

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
A. MAX LENNON, DIRECTOR

Quality of Life as Affected by Area of Residence

Part 1. Project Description

EDWARD J. METZEN, FLORA L. WILLIAMS,
JEANNE SHULL, AND DENNIS R. KEEFE

**Part 2. Perceptions of Metropolitan and
Nonmetropolitan Family Members**

SANDRA A. HELMICK

EDWARD J. METZEN, EDITOR



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Foreword

This publication "Quality of Life As Affected by Area of Residence" is the second publication in a series for project NC-128. This NC-128 project reflects the dedicated cooperative efforts of social scientists representing fourteen states and numerous academic disciplines (e.g., economics, family and consumer economics, child psychology, family sociology, home management, housing, and rural sociology).

An analytical approach to the quality of life is generally recognized to be of significant importance as a tool to improve understanding of social issues and to develop social policy. However, the literature suggests that past approaches to quality of life assessment have been fraught with many difficulties. Our NC-128 researchers undertook the task, well aware that the complexity of interrelationships among individual, family and community variables and perceived quality of life would demand application of the most advanced theories and statistical methodology available to social scientists.

It has been a unique administrative experience for me to participate in this multidisciplinary research endeavor and the interpersonal social processes necessarily involved in it. I am confident that these researchers have made a significant contribution to quality of life assessment and that their work will lead the way to additional studies in this important area.



Norma H. Compton
Administrative Advisor

NC-128 Participating States

Arizona	Michigan
California	Minnesota
Colorado	Missouri
Illinois	Nebraska
Indiana	Nevada
Iowa	Ohio
Kansas	Texas

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RESEARCHERS AT PARTICIPATING STATES
DURING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND DATA COLLECTION

<u>State</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>	<u>Other Researchers</u>
Arizona	Rumaldo Z. Juarez Dept. of Sociology The University of Arizona	
California	Glenn R. Hawkes Dept. of Applied Behavioral Sciences University of California-Davis	Richard Hansen
Colorado	Carole J. Makela Consumer Sciences and Housing Colorado State University	Peggy Berger Suzanne M. Tucker
Illinois	Marilyn Dunsing Family and Consumer Economics University of Illinois	Jeanne Hafstrom
Indiana	Flora L. Williams Consumer Sciences and Retailing Purdue University	Sally Manning
Iowa	Earl W. Morris Dept. of Family Environment Iowa State University	Mary Winter
Kansas	Stephen R. Bollman Family and Child Development Kansas State University	Tony Jurich Walter Schumm
Michigan	Dennis R. Keefe Dept. of Family Ecology Michigan State University	
Minnesota	Hazel S. Stoeckeler Design Department University of Minnesota	M. Geraldine Gage Family Social Science
Missouri	Edward J. Metzen Dept. of Family Economics and Management University of Missouri-Columbia	Sandra A. Helmick

<u>State</u>	<u>Official Representative</u>	<u>Other Researchers</u>
Nebraska	Florence S. Walker Dept. of Education and Family Resources University of Nebraska	Duane A. Olsen Agricultural Economics
Nevada	Jeanne Shull Family and Consumption Economics University of Nevada-Reno	
Ohio	Nancy M. Rudd Dept. of Home Management and Housing The Ohio State University	
Texas	William P. Kuvlesky Rural Sociology Texas A & M University	Michael Miller
Sampling Consultant	Seymour Sudman Illinois Survey Research Center University of Illinois	
Administrative Advisor	Norma H. Compton Dean, School of Consumer and Family Sciences Purdue University	
SEA/CR	Elizabeth Y. Davis SEA/CR U.S.D.A. Washington, D.C.	

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Part 1. Project Description

Edward J. Metzen, Flora L. Williams,
Jeanne Shull, and Dennis R. Keefe

OVERVIEW

Introduction

Quality of life refers to the state of well-being of people as individuals or in groups, as well as to the characteristics of the environments in which people live.¹ Quality of life may thus involve both objective aspects of reality and subjective perceptions and evaluations. Knowledge of these elements and how they vary by types of populations could enhance policy formulation directed at improving the well-being of individuals and families, with perhaps particular attention to the disadvantaged and ethnic minorities. In our pluralistic society, it may safely be assumed that people's values, aspirations, and life styles vary widely and that these variations produce different conceptions of what constitutes a satisfying existence.

Much remains to be known about what constitutes quality of life, about how it varies among diverse populations, and about the impact of living environments upon quality of life considerations. This report, and the broader research project to which it contributes, are directed toward producing some answers to these questions. The research can thus contribute insights into factors that facilitate achievement of self determined life ends.

This report is one of a series of publications on quality of life, growing out of Agriculture Experiment Stations cooperative regional project NC-128, "Quality of Life as Affected by Area of Residence." The research was conducted by an interdisciplinary coalition of researchers from 14 cooperating states in the north central and southwestern parts of the country.²

The development of systematic knowledge about quality of life has been complicated by lack of a sufficiently broad conceptual framework to embrace a multidisciplinary attack on the problem. Such an effort has been made to develop a

¹Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Monitoring Environmental Studies Division. The Quality of Life Concept, A Potential New Tool for Decision-makers. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., March 1973, p. II.

²A list of cooperating researchers is presented at the front of this publication.

conceptual framework for this project, building upon the existing literature on quality of life and upon the experience and findings from an earlier cooperative interdisciplinary project, NC-90, "Factors Affecting Patterns of Living Among Disadvantaged Families."¹ The research drew upon and integrated concepts from the disciplines of sociology, economics, demography, family economics, home management, housing, social psychology, and human development, in its exploration of quality of life of individuals and families.

Project Objectives

The objectives of the NC-128 project are:

1. To describe areas of residence in terms of the factors that influence quality of life, and to assess the impact of these factors upon households with differing social and economic characteristics. This includes:
 - a. Specify indicators of what constitutes a "good life," subjective as well as objective.
 - b. Develop a multidisciplinary framework for evaluation of quality of life and its determinants. This incorporates multilevel, simultaneous analyses of individual family members, the family unit, the community, and interrelations among these units, and could include an explanation of the differing achievements of families given similar environments.
 - c. Derive empirical generalizations not restricted by local, state, or regional limitations.
2. To establish a descriptive base in order to document and analyze change in attributes of quality of life and their achievements.

¹For a description of that project and presentation of data, see North Central Regional Research Publication No. 217, Patterns of Living Related to Income Poverty in Disadvantaged Families, (Ames, Iowa: Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, Special Report 74.) August, 1974.

