 10 to 15, 16 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before Residence in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Bart of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 .40 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 17.1 24 years or less, .5 years or over 17.2 19 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 17.2 19 or less, .20 to .29, .30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	3.37 .10 <	. 20 no
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban North 1.82 .20 13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 1.82 .20 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 1.85 .70 Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 0.19 .90 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.20 p Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.25 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.25 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.02 .95 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 17.1 24 years or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 17.2 19 or less, .0 to 29, 30 or over 0.47 .70 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.47 .70 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.57 .95 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.57 .95 18.2 9 or less, 10 or more 0.67 .95	4.54 .30 <	ou 05• :
13.1 less than .3, .3 or more 1.82 .20 < p < 13.2 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 1.85 .70 < p < 1.85 .29 or less, .3 to .39, .4 or more 1.85 .70 < p < 1.85 .10 or more 1.85 than .5, .5 or more 0.19 .90 < p < 0.20	ban North	
13.2 . 29 or less, . 3 to . 39, . 4 or more Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.1 less than . 5, . 5 or more 14.2 . 09 or less, . 1 to . 89, . 9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before 15.2 less than . 5, . 5 or more 15.2 less than . 5, . 5 or more 15.2 . 19 or less, . 2 to . 89, . 9 or more 15.2 . 19 or less, . 5 to . 89, . 9 or more 16.2 . 49 or less, . 5 to . 89, . 9 or more 16.2 . 49 or less, . 5 to . 89, . 9 or more 16.2 . 49 or less, . 5 to . 89, . 9 or more 16.2 . 49 or less, . 5 to . 89, . 9 or more 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.47 .70 < p < 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.47 .70 < p < 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 0.01 0.0	. 20 × 02.	ou 06.
Part of Life, Age 5-20, in Urban Residence 14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more Residence in Lansing 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 16.3 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or wore 17.2 24 years or less, .5 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more	1.85 .70 <	ou 08• :
14.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.19 .90 14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.20 pc Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.25 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.25 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.02 .95 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.079 .90 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.47 .70 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 0.47 .70 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 5.27 .70 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 .05	nce	
14.2 .09 or less, .1 to .89, .9 or more 0.20 p > Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before 0.25 .80 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.25 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 0.02 .95 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.02 .95 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.79 .90 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.77 .70 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.47 .70 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 6.38 .10 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 5.27 .05 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 .05	0.19 .90 < p	
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence Before Residence in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.25 .80 < p < 4.48 .30 < p < 7.5	0.20 P	
Residence in Lansing 15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.25 .80 < p <	Urban Residence	
15.1 less than .5, .5 or more 0.25 .80 15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more 4.48 .30 Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.02 .95 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.02 .95 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.79 .90 Age First Residence in Lansing 0.47 .70 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.47 .70 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over 6.38 .10 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 5.27 .05		
15.2 .19 or less, .2 to .89, .9 or more Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 .05 < p <	∨ &.	ou 06•:
Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, in Urban Residence 0.02 .95 16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 0.02 .95 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more 0.79 .90 Age First Residence in Lansing 0.47 .70 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 0.47 .70 Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 5.27 .05	> 08. 84.4	ou 02.
16.1 less than .6, .6 or more 16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 .05 < p <	Residence	
16.2 .49 or less, .5 to .89, .9 or more Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 .05 < p <	.95 <	ou 66• :
Age First Residence in Lansing 17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 0.47 70 < p < 6.38 10 < p < p < p < p < p < p < p < p < p <	> 62.0	ou 56.
17.1 24 years or less, 25 years or over 17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 0.47 0.70 < p <		(
17.2 19 or less, 20 to 29, 30 or over Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 18.1 9 or less, 10 or more 5.27 05 < p <	> 01. 14.0	ou 08.
Number of Years, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing 5.27 .05 < p <	> 01. 6.38 .10 <	on 02.
10 or more 5.27 .05 < p <	Resident in Lansing	
	5.27 .05 < p	
7 to 12, 13 or more 7.73 .10	> 01. 7.73 .10 <	. 20 no

