Immigration: Special Studies 1969–1982
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The primary aim of the project was to test the operational feasibility of an inter-area network to recruit and settle migrant worker groups of Puerto Rican background in nonurban communities. The project attempted to locate and interview workers and their families in the migrants stream, develop permanent employment opportunities, and prepare the migrants and their new home communities for the impact of this new relationship.

Descriptors: (Agricultural economics). (Manpower, Ethnic groups), Statistical data, Economic analysis, Legislation, Unemployment, Government policies.
Identifiers: "Braceros, Strawberries, Farm labor, "Migrant workers.

The purpose of the dissertation is to make estimates which give some indication of the influence of the "Bracero" (Mexican nationals) program on agricultural production in California. A model of crop production is used to approximate the market determination of total employment, wages, Bracero employment, wholesale prices, production and harvested acreage for a single crop. The model is estimated for three crops over the period 1955 through 1967. The actual data for these years are compared with estimates from the model both with and without the use of Braceros, who as of January, 1965, were no longer allowed to enter the United States.

0170 **Determinants of the Flow of Physicians to the United States.**

Descriptors: (*Medical personnel, United States), Education, Law, Statistical data, Wages, Motivation.

The flow of physicians is actually composed of two subgroups: physicians actually planning to become permanent residents in the United States and physicians who come here only for specialist training in internships and residencies. The basic hypothesis of the paper is that these two groups respond to different factors in different ways. The large income increases available to physicians who come here to practice may be important to the potential immigrants, but the relative position of doctors in the income distribution is critical for the trainees. Additional hypotheses concern the different ways in which the proportion of specialists influences the two groups. There are several subsidiary tests concerning some of the traditional measures of the relative need for physicians. Finally, the influence of the physician's working and living conditions or migration is investigated. The second part of the paper provides background information concerning medical education, licensure, and immigration laws.

1971

0289 **An Assessment of the Experimental and Demonstration Interstate Program for South Texas Migrants. Volume I.**

Descriptors: (*Employment, "Ethnic groups), (*Manpower, "Texas), Population migrations, Socioeconomic status, Rural areas, Unemployment, Unskilled workers, Economic conditions.

Identifiers: Social services, Mexican Americans, "Migrant labor, "Migrant workers.

The overall purpose of the project was identified as determining the feasibility and value of an interstate, multi-agency program focusing upon the problems of Mexican-American migrants. The project involved nine northern (demonad) states and Texas (supply state), and was administered by the State Employment Services. In three of the ten states, the project has resulted (or assisted) in the development of an on-going migrant services program within the State Employment Service. In several states, the project has demonstrated that it can assist migrants who wish to relocate. Further, it is beyond question that sample families received significantly greater numbers of services than non-sample families in most cases.

0379 **An Assessment of the Experimental and Demonstration Interstate Program for South Texas Migrants. Volume II. Summary.**
Descriptors: (Employment, Ethnic groups), (Manpower, Texas), Economic conditions, Population migrations, Projects, Assessments, Unemployment, Unskilled workers, Rural areas.

In three states, the experimental and demonstration project resulted (or assisted) in the development of an on-going migrant services program within the State Employment Services. In several states, the project demonstrated that it can assist migrants who wish to relocate. Further, it is beyond question that experimental and demonstration families received significantly greater numbers of services than non-sample families in most cases.

Descriptors: (Socioeconomics, Unskilled workers), (Ethnic groups, Employment), (Population migrations, Ethnic groups), Socioeconomic status, Manpower, Urban planning, Demographic surveys, Motivation, Urban areas.
Identifiers: Mexican Americans, Migrant workers, Detroit (Michigan).

The study describes the process by which increasing numbers of Mexican-American migrant farmworkers drop out of the migrant stream, settle in northern communities, and adjust to new labor force requirements and opportunities. It also identifies factors affecting the settlement and stabilization of migrant workers in selected communities, with attention to occupation and income, to provide policy guidelines for facilitating the transition process. Interviews were held with 695 migrant heads of households and nearly 50 community leaders in eight Michigan counties outside the Detroit area. Information was collected about the migrant's occupational background, motivation for dropping out of the migrant stream, kinship and friendship ties, job aspirations, interests in training and retraining, and community reactions.

0880 An Assessment of the Experimental and Demonstration Interstate Program for South Texas Migrants. Volume III. Appendixes.
Descriptors: (Employment, Ethnic groups), (Manpower, Texas), Economic conditions, Population migrations, Assessments, Unemployment, Unskilled workers, Rural areas.
Identifiers: Social services, Mexican Americans, Migrant labor, Migrant workers.

Contains: appendix materials and individual project site evaluations.

Reel II

1971 – Cont’d.

Descriptors: (Unskilled workers, Mobility), (Employment, Agriculture), (Agriculture, Sociometrics), Demographic surveys, United States, Socioeconomic status.

A study is reported of the living and working conditions of migrant and seasonal agricultural workers in the various regions of the United States.
0085 The Relationship of Migrant Workers' Attitudes and Behavior to Their Work Environment.
A survey of the attitudes of migrant farm workers in two upstate New York farm camps revealed that while about two thirds of them enjoyed farm work, about half of them felt that the farm worker had no chance in life and about 60 percent aspired to earn less than $1000 for the summer's work. In structured, systematic interviews, workers professed few complaints about farm work, but the open-ended and more intensive interviewing of a few workers revealed that exploitation characterizes nearly every aspect of the farm worker's life.