Conceptual Framework and Research Design

The conceptual framework for the NC-128 project, depicted in Exhibit 1, is based on the premise that quality of life is the product of a multitude of life conditions and the individual's perceptions of them. Central to the implementation of that conceptualization in a research design is a model which holds an individual's level of satisfaction with overall quality of life to be a function of satisfactions with various domains of life. These domains, in turn, are constituted of specific elements or factors -- aspects of his physical environment and experiential milieu which are the context of his or her life experience.

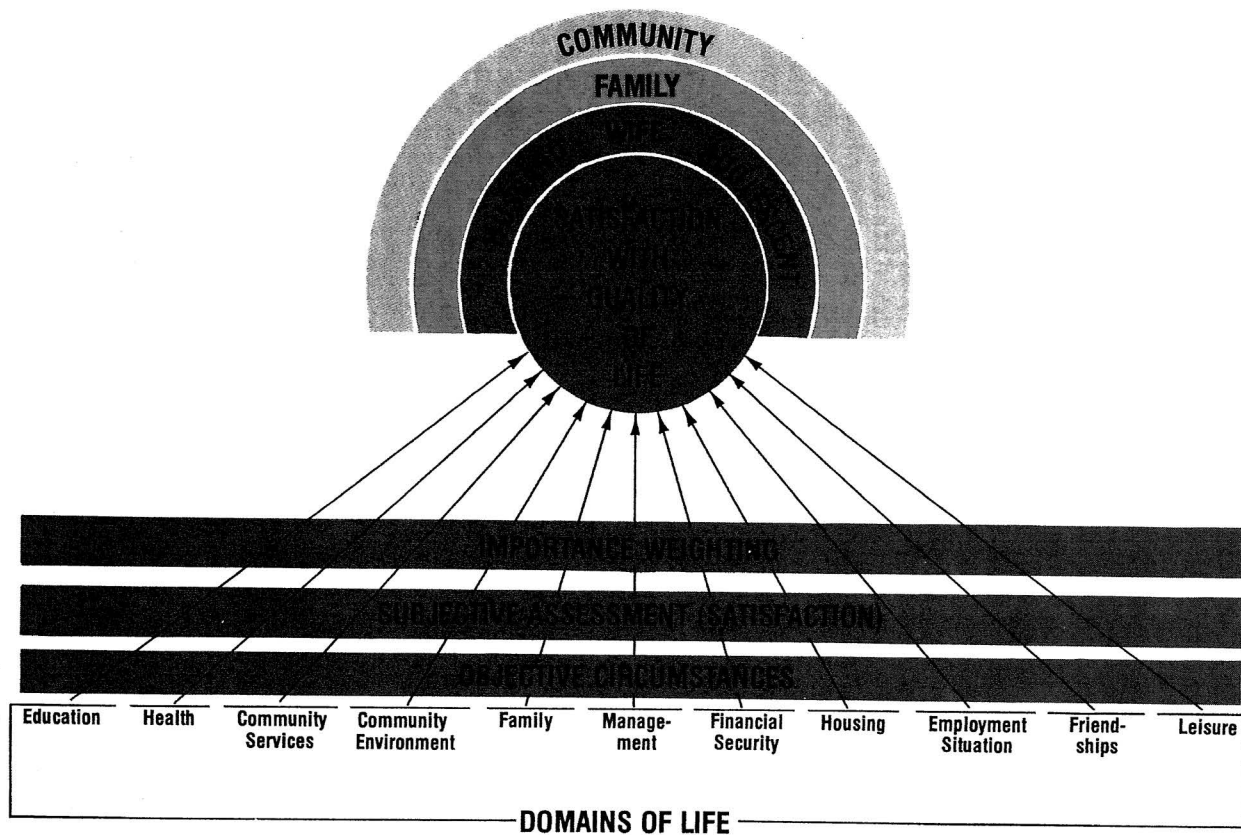
Satisfaction with a particular life domain is held to be a function not only of the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with each element within that domain, but also of the relative importance of the various elements of domains of life experience to the individual. This conceptualization suggests that satisfaction with domains or elements which are highly important to the individual will contribute much to his or her satisfaction with overall quality of life, and that dissatisfaction with domains or elements that are of little consequence to the individual will detract little from his or her overall life satisfaction.

Thus the model requires that a personal assessment be obtained from each subject about how satisfied or dissatisfied he or she is with various elements and domains of life, and about the degree of importance each holds for him or her. The validity of this methodology is a matter that will be explored as part of the analytical design for this project.

The research design provides opportunity for another interesting methodological exploration regarding the relative importance of life domains in the attainment of a given level of general life satisfaction. In addition to rating the degree of importance of various elements of life domains and their degree of satisfaction with these elements, subjects were also asked to rank domains of life in order of importance to them. It will thus be possible to investigate the consistency of the ratings and rankings and, using multivariate statistical analysis techniques, to determine which procedure provides the better assessment in terms of explaining satisfaction with overall quality of life.

In recognition of the fact that human beings do not exist in the static isolation of the present, but that the dynamics of change from past to present and anticipations

EXHIBIT 1. CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF QUALITY OF LIFE



for the future may impact upon their perceptions of present circumstances, the model incorporates assessments by the adult respondents of changes they had experienced in several selected aspects of life -- their financial circumstances, the living environment of the community in which they resided, and their overall life quality -- and adolescent respondents were asked to report their aspirations and expectations regarding education and marriage.

As indicated by the project title, a matter of central concern in this research is the extent to which characteristics of the area of residence (neighborhood, community, state) impact upon the life satisfactions of individuals and families. The fact that cooperating researchers represent a number of states, distributed over a substantial portion of the country provides a ready basis for comparison of results across samples from various states. But the community is the entity that encompasses perhaps the greatest variety of characteristics which impact upon the day-to-day life experiences of individuals and families. Community characteristics, and subjects' satisfactions with particular aspects of their communities, were therefore incorporated as key elements in the framework for the exploration of factors that contribute to life satisfaction.

Because resource constraints made it impossible to have adequate representation of all types of communities, a decision was made to structure the research design to draw data from one metropolitan community and one nonmetropolitan community in each state, with each community selected for study to fall within specified population ranges. This specification assures substantial comparability of communities selected for study in the various states, at least in terms of population size and the general magnitude of the resource base that supports it. Selection criteria mandated that the communities be of sufficient distance from a (another) metropolitan center to assure that the community in which the subjects resided did in fact constitute their relevant day-to-day living environment.