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TABLE XXXVI. -- Continued

Variable	X Value	X Value and Probability	Significance
19. Part of Life, Age 5 and Above, Resident in Lansing			
19.1 less than .3, .3 or more	2.50	գ ۷	ou
19.2 .29 or less, .3 to .49, .5 or more	3.29	.50 < p < .70	ou
20. Number of Years, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work	ork		
20.1 5 or less, 6 or more	0.27	V	ou
20.2 2 or less, 3 to 8, 9 or more		.70 < ½ < .80	on
21. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Wor			
Before Working in Lansing	ı		
21.1 less than .5, .5 or more	8.9	.20 < p < .30	ou
21.2 .19 or less, .2 to .79, .8 or more	6.10	v	ou
22. Part of Life, Age 14 and Above, in Agricultural Work			
		> d > d	on
22.2 .19 or less, .2 to .39, .4 or more	99.0	Р. V	ខ្ព
23. Grade of School Completed			
-	1.56	.20 < p < .30	ou
23.2 2nd or less, 3rd to 6th, 7th or more	3.82	.30 < p < .50	ou
24. English Fluency			
24.1 little, much	0.75	.50 < p < .70	on
25. Contact With Anglos Before Working in Lansing			
25.1 little, more	0.27	8. >4. >8.	ou
25.2 little, more but casual, friendships	0.82	.90 < a < 95	ou
26. Service in United States Armed Forces			
26.1 none, some	7.47	.20 < p < .30	ou
27. Last Occupation			
27.1 factory, non-factory	2.10	գ ۷	ou
27.2 construction, factory, service	3.8	٧ م	ou

TABLE XXXVI. --Continued

Variable	x ² Value	${ m X}^2$ Value and Probability	Significance
28. Annual Income from Respondent's Work 28.1 less than \$5,000, \$5,000 or more 28.2 \$3,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$\pmu,999, \$5,000 or more	0.16 3.76	.90 < p < .95	ou ou
29.2 \$5,999 or less, \$5,000 to \$5,999, \$6,000 or more	0.10	.90 < p < .95	ou
30.1 Catholic, Protestant	2.61	.20 < p < .30	ou

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APPENDIX III

SUMMARIES OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

In these tables, the degree of significance is indicated for either (but not both) dichotomized or trichotomized forms of the independent variables, whichever is most highly significant.

TABLE XXXVII. -- Relationships between independent and dependent variables in the first dimension of acculturation

		Position in the Occupational Structure	upational	Structure	
Independent Variables	Last Occupation	Work Income (Dich.) (Trich	Income (Trich.)	Family Income (Dich.) (Trich.	Income Trich.)
T. General appearance	+	•	•	•	•
2. Skin color	•	•		•	1
3. Age	•	•	*	*	*
4. Birthplace	*	•	•	•	ŧ
5. Main residence, ages 5-20	1	•	•	*	*
6. Part of life in Mexico before res. Lusng.	•	•	1	1	•
7. Years in migrant stream	**	*	*	•	1
8. Part of life in mig. str. bfr. res. Lasng.	•	*	*	ı	
9. Part of life in migrant stream	**	*	*	1	
10. Age first resident in North	1	**	*	*	ı
11. Age first resident in urban North	*	*	*	•	
12. Years in urban North	ı	*	**	*	1
13. Part of life in urban North	•	*	**	*	*
14. Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence	•	•	•	*	*
15. Part of life in urb. res. before res. Lasng.	•	•	,	•	1
16. Part of life in urban residence	•	•	1	*	*
17. Age first resident in Lansing	1	**	**	1	ı

** Significant in direction hypothesized.

* Possibly significant in direction hypothesized.

++ Significant in direction opposite to that hypothesized. + Possibly significant in direction opposite to that hypothesized.

These symbols have these meanings throughout this appendix.

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TABLE XXXVII. -- Continued.

	Posit	Position in the Occupational Structure	ccupational	Structure	
Independent Variables	Last	Work Income	ncome	Family Income	Income
	Occupation	(Dich.) (Trich.	Trich.)	(Dich.) (Trich.)	Trich.)
18. Years resident in Lansing	1	*	**	*	*
19. Part of life resident in Lansing	*	*	*	*	*
20. Years in agricultural work	•	ŀ	*	1	*
21. Part of life in agric. before work in Lang.	1	•	•	•	•
22. Part of life in agricultural work	1	1		•	*
23. Grade of school completed	1	1	•		ŀ
24. English fluency	**	•		•	1
25. Pre-Lansing contact with Anglos	ŀ	•		1	•
26. Service in armed forces	*	•	1	1	ı
27. Occupation	*	*	*	*	ı
28. Work income	*	**	*	*	**
29. Family income	ı	*	*	*	*
30. Religion		•	P :	1.	•

TABLE XXXVIII.---Relationships between independent and dependent variables in the second dimension of acculturation

