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ITALIAN AND UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' VIEWS
OF OCCUPATIONS IN CANADA : A STUDY OF THE
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHNICITY AND
OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE

BY

MILAN S. MELEG

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies through the
Department of Sociology and Anthropology in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree
of Master of Arts at the University of
Windsor

Windsor, Ontario

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ABSTRACT

Fifty Italian and forty Ukrainian students at the University of Windsor were used to study the effect of ethnicity on occupational ranking. The method used to measure the effects of ethnicity on occupational ranking was a questionnaire schedule. It was composed of three sections. The first, gathered basic nominal data; the second, had a list of sixty-five occupations which were ranked by the respondents and; the third, gathered data on the respondents' ethnic background.

It was found that the Italian group did not rank occupations differently than the Ukrainian group. It was concluded that, ethnicity is not a variable which influences occupational ranking. However, it was found that class and age are variables which influence occupational ranking.

PREFACE

This study was inspired by a pilot study involving Italian and Ukrainian students' ranking of occupations, undertaken in an undergraduate directed research seminar course.

Dr. Denez Gulyas, Dr. Wsevolod Isajiw and Dr. Ann Diemer deserve special acknowledgement for their encouragement and counsel in the development of this study. The author also wishes to express his gratitude to Professor William J. Gillen for his cooperation in providing helpful suggestions. Similar gratitude must also be extended to my fellow colleagues whose counsel also proved helpful.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In recent years, sociological studies dealing with attitudes toward employment have concentrated on the prestige people attribute to different occupations. Often this has entailed the hierarchical ranking of occupations in terms of the prestige value associated with them. The main objective of these studies has been an effort to clarify the relationship between attitudes toward occupations and social status.

For example, in a recently conducted national comparative study of occupational prestige in Canada, Pineo and Porter¹ hypothesized that there would be high correlations between the U.S. and Canada in the rating of occupations. Also, with respect to differences in the level of ranking, they expected those reported in the U.S. to be higher than those reported in Canada. They reasoned that since Canada is less industrialized than the U.S., and has a labour force with a much lower level of education, Canadians would put even less than English-Canadians.

¹P.C. Pineo and J. Porter, "Occupational Prestige in Canada," The Canadian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology, IV (February, 1967), pp. 24-40.

The results were surprising, "...Canadian rankings on the average were two points higher on the 100 point scale than those in the U.S."² The tendency for jobs to be rated higher in Canada than in the U.S. is true of both French and English Canada but the French showed an additional tendency in their rankings. They did not sort the jobs into the very highest and the very lowest categories to the extent that the English Canadians and the U.S. respondents did.

One may ask why there is variation between English and French Canadians' ranking of occupations and whether the difference is due to the differing cultural heritages of the two groups. That is, is culture a variable in the way people look at occupations? If so, then some additional questions which may be asked are: 1) If French Canadians rank occupations differently than English Canadians, do for example, Italian Canadians rank occupations differently than Ukrainian Canadians? 2) Do all ethnic groups in Canada rank occupations differently or is there a general consensus about the social position of occupations? 3) Is there a difference in the way that Italian Canadians rank occupations from the way that English Canadians rank occupations? 4) Is there a difference in the way that Ukrainian Canadians rank occupations from the way that English Canadians rank occupations? 5) Do those Italian Canadians who send their children to university, rank occupations differently than those Ukrainian Canadians who

²Ibid., p. 31.

send their children to university? If differences do exist and turn out to be significant might they be due to the differing cultural values of these two groups? If differences do not exist and are not striking enough to be termed significant might this be due to the fact that they both put a high emphasis on educational and occupational achievement?

In view of the fact that Pineo and Porter found that French Canadians ranked occupations differently than English Canadians there seems to be a relationship between ethnicity and occupational ranking. It seems reasonable that a similar relationship can be found to exist between Italian and Ukrainian students at the University of Windsor. In summary then the purpose of this thesis is to study the question of how ethnicity may be related to the way people rank occupations. More specifically, it is directed toward exploring this question in the form of a hypothesis which may be stated in the following way:

1. Due to the differing cultural backgrounds of the Italian and Ukrainian ethnic groups their ranking of occupations will not be highly related; especially that portion of these groups who see a connection between educational and occupational achievement.

In technical terms this thesis is concerned with testing the null hypothesis which states:

2. There is no difference in the way that Italian and Ukrainian university students rank occupations.

Assumptions

It is assumed that the frequency and duration with which an individual associates with others with the same ethnic background is an indication of membership within an ethnic group. That is, the number of times a person visits, dates and attends club functions with fellow ethnic persons indicates his membership within an ethnic group. It is also assumed that a person's culture will influence the way he looks at occupations and that persons from different cultural backgrounds will look at occupations differently. It was noted in the Pineo and Porter study that French Canadians ranked occupations differently than English Canadians. It is therefore being assumed that no universal consensus about occupational prestige exists. The evidence in this area is at best contradictory. A final assumption is that the variances of the two samples in this study are homogeneous because both were drawn from students enrolled at the University of Windsor. In addition, the respondents largely came from the same socio-economic environment.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Definition of Major Concepts

The theoretical framework of this thesis was organized largely in terms of the following concepts: a) identification and sense of membership and b) ethnic group (as developed especially in the work of Glaser,³ Sherwood,⁴ Moerman,⁵ and Murphey⁶); c) association (drawing particularly on the work of Kosa,⁷ and Gordon⁸); d) occupational status (relying on the research of Porter and Pineo,⁹ Reiss,¹⁰ and others).

³D. Glaser, "Dynamics of Ethnic Identification," American Sociological Review, XXIII (February, 1958), pp. 31-40.

⁴JJ. Sherwood, "Self Identity and Referent Others," Sociometry, XXVIII (March, 1965), pp. 66-81.

⁵M. Moerman, "Ethnic Identification in a Complex Civilization: Who are the Lue?" American Anthropologist, LXVII (October, 1965), pp. 1215-30.

⁶R. F. Murphey, "Social Change and Acculturation," Transactions of the New York Academy of the Sciences, Series 2 XXVI No. 7, pp. 845-54.

⁷J. Kosa, Land of Choice: The Hungarians in Canada, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957.

⁸M. M. Gordon, Assimilation in American Life, New York: Oxford University Press, 1964.

⁹Pineo and Porter, op. cit., pp. 24-40.

¹⁰A.J. Reiss Jr., Occupations and Social Status, New York: The Free Press of Glencoe Inc., 1961, pp. 59-82.

D. Glaser defined ethnic identification in a universalistic framework to mean, "a person's use of racial, national, or religious terms to identify himself, and thereby, to relate himself to others."¹¹ This suggests that an individual sees himself as being a member of an ethnic group in terms of his feelings about and his action toward others; this association exemplifying an aspect or part of the ethnic community through which his identity is maintained. However, the source for this sense of identity is reciprocal. His perception of the ethnic group is a response to its perception of him. In other words the relationship between self identity and self evaluation is dependent upon a person's view of himself in terms of the way others see him.

It would seem then that ethnic identification and sense of membership go hand in hand. As one researcher has put it, "it is widely recognized that the labels by which people identify themselves and are identified by others are important and convenient signs of ethnic membership."¹² For example estimates of the frequency and duration of association with others with the same ethnic background and the probable extent of imitation of fellow ethnic person's behavior might be of value where it can be determined that these persons are themselves members of an ethnic group.