Because area of residence is a central element in the model for this research, subjects were asked to identify their preferences regarding the type of community in which they would like to live if they were free of constraints on making such a decision. Thus the research design makes it possible to explore whether certain types of individuals might best be suited to residence in certain types of environments -- if, indeed, the particular community in which individuals reside proves to have any bearing upon their level of life satisfaction.

Another matter of primary interest in this research is the effects which the composition of the household, and the individual's relationships with other household members, have upon his or her life satisfaction. Study of several members of the same household permits analysis of concordance and discordance between household members with respect to their values and orientations, their sources of life satisfaction, and their levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the quality of their lives. Additionally, it is a matter of both substantive and methodological interest to the cooperating researchers to determine whether measures can be developed to identify the collective level of life satisfaction of multi-member households.

Resource constraints again forced a limiting decision; it would not be possible to study sufficiently large samples to permit adequate representation of all types of household units. To permit optimum achievement of research objectives, eligibility criteria were established to limit the study to family units consisting of husband, wife, and at least one child age 18 or under living at home. Data were then to be collected from husband, wife, and at least one adolescent age 12 or over, if there was an adolescent member in the family.

It must be recognized that the research dictated samples which were not only characteristic of just one segment (albeit a very important segment) of households in a community, but samples that were perhaps somewhat biased even with respect to families of the type defined for inclusion in the study. There is, of course, the usual problem of survey research that subjects who agree to participate in the study are different in some relevant respects from those who refuse. This was likely the case in this study, which probed into the personal feelings of respondents regarding matters many individuals might consider somewhat sensitive. Beyond that, a design which calls for cooperation from two, and in many cases three, members of the same family is likely to mitigate against participation by families in which there is a substantial amount of discordance or dissatisfaction with life. Thus it might be hypothesized that the samples of families studied in this project reflect a perhaps somewhat higher level of satisfaction with the quality of their lives, and a somewhat greater degree of intra-family concordance, than is true of the general populations of families from which they were drawn.

While eligibility criteria for families and the selection criteria for communities constrain generalizability of results along those two dimensions, they provide for an ingredient essential to the success of the project -- a basis

for obtaining statistically valid and reliable findings, and for comparing results from metropolitan and nonmetropolitan communities, both within and across state lines. And, where consistency of results prevails across the diverse sampling areas included in this research, a substantial basis exists for generalizability of those results for the kinds of families living in the kinds of communities studied.

The research design permitted researchers in cooperating states to select either samples representative of the general population of the defined type of family in the communities selected for study, or samples representative of particular ethnic populations of interest to the individual researchers. It was agreed in the early stages of planning that most of the states would draw samples representative of the general population, but that several would have samples representing Mexican-American populations. A single ethnic minority group was selected to explore consistency of results between state samples, and to compare results for the general population and ethnic minority population samples.

The subcommittee of researchers studying Mexican-American samples agreed that they would be primarily interested in structural analysis of families rather than with developing generalizations which would have applicability to an entire community. This vector of interest is reflected in their sampling designs.

Unique Aspects of the Project

The NC-128 project is characterized by several factors that are noteworthy, which, in combination, make the research effort unique. Among these are the following:

1. The cooperating group of researchers brings a multidisciplinary perspective to bear upon the subject of the inquiry.
2. The research incorporates both objectively-measured and subjectively-assessed indicators of quality of life.
3. The common sampling design, eligibility requirements, and data-collection instruments utilized by cooperating researchers permitted comparative analysis of results obtained from samples from a variety of geographic areas.

4. Both the degree of importance which respondents attach to various domains of life, and the satisfaction they express with their own state of being in those domains, are taken into account.
5. Collection of data on identical or comparable items from husband, wife, and adolescent in the same family permits analysis of intra-family concordance/discordance, as well as the development of measures for the family unit, rather than requiring reliance upon one member as a proxy for the family or limiting the inquiry to the individual as the unit of analysis.
6. The research design incorporated some dynamic elements, in the form of variables that assess adult respondents' past progress and, for the adolescent subjects, aspirations for the future.

METHODOLOGY

Questionnaire Development

Interdisciplinary research conducted by several researchers poses difficulty in reaching agreement on data to be collected, within feasibility constraints, particularly when the research addresses a complex, multi-faceted problem. Such was the case in the NC-128 project. The solution lay in two strategies.

It was determined early that, while the topic of this research is substantially subjective in nature, and that it might therefore be appropriate to develop data-gathering instruments which required unstructured, open-end responses, such an approach would not be feasible for this project. The volume of dimensions to be tapped and the need for absolute consistency among states in the matter of specification of variables and coding of data mandated use of highly structured, largely pre-coded questionnaires.

Secondly, the committee developed three categories of questions -- primary, secondary, and tertiary -- associated with life domains that had been identified through a review of relevant literature and formulation of the conceptual framework for the research. Primary questions constituted the core or common instrument to be used by all of the project's participating states.

The primary questionnaire contained the minimum content deemed essential to satisfy the conceptual framework and objectives of the project, and providing for the possibility of comparing results with those of other research on quality of life. It consisted of sections concerning primarily socio-economic characteristics of the family, community attributes, family relationships, management practices, housing, employment, income, and consumption.

The items for this core instrument were developed and pretested for validity and reliability by domain committees, which consisted of researchers with expertise and interest in a particular topical area. An item-by-item critique was then conducted by the full technical committee, with state representatives reporting the results of their pretesting. The content of the primary questionnaire was refined accordingly, and an editorial committee developed the format for the instrument. Exhibit 2 indicates the states whose researchers accepted major responsibility for initial development of items related to specific topics in the primary questionnaire.

As indicated earlier, the research involved multi-level, simultaneous analyses of individual family members, the family unit, the community, and inter-relationships between these units. This fact, and the methodology for data collection, made it necessary that three forms of the primary questionnaire be utilized for data collection in each state. One was constructed for face-to-face interviews with either the husband or wife in the family. This instrument included items on the characteristics of the family, information that was not duplicated on the questionnaires for the other family members. A second instrument, with otherwise identical questions to the first, was constructed to be self-administered by the spouse, and the third was designed to be self-administered by an adolescent 12 years of age or older (these latter two could also be readily utilized for face-to-face interviews).