	Activity	Activity in Voluntary Organizations	tions
Independent Variables	No. of Orgs.	No. of Orgs. (excl. unions)	Attendance
]. (Anere ammerance			
	+	‡	•
Z. DALIA COLOF	ı	•	•
J. Age	+	1	1
4. Birthplace	•	1	ı
5. Main residence, ages 5-20	•	ı	•
6. Part of life in Mexico before res. in Lansing	•	•	1 1
Years in migrant stream		. (1
8. Part of life in mig. str. bfr. res. in Lansing	1	· •	B 1
	•	. (
10. Age first resident in North	•	1 1	• ‡
ll. Age first resident in urban North	‡	· -1	‡ ⁴
12. Years in urban North		- (+
13. Part of life in urban North	1		ı *
14. Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence	1	. 8	: 1
15. Part of life in urb. res. before res. in Lansing	1	ı	⊦ 1
Part of life in urban residence	8	ı	1
17. Age first resident in Lansing	‡	‡	-4
	1	· •	- 1
	•	. 1	
20. Years in agricultural work	‡	· 1	I
21. Part of life in agric. work before work in Lansing	; •	•	1
Don't of 146 in somitantimes and		1	ı
certain or Title in agricultural work	1	•	1

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TABLE XXXVIII. -- Continued.

Independent Variables	Activity in No. of Orgs.	Activity in Voluntary Organizations rgs. No. of Orgs. At (excl. unions)	<u>ions</u> Attendance
23. Grade of school completed 24. English fluency 25. Pre-Lansing contact with Anglos 26. Service in armed forces 27. Occupation 28. Work income 29. Family income 30. Religion			

TABLE XXXIX. -- Relationships between independent and dependent variables in the third dimension of acculturation

		Respondents'	Respondents Contact With Anglos:	h Anglos:	
Independent Variable A	As Wife	As Best	In Organ-	As	ជា
•		Friends	izations	Neighbors	Recreation
1. General appearance	1	•	1	1	•
2. Skin color	*	•	•	1	•
3. Age	1	1	•		*
4. Birthplace	•	1	•	1	*
5. Main residence, ages 5-20	•	*	•	1	*
6. Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing	ı	*	•	1	*
7. Years in migrant stream	•	1	1	1	ŀ
8. Part of life in mig. str. bfr. res. in Lng.	ı	•	1	1	1
9. Part of life in migrant stream	•	1	1	•	1
•	*	*	•		*
•	*	*	•	1	*
12. Years in urban North	**	•	•	•	ŀ
13. Part of life in urban North	*	*	*	1	*
14. Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence	1	t	ŀ		t
		1	•	*	•
16. Part of life in urban residence	*	1	•	٠	•
17. Age first resident in Lensing	**	*	•	1	*
-	*	٠	•	•	•
	**	*	*	*	•
20. Years in agricultural work	ŀ	•	ı	•	*
21. Part of life in agric. work bfr. work in Lng.	•	•	1	1	*
22. Part of life in agricultural work	**	•	•	•	*

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TABLE XXXIX. -- Continued.

		Respondents	Respondents Contact With Anglos:	h Anglos:	
Independent Variable	As Wife	As Best	In Organ-	As	ដ
		Friends	izations	Neighbors	Recreation
23. Grade of school completed	•	1	8	*	*
24. English fluency	•	*	1	81	*
25. Pre-Lansing contact with Anglos	•	*	1	*	*
26. Service in armed forces	•	*	•	•	*
27. Occupation	•	ŀ	*	•	•
28. Work income	**	*	*		•
29. Femily income	*	*	ŀ	1	*
30. Religion	Br.	ŀ	ı	+	ŀ

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TABLE XL. -- Relationships between independent and dependent variables in the fourth dimension of acculturation

1. General appearance 2. Skin color 3. Age 4. Birthplace 4. Birthplace 5. Main residence, ages 5-20 6. Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing 7. Years in migrant stream 8. Part of life in migrant stream 9. Part of life in migrant stream 10. Age first resident in North 11. Age first resident in urban North 12. Years in urban North 13. Part of life in urban North 14. *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	1 1 + * * * 1 1 1 1 1	1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
General appearance Skin color Age Birthplace Birthplace Main residence, ages 5-20 Fart of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing Years in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North	· · + * * * · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Skin color Age Birthplace Main residence, ages 5-20 Fart of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing Years in migrant stream Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North	· · + * * * · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Age Birthplace Main residence, ages 5-20 Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing Years in migrant stream Part of life in migrant stream Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North	! + * * * ! ! ! ! ! ! !		
Age Birthplace Main residence, ages 5-20 Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing Years in migrant stream Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North	+ * * * ' ' ' ' ' ' '		
Birthplace Main residence, ages 5-20 Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing Years in migrant stream Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North	* * * * 1 1 1 1 1		
Main residence, ages 5-20 Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing ** ** ** Years in migrant stream Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North	* * ' ' ' ' ' '		
Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing ** ** Years in migrant stream Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North	* ' ' ' ' ' '		
Years in migrant stream Part of life in mig. str. bfr. res. in Ing. Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North Part of life in urban North			
Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North			1 1 1
Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North Part of life in urban North			1 1
Age first resident in North Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North Part of life in urban North		ı ı	1
Age first resident in urban North Years in urban North Part of life in urban North		*	
Years in urban North Part of life in urban North	1		1
Part of life in urban North		‡	1
		**	1
14. Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence * +	+	*	1
15. Part of life in urban res. bfr. res. in Ing. * +	+	*	1
16. Part of life in urban residence	1	**	ı
17. Age first resident in Lansing ** ** *	*		1
18. Years resident in Lansing	ŀ	+	•
19. Part of life resident in Lansing	**	*	ŧ
	*	*	•
21. Part of life in agric. work bfr. work in Ing **	R	1	•
	1	*	1
23. Grade of school completed		*	t
	*	**	ı
25. Pre-Lansing contact with Anglos		**	*