0126 Evaluation, Design and Analysis of Migrant Health Delivery Systems.
Descriptors: (*Medical services, Rural areas), Evaluation, Finance, National government, State government, Grants.
Alternative strategies were investigated for delivering minimally adequate comprehensive health services to migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families. Particular attention was paid to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Migrant Health Projects. Investigators concluded that: the Migrant Health Program is severely underfunded; the Migrant Health Projects must be continued as a national categorical program to ensure service to migrants; the Migrant Health Program should be used to invest in the organization of comprehensive rural health care delivery systems to serve migrants, and to attract resources to serve the poor; because migrants fail to show 'intent to reside,' they seldom receive Medicaid or other local services. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare must require that service to migrants be a condition of approval of state plans for facilities construction, Title XIX, and State-Plan formula grant programs. A special category of Medicaid recipients might also be created for migrant workers.

0374 Allen Workers: A Study of the Labor Certification Program.
A study was made of U.S. immigration policy as administered by the Department of Labor's labor certification program. The report provides a history of the program, describes its operation, and analyzes its impact on the labor market.

0580 An Assessment of the Experimental and Demonstration Interstate Program for South Texas Migrant Workers - The Texas Assessment.
The overall purpose of the project was identified as determining the feasibility and value of an interstate, multi-agency program focusing upon
the problems of Mexican-American migrants. The project involved nine northern (demand) states and Texas (supply state), and was administered by the State Employment Services. The services provided to migrants and other project activities conducted in Texas were examined.

1972

0678 Final Report for Chinese Chef Training.
*Immigrants Development Center of San Francisco, Inc., California. Jul 72, 15pp.*

The report describes establishment of and results of a training program in San Francisco for 64 untrained Chinese immigrants with the help of an Economic Development Administration technical assistance grant. The report points out that some students dropped out of the classes because they could not support their families while taking the full-time 16-week course. It was possible to secure enrollee wages for more recent students. The report includes data on trainees' ages, family size, and financial status and photographs to demonstrate the substance of the training program.

1973

0693 The Economic Status or Urban Mexican-Americans.
Descriptors: "Ethnic groups, "Economic surveys, "Urban population, Productivity performance, Income, Educational levels, Employment, Statistical data.

The report presents data on the relative economic status of various urban minorities as of 1960. It focuses on changes in the economic status of urban Mexican-Americans, Caucasians, and Negroes during the 1960s. Utilizing state cross-sectional 1970 census data, it analyzes the importance of productivity-related variables as determinants of differences in economic status among these groups.

Identifiers: "Mexican Americans, "Chicanos.

The Chicano Studies Collection of Arizona State University is comprised of relevant and valuable books and newspapers which reflect the history and the experience of the Chicanos, the Mexican-Americans, in the United States, and especially in the Southwest.

0782 Immigrants and the American Labor Market, Phases I and II.
Descriptors: (*Labor relations, United States), (*Ethnic groups, *Industrial relations), Impact, Manpower utilization, Government policies, Employment, Earnings, Job analysis, Adjustment (Psychology), Demography, Mobility.

The study is based primarily on an examination of documents filed by 5,000 working-age immigrants who entered the nation during fiscal year 1970. The visa applications, filed prior to entry, and the alien address reports, filed in January 1972, were tabulated and compared. In addition, interviews were conducted with some of the immigrants, with employers of immigrants and with other knowledgeable people. The principal findings of the study relate to a substantial, but uneven, impact on the labor market. The study also examines the adjustments made by immigrants as they come to terms with the U.S. labor market.

Reel III

1973 – Cont’d.

0001 Immigrant Scientists and Engineers in the United States. A Study of Characteristics and Attitudes.

The report presents results of a mid-1970 survey of the characteristics and attitudes of foreign scientists and engineers who were immigrants between 1964 and 1969. The bulk of immigrants come to the United States seeking higher standard of living, but additional economic, social, and work-related factors are also of importance. Immigrants' backgrounds reveal very high levels of formal education, but interest in continuing their education in United States is maintained. Over 90 percent are employed in professional positions, and over one-half are engaged in research and development activities. Immigrants' contributions to U.S. science and technology are shown by the number authoring scientific papers and holding U.S. patents. Economic, social, and personal benefits derived since immigrating to the United States are listed.

1974

0114 Evaluation of the National Migrant Worker Program. Volume I.
Descriptors: *Migrant labor, Manpower utilization, Specialized training, Employment, Unskilled workers, Farm laborers, Upgrading, Surveys.
Identifiers: National migrant worker program.

The volume is the final report of an evaluation of the National Migrant Worker Program (NMWP) and provides an analysis of the performance of all NMWP sponsoring organizations and national and regional Department of Labor offices as measured against formal contract requirements, established guidelines and standards, and accepted administrative and management practices. It assesses the feasibility of the program's goals and the abilities of the program agents to meet these goals. In addition, the report discusses the short term effects of program participation on a sample of
NMWP clients in terms of job placement, earnings, relation of job training to type of employment, and client satisfaction with program services. Program documents and records along with personal interviews of Department of Labor officials, program personnel and over 700 program participants provide the data on which the analysis is based.

Descriptors: *Migrant labor, Manpower utilization, Evaluation, Employment, Unskilled workers, Upgrading, Attitudes.

The report is Volume II of an evaluation of the National Migrant Worker Program (NMWP) containing the appendices to the final report. Included in the volume are the survey interview instruments and program participant comments.


This report is a continuation and extension of the Cuban minority study 1972–73 to gather data necessary to outline problems associated with the integration of Cubans into American society. This extension focused on: the elderly Cubans in Dade County, Florida, the occupational and educational characteristics of Cubans in south Florida, the Cuban adolescent population in Dade County, medical and law school admissions practices with respect to Cuban applicants and the participation of Cubans in community services and institutions in Dade County. The findings generated a list of recommendations for improved services to the Cuban community in the areas of rehabilitation, education, housing, employment, language training and health.