¹¹Glaser, op. cit., p. 31.

¹²Moerman, op. cit., p. 1215.

Similarly comparable attitudes toward occupations could serve this purpose also. Additional useful factors might be language usage customs, food religious and dating preferences and level of education attained. These features of social relations are offered here as areas of interest to this research so as to give some indication of the kind of evidence considered relevant to the problem. By focusing on a number of sociologically familiar characteristics used for identifying persons and describing their behavior approximations of some of these signs may be accomplished.

If an individual is indeed a member of an ethnic group then the value system of the group and the value system of the individual will be closely related. This does not mean that the two value systems are identical for the individual does not exclusively associate only with fellow group members throughout his lifetime. There is an outside influence upon the individual.

"In its most general usage association denotes the process by which people become allied to one another and the groups which form as a result of such an alliance."¹³ In becoming allied a common bond develops between people, they become like one another because they share certain beliefs, they hold similar values, they accept certain rules for behavior, etc. That is they become closely knit. And,

¹³J. Gould and W.L. Kolb, (eds.), Dictionary of the Social Sciences, New York: The Free Press of Glencoe Inc., 1964, p. 39.

"it is undoubtedly true that when ethnic groups are closely knit their cultural milieu will encourage certain kinds of occupational choice and discourage others."¹⁴ Therefore, association will be considered as a variable influencing the attitudes of individuals of the two ethnic groups in the ways that they look at occupations.

The concept of ethnic group as it has been used in this thesis has a specific meaning. It refers to a social group which, within a larger cultural and social system, has a special status in terms of a complex of ethnic traits which it exhibits.¹⁵ What are these traits and how are they to be understood?

It has been noted by many contemporary sociologists; Milton M. Gordon, to name only one, that early man identified himself as a member of a group, his people, and that this peoplehood was, roughly, conterminous with a given rural land space and political government. There existed a common culture in which the principle element was a set of religious beliefs and values shared more or less uniformly by all members of the group and a common racial background. "A convenient term for this sense of peoplehood is ethnicity... and we shall refer to a group with a shared feeling of peoplehood as an ethnic group."¹⁶

¹⁴J. Porter, The Vertical Mosaic, Toronto: The University of Toronto Press, 1966, p. 74.

¹⁵Gould and Kolb, op. cit., p. 243.

¹⁶Gordon, op. cit., pp. 23-24.

Occupational status defined is the social standing or prestige of an occupation in the community. It is the position that an occupation or several categories of occupations, such as; professional, semi-professional, skilled, unskilled, etc., hold in public esteem. In other words just as Benoit-Smullyan defined status to be the "relative position within a hierarchy"¹⁷ so occupational status may be defined as being the relative position of an occupation within a hierarchy.

The Problem of Consensus on Occupational Ranking

As it was indicated in the introductory paragraph of this thesis, sociological studies conducted on the social ranking of occupations have attempted to clarify the relationship between attitudes toward occupations and social status. The overall picture obtained from these studies indicates that there is a remarkable consistency in the prestige of occupations to the extent that a general ranking consensus for all societies seems to exist.¹⁸ Inkeles and Rossi concluded that, "... the modern industrial occupational system is a highly coherent system relatively impervious to influence by traditional cultural patterns,"¹⁹ after conduc-

¹⁷Emile Benoit-Smullyan, "Status, Status Types, and Status Interrelations," American Sociological Review, IX (April, 1944), pp. 151-61.

¹⁸A. Inkeles and P.H. Rossi, "National Comparisons of Occupational Prestige," American Journal of Sociology, LXI (January, 1956), pp. 329-39.

¹⁹Ibid., pp. 329-39.

ting a cross-national comparative study of the occupational structure of Great Britain, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the U.S.S.R., and the United States.

However, it is questionable whether these national studies can be compared to one another for none of them, with the exception of the U.S., looked at the occupational structure within their own boundary lines in such a way that a national consensus of occupational prestige could be arrived at. Each used different research designs and took respondents from a variety of social classes and cultural backgrounds. For example: in New Zealand the samples were drawn from two towns through mailed questionnaires and interview schedules. In Germany, vocational students, university students and male adults made up the samples. All came from Schleswig-Holstein. In the U.S.S.R., the samples were drawn from displaced persons, in DP camps near Munich, Germany and from former DP's now living on the eastern seaboard of the U.S. by means of written questionnaires. In the Hall-Jones study in Britain the samples were mainly drawn, through written questionnaires, from members of the white collar trade unions.²⁰ Is there, then, a universal consensus about occupational prestige as Inkeles and Rossi have suggested? It is doubtful despite the fact that many studies

²⁰J. Hall and D.C. Jones, "The Social Grading of Occupations," British Journal of Sociology, I (March, 1950), pp. 31-35.

of occupational prestige have been conducted. Only a few of these have measured a national consensus of the prestige which people give to different occupations. Very few are really comparable with each other.²¹

²¹Pineo and Porter, op. cit., p. 24.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY, PROCEDURES AND RATIONALE FOR THE RESEARCH

Sample Selection

Italian and Ukrainian students enrolled at the University of Windsor, an urban city university, were selected because they offered a unique opportunity for the kind of research conducted here. The reasons for and advantages of studying these two groups may be stated as follows: 1) A sizeable proportion of Italian and Ukrainian students reside at home, within commuting distance, in the surrounding metropolitan area. 2) The Italian and Ukrainian ethnic groups are respectively the fourth and fifth largest minority groups in Canada. In Windsor they are the third and sixth largest groups.²² The influence which they exert upon the Canadian milieu is not insignificant. Not only is it evident in the field of labour and education but also in the social and cultural development of Canada. For these reasons it is believed that their attitudes toward occupations are indeed worthy of study. 3) A sizeable proportion of these students hold part time jobs and 4) are getting ready for the job market upon graduation.

²²R.A. Helling and E. Boyce, A Demographic Study of Essex County and Metropolitan Windsor. Windsor, Ontario: University of Windsor, 1965.

5) The most important reason for selecting university students to evaluate occupational position was to hold the variable of class as constant as possible. The majority of these students come from the lower middle and upper lower socio-economic class environment and being members of these closely related classes are likely to reflect the attitudes of their parents and others who are members of the same minority group. It may be hazardous to assume that these students are representative of their total ethnic group's view of occupations because they are a select category distinguishable within the larger ethnic category that place a value upon educational and occupational achievement. It is precisely about this group within the sub-group that prediction and evaluation can be made. 6) These two groups are well represented in the University of Windsor student body. 7) Italian and Ukrainian students were selected for study because time and money did not permit a more extensive and detailed design which would have included a more heterogeneous community population of the various class levels of the two minority groups.

The size of the samples of the Italian and Ukrainian respondents was fifty and forty respectively.

Questionnaire Design

It was discovered in the pre-test that the questionnaire and the interview schedule were equally efficient in gathering the desired data. However, the former was less

time consuming and easier to administer. Therefore, it was the design chosen to be used.

The questionnaire was divided into three sections. The first to collect information about the respondent's course of study, age, sex, place of residence, marital status, as well as other basic nominal data. Also included in this section were attitude questions which were introspective in nature calling upon the respondents to give their personal opinions about the work world. For example- Suppose some outstanding young person asked your advice on what would be one of the best occupations to aim toward. What one occupation do you think you would advise him to select? Also- What do you think is the most important single thing for a young person to consider when he is choosing his life's work? The other questions asked in this section were socio-economic in nature, from which an objective measure of social class was determined. In all, there were twenty-five questions in this section.