TABLE XL. -- Continued.

Independent Variables	English Fluency	Ethnic Language With: Wife Children	Ethnic Cuuage With: Children	Ethnic Cultural Traits With: Food	its Frequency of Eating: Tortillas Chile Frijoles	cy of Es	ting: Frijoles
26. Service in armed forces 27. Occupation 28. Work income 29. Family income 30. Religion	**'''	1 * * * * ! * * *		* • • • •	* * * * *	* * * * * *	****

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Preference Socialization Preference Burial Ethnic Cultural Traits gnpscription Newspaper **Knowledge** * ‡ * Holiday Choice Holiday Recognized * Folk Medicines Part of life in mig. str. bfr. res. in Lang. Part of life, age 5-20, in urban residence Part of life in urb. res. bfr. res. Lusng. Part of life in Mex. bfr. res. in Lansing Age first resident in urban North Part of life resident in Lansing Part of life in urban residence Part of life in migrant stream Age first resident in Lansing Age first resident in North Part of life in urban North Years in agricultural work Years resident in Lansing Main residence, age 5-20 Years in migrant stream Years in urban North General appearance Independent Variables Birthplace Skin color

TABLE XL. -- Continued.

Preference Socialization Preference Burial Ethnic Cultural Traits Subscription ! ***** Newspaper Knowledge **VabiloH** Choice VabiloH Recognized * * * * Folk Medicines Part of life in agric. bfr. work in Lansing Part of life in agricultural work Pre-Lansing contact with Anglos Grade of school completed Service in armed forces Independent Variables English fluency Family income Work income Occupation

TABLE XL. -- Continued.

APPENDIX IV

(See Chapter V)

TESTS OF RELATIONSHIP AMONG SELECTED INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

In this appendix, tests are presented to determine which of the selected independent variables are significantly related to each other. Therefore, it seems unnecessary to present the tests with all combinations of both dichotomized and trichotomized forms of the variables. Instead, in each table the simplest form of the test is presented, i.e., with both variables dichotomized, unless a significant relationship in a test can be found only with one or both of the variables trichotomized, in which case this latter form is presented. Thus, if a test between dichotomized variables is presented with a non-significant result, it may be assumed that a significant result is not obtained by trichotomizing either or both of the variables. The one exception is with respect to occupation, which is used only in its more precise, trichotomized form. (Numbers in parenthesis are the variable numbers used throughout this study and assigned in Chapter IV.)

TABLE XLI. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating years in migrant stream (7) to selected

	lnde	independent variables		
Independent Variable	Years in Mi None	Years in Migrant Stream None One or More	Totals	Test Results
1. (10) Age first resident in North				
19 years or less 20 years or over	10 15	25 30	35 45	$x^2 = 0.21$.50 < p < .70
2. (13) Part of life in urban North				
less than .3	9 36	80 35	29 51	$x^2 = 0.00$ $y = 1.00$
3. (19) Part of life resident in Lansing				1
less than .3	10 15	23 32	33 47	$X^2 = 0.02$.80 < p < .90

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TABLE XIII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating part of life in migrant stream (9) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Part of Life in Migrant Stream None Some	Migrant Stream Some	Totals	Test Results
<pre>1. (10) Age first resi- dent in North</pre>				
19 years or less 20 years or over	10	25 30	35 45	$x^2 = 0.20$.50 < p < .70
2. (13) Part of life in urban North				
less than .3	9	35	29 51	$x^2 = 0.00$ $p = 1.00$
3. (19) Part of life in Lensing				
less than .3 .3 or more	10	83 38 38	33 1,7	$x^2 = 0.02$ p < .88