1975


The project attempted to improve social service delivery systems in the Puerto Rican community of metropolitan New York and northern New Jersey by increasing the capacity of the community to influence agencies with which it had contact. A technical assistance program was undertaken which emphasized providing information to Puerto Rican organizations: concerning available service systems, about funding sources and about hiring practices, funding and legislation to assist Puerto Ricans in securing jobs in social and rehabilitation agencies. Nine separate projects were initiated including: the establishment of a center to serve the Spanish speaking with respect to claims under the supplemental security income program; surveying vocational rehabilitation efforts with respect to Puerto Rican staff and
clientele; a socioeconomic study of the Spanish speaking in Paterson, New Jersey; and a workshop on revenue sharing.

Reel IV

1975 – Cont’d.


Identifiers: *New arrivals operation, Lessons learned, Vietnamese language.

The Eglin Refugee Processing Center at Auxiliary Field 2, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, came into existence as a direct consequence of the abrupt cessation of the US presence on 29 April 1975 in South Vietnam (Republic of Vietnam – RVN). Before the total collapse of the RVN, the US provided the means for Vietnamese employees of the US Government and US contractors and other Vietnamese to exit South Vietnam for the US. The establishment of the Eglin Refugee Processing Center as one of the four refugee centers in Continental US is chronicled to depict the planning, construction, operations, administration, and impact of Operation New Arrivals at Eglin Air Force Base. Events and experiences encountered had both an ephemeral and permanent value. For that reason those events and experiences are discussed, analyzed, and critiqued to provide an overview of judicious interfacing of the integral parts of each function as they affected the whole. This approach was selected because it eliminated untoward functional or organizational competition, thus making it possible to answer in totality and with relevancy what exactly did the Air Force do. Phase I – The Buildup – covers the period from 27 April to 23 May 1975 and includes selected supporting documents at Tabs A to Tabs K and Photographs.


Identifiers: *New arrivals operation, Lessons learned, Vietnamese language.

The Eglin Refugee Processing Center at Auxiliary Field 2, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, entered its operational period – The Pipeline Phase – on 24 May 1975. In the ensuing month, until 28 June 1975, the New Arrivals Task Force operated to maintain and insure the health and welfare of the Vietnamese refugees who were being processed and awaiting sponsorship. The routine activities of the Pipeline Phase were in sharp contrast with the rapidly occurring events of the Buildup Phase from 27 April – 23 May. The Buildup Phase was the subject of Part I of this report and the Pipeline Phase is herein described. For the interested reader documents pertinent to Operation New
Arrivals have been made an integral part of the archives of the Armament Development and Test Center Office of History.


Identifiers: "New arrivals operation, Lessons learned, Vietnamese language."

The report on Operation New Arrivals prepared by the Armament Development and Test Center Office of History mirrors and chronicles an event without precedent for the United States and, in particular, the United States Air Force. Painstaking efforts were exerted to make this trilogy available to all in the present and future. Furthermore, this report is of especial historical value as one of the sequels to the entire historical coverage of the Southeast Asia experience. This report will serve to answer the inevitable question in the future: 'Whatever happened to the refugees from Southeast Asia?' With this in mind, the effort that went into the preparation of this document will stand on its own. The report for Phase I served as the model for the record of policy-making decisions at all levels in the Department of Defense and the Executive agencies of the Federal government.

0577 **Chinese American Manpower and Employment.**


Descriptors: "Ethnic groups," "Demographic surveys," "Employment, Industrial relations, Labor relations, Manpower, Socioeconomic status, Unemployment."

Identifiers: "Chinese Americans, Chinatowns, Race relations, Occupations."

A study of the employment characteristics and occupational status of the Chinese in the United States is based primarily on a special tabulation of the 1970 census, supplemented by data from other sources. Topics covered include immigration, geographical dispersion, demographic characteristics, education, occupations, working women, unions, civil service, income, unemployment, underemployment, self-employment, cultural differences, prejudice, and how the Chinese are coping with their problems. The report brings out many cultural aspects and sensitivities that must be addressed in assessing or in projecting any potential course of action for improving or expanding the occupational sphere of the Chinese. Brought out also are the special obstacles that a bicultural and physically distinct people like the Chinese encounter in competing in the American labor market.


Analysis of 1970 census data leads to four major conclusions: Color-ethnic-sex inequalities in employment, occupational achievement, job mobility and earnings permeate the American labor market. When persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican and Cuban origin and American Indians and blacks are compared with whites with comparable levels of education and training, these inequalities diminish but do not disappear. White women as well as women in these minority groups are subject to discrimination. Inequality among women in the job market are comparatively small and the status of these minority women is not consistently lower than the white women.

Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO).


Identifiers: After action reports, Lessons learned.

This report provides an historical record of the establishment, procedures, functions, and observations of the Joint Refugee Information Clearing Office (JRICO). Its role was to expedite the Indochinese refugee sponsorship process for members of the United States military community by facilitating the location of Vietnamese, Cambodian (Khmer), and Laotian nationals who were evacuated and to disseminate sponsorship/resettlement information.

Asian American Reference Data Directory.


Descriptors: *Directories, *Demographic surveys, *Ethnic groups, United States, Bibliographies, Sociometrics, Sociopsychological surveys, Education, Psychology, Culture (Social sciences).