The second section of the questionnaire was made up from a list of occupations taken from the Pineo-Porter study of Occupational Prestige in Canada.²³ The majority of the occupations selected came from those included in the professional; semi-professional; proprietors, managers and officials, large; proprietors, managers and officials, small; socio-economic

²³ Pineo and Porter, op. cit., pp. 24-40.

categories. However, clerical and sales, skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled and farmer categories were also represented. There was also a "Not in the labour force" category. This category had titles such as "someone who lives off property holdings," "archaeopotrist," "biologer," "someone who lives off inherited wealth." etc. Emphasis was placed on the professional type occupations because it is from these occupations that university graduates will eventually choose careers to follow. The non-professional type occupations although not potential career choices to the students were included to give a more comprehensive picture of their perception of the Canadian occupational structure as a whole.

The ranking procedure adopted in this study differs from the Pineo-Porter study; however, both form a 100 point scale. In their study, the respondent was requested to sort "cards with the occupational title on them into a ladder with nine boxes numbered from '1' at the bottom, to '9' at the top."²⁴ This study has adopted the NORC²⁵ ranking procedure which used a five point scale and asked the respondent to give his personal opinion of the general standing of a list of occupations. Number 5 stands for excellent standing, 4 for good standing, 3 for average standing, 2 for somewhat below average

²⁴P.C. Pineo and J. Porter, Occupational Prestige in Canada. A paper read at the meeting of the Canadian Association of Sociology and Anthropology, Sherbrooke, Quebec, June, 1966, p. 9.

²⁵"Jobs and Occupations: A Popular Evaluation," Opinion News, IX (September, 1947), pp. 12-28.

standing, and 1 for poor standing. The letter X was included as a sixth alternative for the respondent and stands for 'do not know where to place him,' however, it is not part of the scale. In order to have a comparable scale to the Pineo-Porter 100 point scale each of the five points on the scale in this study were multiplied by twenty. In this way the mean scores were transferred from a five point to a 100 point scale.

The fictitious occupational titles of "biologer" and "archaeopotrist" were included in the list of occupations in this section of the questionnaire as a check on the reactions of the respondents. The idea was if the respondents regarded the ranking procedure seriously they would respond to the fictitious categories by circling the "don't know" response. If not then it would be questionable whether they took the whole ranking procedure seriously.

In all, there are sixty-five occupations in this section of the questionnaire.

The third section of the questionnaire was designed to gather information about the respondent's similarity to and association with his ethnic group. For example; information about the frequency and duration of his association with others of the same ethnic background was obtained by asking questions- Of your closest friends how many belong to your ethnic background? Also- How often is your home visited by members of your ethnic background apart from relatives? As well as- How often do you visit people of your ethnic background in

their home apart from relatives? Other relevant questions dealt with store patronization, language usage customs, food, religious and dating preferences.

In order to obtain the kind of evidence relevant to the problem of this study a scale was developed by assigning plus signs to selected questions which differentiated between those respondents that were most ethnic from those that were least ethnic. The highest possible score which a respondent could theoretically obtain was twenty, the lowest, zero.

Not all of the thirty questions in this section could be assigned a plus sign for not all of the questions fitted meaningfully into the scale. For example; degree of association and similarity with ethnic group could not be deduced from the question on food preference. The respondent may have Canadian-American food preferences and still be very ethnic. Also, the language spoken in the home was not as meaningful for the scale as knowledge of the fact that a language, other than English, was indeed spoken in the home.

When those people who were "most ethnic" and "least ethnic" were selected from the two samples their ranking of occupations was compared and evaluated to see if significant differences, between and within ethnic groups, actually existed.

An additional check on the reaction of the respondents who were "most ethnic and least ethnic" in their ranking of occupations was to see what proportion of them were born in Europe and Canada.

Data Processing

Tabulating the results of this questionnaire involved the use of two IBM punch cards per respondent. One had data taken from the first and third section of the questionnaire, the other had data taken from the second section of the questionnaire. For this purpose, the University of Windsor's data precessing center services were utilized. For tests of significance the Chi-square²⁶ and the t-test²⁷ were employed. To measure association of occupational rankings the Spearman rank correlation statistical test was employed.²⁸ An additional

²⁶Sidney Siegel, Nonparametric Statistics. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. New York: 1956, p. 104. The chi-square test for two independent samples is a test which is used to determine the significance of differences between two independent groups when the data of research consist of frequencies in discrete categories. It was used in this study to see whether significant differences existed between the observed prestige scores of the Italian and Ukrainian samples and the expected prestige scores based on the null hypothesis.

²⁷William L. Hays, Statistics For Psychologists. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. New York: 1964, pp. 301-35. The t-test is a significance test for a difference between the means of two populations. Since this study is in the area of ethnicity and its influence upon the perception of occupational prestige, the t-test was carried out to test for a difference between the mean occupational prestige scores given by Italian and Ukrainian university students. It was used to test for differences between the means of individual occupations scored by the two groups as well as the grand means which were derived from all the occupations scored by the two groups.

²⁸Ibid., pp. 641-47. The Spearman rank correlation is a measure of "agreement" or association between rank orders. It was used in this study to measure the association between the Italian and Ukrainian ranking of occupations.

test used on the data was the two and three way analysis of variance with repeated measures in one direction.²⁹

²⁹Ibid., pp. 356-57. The most commonly used procedure an experimenter uses for the simultaneous comparison of many means in order to decide if some statistical relation exists between the experimental and the dependent variables is the analysis of variance. It was used in this study for the simultaneous comparison of the mean prestige scores given by the Italian and Ukrainian samples to decide if some statistical relation exists between ethnicity and occupational ranking. The two-factor analysis compared the Italian and Ukrainian group's (taking each respondent in these groups individually) ranking of occupations (the repeated measures). The three-factor analysis compared, for example, the Italian and Ukrainian group's ranking of occupations when they were divided into male and female categories. Other divisions made were age, most and least ethnic, and social class.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Overall Observations

The highest score given (97.2) was to Physicist by the Italian group with Provincial Premier (96.2) obtaining the second highest score. The highest score given by the Ukrainian group (94.6) was to Physicist with Provincial Premier (93.2) obtaining the second highest score. As can be seen both ethnic groups gave Physicist the highest score and Provincial Premier the second highest score.

Professional occupations were ranked highly, particularly architect, university professor and county court judge. Federal political and managerial occupations ranked highly also. However, these occupations relative to others were not as homogeneously judged to be high when measured by the standard deviation as the semi-professional occupations.

Artistic occupations were not ranked particularly highly in the Pineo and Porter study. For example: T.V. star scored (65.6), ballet dancer (49.1), and musician in a symphony orchestra (56.0). In this study, the Italian and Ukrainian groups taken together scored T.V. star (71.6), ballet dancer, (76.2), and musician in a symphony orchestra (76.4). On the average these rankings are (17.8) points higher than theirs.

The average amount of prestige given the occupational system as a whole by the Italian group was the same as that given by the Ukrainian group. The mean prestige score for both groups was 67.4. The standard deviation of all occupations scored by the Italian and Ukrainian groups was 15.59 and 16.58, respectively. The standard deviation is a test of homogeneity that is, it reflects the degree of spread of each occupational mean score from the grand mean score.