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	TABLE ALIIIRESULUS OI CHI-SQUAITE LESUS OI AVPOUNESES FELALING PAIV OI IIITE FESIGEND IN LANSING (19) VO Selected independent variables	dent variables	Tile resident in	Lensing (19) to
Independent Variable	Part of Life in Lansing Less than .3	Lansing .3 or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (10) Age first resident in North				
19 years or less 20 years or over	7 26	28 19	35 45	$x^2 = 11.59$ p < .01
2. (13) Part of life in urban North				
less than .3 .3 or more	28	1 46	33 47	$x^2 = 57.40$ p < .01

 $x^2 = 0.12$.70 < p < .80 $x^2 = 0.75$.30 < p < .50 .50Test Results TABLE XLIV. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating general appearance (1) to selected inde $x^2 = 0.27$ Totals 348 43 37 45 35 pendent variables General Appearance 28 12 13 14 ខ្ពុ Mexican ଝ୍ଟ ପ୍ପ 25 27 23 1. (11) Age first resi-2. (17) Age first resident in Lensing 3. (20) Number of years in agricultural work dent in urban North Independent Variable 24 years or less 25 years or over 24 years or less 25 years or over 5 or less 6 or more

TABLE XLVResults of Chi-Square	tests of hypot selected in	ts of hypotheses relating age selected independent variables	first resident i	tests of hypotheses relating age first resident in urban North (11) to selected independent variables
Independent Variable	Age First Resident in Urban North 24 or less 25 or mor	sident in orth 25 or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (17) Age first resi- dent in Lansing				
24 years or less 25 years or over	773 33	9 4 .	43 37	x ² = 68.72 p < .01
2. (20) Number of years in agricultural work				
5 or less 6 or more	35 11	10 24	45 35	$x^2 = 17.30$ $p < .01$
TABLE XLVIResults of Chi-Square	1	tests of hypotheses relating age first resident in Lansing (17) to selected independent variables	first resident	in Lansing (17) to
Independent Variable	1	Age First Resident in Lansing years or less 25 years or over	Totals	Test Results
1. (20) Number of years in agricultural work				
5 or less 6 or more	32	13 24	45 35	$x^2 = 12.47$ < p .01

•05 ૹ઼ 8. .30 < p < .50 Test Results TABLE XLVII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating part of life in Mexico before resident in $x^2 = 5.12$ $x^2 = 0.11$.20 < p < $x^2 = 1.58$ Totals 29 13 33 33 345 Lansing (6) to selected independent variables .l or more Part of Life in Mexico 57 7,7 a T 75 less than .1 928 38 ನ೫ ೫೫ Anglos before Lansing 3. (22) Part of 11fe in Independent Variables 1. (13) Part of life (19) Part of life Work 4. (25) Contact with in urban North agricultural less than .3 less than .3 less than .3 in Lensing .3 or more .3 or more .3 or more little more તં

TABLE XLVII. -- Continued

Independent Variables	Part of Life in Mexico Less than .l .l or mon	in Mexico .l or more	Totals	Test Results
5. (28) Work income less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	27 29	13 9	04 38	$x^2 = 0.7^4$ 30 < p < .50
TABLE XLVIIIResults of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating part of life in urban North (13) to selected independent variables	re tests of hypotheses relating selected independent variables	neses relating part	of life in urban North	13) to
Independent Variable	Part of Life in Less than .3	of Life in Urban North than .3 .3 or more	Totals	Test Results
 (22) Part of life in agricultural work 				
less than .3 .3 or more	12 17	34 17	9 1	$x^2 = 4.83$.01 < p < .05
2. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing				
little more	13 16	8 15	33 7.1	$x^2 = 0.24$.50 < p < .70
3. (28) Work income				
less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	8 8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	40 38	$x^2 = 7.09$ $p < .01$

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TABLE XLIX. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating part of life resident in Lansing (19) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Part of Life in Lansing Less than .3 .3 or mor	n Lansing •3 or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (22) Part of life in agricultural work				
less than .2 .2 to less than .4 .4 or more	12 7 14	19 19 9	31 26 23	$x^2 = 5.93$.05 < p < .10
2. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing				
little more	14 19	19 28	33 47	$x^2 = .03$.80 < p < .90
3. (28) Work income				
less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	22 10	18 28	0 1 38	$x^2 = 6.62$.01 < p < .05

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TABLE L.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating part of life in agricultural work (22) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Part of Life in Agricultural Work Less than .3 .3 or more	Life in ral Work .3 or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing				
little more	17 29	16 18	33 47	$x^2 = 0.82$.30 < p < .50
2. (28) Work income				
less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	85 25	20	98 38	$x^2 = 1.99$.10 < p < .20