The purpose of this project was to produce a reference data directory on Asian Americans. This directory is a research, planning and evaluation tool for use by the Office for Asian American Affairs/Department of Health, Education and Welfare, other Federal offices, State and local governments as well as institutions and individual scholars. The directory contains abstracts of some 480 of the major reference materials related to the health, education and social welfare characteristics of Asian Americans. All abstracts are cross-referenced by subject, ethnic group, geography and author. Review and assessment of the types of reference data collected are also presented.


Asians and Pacific Islanders constitute a major racial group in Washington. Culturally, it is perhaps the most diverse, comprised of the Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians, Indochinese, and Samoans. Numerically, not including the Indochinese and Samoans, there were a little over 44,000 enumerated in 1970. As of April 1976, it is estimated that there were approximately 66,000. Yet this group is commonly referred to as the invisible minority. Acknowledged as being non-white, they are seldom recognized as part of the minority experience, and Asians are suffused by myths. When this ignorance becomes a basis for public policies, Asians are often neglected or only marginally served by various governmental programs. One minor problem has been the lack of readily accessible and factual information. Hopefully, this publication will fill a void in this latter area by presenting selected data on Asians in Washington. This report culls information which is scattered among numerous sources, some unpublished.


Identifiers: *Illegal aliens, Mexicans, Labor force behavior, Mexican Americans.

This study analyzes the manpower impact of Mexican illegal aliens on wages, employment, and social services. The study provides a historical perspective and traces the development of illegal migration toward the 1970s. It examines the process by which Mexican illegal aliens enter the U.S. and adjust to labor force requirements and employment opportunities. It examines the causes, the nature, and consequences of the Mexican illegal alien population in an urban labor market and the United States. Through a theoretical framework an attempt is made to study the disadvantages and the extent of discrimination afforded to this group relative to other minorities. An analysis of the determinants of hourly earnings of the sample population is also provided. The study reviews current efforts which have been undertaken in Mexico and the U.S. to alter manpower and immigration policies with regard to the illegal alien population in this country.


This Department of the Army after action report deals with US Army involvement in and support of the Indochinese refugee program. Covering the period from 1 April 1975 to 1 June 1976, it focuses on the role of the Army Staff in crisis management and other aspects of Operations NEW LIFE and NEW ARRIVALS as well as a brief account of Army support of Operation BABYLIFT. Included in the report are sections dealing with the preparation, operation and termination of the refugee reception centers at Orote Point Guam; Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, and Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania. Sections treating the participation of Army Staff agencies and special areas of concern - resources and environmental concerns, winterization, legal considerations and repatriation, refugee employment and enlistment, and Congressional oversight - also appear. A separate section on lessons learned that includes planning factors, problems, recommendations, and suggested principles for future operations concludes the report. Appendixes containing relevant messages and documents, tables, illustrations and a bibliography, plus a pictorial annex, are attached.

0635 U.S. Assistance Provided for Resettling Soviet Refugees: Department of State and Justice.


Assistance to refugees has been an established part of American foreign policy. This report describes how U.S. funds have been used to aid the resettlement of refugees from the Soviet Union. To assist in efforts to evaluate the administration of the program, the Congress may want to provide more specific criteria on the types of activities it would like to support in the future and decide whether fund expenditures should be generally related to the number of refugees.

0720 Hispanics, Housing and HUD: Final Report for the Methodology for Involving the Spanish Speaking Community in HUD Programs.

Juarez and Associates, Inc., Los Angeles, California. 9 Sep 77, 379pp.

Descriptors: *Housing studies, *Ethnic groups, Attitudes, Safety, Metropolitan areas, New York, New Jersey, California, Texas, Low income groups, Federal assistance programs.

Identifiers: *Spanish speaking Americans, Household characteristics, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Mexican Americans, New York City (New York), Union City (New Jersey), Los Angeles (California), San Antonio (Texas), Miami (Florida).

The Report deals with how adequate shelter (e.g., decent, safe, and sanitary housing in appropriate neighborhood environments) is perceived and defined by Hispanic households in five sites: New York, New York; Union City, New Jersey; Los Angeles, California; San Antonio, Texas; and Miami, Florida by Puerto Ricans, Cubans and Mexican Americans. An instructional guide for Hispanics on how to obtain Housing and Urban Development services as well as an introductory guide for Housing and Urban Development personnel to Hispanics is included.
0001 Texas Migrant Labor: A Special Report to the Governor and Legislature.
Identifiers: *Migrant workers.
The report presents an overview of the different facets of migrant labor activity in the state of Texas and makes recommendations specifically directed at alleviating many of the educational, employment, health, housing, and social service related problems experienced by migrant and seasonal farmworkers on a day-to-day basis.

0099 Program for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability, Summary of Projects Funded.
The Department of Labor awarded grants totalling $5 million to 47 prime sponsors to provide training and employment assistance to persons of limited English-speaking ability. Almost 6,000 persons, primarily Hispanic and Asian, participated in the short-term projects. This report is part of the Department of Labor’s continuing effort to meet its responsibilities to conduct studies and disseminate information about programs developed under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). Specifically, the report looks at the Program for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability (PLESA). It is not an evaluation but rather a description of the program, and in particular, of the 47 PLESA projects. Summaries of the projects make up the major part of this report. It is hoped that these summaries will serve as a sourcebook for other prime sponsors.