All sixty-five occupations were classified into occupational categories and their prestige scores compared between ethnic groups. Table 1 shows the number of occupational titles with higher prestige scores, within each category, given by the Italian and Ukrainian groups. Table 2 shows the number of occupational titles with higher prestige scores, within each category, given by the English and French groups in the Pineo and Porter study.

Pineo and Porter found that English Canadians tend to sort occupations into the very highest and very lowest positions within the occupational categories more so than French Canadians. The Italians and Ukrainians in this study showed a similar tendency in their rankings. Ukrainian Canadians scored occupations into the very highest and very lowest positions within the occupational categories, more so than Italian Canadians. Since Ukrainians have been in Canada longer than Italians they have become assimilated to the dominant English Canadian culture. Their evaluation of occupations therefore, will more closely approximate English Canadian evaluations. This pattern is similar to that found

TABLE 1

ITALIAN-UKRAINIAN DIFFERENCES IN EVALUATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Occupational Category	Number of Occupational Titles with Higher Prestige Scores Given By:	
	Italian	Ukrainian
Professional	2	8
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Large	3*	3*
Semi-Professional	7	5
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Small	4*	3*
Clerical and Sales	7	0
Skilled	3*	2*
Semi-Skilled	2	2
Unskilled	3	2
Farmer	1	2

*One title had the same prestige score in both samples for the English group in the Pineo and Porter study.

It was also found that the Italian and Ukrainian ethnic groups ranked the sixty-five occupations in this study more highly than the French and English ethnic groups in the Pineo and Porter study on the same sixty-five occupations. On the average the Italian-Ukrainian rankings were 16.2 points higher on the 100 point scale than the French-English rankings.

Several factors must be taken into consideration before interpretation of this discrepancy can be made. The Pineo-Porter samples were claimed to be representative of Canada whereas the samples in this study were not. Also,

TABLE 2

ENGLISH-FRENCH DIFFERENCES IN EVALUATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Occupational Category	Number Of Occupational Titles with Higher Prestige Scores Given By:	
	English	French
Professional	12	9
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Large	12	3
Semi-Professional	22	7
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Small	10	13
Clerical and Sales	6	17
Skilled	9	18
Semi-Skilled	11	23
Unskilled	4	14
Farmer	2	4

the Pineo-Porter sample was sufficiently large to assume the normality of the sampling distribution. The sample in this study was small which made it difficult to make a similar assumption. However, interpretation was still possible.

The great discrepancy in ranking between these two studies may be due to the fact that when university students rank occupations they are more familiar with the work involved in them than the general public. And since university students perceive professional and semi-professional occupations as possible career choices they put more value on them. This tends to raise the average on all occupations. It was also noted that the Italian and Ukrainian students were more generous in evaluating and attributing prestige

to non-professional occupations. An additional reason may be that Italian and Ukrainian students see more value in educational and occupational achievement than the general public and therefore, put more value into the occupational structure.

As table 3 shows the non-existent occupations, "archaeopotrist" and "biologer," were scored reasonable well in the Pineo and Porter study. In this study they were scored very highly. However, the percentage of people who ranked them "don't know" was high in both studies.

TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF PRESTIGE SCORES AND DON'T KNOW RESPONSES ON THE NON-EXISTENT OCCUPATIONS IN THE PINEO AND PORTER STUDY AND THIS STUDY

Samples	Archaeopotrist		Biologer	
	Prestige Score	Per Cent Don't Know Response	Prestige Score	Per Cent Don't Know Response
National Sample (Pineo & Porter)	63.7	44.0	64.2	30.0
Italian Sample (This Study)	80.0	48.0	84.0	22.0
Ukrainian Sample (This Study)	84.2	65.0	84.4	23.0

The Spearman rank correlation was conducted on the two ethnic groups to see if their ranking of occupations were associated. The coefficient was found to be .99 indicating that there was almost a one to one relationship between rank orders. Chi-square and t-tests were employed on these two

groups as well. No significant differences were found.

The theoretical support for this similarity in ranking is that both groups have attained approximately the same level of education. They also come from the same socio-economic environment. However, some Italian-Ukrainian differences in ranking can be pointed out when scores for the two groups are given separately.

TABLE 4

SIXTEEN OCCUPATIONAL TITLES WITH GREATEST DIFFERENCES IN RANKING BY RESPONDENTS WHO FILLED OUT A QUESTIONNAIRE

Occupational Title	Italian Score	Ukrainian Score
Druggist	77.2	84.0
Mathematician	83.2	88.4
County Court Judge	89.6	94.4
Airline Pilot	78.2	84.0
Disc Jockey	62.0	57.2
Ballet Dancer	73.0	79.4
Government Purchasing Agent	73.8	78.4
Insurance Agent	63.6	57.4
Travelling Salesman	54.4	49.2
Clerk in an Office	53.6	49.4
Bricklayer	52.4	47.0
Tool and Die Maker	65.6	60.0
Apprentice to a Master Craftsman	56.0	62.0
Quarry Worker	47.2	42.2
Waitress in a Restaurant	24.0	30.4
Farm Labourer	37.6	33.0

For blue collar occupations and for clerical, sales and small managerial occupations the Italian rankings tend to be higher than Ukrainian rankings but for the superior white collar jobs they tend to be lower with the exception of semi-professional occupations. This pattern is similar to

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that found for the lower income groups by Hall and Jones in Great Britain and Reiss, et. al., in the U.S.³⁰

Table 5 shows the mean occupational rank of those occupations falling into each of the major socio-economic status categories which are also the classifications of the Appendix table. In table 5 the standard deviation of the prestige scores for the occupations within each category is given as a test of homogeneity. The analysis is restricted to categories with at least four occupations in them and homogeneity is arbitrarily defined by a standard deviation of less than 10. Seven of the eight possible socio-economic categories are homogeneous for the Ukrainian group. All are homogeneous for the Italian group.

As can be seen the range of occupational prestige in these categories are from 39.7 to 84.1 for the Italian classifications, compared to 39.8 to 84.2 for the Ukrainian classifications.

The socio-economic status classifications for the Italian group shows a clear gradient from semi-professional to unskilled in the means for each category. The exception is the "professional" occupations and "proprietors, managers and officials, large" occupations. The socio-economic status classification for the Ukrainian group shows almost a clear gradient from professional to unskilled in the means for each category. The exception is the almost identical score of "clerical and sales" occupations and "skilled" occupations.

³⁰ John Hall and D. Caradog Jones, "The Social Grading of Occupations," British Journal of Sociology, I (March, 1950), pp. 42-43; and A.J. Reiss Jr. Occupations and Social Status, New York: The Free Press of Glencoe Inc., 1961, p. 183.

TABLE 5
OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CATEGORIES

Occupational Category	Number of Titles	Mean Score	Standard Deviation
		Italian Ukrainian	Italian Ukrainian
Professional	10	83.4	9.37
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Large	7	84.1	7.88
Semi-Professional	12	73.5	5.34
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Small	7	65.8	9.85
Clerical and Sales	7	59.5	7.36
Skilled	6	57.6	7.40
Semi-Skilled	4	53.7	5.52
Unskilled	5	39.7	9.94
			7.95

STATISTICAL TESTS

Ethnic Group and Occupational Ranking

The two way analysis of variance was conducted on the scores of the Italian and Ukrainian groups. There was no significant difference found between the two ethnic groups taken individually in their evaluation of occupational prestige. That is, the mean score total on the sixty-five occupations for the Italian group was compared to the mean score total on the same sixty-five occupations for the Ukrainian group. No variation in scoring was found. A significant difference was found at the .01 level between occupations. That is, the means of the first occupation scored in the list of occupations by both groups were compared to see if a difference in ranking existed. For example, architect was the first occupation scored by the Italian and Ukrainian groups. Its score in the Italian group was 4.64 and in the Ukrainian group 4.67. The difference .03 was tested to see if a significant difference was present between scores. This was done for all of the sixty-five occupations in the list in obtaining the F value.

SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL RANKING

Table 7 shows the frequency and per cent of males and females in the two ethnic groups. As can be seen they are approximately equally distributed.

Is there a difference in the way occupations are ranked when the samples are divided into these sex categories? The chi-square statistical test showed no significant

TABLE 6

TWO WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: GROUPS VS OCCUPATIONS

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Variance Estimate	F
Between Occu- pations	134938.20	64	2108.40	63.81*
Between Ethnic Groups	14.20	1	14.20	.42-
Residual	2114.40	64	33.03	
Total	137066.80	129		

*Significant at 1 per cent level.
-Not significant.

TABLE 7

MALE AND FEMALE COMPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN AND UKRAINIAN GROUPS

Ethnic Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Italian	28	56.0	22	44.0	50	100.0
Ukrainian	22	55.0	18	45.0	40	100.0

difference. The t-test also showed no significant difference. A third test conducted was the three way analysis of variance with repeated measures in one direction. It was found that there was no significant difference between Italian and Ukrainian rankings as a whole nor was there a difference between sex groups. That is, when the male category for both

ethnic groups was compared to the female category for both ethnic groups no significant difference was found. However, a significant difference at the .01 level was found between occupations. There was a significant difference at the .05 level in the cross products.

This classification represents four combinations of sex, occupation and group. Briefly stated they are combinations: 1) between sex and occupation vs group, 2) between group and sex vs occupation, 3) between group and occupation vs sex and 4) between group and occupation and sex. All of these are considered together in obtaining the F value. This can be seen in table 8.

TABLE 8
THREE WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: MALE, FEMALE VS GROUPS VS OCCUPATIONS

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Variance Estimate	F
Between Italian and Ukrainian	.11	1	.11	.21-
Between Sex Groups	.48	1	.48	.90-
Between Occupations	3482.71	64	54.41	100.85*
Cross Products	126.44	193	.65	1.21**
Residual	2901.34	5377	.53	
Total	6511.10	5636		

*Significant at 1 per cent level.
 **Significant at 5 per cent level.
 -Not significant.

AGE AND OCCUPATIONAL RANKING

By dividing the samples into male-female categories one comparison of occupational ranking was made possible. Another was made possible when the samples were divided into age categories.

The chi-square statistical test was conducted on the 17-19, 20-22, and 23-25 age intervals. The other two were omitted because it would not have been meaningful to include them. No significant difference was found between the three age intervals in their ranking of occupations. T-tests also yielded no significant differences.

However, when the three way analysis of variance was conducted; although there was no significant difference in occupational ranking between ethnic groups when divided into 17-19, 20-22, and 23-25 age categories; age of the respondent was found to be a significant factor. When the 17-19 age group of the Italians and Ukrainians (taken together) was compared to the 20-22 and 23-25 age groups, the difference at the .01 level was significant. Again, there was a significant difference at the .01 level between occupations. The cross products was not significant at any level.

TABLE 9

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN AND UKRAINIAN GROUPS

Ethnic Groups	Under 17		(17-19)		(20-22)		(23-25)		Over 25		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Italian	0	0	15	30.0	26	52.0	8	16.0	1	2.0	50	100.0
Ukrainian	0	0	9	22.5	23	57.5	5	12.5	3	7.5	40	100.0

TABLE 10

THREE WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: AGE VS GROUPS VS OCCUPATIONS

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Variance Estimate	F
Between Italian and Ukrainian	1.74	1	1.74	1.40-
Between Sex Groups	13.59	2	6.79	5.46*
Between Occupations	3317.50	64	51.83	41.69*
Cross Products	154.83	322	.48	.38-
Residual	6206.62	4992	1.24	
Total	9694.30	5381		

*Significant at 1 per cent level.

-Not significant.

CLASS AND OCCUPATIONAL RANKING

In the first section of the questionnaire the respondents were asked to rank themselves into four social classes; upper, middle, working and lower. Table 11 shows how they evaluated themselves.

The chi-square test was conducted on the major categories of the two ethnic groups: that is, the middle and working class categories. No significant differences were found. A t-test also yielded no significant differences in the two groups ranking of occupations.

In table 12 it can be seen that when the three way analysis of variance was conducted no significant difference was found between the Italian middle and working classes and the Ukrainian middle and working classes in the ranking of

TABLE 11
SOCIAL CLASS COMPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN AND
UKRAINIAN GROUPS: A SUBJECTIVE MEASURE

Ethnic Groups	Upper Class		Middle Class		Working Class		Lower Class		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Italian	0	0	26	52.0	23	46.0	1	2.0	50	100.0
Ukrainian	0	0	18	45.0	20	50.0	1	2.5	39	97.5*

* One respondent did not classify himself.

occupations. Nor was there a significant difference found between the Italian and Ukrainian middle class and the Italian and Ukrainian working class in the ranking of occupations. However, there was a significant difference found, at the .01 level, between occupations. There was no significant difference found in the cross products.

TABLE 12

THREE WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS VS GROUPS VS OCCUPATIONS

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Variance Estimate	F
Between Italian and Ukrainian	.05	1	.05	.09-
Between Subjective Class Groups	.02	1	.02	.05-
Between Occupations	3354.92	64	52.42	99.11*
Cross Products	108.91	193	.56	1.06-
Residual	2746.00	5192	.52	
Total	6209.92	5451		

*Significant at 1 per cent level.

-Not significant.

Table 13 shows the objective classification of the respondents into four socio-economic classes. To obtain these classes Hollingshead's two factor ISP scale³¹ was used. This scale uses education and occupation of the father as indices of social position. It is divided into upper class, upper middle class, lower middle class, upper lower class and

³¹Thomas E. Lasswell, Class and Stratum. Houghton Mifflin Company Ltd., New York: 1965, p. 89.

TABLE 13
SOCIAL CLASS COMPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN AND UKRAINIAN
GROUPS: AN OBJECTIVE MEASURE

Ethnic Groups	Social Class						Total
	Upper Class	Middle Class	Working Class	Lower Class			
	Number Cent	Per Cent	Number Cent	Per Cent	Number Cent	Per Cent	
Italian	3	6.0	21	42.0	23	46.0	47 94.0*
Ukrainian	1	2.5	10	25.0	26	65.0	37 92.5**

* Three, (6%), of the respondents could not be classified.

**Three, (7.5%) of the respondents could not be classified.

lower class. For the purposes of this study this classification was adjusted into three class categories. The upper class remained unchanged, the upper middle and lower middle classes were grouped together to form the middle class and the upper lower class and the lower class were grouped to form the working class. The lower class in this study was not considered because none of the respondents of the two ethnic groups classified themselves into this category. Also, the objective indices of class position indicated that no respondent was a member of this class.