TABLE LI.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating type of contact with Anglos before working in Lansing (25) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Type of Contact little more	tact more	Totals	Test Results
1. (28) Work income less than \$5,000 \$5,000 or more	18 14	22 24	98 01	$x^2 = 0.53$.30 < p < .50

TABLE LII. -- Results of Chi-Square test of hypotheses relating age (3) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Au 34 or less	Age 35 or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (6) Part of life in Mexico before Lansing				
less than .l .l or more	35 7	22 16	57 23	$x^2 = 6.30$.01 < p < .05
2. (11) Age first resident in urban North				ı
24 years or less 25 years or over	35 7	11	75 94	$x^2 = 24.14$ p < .01
3. (17) Age first resident in Lansing				
24 years or less 25 years or over	3 ⁴ 8	9 29	43 37	$x^2 = 26.32$ p < .01
4. (20) Number of years in agricultural work				
5 or less 6 or more	ឌដ	14 24	45 35	$x^2 = 11.07$ $p < .01$

TABLE LII. -- Continued

	34 or less	35 or more	978	Test Results
5. (23) Grade of school completed				
4th or less 5th or more	31	47 74	35 45	$x^2 = 11.07$ $p < .01$
6. (24) Fluency in English				
little much	39 3	10 28	13 67	$x^2 = 5.38$.01 < p < .05
7. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing				
little more	14 28	19 19	33 47	$x^2 = 2.28$.10 < p < .20
8. (26) Service in armed forces				
none some	25 17	27 11	52 28	$x^2 = 1.16$.20 < p < .30
9. (27) Last occupation				
construction factory service	8 23 10	8 7 7	16 48 14	x ² = 2.45 .20 < p < .30

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TABLE LIII.---Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating part of life in Mexico before resident in Lansing (6) to selected independent variables

TOTAL	an serection (a) Serection	ing (c) we selected independent variables	2 0	
Independent Variable	Part of Life in Mexico Less than .1 .1 or m	in Mexico .l or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (11) Age first resident in urban North				
19 years or less 20 to 29 years 30 years or over	23 12 12	1 13 9	24 35 21	$x^2 = 10.32$ p < .01
2. (17) Age first resident in Lansing				
24 years or less 25 years or over	36 21	7 16	4.3 37	X = 7.05 p < .01
3. (20) Number of years in agricultural work				
5 or less 6 or more	34 23	11 21	45 35	$x^2 = 0.93$
μ . (23) Grade of school completed				
4th or less 5th or more	20 37	15 8	35 45	$x^2 = 6.04$.01 < p < .05

TABLE LIII. -- Continued

Independent Variable	Part of Life in Mexico Less than .l .l or mo	in Mexico .l or more	Totals	Test Results
5. (24) Fluency in English				
little much	52	8 15	13 67	$x^2 = 7.71$ p < .01
6. (26) Service in armed forces				
none	26	21 2	52 28	$x^2 = 9.81$ p < .01
7. (27) Last occupation				
construction factory service	9 37 9	7 11 2	71 84 71	$x^2 = 2.73$.20 < p < .50

TABLE LIV. -- Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating age first resident in urban north (11) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Age Fir 19 or less	Age First in Urban North less 20-29 30 or	n North 30 or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (20) Number of years in agricultural work					
5 or less 6 or more	82	19 16	6 15	45 35	$x^2 = 13.7^4$ p < .01
2. (23) Grade of school completed	,ed				
4th or less 5th or more	98	^ᅻ 딩	15	35 45	$x^2 = 10.16$ p < .01
3. (24) Fluency in English					
little much	o 47	9 6 8 6	7 41	13 67	$x^2 = 9.31$ $p < .01$
4. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing					
little more	8 16	16 19	७ घ	33 47	$x^2 = 0.93$.50 < p < .70
5. (26) Service in armed forces					
none some	13	25 10	1 ⁴ 7	28	$x^2 = 1.90$.30 < p < .50

TABLE LIV. -- Continued

Independent Variable	Age Fir 19 or less	rst in Urba 20-29	Age First in Urban North less 20-29 30 or more	Totals	Test Results
6. (27) Last Occupation					
construction factory service	3 16 4	6 21 7	7 11 3	16 48 14	$x^2 = 3.61$.30 < p < .50

TABLE LV.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating age first resident in Lansing (17) to selected independent variables