Secondary questions were developed as "packages" by the domain committees. The secondary packages were used to collect more in-depth data with respect to particular domains. Thus, researchers could adopt secondary packages in keeping with their state's particular research foci. The basic agreement was that researchers who used secondary packages would implement them exactly as they had been developed, rather than altering them or using only a portion of the items in the package. This policy provided for comparability of results, and avoided the problem of using only a portion of the items from a set that had been established as a valid, reliable scale if utilized as a totality.

If a state selected only a few items from a secondary package, committee members who had developed that package were consulted. These members had the greatest expertise and familiarity with that particular domain and could thus best advise regarding appropriate selection of items. The states that accepted primary responsibility for developing secondary packages, and the states that utilized them, are identified in Exhibit 3.

Tertiary questions, developed and pretested by domain committees or individual researchers, were designed for obtaining additional data related to domains which were of particular interest to one or a few cooperating researchers, and were somewhat less essential to the general objectives of the project. These items were not prepared as packages; states could use individual questions.

Use of three levels of questionnaires accomplished several important objectives: collection of data essential to satisfy the conceptual framework and objectives of the research, comparability of results from all cooperating states, and

EXHIBIT 2

STATES RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM DEVELOPMENT
FOR TOPICAL AREAS IN PRIMARY INSTRUMENT

Household size and composition -- Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska

Education -- Texas, Missouri

Health -- Indiana

Ethnicity and Religion -- Texas

Community Attributes -- Michigan, Nebraska, Missouri, Texas,
Colorado, Minnesota

Family and Social Relations -- Kansas, California, Texas,
Michigan

Management and Work around the Dwelling -- Nebraska, Indiana,
Iowa

Employment -- Illinois, Missouri, Ohio

Income -- Illinois, Missouri, Ohio

Standard of Living and Consumption -- Illinois, Missouri, Ohio

Leisure -- Illinois, Missouri, Ohio

Housing and Neighborhood -- Minnesota, Iowa

Attributes of Desired Place of Residence -- Iowa

Assessment of Change in Circumstances -- Missouri, Indiana,
Texas

Global Quality of Life Measure -- Kansas, Illinois, Iowa

EXHIBIT 3

STATES THAT DEVELOPED AND UTILIZED SECONDARY PACKAGES

<u>Developed by</u>	<u>Secondary Packages</u>	<u>Utilized by</u>
Illinois, Missouri and Ohio	Employment, Income, Consumption, Leisure	IL, IN, MO, NV, OH (KS, TX, CA, CO, AZ used portion on Employment)
Indiana	Source of income	IN, TX, AZ, CA, CO
	Interfamily economic transfers	IN, MI, CO, AZ, CA, TX, MN
	Productivity	IN
	Life Skills	IN
	Time Allocation	IN
	Tax Rebate	IN
	Length of Residence	IN
Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska	Resource and Personal Management	IA, NE, IN
Iowa	Housing	IA, NE
	Residential History	IA, NE
Kansas	Family Satisfaction and Interaction	KS, IN
	- adults	MI
	- adolescents	KS
Minnesota	Home Interior/Exterior Perceptions and Evaluations	MN
	Managerial Control Behavior	MN

EXHIBIT 3 (CONTINUED)

<u>Developed by</u>	<u>Secondary Packages</u>	<u>Utilized by</u>
Michigan	Community Services - open-ended forum - semantic differential Parent/Child Resource Exchanges (Foa and Foa adaptation)	KS, MI KS, MI MI
Nebraska	Time Management Travel Patterns Job Mobility	IA, NE IA, NE IA, NE
Missouri, Texas	Value Orientations Rurality-Urbanity Moral Climate of the community	KS, MO, CO, TX, AZ, CA KS, MO, MI, CO, TX, AZ, CA
Texas, Arizona, Colorado, California and Michigan	Valued attributes of place of residence American Traditionalism Religiosity Familism	KS, IA, NE, OH, CO KS, MO, CO, TX, AZ, CA CO, TX, AZ, CA KS, MI, CO, TX, AZ, CA
Texas, Arizona, Colorado, California and Michigan	Social Participation Formal Informal Status Projections Adults Adolescents	KS, IN, CO, MI, TX, AZ, CA MI MO, TX MO, TX
Texas	Interethnic Orientation Perception of ethnic prejudice Perceived possibility for ethnic integration	MI, CO, TX MI, CO, TX

EXHIBIT 3 (CONTINUED)

<u>Developed by</u>	<u>Secondary Packages</u>	<u>Utilized by</u>
Texas (Continued)	Desire for ethnic integration	MI, CO, TX, AZ, CA
	Assimilation/Separatism scale	CO, TX, AZ, CA
	Acculturation scale	CO, TX, AZ, CA
	Language Patterns	
	- speaking	MI, CO, TX, AZ, CA
	- use of mass media	CO, TX, AZ, CA
	Present interethnic contacts	CO, TX, AZ, CA
	Change in interethnic contacts	CO, TX, AZ, CA

opportunity for individual researchers or small coalitions to pursue particular areas of interest.

Final design and editing of the primary questionnaire were completed at Illinois, under the direction of the University of Illinois Survey Research Laboratory. The questionnaires were also printed at the Illinois Station, with the exception of those used by states that planned to study Mexican-American population samples; Spanish translations of the instruments were prepared by Michigan, for use in that state, and by Arizona, for use in the western and southwestern states. Researchers at the Indiana Station developed and distributed an interviewer manual which clarified questions that might arise with respect to some of the items in the instruments. Iowa researchers, in consultation with the Iowa Survey Research Center, developed and distributed coding manuals for the core questionnaires.

The secondary packages were formatted by the domain committees, and printed by one of the states represented on a domain committee. Again, Spanish translations were prepared by states that selected Mexican-American samples. Coding manuals were prepared by the domain committees and distributed to states that planned to use particular secondary packages. Addenda to the questionnaires consisting of tertiary questions were prepared by the researchers who used them, and coding instructions for the tertiary items were prepared by the individuals or domain committees who developed them.

Description of Variables in Primary Instrument

Sociodemographic information about the family was obtained from the interviewed adult family member. These data include age, education, and relationship of all household members, number of years husband and wife have been married, number of children not living at home, current labor force status and health status of husband and wife, family income, amount saved out of annual income, housing tenure and type, number of bedrooms, and number of years lived in present dwelling, neighborhood, community, and state. In addition, respondents provided information on extent of their employment in current year, kind of work, religion, ethnic origin, and an assessment of the extent to which health of family members interfered with activity.

All respondents were asked to rank nine domains in order of importance to their quality of life: housing, leisure and recreation, education, financial security, work, religion, community, family, and friends.