It can be seen in table 14 that the three way analysis of variance on the objective measure of social class yields no significant difference in occupational ranking between ethnic groups when divided into middle and working class categories. At the .05 level of significance a difference exists between the Italian and Ukrainian middle class (taken together) and the Italian and Ukrainian working class (taken together) in the ranking of occupations. Again, at the .01 level of significance a difference is evident between occupations. The F value for the cross products is significant at the .01 level.

The chi-square test was conducted on the two ethnic groups using the middle and working class categories. No significant differences were found. The t-test also yielded no significant differences in the two ethnic groups scoring of occupations.

TABLE 14

THREE WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: OBJECTIVE SOCIAL CLASS VS
GROUP VS OCCUPATIONS

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Variance Estimate	F
Between Italian and Ukrainian	1.28	1	1.28	2.42-
Between Objec- tive class Groups	2.09	1	2.09	3.96**
Between Occupations	3126.18	64	48.84	
Cross Products	145.85	193	.75	92.26*
Residual	2514.21	4749	.52	1.42-
Total	5789.63	5008		

*Significant at 1 per cent level.
 **Significant at 5 per cent level.
 -Not significant.

ETHNICITY AND OCCUPATIONAL RANKING

The central comparison made in this thesis was to see if ethnicity is a variable which influences the way people rank occupations. This was accomplished by dichotomizing the two ethnic groups into "most and least like ethnic group" categories as described in chapter three. Table 15 shows the divisions into which the respondents were classified.

Neither the chi-square nor the t-test yielded significant differences in the two ethnic groups scoring of occupations.

In table 16 it can be seen that no significant difference was found between the Italian and Ukrainian group's

TABLE 15

MOST LIKE, LEAST LIKE, AND MIDDLE ETHNIC GROUP COMPOSITION

Ethnic Group	Most Like Ethnic Group		Least Like Ethnic Group		Middle		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Italian	8	16.0	11	22.0	31	62.0	50	100.0
Ukrainian	10	25.0	16	40.0	14	35.0	40	100.0

TABLE 16

THREE WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: ETHNIC GROUP VS OCCUPATIONS VS DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH GROUP
(Most Like, Least Like and Middle Categories)

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Variance Estimate	F
Between Italian and Ukrainian	.11	1	.11	.21-
Between Association Groups	7.70	2	3.85	7.10*
Between Occupations	3482.71	64	54.41	100.38*
Cross Products	176.17	322	.54	1.00-
Residual	2844.39	5247	.54	
Total	6511.10	5636		

*Significant at .1 per cent level.

-Not significant.

evaluation of occupations when the most like, least like and middle categories were used in the analysis. A significant

difference at the .01 level was found between "the most like, least like, and middle" categories. That is, ethnicity is a variable influencing occupational evaluation. This however, is a dangerous conclusion because the influential factor might be the "middle" category. There is also a significant difference at the .01 level between occupations. There was no significant difference in the cross products.

To check the validity of dividing the two samples into "most and least like ethnic group" categories each respondent in these two categories was separated into two other categories: those born in Canada and those born in Europe.

TABLE 17
DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH GROUP AND PLACE OF BIRTH

Ethnic Group	Most Like Ethnic Group		Least Like Ethnic Group	
	Born In Canada	Born In Europe	Born In Canada	Born In Europe
	Number Per Cent	Number Per Cent	Number Per Cent	Number Per Cent
Italian	0 0.0	8 100.0	10 91.0	1 9.0
Ukrainian	3 30.0	7 70.0	16 100.0	0 0.0

This finding tends to support two premises: 1) that ethnicity is a variable influencing occupational evaluation and 2) that assimilation is also a variable influencing occupational evaluation.

The three way analysis of variance was also conducted on the "most and least like ethnic group" categories without the "middle" category. As table 18 shows, without the middle category the variance changes.

TABLE 18

THREE WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE: ETHNIC GROUP VS OCCUPATIONS
VS DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH GROUP
(Most and Least Like Categories)

Source	Sum of Squares	D.F.	Variance Estimate	F
Between Italian and Ukrainian	4.89	1	4.89	8.91*
Between Association Groups	1.00	1	1.00	1.83-
Between Occupations	1763.37	64	27.55	50.16*
Cross Products	85.47	193	.44	.80-
Residual	1411.01	2569	.54	
Total	3265.76	2828		

*Significant at 1 per cent level.

-Not significant

There is a significant difference at the .01 level between the Italian "most and least like ethnic group" categories and the Ukrainian "most and least like ethnic group" categories. No significant difference was found between the Italian and Ukrainian "most like ethnic group" category and the Italian and Ukrainian "least like ethnic group" category. Again it can be seen that there is a significant difference, at the .01 level, between occupations. This trend was evident in all of the analyses of variance which were conducted on the age, sex, class, and association with group categories. This

consistency points to the validity of the five point scale used in this study. There was no significant difference in the cross products.

Table 19 shows that the Italians ranked occupations into the very highest and very lowest positions within the occupational categories more so than the Ukrainians.

TABLE 19

ITALIAN-UKRAINIAN DIFFERENCES IN EVALUATION OF OCCUPATIONS:
(Those Most Like Ethnic Group)

Occupational Category	Number of Occupational Titles with Higher Prestige Scores Given By:	
	Italian	Ukrainian
Professional	7	3
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Large	1	6
Semi-Professional	6	6
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Small	3	4
Clerical and Sales	4	3
Skilled	3	3
Semi-Skilled	2	2
Unskilled	4*	0*
Farmer	1	2
Not in the Labour Force	4	0

*One title had the same prestige score in both samples

Table 20 shows that this was also the case when the two ethnic groups were compared according to the "least like ethnic group" category. The Italians ranked occupations into the highest and lowest positions within the occupational categories.

TABLE 20

ITALIAN-UKRAINIAN DIFFERENCES IN EVALUATION OF OCCUPATIONS:
(Those Least Like Ethnic Group)

Occupational Category	Number of Occupational Titles with Higher Prestige Scores Given By:	
	Italian	Ukrainian
Professional	4	6
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Large	7	0
Semi-Professional	6	6
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Small	5	2
Clerical and Sales	7	0
Skilled	5	1
Semi-Skilled	2	2
Unskilled	4	1
Farmer	1	2
Not in the Labour Force	2	2

CHAPTER V

RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS

The data analyzed in testing the first hypothesis did not support the conclusion that ethnicity influences the way that Italian and Ukrainian university students rank occupations. The statistical analyses performed did not produce consistent results in support of this hypothesis. It was noted that their rankings were statistically highly associated.

The t-tests applied to the "most and least like ethnic group" data were not significant at the 1 per cent level of confidence. The same test applied to age, sex and class data was not significant at any level. The chi-square tests showed similar results. The F-tests for the "most and least like ethnic group" data also showed that no significant differences were present between the two ethnic groups. However, the F-tests applied to the age categories showed significant differences at the 1 per cent level of confidence. The F-tests also showed significant differences at the 5 per cent level of confidence when applied to the objectively determined class categories.

In summary, then, the evidence produced by this study strongly supports the contention that ethnicity is not a variable which influences occupational evaluation. Based on

this conclusion, the null hypothesis is accepted. However, it is quite possible that ethnicity might influence occupational evaluation and could be shown to do so if data were taken from a more heterogeneous community population. Since the sample data in this study was drawn from such a homogeneous population this was not demonstrated. However, there is evidence that both age and class are factors which influence occupational evaluation.