	-			
Independent Variable	Age First in Lansing $2^{l_{\rm t}}$ or less 25 or m	in Lensing 25 or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (23) Grade of school completed				
4th or less 5th or more	13 30	22 15	35 45	$x^2 = 6.90$ $p < .01$
2. (24) Fluency in English				
little much	4 39	88	13 67	$x^2 = 3.29$.01 < p < .05
 (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing 				
little more	17 26	16 21	33 47	$x^2 = 0.11$.70 < p < .80
4. (26) Service in armed forces				
none some	27 16	25 12	52 28	$x^2 = 0.19$.50 < p < .70
5. (27) Last occupation				
construction factory service	27 9	11 12 S	16 48 14	x ² = 3.94 .10 < p < .20

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TABLE LVI. -- Results of Chi-Square tests relating number of years in agricultural work (20) to selected in $x^2 = 4.03$.01 < p < .05 .30જ Test Results $x^2 = 19.37$ p < .01 $x^2 = 3.53$.10 < p < $x^2 = 0.64$ Totals 13 52 28 53 r 28 4 dependent variables Number of Years 56 19 27 8 28 임검수 5 or less 35 83 36 24 61 (26) Service in armed forces 2. (24) Fluency in English 1. (23) Grade of school 4. (27) Last occupation Independent Variable construction 4th or less 5th or more completed service factory little much none Bome က်

TABLE LVI. -- Continued

Number of Years in Totals Test Results Agricultural Work .ess 3-8 9 or more		14 33 $X^2 = 9.82$ 8 30 .01 < p < .05
Number of Yes Agricultural 2 or less 3-8		8 8 41 41
Independent Variable	5. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing	little more but casual

TABLE LVII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests relating grade of school completed (23) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Grade of School 4th or less 5th	School 5th or more	Totals	Test Results
1. (24) Fluency in English				
little much	9	T †	13 67	$x^2 = 4.09$.01 < p < .05
2. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing				
little more	\$.T	9,9%	33 47	$x^2 = 19.16$ p < .01
3. (26) Service in armed forces				
none some	99	23 25	28	$x^2 = 11.73$ p < .01
4. (27) Last occupation				
construction factory service	51 년 4	6 27 10	71 91 91	$x^2 = 3.53$.10 < p < .20

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TABLE LVIII. -- Results of Chi-Square tests relating fluency in English (24) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Fluency in English Little More	English More	Totals	Test Results
1. (25) Contact with Anglos before Lansing				
little more	0. 4	24 13	33 47	$x^2 = 5.01$.01 < p < .05
2. (26) Service in armed forces				
none some	SI I	0†1 27	52 28	$x^2 = 5.48$.01 < p < .05
3. (27) Last occupation				ī
construction factory service	991	10 42 13	16 44 14	$x^2 = 6.45$.01 < p < .05

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TABLE LIX.--Results of Chi-Square tests of hypotheses relating type of contact with Anglos before resident in Lansing (25) to selected independent variables

TABLE LX. -- Results of Chi-Square tests relating service in the armed forces (26) to selected independent variables

Independent Variable	Service in Armed Forces None Some		Totals	Test Results
1. (27) Last occupation construction factory service	14 28 9	0 8 r	16 48 14	$x^2 = 4.88$.05 < p < .10

APPENDIX V

MATRICES OF SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS AMONG INDICES OF INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES

TABLE IXI .-- Matrix of significant relationships among indices of dependent variables

Indices	1	2	ю	†	2	9	7	80
1. Occupational position					*19			
2. Activities in organizations			*.					
3. Contact with Anglos				* &	* †¿.			* 22.
4. Use of Spanish					**	*35	** 34	* 8.
5. Consumption of Mexican foods							**	
6. Recognition of folk medicines	,						* 08.	* 8.
7. Celebration of Mexican holidays								
8. Newspaper subscription								

8. Newspaper subscription

** Significant in direction hypothesized. * Possibly significant in direction hypothesized

Numbers are values of coefficients of contingency (C).

These symbols have these meanings throughout this appendix.

TABLE LXII. -- Matrix of significant relationships among indices of independent variables

Indices	89:	٦	a	æ	4	7	9	7	8	6	10
1. Ap	1. Appearance						·				
2. Age	9 .			**		*83.	** .35	**:			
3. Me	3. Mexican residence				* 07		* %.	* %	* 75.		
λ. Ge	4. General residence index						*19	* 7 5.			
5. Ag	5. Agricultural work						**		*18		
6. Sc	6. School grade completed							* 55	* 17.		
7. F1	7. Fluency in English								** †Z•		
8. Pr	8. Pre-Lansing contact										
9. Re	9. Religion										*21
10.00	10. Occupation										

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TABLE LXIII. -- Matrix of significant relationships between indices of independent and dependent variables