All respondents were asked to rate the importance of many elements of life quality on a seven-point scale ranging from (1) "extremely unimportant" to (4) "mixed," to (7) "extremely important." Respondents were also asked to assess their satisfaction with these elements of life on a seven-point scale ranging from (1) "extremely dissatisfied" to (7) "extremely satisfied." These elements of life quality are presented in Exhibit 4.

The elements for which importance and satisfaction ratings were given were grouped conceptually into domains. The domains so identified approximated the nine which respondents were asked to rank. Because of the particular interest in community factors in this research, a large number of elements of community life were evaluated by respondents. These items were factor analyzed into two domains, which were identified as community services and community environment.

All respondents were asked to assess the adequacy of their family income; responses ranged from "not at all adequate" to "can afford about everything we want and still save money." All subjects also reported the amount of control they felt they had over their lives, using a seven-point scale ranging from "no control" to "complete control."

Because the central question for the NC-128 project is the potential impact of area of residence upon life satisfaction, all respondents were asked to indicate the kind of place in which they would most like to live if they were free to choose any type of community. The six possible choices ranged from "farm or open country" to "very large city (population 100,000 or above)." They also indicated if they would prefer this community to be in, near, or away from a metropolitan center. Husbands and wives who indicated that they planned to move to another community in the near future also identified the type of community to which they planned to move, using the same responses.

Husbands and wives were asked to compare several aspects of their current situation with circumstances five years earlier -- financial condition, quality of the community, and their overall quality of life. The five-point response scale ranged from "much worse" to "much better."

Perspectives about several matters were obtained from adolescent respondents only: expectations and aspirations concerning marriage and children; expectations and aspirations concerning education; importance of various reasons for their currently working, and impact of employment on life quality. The adolescent's perception of the frequency of parent-teen

EXHIBIT 4

ELEMENTS AND DOMAINS OF LIFE QUALITY

<u>Elements</u>	<u>Domains</u>
* Amount of education	Education
* Usefulness of education	
Your health	Health
* Your family's health	
Number of children in the family	
Schools	Community Services
* Health Services	
* Day Care	
Police and Fire Services	
Transportation	
Places to buy things	
* Services -- general	
* Business Services	
* Adult Recreation	
Kids Recreation	
Church	
Employment Opportunities	
* Quality of Housing	
Climate	Community Environment
Air	
Appearance of Buildings	
Scenery	
Noise	
Traffic	
Safety	
Friendliness	
Moral Standards	
Efforts to improve things	
Efforts to conserve energy	
Privacy	
Ethnic Mix in the Community	
Ethnic Mix in the Schools	
* Local Government effectiveness	
* Return for taxes	

EXHIBIT 4 (CONTINUED)

<u>Elements</u>	<u>Domains</u>
Family Life] Family
* Relationship with spouse	
* Relationship with children	
* Relationship of children with each other	
** Relationship between parents	
** Relationship with parents	
** Relationship with siblings] Management
Money management] Management
Time available	
Amount of work family performs at home	
Quality of work family performs at home	
Way leisure and recreation time is used	Leisure
Friendships	Friendships
Current employment situation	Employment
* Family income] Financial Security
Standard of living	
* Savings	
Aesthetic quality of exterior of dwelling] Housing
Aesthetic quality of interior of dwelling	
Housing	Housing
Neighborhood	
Community	
State	

*** Racial or ethnic origin

EXHIBIT 4 (CONTINUED)

<u>Elements</u>	<u>Domains</u>
*** Religion	
*** Age	
*** Sex	

* Asked of husbands and wives only, not adolescents.

** Asked of adolescents only, not parents.

*** Respondents were asked to rate importance only, not satisfaction.

communication was assessed with six items: father (mother) expressing interest; teen sharing problems or 'big moments' with father (mother); and open expression of affection within the family. Finally, adolescent respondents rendered an assessment of the impact of various aspects of their father's and mother's employment (time spent, amount of pressure, amount earned, etc.) upon their own quality of life.

Sampling and Data Collection Procedures

The project design called for sufficiently similar procedures in all cooperating states to permit comparative analysis of results, and perhaps even pooling of data when appropriate. Essential guidelines were agreed upon by the technical committee; procedures for sample selection and data collection were recommended by Dr. Seymour Sudman of the University of Illinois Survey Research Laboratory, who served as sampling consultant for the project.

Selection of Communities

Criteria for selection of communities provided that samples would be as representative as possible of the populations being sampled in each state. The metropolitan community criterion was the same as for a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), a population of at least 50,000; in addition, communities above 500,000 were to be excluded, if possible.

It was agreed that states would try to draw their metropolitan samples from communities with populations ranging from 100,000 to 200,000. The nonmetropolitan community was preferably to be in the population range of 5,000 to 10,000 persons. It was to be located in a nonmetropolitan county, and to be at least 30 miles, and preferably more than 50 miles, from the center of an SMSA.

Further, the communities selected were to exclude state capitals and "college towns," because of their unique characteristics. While the communities were to be chosen by a random selection process from among eligible communities in the state if possible, other considerations entered into the selection in some states -- funds available for data collection, availability of trained interviewers in a particular area of the state, research plans that called for focus on a particular area, need to avoid communities that had already been

studied intensively. Resource constraints limited some states to one sample.

The process of selecting communities in each state is presented here, with the states that sampled general populations reported first, then those that drew samples of Mexican-American families. Population data are best estimates available near the time of data collection.

General Population Samples

Illinois - The University of Illinois Survey Research Laboratory selected Decatur (pop. 89,604) as the metropolitan area and Paxton (pop. 4,075) as the nonmetropolitan community, by a random selection process from among centrally located eligible communities.

Indiana - Anderson (metropolitan, pop. 70,787) and Tipton (nonmetropolitan, pop. 5,313) were randomly selected from communities located centrally in the state.

Iowa/Nebraska - Iowa and Nebraska obtained permission from the technical committee to collaborate on sampling, and then to pool the data from the two states to obtain adequate sample sizes. The data were pooled and are treated in the central data bank for the project as a single metropolitan sample and a single nonmetropolitan sample. These two states used a rural community framework, rather than a nonmetropolitan town framework, drawing data from communities with population in the range of 2,500 to 5,000 and including residents of the peripheral areas (nearby open country). The Omaha-Council Bluffs SMSA (pop. 494,100) was purposively selected as the metropolitan area, because it extends into both states. Each state was to obtain half its respondents from the core of the metropolitan area, half from an outlying peripheral area.