The 23-25 age category put more prestige into the occupational system than the 17-19 age category. Since the people in the former category are about to graduate and are choosing careers to follow they assign more prestige to the occupational system. The people in the latter category are not prospective graduates and are not looking for jobs. They therefore see the occupational system in a different light.

A significant difference in occupational evaluation was also noted in the objectively determined class categories. However, no significant difference was found in the subjectively determined class categories. It was also noted that occupational evaluation was more alike between persons of different ethnic groups who nevertheless are in the same class category rather than persons of the same ethnic background who belong to different class categories. This seems to correspond to the interpretation of cross cultural studies of occupational prestige given by Robert W. Hodge, Donald J. Treiman, and Peter H. Rossi as presented in A Comparative Study Of

Occupational Prestige. According to them, "Gross similarities in occupational-prestige hierarchies can be accounted for on the basis of gross uniformities in social structure across societies, whatever the particulars of different societies may be."³²

The evidence produced in this study also supports the contention that the Ukrainian group, more so than the Italian group, approximates the English group in Pineo and Porter's study in the ranking of occupations. The reason for this could be that the Ukrainian group is more assimilated to the English culture in Canada. The Ukrainian group has been in Canada longer than the Italian group and has taken on more of the English style of life.³³

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Although every effort was made to make the conclusions as reliable as possible, it is only occasionally that the ultimate ideal can be achieved. There were several deviations from the ideal necessary in order to complete the data for this study.

Probably the most important deviation involved the sample selection procedures. The ideal way to test this

³²R.W. Hodge et. al., "A Comparative Study Of Occupational Prestige." in Class, Status, and Power edited by R. Bendix and S.M. Lipset. The Free Press, New York: 1966, p. 312.

³³Ol'Ha Woychenko, The Ukrainians In Canada. Trident Press Ltd., Winnipeg: 1967, pp. 10-18.

hypothesis would be to randomize from a normal population, then have the Italian and Ukrainian ethnic groups rank occupations. This, of course, cannot be done with university students.

The nature of the sample used also limits the applicability to a wider population. Anyone using these results should be aware that the samples were drawn from a middle and working class environment, and that 97 per cent of the subjects were 17 to 25 years of age, and predominately residents of greater Windsor. It would be impossible to state conclusively that the same ranking patterns would be revealed for a heterogeneous community population of these two ethnic groups.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

An area which might be profitably investigated is ethnicity and its influence upon occupational perception from a more heterogeneous Italian and Ukrainian population of immigrants and first generation immigrants in Canada on a national basis. The range of age, class and educational background for this study was rather narrow. Further investigation of this type would lead to increased knowledge about the total process of occupational evaluation and occupational selection on the part of minority groups in Canada.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1

OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

Occupational Title	Italian N=50	Ukrainian N=40
	Score	Score
Professional		
Architect	92.8	93.4
High School Teacher	77.2	78.4
Physicist	97.2	94.6
Druggist	77.2	84.0
Protestant Minister	75.8	74.2
Public Grade School Teacher	66.4	69.0
Biologist	84.2	85.0
University Professor	90.4	93.4
Mathematician	83.2	88.4
County Court Judge	89.6	94.4
Semi-Professional		
Airline Pilot	78.2	84.0
Professionally Trained Librarian	69.6	72.8
T.V. Star	72.2	71.0
Funeral Director	70.4	68.4
Author	83.6	82.6
Disc Jockey	62.0	57.2
Computer Programmer	69.2	73.0
Ballet Dancer	73.0	79.4
Musician in a Symphony Orchestra	76.8	76.0
Registered Nurse	72.8	72.0
Journalist	74.8	75.8
Social Worker	78.4	77.4

TABLE 1 (CTD.)

OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

Occupational Title	Italian N=50	Ukrainian N=40
	Score	Score
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Large		
Member of Canadian House of Commons	92.8	91.6
Provincial Premier	96.2	93.2
Bank Manager	78.8	79.4
Owner of a Manufac- turing Plant	85.2	88.0
Department Head in City Government	80.8	82.0
Advertising Executive	81.2	81.0
Building Contractor	74.0	74.0
Proprietors, Managers and Officials, Small		
Travel Agent	62.0	62.4
Construction Foreman	67.2	67.0
Manager of a Real Estate Office	71.2	69.0
Public Relations Man	75.2	73.0
Lunchroom Operator	46.2	45.6
Owner of a Food Store	64.8	66.4
Government Purchasing Agent	73.8	78.4
Clerical and Sales		
Air Hostess	68.4	67.6

TABLE 1 (CTD.)

OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

Occupational Title	Italian N=50	Ukrainian N=40
	Score	Score
Clerical and Sales ctd.		
IBM Key punch Operator	57.8	56.8
Insurance Agent	63.6	57.4
Travelling Salesman	54.4	49.2
Bill Collector	50.2	46.6
Clerk in an Office	53.6	49.4
Manufacturers Representative	68.4	68.2
Skilled		
Baker	50.0	48.0
Tool and Die Maker	65.6	60.0
Typesetter	52.6	52.6
Bricklayer	52.4	47.0
Electrician	67.6	70.4
Machinest	57.2	60.0
Semi-Skilled		
Apprentice to a Master Craftsman	56.0	62.0
Policeman	60.0	60.4
Quarry Worker	47.2	42.2
Machine Operator in a Factory	51.6	49.2
Unskilled		
Construction Labourer	47.2	45.6

TABLE 1 (CTD.)

OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE SCORES BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES

Occupational Title	Italian N=50	Ukrainian N=40
	Score	Score
Unskilled ctd.		
Waitress in a Restaurant	24.0	30.4
Janitor	40.0	38.4
Mailman	49.2	50.0
Garbage Collector	38.2	34.8
Farmer		
Commercial Farmer	62.0	65.4
Farm Labourer	37.6	33.0
Farm Owner and Operator	68.4	71.4
Not in Labour Force		
Archaeopotrist	80.0	84.2
Biologer	84.0	84.4
Someone who lives off inherited wealth	46.4	49.0
Someone who lives off property holdings	59.4	56.4

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

THE PURPOSE OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO INVESTIGATE THE ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS TOWARD THEIR FUTURE OCCUPATIONAL GOALS.

IT ALSO INTENDS TO FIND OUT IF THERE IS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHNIC GROUP AFFILIATION AND OCCUPATIONAL SELECTION AND ASPIRATION.

THIS STUDY IS STRICTLY FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES, THEREFORE ALL THOSE ANSWERING IT WILL REMAIN ANONYMOUS.

YOUR CO-OPERATION WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

MILAN S. MELEG

1. What is your course of study? _____
2. What is your major? _____
3. What year are you in? _____
4. Sex. 1. Male _____
2. Female _____
5. Age _____
6. Suppose some outstanding young person asked your advice on what would be one of the best occupations to aim toward. What one occupation do you think you would advise him to select?

7. At the present time exactly what occupation do you plan to go into?

8. What do you think is the most important single thing for a young person to consider when he is choosing his life's work?

9. People sometimes say that certain jobs have "excellent standing," in your opinion what is the one main thing about such jobs that gives this standing?

10. About how much schooling does your father think most young men need these days to get along well in the world?
 1. At least grade 10 high school _____
 2. At least grade 12 high school _____
 3. At least 2 years of college _____
 4. At least 4 years of college _____
 5. At least post graduate studies _____
11. What kind of an education does your father think most young men need these days to get along well in the world?
 1. Business _____
 2. Science _____
 3. Arts (general) _____
 4. Arts (teaching) _____
12. What is (was) your father's main occupation?