0195 Illegal Entry at United States-Mexico Border—Multilagency Enforcement Efforts Have Not Been Effective in Stemming the Flow of Drugs and People.
Descriptors: *Border control, Law enforcement, United States, Mexico, Narcotics, National government, Agencies.
Identifiers: *Immigration offenses, Federal agencies.
The flood of illegal aliens and illicit drugs across the United States-Mexico border continues. Federal agencies responsible for law enforcement along the border operate almost independently—little consideration is given for each other’s missions. These separate yet similar lines of effort are diluting border coverage and control. This report addresses the need for effective leadership and direction. This report contains recommendations to Federal agencies and to the Congress to strengthen law enforcement at the border.
1978

0315 1960 and 1970 Spanish Heritage Population of the Southwest by County.
Descriptors: *Ethnic groups, *Populations, Minority groups, Tables (Data), Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas.
The Spanish Heritage (Hispanic) population is our second largest minority. Eighty percent of Hispanics live in the five states of California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. The 1970 U.S. Census was the first to identify Hispanics separately; therefore, this study estimates 1960 Hispanic population data from it. Tables show 1970 and estimated 1960 population by State, county, and sex for the total population as well as for Hispanics. Changes in ratios are shown also.

0364 Manpower and Immigration Policies in the United States
Identifiers: Labor market, Immigration.
The study addresses the interface of immigration and manpower policy in the U.S. It emphasizes the basic issues of policy concern which have played a significant part in the formulation of immigration policy since the founding of the Nation. Policies discussed are those that regulate the admission of alien workers, as well as those that govern the postadmission of workers and their activities.

0643 Number of Newly Arrived Aliens Who Receive Supplemental Security Income Needs To Be Reduced.
Identifiers: *Aliens, Immigrants, Sponsors.
About $72 million in Supplemental Security Income is provided annually to newly arrived aliens in five states. In most cases, this and other public assistance is supplied because aliens' sponsors fail to keep their promises of providing support. Administrative and legislative changes are needed to reduce these payments.

0673 The Economic Impact of Undocumented Immigrants on Public Health Services In Orange County: A Study of Medical Costs, Tax Contributions, and Health Needs of Undocumented Immigrants.
Orange County Task Force on Medical Care for Illegal Aliens, Santa Ana, California. Mar 78, 78pp.
The purpose to which the Task Force addressed itself was to provide the Board of Supervisors with a picture of the economic impact of undocumented immigrants on public health services in Orange County. During the period July, 1977 to February, 1978, the Task Force examined three areas: Medical costs of undocumented immigrants; Tax contributions of undocumented immigrants; Health care and public policy.
A Labor Market Success Model of Young Male Hispanic Americans.
Latin American Community Center, Wilmington, Delaware. Paul Seidenstat. Apr 78, 114pp.

Identifiers: Labor market, Spanish Americans.

The study develops a labor market success model of young male inner-city Hispanics and examines several variables influencing labor market success. A sample of inner-city Puerto Ricans who attended the eighth grade in two schools in Wilmington, Delaware in the 1966–1971 period was chosen and interviewed. Small control groups of blacks and whites were used also. Two multiple regression models of success are developed; one uses highest wage and the other uses the wage adjusted for job stability and type of job as dependent variables. The significant major determinants of success are years of school, number of children, and race. Attitude toward work, extent of career planning, and years lived in Puerto Rico also can influence success.


Identifiers: Spanish Americans, Asian Americans, Guides.

The report was designed as an introductory level classroom guide to teach senior high school and college students how to use ethnic statistical data. Written in an easy-to-read and informal style, the guide is geared to individuals having little or no background in statistics or data analysis. In the first section of the guide, the authors explain how to formulate research questions, how to read and interpret data tables, how to use graphics (pie charts, bar charts, graphs), the advantages and disadvantages of printed data versus computerized data, and how to retrieve computerized ethnic data. In a step-by-step presentation, section two of the guide shows students how ethnic statistics may be used to answer specific research questions. Using elementary statistical concepts such as percentage distributions, frequency distributions, proportions, and cross-classification of variables, students are guided through an analysis of each of these questions. Students gain experience in locating specific data in tables, detecting patterns in data, analyzing the interrelationships among different variables and synthesizing information drawn from a variety of sources.

Reel VIII
1978 – Cont’d.

Differential Success Among Cuban-American and Mexican-American Immigrants: The Role of Policy and Community.

Identifiers: Mexican Americans, Cubans, Immigrants.

The report analyzes the Cuban-Mexican differential in labor market success as a function of the differentials between economic and political immigrants. Cubans had higher initial social class and received a compre-
hensive program of government services; Mexicans were economic immi-
grants and received few services. The report uses multiple regression mod-
els with 1970 Census Public Use Sample data to show Cuban advantage in
earnings and occupational prestige even when personal characteristics are
statistically controlled. There is a detailed description of U.S. policy toward
Cuban refugees.

0273 **Measuring the Earnings Impact of Labor Market Programs on Hispanic Americans.**


The purpose of this report is to evaluate the effectiveness of labor market services in increasing the earnings of Hispanic Americans in Kansas. The services evaluated are those provided by the Employment Service (ES), the Balance of State Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program (CETA), and the Work Incentive Program (WIN). While the problem of low earnings affects most individuals seeking service from such labor market programs, it is of particular relevance to the low-income workers and to Hispanic Americans in particular. Hispanic Americans, many of whom have the English language as a second language, are in particular need of labor market services in finding suitable employment and in obtaining training which would enable them to improve job skills. If labor market programs concentrate on efficiency rather than effectiveness, many Hispanic Americans will not have the opportunity to enhance their earnings ability and move to the higher levels of income which non-Hispanic workers have already obtained.