Iowa purposively selected three small communities -- Bedford (pop. 1,733), Clarinda (pop. 5,420), and Villisca (pop. 1,402) -- from which to draw the nonmetropolitan sample. They were chosen in part because of their location relative to the metropolitan complex from which both Iowa and Nebraska drew samples. Nebraska chose Auburn (pop. 3,556) as the nonmetropolitan community to be surveyed. Auburn was randomly selected from among communities located in the eastern third of the state (adjacent to Iowa), with communities that had been surveyed in a recent Nebraska study excluded from the pool of eligible communities for this study. An additional consideration was that Auburn is more than 50 miles from any metropolitan center.

Kansas - Wichita (pop. 227,851) was selected as the metropolitan community, because the only other SMSAs are Topeka, the capital city, and Kansas City, which is a large metropolitan complex adjoining Kansas City, Missouri. Neodesha (pop. 3,537) was selected at random from among all towns of 2,500 to 5,000 population in the eastern half of the state and more than 50 miles from an SMSA. Neodesha is in the south-east part of the state; it is some 189 miles distant from the state university research center, and had not been "over interviewed."

Minnesota - Minnesota has one large SMSA totally within the boundaries of the state, Minneapolis-St. Paul and environs. The sampling area was defined by the listings in the telephone directory for the Minneapolis Calling Area (pop. 918,948), because St. Paul is the capital city of the state. Montevideo (pop. 7,000) was selected from among communities of 5,000 to 10,000 which are not college towns and are located a sufficient distance from an SMSA. It was chosen from three eligible communities on the basis of convenient access for data collection.

Missouri - The two communities in which interviewing was done were selected purposively to be as representative as possible of the population outside the two major metropolitan centers in the state (St. Louis and Kansas City). The metropolitan community, Springfield (pop. 155,000), is in southwest Missouri; it is one of the few cities in Missouri that meets the population criterion for this study, and it does not reflect the overriding influence of an industry or entity, as is sometimes true of a "university town" or "company town."

The nonmetropolitan community, West Plains (pop. 7,500), is the largest town in the south central part of the state. While the two communities are sufficiently distant (110 miles) to not have much influence upon each other, they are so located that a single training session for interviewers for both locations was possible, and some interviewers were able to work in both locations without being too many hours distant from home.

Nevada - Due to resource constraints, Nevada was able to draw only a metropolitan sample. The state has only two major metropolitan areas, Las Vegas in the southern part and Reno-Sparks in north central Nevada. Because of the resource constraint, the Reno-Sparks metropolitan area (pop. 170,000) was selected for study.

Ohio - Dayton (pop. 244,564) and Logan (pop. 6,269) were purposively selected from among communities that met the established guidelines for the project.

Mexican-American Samples

States interested in studying Mexican-American populations of necessity selected their sampling areas from among communities with substantial proportions of the population of Mexican-American ethnicity. It was agreed that in the southwestern states the communities selected must have at least 25% Mexican-American families. In some cases, samples were drawn from throughout the community; in others, data were drawn from barrios, yielding representation of a perhaps more homogeneous population.

Arizona - Resource constraints limited Arizona to a nonmetropolitan sample. The community of Ajo (pop. 5,897, approx. 50% M-A) was purposively selected.

California - Stockton (pop. 108,500, approx. 21% M-A) was selected purposively as the metropolitan community because it meets all selection criteria well and is a reasonable distance from the research base for the study. The nonmetropolitan sampling area, Riverbank (pop. 4,570, approx. 22% M-A), is also a reasonable distance from the research center and is the most self-contained town among eligible rural communities in that area.

Colorado - Pueblo (pop. 106,000, approx. 32% M-A) was selected at random from among all SMSAs in the state which had at least 30% Mexican-American families. La Junta (pop. 9,094, approx. 27% M-A) was selected purposively from among towns of 5,000 to 10,000 population with over 25% Mexican-American families, because of cost considerations; La Junta is in the same area of the state as Pueblo.

Michigan - Saginaw (pop. 86,202, approx. 7% M-A) was randomly selected from among four communities in the state that have populations between 50,000 and 250,000, and an estimated 1,000 or more Spanish-speaking families with children age 18 and under. Alma (pop. 9,790) was selected because it is the largest town in the only nonmetropolitan county in Michigan with a sufficient population to yield 100 Mexican-American families. Other communities selected for study, which together have a total population of between 5,000 and 10,000, are St. Louis (pop. 4,101), Ithaca (pop. 2,749), and Breckenridge (pop. 1,257). These communities are all in proximity to each other and to Alma.

Texas - The metropolitan sample was drawn from a barrio in Brownsville (pop. 72,157, approx. 86% M-A) identified as Southmost (pop. 12,500, approx. 99% M-A). The city was purposively selected because of its location as a border town, its

predominantly Mexican-American population, and the fact that the associate project director maintained residence there and could thus readily facilitate the data collection.

The Southmost barrio was chosen from among several in the city because it conforms closely to the boundaries of a defined census tract, it contains a sufficient number of eligible households, and it is a readily identifiable area, recognized as almost a self-contained community. The barrio contains a public housing complex.