13. What is (was) your father's father main occupation?

14. What was your father's income last year?

- 1. Under \$3000 _____
- 2. \$3000 to \$4999 _____
- 3. \$5000 to \$6999 _____
- 4. \$7000 to \$9999 _____
- 5. \$10000 to \$14999 _____
- 6. \$15000 and over _____

15. Are you married? 1. Yes _____
 2. No _____

16. (If married) Does your wife (husband) work?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

17. What is her (his) main occupation?

18. Do you have a part-time job at the present time?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

19. (If Yes) What is it?

20. What was the last grade (or year) that your father completed in school?

- 1. No formal schooling _____
- 2. 1 to 4 years grammar _____
- 3. 5 to 7 years grammar _____
- 4. Completed grammar _____
- 5. Some high _____
- 6. Completed high _____
- 7. Some college _____
- 8. Completed college _____

21. What was the last grade (or year) that your mother completed in school?

- 1. No formal schooling _____
- 2. 1 to 4 years grammar _____
- 3. 5 to 7 years grammar _____
- 4. Completed grammar _____
- 5. Some high _____
- 6. Completed high _____
- 7. Some college _____
- 8. Completed college _____

22. What social class would you rank yourself as being in?

- 1. Upper _____
- 2. Middle _____
- 3. Working _____
- 4. Lower _____

23. What is your home address?

- 1. Street _____
- 2. City _____
- 3. Province (state) _____

24. How long have you lived at this address?

25. Do you live with your parents?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

In this section of the questionnaire you are asked to judge a number of occupations. For example, which statement below gives your personal opinion of the general standing of a railroad brakeman? Which number from the list below would you pick out for him?

- 5. Excellent standing
- 4. Good standing
- 3. Average standing
- 2. Somewhat below average standing
- 1. Poor standing
- X. Do not know where to place him

In the space to the right of each occupation listed below, circle the number which indicates your rating of that job.

- 1. Architect 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 2. Baker 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 3. Airline Pilot 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 4. Apprentice to a Master Craftsman 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 5. Travel Agent 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 6. Professionally Trained Librarian 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 7. T.V. Star 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 8. Commercial Farmer 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 9. Construction Labourer 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 10. Air Hostess 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 11. Funeral Director 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 12. High School Teacher 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 13. County Court Judge 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 14. IBM Key punch Operator 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 15. Insurance Agent 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 16. Advertising Executive 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 17. Member of Canadian House of Commons 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 18. Construction Foreman 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 19. Physicist 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 20. Travelling Salesman 1 2 3 4 5 X

- 5. Excellent standing
- 4. Good standing
- 3. Average standing
- 2. Somewhat below average standing
- 1. Poor standing
- X. Do not know where to place him

- 21. Tool and Die Maker 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 22. Archaeopotrist 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 23. Biologer 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 24. Farm Labourer 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 25. Author 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 26. Waitress in a Restaurant 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 27. Manager of a Real Estate Office 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 28. Provincial Premier 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 29. Bill Collector 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 30. Public Relations Man 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 31. Typesetter 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 32. Disc Jockey 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 33. Policeman 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 34. Druggist 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 35. Protestant Minister 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 36. Farm Owner and Operator 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 37. Someone who lives off inherited wealth 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 38. Computer Programmer 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 39. Ballet Dancer 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 40. Janitor 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 41. Bricklayer 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 42. Musician in a Symphony Orchestra 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 43. Public Grade School Teacher 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 44. Electrician 1 2 3 4 5 X

- 5. Excellent standing
- 4. Good standing
- 3. Average standing
- 2. Somewhat below average standing
- 1. Poor standing
- X. Do not know where to place him

- 45. Bank Manager 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 46. Lunchroom Operator 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 47. Machinest 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 48. Someone who lives off property holdings 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 49. Mailman 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 50. Building Contractor 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 51. Owner of a Manufacturing Plant 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 52. Garbage Collector 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 53. Registered Nurse 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 54. Biologist 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 55. Quarry Worker 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 56. Journalist 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 57. University Professor 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 58. Social Worker 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 59. Mathematician 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 60. Machine Operator in a Factory 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 61. Clerk in an Office 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 62. Owner of a Food Store 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 63. Manufacturers Representative 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 64. Government Purchasing Agent 1 2 3 4 5 X
- 65. Department Head in City Government 1 2 3 4 5 X

1. What is your ethnic background?

2. Of your closest friends how many belong to your ethnic background?

- 1. None _____
- 2. One _____
- 3. Three _____
- 4. Four to six _____
- 5. More than six _____

3. What is the country of your birth?

4. If you were not born in Canada how long have you been here?

5. What is your religious preference?

6. In describing yourself would you say that you are more:

- 1. Canadian ethnic than _____
- 2. Ethnic Canadian? _____

7. Is the neighborhood where you live made up mainly of:

- 1. people with the same ethnic background as yours? _____
- 2. people with a different ethnic background than yours? _____
- 3. people with mixed backgrounds? _____

8. How often is your home visited by members of your ethnic background apart from relatives?

- 1. Usually once a week _____
- 2. Once every two weeks _____
- 3. Once a month _____
- 4. Rarely _____
- 5. Never _____

9. How often do people outside your ethnic background visit your home?

- 1. Usually once a week _____
- 2. Once every two weeks _____
- 3. Once a month _____
- 4. Rarely _____
- 5. Never _____

10. How often do you visit people of your ethnic background in their home apart from relatives?

- 1. Usually once a week _____
- 2. Once every two weeks _____
- 3. Once a month _____
- 4. Rarely _____
- 5. Never _____

11. How often do you visit people outside your ethnic background in their home?

- 1. Usually once a week _____
- 2. Once every two weeks _____
- 3. Once a month _____
- 4. Rarely _____
- 5. Never _____

12. What is the country of your father's birth?

13. What is the country of your mother's birth?

14. (If male) Among the girls you know would you prefer dating those that come from an ethnic background which is:

- 1. the same as yours? _____
- 2. not the same as yours? _____
- 3. I have no preference _____
- 4. Undecided _____

15. (If female) Among the boys you know would you prefer dating those that come from an ethnic background which is:

- 1. the same as yours? _____
- 2. not the same as yours? _____
- 3. I have no preference _____
- 4. Undecided _____

16. Do you speak a language other than English in your home?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

17. (If yes) What language is it?

18. Do you speak it?

- 1. Most of the time _____
- 2. About half the time _____
- 3. Occassionally _____
- 4. Never _____

19. Which language do your parents use when speaking to each other?

20. When your parents speak to you in this other language in which language do you respond?

21. In what language do you and your brothers and sisters speak to each other?

22. Do you feel comfortable speaking another language in public; that is, a language other than English?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

23. Why do you say this?

24. Do members of your family read newspapers and (or) magazines in a language other than English?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

25. Do you read newspapers and (or) magazines in a language other than English?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

26. When shopping do you patronize stores owned or operated by people of your ethnic background?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

27. Do you prefer eating?

- 1. Canadian-American dishes _____
- 2. Specific dishes of your ethnic background _____
- 3. Both _____
- 4. Neither _____

28. Do you avoid foods that are associated with your ethnic background?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

29. Do you think, by and large, that you should leave behind the customs and traditions of your ethnic background and adopt Canadian ones?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

30. Why do you say this?

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