0368 **Program for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability (PLESA): Case Study No. 1. Tucson, Arizona: ESL (English as a Second Language) and Bilingual Vocational Training.**


Through the Program for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability (PLESA), 47 prime sponsors provided training and employment assistance to more than 6,000 persons of limited English-speaking ability. These case studies are part of the Department of Labor's continuing effort to meet its responsibilities to conduct studies and disseminate information about such programs, developed under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The Tucson project had one of the most successful placement rates of any of the PLESA projects. A total of 194 people went through the program, and 150 were placed on jobs, a remarkable 77 percent. The project was one of the few that offered bilingual vocational training. Sixty-one persons participated in training courses in business and office work, welding, electrician's helper, health occupations, auto body repair, and meat cutting. The project also offered high quality English language instruction combined with Adult Basic Education.


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Descriptors: *Ethnic groups, *Specialized training, English language, Education, Project management, Services, Employment, Vocational education, Motivation, Counseling, Texas.

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Descriptors: "Ethnic groups, "Specialized training, English language, Education, Project management, Services, Employment, Vocational education, Motivation, Counseling, California.

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Descriptors: "Ethnic groups, "Specialized training, English language, Education, Project management, Services, Employment, Vocational education, Motivation, Counseling, Pennsylvania.

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Act (CETA). The $95,000 State of Pennsylvania PLESA grant was divided among four subcontractors in different parts of the state, each of whom operated independently. Two of the projects provided general ESL for approximately three months. One served 98 Hispanics in the Reading area, and the other served 53 South East Asians in Allentown. A third project, in Chester, provided 58 Hispanics either general English as a second language or graduate equivalency diploma preparation over a seven-month period. The fourth project, located at a BESL Center in New Holland, added a vocational English section to an already functioning ESL resource library.


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The PLESA Experience: Training and Employment Services for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability.


Through the Program for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability (PLESA), 47 prime sponsors provided training and employment assistance to more than 6,000 persons of limited English-speaking ability.
This monograph of the PLESA program is part of the Department of Labor's continuing effort to meet its responsibilities to conduct studies and disseminate information about such programs, developed under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The monograph looks at the PLESA Program as a whole and then focuses on the individual projects. The way in which they organized themselves to provide services, the clients and the services offered to them, language training, vocational training, and job development are all reviewed. The monograph concludes with a discussion of the overall experience, the issues that have surfaced, and policy implications emanating from the program. The appendices contain annotated bibliographies of instructional English as a Second Language materials and resources.

1979

0602 Non-Apprehended and Apprehended Undocumented Residents in the Los Angeles Labor Market: An Exploratory Study.


Social, labor force and earnings experiences of a sample of non-apprehended and undocumented migrants to Los Angeles from Mexico and other Latin America are examined. The sample was comprised of potential clients of One Stop Immigration Center, Inc. who wished to regularize their status. Comparisons were made with previously described apprehended migrants from Mexico. Major points of difference were that One Stop clients were more oriented towards staying in the United States, had more significant kin ties here, included a higher percentage of females (36 percent), and had lower rates of labor force participation (due to the relatively larger female and housewife component). Working One Stop clients lacked a strong income gradient by occupation; an overriding income determinant may have been undocumented status itself. Approximately 115,700 undocumented migrants from Mexico were estimated to be added to the population of the United States each year. Undocumented residents from Mexico are a more complex population than has been previously described.

0790 The Role of the Mexican Urban Household in Decisions about Migration to the United States.


This is a report on the factors underlying the decisions on the part of Mexican households to send their members to work outside of the home, and, in particular, to the United States.

0860 Occupational Mobility and the Process of Assimilation of Mexican Immigrants to San Antonio, Texas: A Longitudinal Analysis.


Identifiers: Mexican Americans, San Antonio (Texas).

The study examines the career patterns of 132 Mexican American male heads of household whose names were chosen at random from the San Antonio City Directory of 1977. Each person was contacted for a 45 minute interview, and information was collected on the head, his parents, and his
grandparents to get a three generation perspective. The results were compared with a National Opinion Research Center sample of Anglo males from southern S.M.S.A.s.

Reel IX

1979 – Cont’d.

0001 Performance of Racial/Ethnic Groups on the Written Test of the Professional and Administrative Career Examination (PACE).
Self-identification of racial/ethnic membership was requested of 1373 PACE competitors in fulfillment of a court order. One-quarter of the group failed to provide such identification. Test scores and ratings, including those of individuals who did not comply with the request, were analyzed. The representativeness of the group for all Professional and Administrative Career Examination competitors was limited.

1980

0019 The Science and Politics of Ethnic Enumeration.
In April 1980, the Bureau of the Census will begin its decennial effort to detail the ethnic composition of the American population. Its conclusions will be of much more than academic interest: Under current laws and regulations, the 1980 census reports on ethnicity will significantly influence everyone’s access to education, employment, housing, and a wide assortment of federal benefits. It is therefore important for us as citizens as well as scientists to understand and assess the Bureau’s plans for ethnic enumeration. Briefly, this paper argues that the Bureau does not know how to conduct a scientific ethnic census. That should not be surprising, because social science has yet to offer validated methodological instruction. In fact, the elements of a vicious circle are indicated. This essay concludes by recommending some specific steps the Bureau could take toward securing the knowledge it needs.

While the number of immigrants legally admitted to the United States has remained fairly constant, the estimated number of people entering illegally has been increasing. There are conflicting points of view as to the illegal alien’s role in the United States. This report addresses the issues relating to the impact of illegal aliens and develops a framework for analyzing these issues.

0185 Labor Utilization and the Assimilation of Asian-Americans.
The research addresses the topic of underemployment as measured by the extent of unemployment, involuntary part-time work, inadequate income, and mismatch between education and occupation. The first part of the study critiques a number of conventional measures of economic well-being and
compares them with Hauser’s Labor Utilization Framework (LUF) in terms of operationalization and comprehensiveness. The second part of the study uses 1970 Census data and measures the degree of labor utilization of Asian-Americans in terms of the LUF. In this section, Asians are classified by ethnicity and immigration generation and comparisons are made with White American.