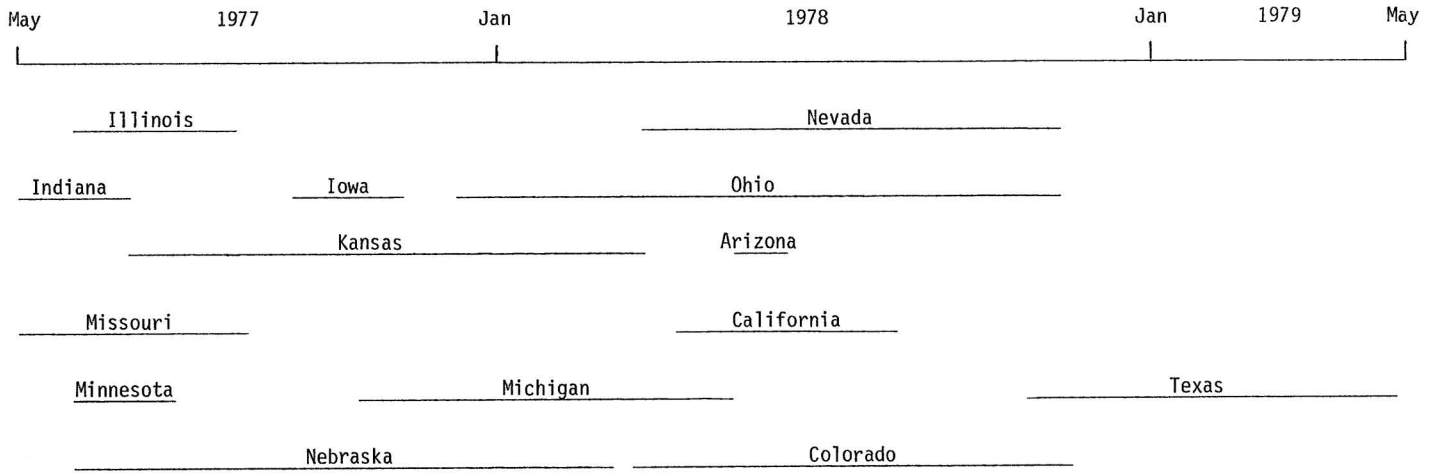
The nonmetropolitan area selected was Brooks County (pop. 7,749, approx. 90% M-A). Data were drawn from all communities in the county, but households in the open country were excluded. The communities were basically of two types. Falfurrias (pop. 6,600, almost 100% M-A) is the only urban community in the county. The Monterrey Barrio, Southwest Barrio, and Public Housing Unit No. 1 were purposively selected as the area for study because their composition and characteristics were similar to those of the barrio selected in Brownsville. Together these areas contained approximately 145 households. The other type of community from which data were collected included three small villages -- La Parrita, Encino-Rachal, and Gonzalez Addition, with a total of about 145 households.

Sample Selection and Data Collection

All states adopted procedures for sample selection and data collection which would insure that the data obtained would be as representative as possible of the parameters for population under study in the particular state. There were some differences in how these processes were carried out, however, because of differences in fiscal resources, personnel available, and experience with particular methodologies. Thus there was variation among states in methods of selecting samples, procedures for screening and contacting potentially eligible families, extent of use of the telephone for contacts and data collection, incidence of interviews as compared with leave-pickup or mailed questionnaires as the avenue for data collection, kinds of interviewers employed in the process, and similar factors.

To the extent possible, each state was to obtain 50% husband interviews and 50% wife interviews, which included collection of certain demographic data for the family, in both the metropolitan and the nonmetropolitan sample. The other spouse would then complete the questionnaire which did not include the family data, either on a self-administered basis

EXHIBIT 5
DATES OF DATA COLLECTION



or via interview. Eligible adolescents could complete their questionnaires on either a self-administered or interview basis. Difficulty in gaining cooperation combined with fiscal constraints made it impossible for some states to obtain data from all eligible family members in the samples.

Each state selected and trained its own interviewers. Training sessions ranged from a portion of one day to three days. All states were to gather data within as limited a time as possible. Resource considerations and the time required to produce Spanish translations of the interview instruments caused data collection to extend over a two-year period. Data collection periods for each state are shown in Exhibit 5. A description of the procedures used by each state follows. Differences in sampling frames, data gathering procedures, and cooperativeness of eligible respondents, produced substantial differences in data collection experience, as reflected in Exhibit 6 at the end of this section. The total data bank includes data from at least one individual in 2,157 families, constituting 24 samples.

General Population Samples

Illinois - A systematic, random sample of residential telephone subscribers was selected from a current telephone directory. Telephone screening was used to determine eligibility and willingness to cooperate, and to establish appointments for interviews. Professional interviewers from the Survey Research Laboratory of the University of Illinois gathered the data. Wives were interviewed in all families. Questionnaires for the husbands and adolescents were left to be self-administered. Completed questionnaires were picked up at a later time.

Indiana - Respondents were selected from local telephone exchange directories by counting every n^{th} line. Five calls at various times of day were made to a number before it was discarded as a non-contact. The respondents were first screened in the telephone contact and an appointment made for an interview in the respondent's home. One of the spouses was interviewed, and questionnaires for the other spouse and adolescent were left to be self-administered and picked up. Graduate students gathered the data.

Iowa/Nebraska - Iowa and Nebraska, with agreement from the committee, departed from the standard sampling procedure adopted for the project. In those two states, housing units were used as the basis for sample selection. Thus the type of family eligible for inclusion in the NC-128 analysis constituted

only a fraction of the total samples in those two states. Data for eligible families were included in the NC-128 study as combined Iowa-Nebraska metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples.

The design for sample selection was developed by the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory. Census block statistics were used in conjunction with city directories to establish sampling areas in the metropolitan community. Blocks were selected with probabilities proportional to their size in terms of housing units. A section of the block (segment) was selected at random to represent the block. All housing units within the section were included in the sample.

In rural communities, aerial photography was used to identify sampling areas. The procedure for selection of specific segments to be included in the survey was similar to that used for the nonmetropolitan area. All housing units that actually existed within a segment were included in the sample irrespective of information obtained from aerial photographs.

Data were collected by trained interviewers. Initial contact with the household was made in person by the interviewer, and an interview requested at that time or scheduled at a later time convenient to the potential respondent. Between three and five repeat calls were made to a housing unit before it was declared vacant or impossibility of contact was assumed.

All procedures used in the two states were identical, with one exception. In the metropolitan area, due to the high rate of refusals, Nebraska made substitutions by randomly selecting a similar housing unit that was within sight of a household that refused to participate in the study.

Kansas - Kansas adopted a somewhat more strict eligibility criterion for families than that established by the technical committee. Only families that had an adolescent between the ages of 12 and 18 living at home were selected. Eligible families within selected sampling areas were identified from official Census records. In Wichita, 10 percent of the 170 precincts were selected at random; within these, there was random selection of eligible families, proportionate to the number of eligible families in each precinct. Because five of the precincts were exhausted of eligible families, five alternates were selected. In Neodesha, a random sample was selected initially, but eventually all eligible families who were willing to cooperate were included, to provide an adequate data base. Data were collected by trained

interviewers, all of whom held Master's degrees and had experience in counseling.

Minnesota - Samples were drawn from current telephone directories. The Minneapolis area directory listed 377,299 residences (there were 35,000 unlisted residences). The May, 1977 Montevideo directory listed 2,487 residences, with about an additional dozen unlisted residential numbers. A systematic sampling plan with clustering in the final stages was used.