	Ind	lices	of Depe	endent	Varial	oles Re	egardir	ıg:
Indices of Independent Variables	Occupation	Activity in Organizations	Contact With Anglos	Use of Spanish	Mexican Foods	Folk Medicines	Holidays Celebrated	Newspaper Subscription
1. Appearance						** •25		
2. Age						** .43	* .19	
3. Mexican residence			** .28	** .31	** .27	** .21	** •37	** .26
4. General residence		* .20	** .26	** .24		* .19		
5. Agricultural work						** .27		
6. School grade			** .30			** •32		** .38
7. English fluency			** •23	** .40	* .19	** .22		** .25
8. Pre-Lansing contact			** •34		** .26	** •23		* •19
9. Religion	* .21							
10. Occupation					* .19			

APPENDIX VI

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE (Modified)

- 1. When did you come to Lansing to live more or less permanently?
- 2. When and where were you born?
- 3. In what languages do you converse with your wife?
 - Code: 0. only Spanish
 - 1. only English
 - 2. both equally often
 - 3. both but more often Spanish
 - 4. both but more often English
 - 5. other
- 4. In what languages do you converse with your children?
 - Code: 0. only Spanish
 - 1. only English
 - 2. both equally often
 - 3. both but more often Spanish
 - 4. both but more often English
 - 5. other
- 5. Of all the days of fiesta--patriotic, religious, social, Mexican, and American--which are the most important for you?
- 6. Why are the 5th of May and 16th of September celebrated as holidays?
- 7. In general do you prefer Mexican or American food?
 - Code: 0. Mexican
 - 1. American
 - 2. both equally
 - 3. other
- 8. How often do you eat tortillas, hot chile, and Mexican frijoles?

	Tortillas	Chile	Frijotes
every meal	0.	0.	0.
more than once a day	1.	1.	1.
once a day	2.	2.	2.
more than once a week	3•	3.	3•
once a week	4.	4.	4.
more than once a month	5•	5•	5•
once a month	6.	6.	6.
more than once a year	7•	7.	7.
hardly ever	8.	8.	8.
other	9•	9.	9.
	more than once a day once a day more than once a week once a week more than once a month once a month more than once a year hardly ever	every meal 0. more than once a day 1. once a day 2. more than once a week 3. once a week 4. more than once a month 5. once a month 6. more than once a year 7. hardly ever 8.	every meal 0. 0. more than once a day 1. 1. once a day 2. 2. 2. more than once a week 3. 3. once a week 4. 4. more than once a month 5. 5. once a month 6. 6. more than once a year 7. 7. hardly ever 8. 8.

- 9. Which of the following have you heard of being used as a medicine?
 - 1. Aceite Mejicano
 - 2. Aceite Volcanico
 - 3. Alhucema
 - 4. Malva
 - 5. Manzanilla
 - 6. Poleo
 - 7. Romero
 - 8. Rosa de Castilla
 - 9. Yerbabuena
- 10. Where have you lived and what jobs have you had since birth (including service in armed forces)? Give dates insofar as possible. (Indicate names of places of residence.)
- 11. How much friendship have you had with Americans in the places you have lived and worked?
- 12. Could you tell me exactly how long you worked in each job in 1960? How much did you earn per hour or week? How much did you earn in the whole year? How much did you receive in unemployment compensation or welfare help for your family?
- 13. What jobs did your wife and children have in 1960? How much did they earn?
- 14. Is your wife Mexican? If not, what is her origin?
- 15. What grade of school did you complete?
- 16. What is your religion?
- 17. How well do you speak English?
- 18. Are you a member or go to the meetings of some organization, club, union, or society? Which? With respect to each: how often have you been attending meetings? Do persons other than Mexicans belong?
- 19. Who are your best friends in the Lansing area? (Name five if possible.) Are they all Mexican? (Indicate ethnic identity.)
- 20. With how many non-Mexican, unrelated families in the neighborhood where you live do you have friendly relations (e.g., visit or greet in a friendly manner)?
- 21. What do you do for recreation? Are there ever any Americans present in your recreational activities, or when you go out to have a good time with friends?
- 22. Do you subscribe to a newspaper that is delivered to your home?

- 23. Have you given any thought to where you would like to be buried when that becomes necessary?
- 24. Would you like your children to grow up to be just like Americans?
- 25. Note general appearance:
 - Code: 0. Mexican with Indian influence
 - 1. Mexican of Spanish type
 - 2. Negroid
 - 3. general South European
 - 4. general European
 - 5. extreme North European
 - 6. other
- 26. Note skin color:
 - Code: 0. very dark
 - 1. fairly dark
 - 2. slightly dark (like South European)
 - 3. light (like North European)

ROOM USE ONLY