0594 An Analysis of the Economic Progress and Impact of Immigrants.

The theoretical analysis of earnings and occupational mobility is based on the international transferability of skills and the favorable self-selection of immigrants. Detailed analyses are performed by race/ethnic group and sex (1970 Census). Immigrants initially have lower earnings than the native born but their earnings rise rapidly with the duration of residence, reach equality after 11 to 25 years and then they have higher earnings. The children of immigrants earn 5 to 10 percent more than those with native-born parents. Using aggregate production function analysis, it is shown that an increase in supply of either low-skilled or high-skilled immigrants decreases the wage of that type of labor, and increases the return to both capital and the other type of labor. The immigration tends to increase the aggregate income of the native population, unless the immigrants are substantial net beneficiaries of income transfers. A bibliography is included.

Reel X

1980 – Cont’d.

0001 A Survey of Mexican-American Workers in Two Selected Urban Areas in the Southwest. Executive Summary.
The report is the executive summary of a project which studied the work experience of Mexican Americans in the Southwest, with particular attention given to the methods used to find and select full-time jobs.

0025 Push Factors in Mexican Migration to the United States: The Background to Migration, a Summary of Three Studies with Policy Implications.
The report is a summary and synthesis of three studies comprising the contract/project: push factors in Mexican migration to the United States. Each of the reports is summarized, and then implications for policy on Mexican migration to the United States are presented.

0040 Agrarian Structure and Labor Migration in Rural Mexico: The Case of Circular Migration of Undocumented Workers to the U.S.
The purpose of the study is to determine the specific agricultural conditions in Mexico which cause off-farm wage labor to take the form of undocumented migration to the U.S. The report reviews economic and anthropological migration literature and develops a migration model which is applied to 4 rural areas of Mexico. The principal conclusion to emerge from this research is that regional agricultural development will not necessarily stem
the flow of migratory wage labor to the U.S. The Bajio, which contributed most heavily to the U.S. migration stream, was the most developed of the 4 zones studied, and within this zone there were no significant differences between migrant and non-migrant households with respect to most economic indicators. Migrant households were found to be significantly larger through the incorporation of more adult members into the extended family. Higher farm incomes in that zone permit more individuals to claim a share of farm production, while lower farm labor requirements and higher cash outlays dictate that the majority of labor by these members will be in off-farm occupations. This household structure encourages U.S. migration by partially offsetting through occupational diversification the higher level of risk associated with this activity.

0343 Socioeconomic Incentives for Migration from Mexico to the United States: Magnitude, Recent Changes, and Policy Implications.
The purpose of the report is to present new evidence of the magnitude of recent estimated real wage differentials for low-skill laborers across regions within Mexico and through the Southwestern United States; to show the trend in those wage differentials across recent years, with specific attention to the effect of recent devaluations of the Mexican peso; to broaden the analysis of socioeconomic incentives to a series of measures beyond real wages alone; and to suggest policy implications with respect to migration which emerge from this analysis of changing incentives in the context of broader interrelationships between the two countries.

0503 Chicano Scholars: Against All Odds.
Hispanics have an astoundingly dismal record of educational attainment. Of those who attend college, about two-thirds attend two-year institutions were attrition rates are very high. And of the total number of Hispanics who attended college, about half drop out before completing their degrees. The net result is that about 2 percent of all bachelor's degrees conferred go to Hispanics, and Chicanos, of course, are a fraction of that number. Only 7 percent of that tiny fraction of degrees are earned in the biological and physical sciences. The picture gets worse as we look at doctoral degree recipients. Only slightly more than 1 percent of all doctoral degrees conferred go to Hispanics who are U.S. citizens. Of these, less than 15 percent are in the sciences. This report discusses some of the people who form that tiny group—Chicanos who pursued advanced degrees—and some of the factors they suggested were important in achieving their goals.

1981

0512 Administrative Changes Needed to Reduce Employment of Illegal Aliens.
The report examines the impact that the Department of Labor's program for reducing the employment of illegal aliens has had in six states. The report also describes the problems associated with a program that lacks penalties for use against nonagricultural employers who knowingly employ illegal aliens.
A Socioeconomic Needs Assessment Study within the Hispanic Community in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area.


The major purpose of this study is to provide an assessment of the social and economic needs of Hispanics living in the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan area consisting of the District of Columbia; Montgomery County and Prince Georges County, Maryland; Arlington County and Fairfax County, Virginia; and the city of Alexandria in Fairfax County, Virginia. Survey research methods were used in the identification of the sample and collection of the data. Special sampling procedures and data collection strategies were developed for obtaining relevant information on how poor Hispanics coped with their employment, financial, educational, housing, medical and social needs. A brief socioeconomic-demographic profile of the Hispanic community in the United States is presented in order to provide a broad context for analyzing and interpreting the results of this study.

Number of Undocumented Aliens Residing in the United States Unknown.


While various estimates on the size of the undocumented alien population residing in the United States have been made, none are considered reliable. Congress, therefore, in considering important immigration issues, may wish to weigh the desirability and feasibility of any proposed actions or both a best and worst case basis. What may seem right premised on an undocumented alien population of 1 or 2 million could be inappropriate if the population was actually 10 million or more.

Government Records: What They Tell Us About the Role of Illegal Immigrants in the Labor Market and in Income Transfer Programs.


It has become obvious that illegal immigrants are making substantial impacts on U.S. society, its population, its economy, and particularly on its labor market; and, while it is clear that the impacts are occurring, no consensus has been reached about the nature of those impacts nor what to do about them. It is important to try to secure incremental data from whatever sources are available on the numbers, roles, and activities of illegal migrants.


California University, Davis. Department of Agricultural Economics. Bob Buckley and Refugio I. Rochin. Apr 81, 106pp.

Interviews with Chicano residents in two rural communities of Northern California reveal that rural Chicanos regard themselves generally as: blue collar worker, Mexican, foreigner, Catholic, Hispanic, brown, Spanish speaker or working class. Rural Chicanos perceive themselves in jobs with relatively good work hours, independence, but with relatively low pay, few benefits, limited skill requirements and promotion possibilities. They face
discrimination in some occupations but most rural Chicanos prefer to remain in their present locales. Other conditions of employment status are revealed from the survey. Analysis of data from the national Survey of Income and Education shows that a significant proportion of wage differentials facing Chicanos in rural labor markets can be explained by both human capital differences and the structure of industry and occupations, but tests for labor market segmentation conditions were inconclusive.

**0107 Hispanic Origin Workers in the U.S. Labor Market: Comparative Analyses of Employment and Earnings.**


This volume represents a major exploitation of the Hispanic subsample of the Survey of Income and Education (SIE)—a special national survey undertaken between April and July 1976 to provide data sufficiently detailed to allow disadvantaged groups to be identified. The book begins with a detailed set of descriptive statistics and commentary delineating the demographic and economic profile of the Hispanic population in order to set the stage for the ten analytic chapters that follow. Each chapter is summarized briefly in the full Executive Summary.

**0499 The Labor Market Impact of Hispanic Undocumented Workers: An Exploratory Case Study of the Garment Industry in Los Angeles County.**

*California State University, Fullerton. Sheldon Maram and Stewart Long. Oct 81, 201pp.*

The study seeks to determine whether Hispanic undocumented workers are occupying jobs in the garment industry in Los Angeles County that might otherwise be held by unemployed Black and Hispanic U.S. citizens and legal immigrants. The data gathered suggest that the majority of the garment workers in Los Angeles are Hispanic undocumented and that the prevailing wage level for sewing machine operative jobs, the main production job in the industry, is the minimum wage or below. The data also indicate that very few unemployed Blacks and Hispanics would be willing to work as sewing machine operatives at the prevailing wage level, and that employers prefer to hire Hispanics over Blacks as sewing machine operators. Thus, data from the supply as well as the demand sides of the labor market indicate that there is very little displacement of unemployed Blacks and Hispanics by Hispanic undocumented workers at prevailing wages. The authors were unable to obtain sufficient empirical data on which to reach conclusions about the extent of indirect displacement—that is, displacement that may be occurring if the presence of the undocumented depresses wages and thus makes these jobs unattractive to unemployed Blacks and Hispanics who otherwise would accept them.

**0700 Migrant Workers. 1964–June, 1981 (A Bibliography with Abstracts).**


Needs and problems of the migrant worker are reviewed. Aspects include medical and health care, housing, employment, education needs, and the interaction of the migrant and the community. (This updated bibliography contains 104 citations, 17 of which are new entries to the previous edition.)
Each of four industry sectors, defined according to labor process, depends mainly on one particular category of worker: full-service restaurants on attached workers, intermediate restaurants on the quasi-attached, and fast-food on the unattached. In the immigrant-owned sector, quasi-attached as well as attached workers are immigrants. A large alien labor force supports the proliferation of full-service restaurants. Hiring networks are well developed; paternalistic management puts a premium on insider acceptance. As the stay of unskilled immigrants lengthens, they accumulate knowledge and capital, thus constituting a pool from which skilled workers and entrepreneurs are produced. The informality and uncertainty of the training process reduces the attractiveness of the industry for native-born workers seeking attachment. The most likely adjustment to immigration restriction would be a shift to fast-food production rather than a significant increase in wages or career-type jobs.

This document reports the principal findings of a survey of 555 adult Vietnamese refugees who entered the U.S. from 1975 through 1979 and were living as of January 1980 in the areas of Orange and Los Angeles counties, California, Galveston/Houston or New Orleans. Data gathered in December 1980 include background, demographic and household characteristics, economic and employment status, social participation, religious identification, migration patterns, sponsorship and use of refugee services, and perceptions of problems and of socioeconomic status.

This report is a case study of immigrants in New York women's garment industry. The major purpose of this report is to examine the relationship between immigration and industrial change. The principal focus is on the transformation of New York from an industry center to a spot market and on the effect of this change on the incorporation of new immigrants and on the functioning of key labor market institutions. The study is based on a variety of data sources, the most important of which are interviews with the owners of apparel firms that directly produce in New York City. The literature on the labor market impact of immigrants is discussed in the introduction. A bibliography is included.

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A report of the refugee reception center at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, telling how the army with an active troop strength of 1,470 from Fort Sill handled a Cuban refugee population of 3,988. It describes problems that arose and shows how these problems were resolved.


Illegal aliens are of concern to the Congress not only because of their illegal status but also because they may aggravate employment and community resource problems. As the Congress considers its response to the presence of illegal aliens in this country, accurate estimates of the size and growth of this population would be useful for deciding on policy options and for evaluating policy effectiveness. However, presently available estimates are imprecise and insufficiently reliable. GAO presents for congressional consideration three alternative ways of acquiring information relevant to policymaking on illegal aliens. In assessing the merit of these alternatives, the Congress should weigh the extent of its concern for reliable narrow-ranged estimates against the significant expenditure of resources that would be required.
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