Twenty sampling sites were identified using systematic selection with a random start. A map was prepared of the block cluster - the area surrounding the sampling point necessary to provide the required number of interview targets - for each of the twenty sampling points. The interviewers were directed to proceed around the block cluster in a prescribed manner. Five interview targets with two alternates were listed for each of the twenty sampling points needed to produce 100 interviews. The first target in each block cluster was the address produced from the telephone book. Every-third house was designated as a target, with alternates numbered in a scrambled order, so that persons being interviewed would not know where the interviewer might go next. However, the direction for proceeding to the subsequent interview was always controlled.

The total number of addresses needed was based on previous survey experience. On the average, two out of each five targets in the sampling cluster were interviewed. However, it should be noted several clusters within Minneapolis city limits yielded interviews only at alternates or addresses beyond those listed, but identified by the same procedures. Data were collected by Mid-Continent Surveys using experienced professional interviewers -- six in Minneapolis and seven in Montevideo.

The samples were controlled to achieve 50 male and 50 female interviews (in contrast with self-administered questionnaires) in each community. Each cluster sampling point was randomly designated for number of female and male targets (2/3 or 3/2). If the individual of the designated sex refused, the interviewer did not attempt to interview the spouse, but proceeded to the next target.

Missouri - An estimate was made of the number of residential listings in the telephone directories of each of the communities of interest. Then an estimate was obtained from the telephone company of the number of these listings that were outside the limits of the community. Next an estimate was made of the incidence of eligible families in the population of residential listings. A random number procedure was used to identify the telephone listings to be contacted.

The sampling procedure was designed to produce the desired number of respondent families, taking into account ineligibility in terms of established criteria, location outside the defined sampling area, business listings, and refusals. However, because funding limitations precluded gathering data from more than the desired number of families, conservative estimates were used in developing the initial lists; as a result, the initial lists produced less than the target number of respondent families in each community. The same random number procedure was then repeated to develop supplementary lists of contacts, until the desired number of cooperating families was obtained.

Data were collected by trained interviewers (all mature women, most with substantial prior experience), serving under the direction of a field supervisor. Initial contact with every selected household was made by telephone. If necessary, a total of ten calls were made at various hours of the day over a period of several days to attempt to establish contact. In most cases, both spouses were interviewed -- independently, and simultaneously by two interviewers when possible. A majority of the adolescents were also interviewed. If an eligible family indicated initial reluctance to participate, interviewers made several attempts to gain cooperation. When potential respondents did not keep interview appointments or failed to complete the self-administered questionnaire by the designated time, interviewers made four additional contacts to gather data from that family.

Nevada - Sudman's suggested methodology for telephone screening and systematic, random sampling (Applied Sampling, 1976) was used to draw a sample of eligible residential telephone subscribers. Data were collected by graduate students.

Ohio - Resource constraints mandated that all data be collected by telephone and mail. Lists of potential respondents were drawn from telephone directories, using a table of random numbers to identify page, column, and listing. Persons on the list were contacted by telephone to determine eligibility and willingness to cooperate in the study. One of the spouses in participating families was then asked to respond to the 18 questions in the primary questionnaire that related to demographic data on the family. Self-administered questionnaires to gather data from individual family members were then mailed to the family, with a stamped return envelope. Both mail and telephone follow-ups were conducted if the questionnaires were not returned within three weeks. Data were collected by trained local interviewers in each community.

Mexican-American Samples

Arizona - An initial list of families was compiled from the Spanish surnames in the telephone directory. The list was then completed by adding names of Mexican-American families that did not have a telephone, had unlisted telephone number, or had an Anglo surname, and by deleting the names of families who were American Indians or did not have children at home. The resulting list of 141 families was randomly sampled to obtain a list of 94 families, subsequently contacted for interviews.

Data collection was done primarily by two local interviewers; the research team -- project director and graduate students -- collected some of the data, particularly from families who had refused cooperation with the interviewers from the local area. The spouse who supplied data on the family variables was the wife in the overwhelming majority of cases. Wives tended to use the Spanish language instrument much more often than husbands; among adolescent respondents, use of the Spanish instrument was very rare.

California - Sampling was done by use of the latest available commercially prepared city directory and the Spanish Name Book (U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, M-156, 1973, rev.), which was used to identify Mexican-American households. These households were numbered and a table of random numbers used to identify households to be contacted. In Riverbank, 102 names were drawn initially (half of the total number identified as potentially eligible). These were telephoned to determine eligibility and establish interview appointments, if possible. Because of the large number of ineligibles, disconnects, and other problems, the remaining 102 households on the list were also contacted. The same basic procedure was followed in Stockton, with 620 households selected for contact from among a potentially eligible list of 4,000 names. Data were collected by indigenous interviewers trained by personnel from the California station. Both husbands and wives were interviewed; the interviews were conducted simultaneously.

Colorado - Census tract data were used to select areas for study within each locality, with probabilities proportionate to the number of Mexican-Americans. Tracts in Pueblo with fewer than ten percent Mexican-Americans were excluded to avoid high screening costs. City directories were used in conjunction with the Spanish Name Book (U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Services, M-156, 1973, rev.) to identify Spanish-surname families with both husband and wife present and not retired. Three hundred and fifty

households were chosen for contact in each community by taking every n^{th} name after randomly selecting the initial name. Those households were then contacted via letter to describe the project and to indicate that they would be contacted regarding participation in the study.

Telephone calls were used for screening; if a household had no telephone, interviewers made personal contact at the residence. At least five attempts were made to contact a household before a new name was substituted for it. Lay persons, some of whom were bilingual, were hired as interviewers in each community.

Michigan - In Saginaw, sample families were selected from a list of Spanish surname families taken from the City Directory. The Latin American Affairs Department (LAAD) of the Catholic Diocese of Saginaw composed the list. Considering the fact that 43 percent of the Mexican-American families in Saginaw had children under 18, and using 80 percent as an estimated participation rate for eligible families, it was decided that at least 135 names would be drawn to provide the desired total of 100 participating families. Selection began with a random number, and every n^{th} name was then drawn, based on the determined sampling ratio. Due to a loss from ineligibility, refusals, sample list errors such as vacancies or absence of a residence at a location, lack of contact after three attempts, and other reasons, it was necessary to draw four additional lists of names by a similar process to provide an adequate sample.

The sample for the nonmetropolitan area was developed by processes similar to those used for Saginaw. However, two additional sources of names were used. One was a 1977-78 census of the Spanish-speaking population in Gratiot County by the Latin American Affairs Department of the Catholic Diocese of Saginaw, and a final source was a list of names and addresses of families that initiated contacts with the Alma office of LAAD. All potentially eligible households in Alma were contacted, and almost all in St. Louis. Only a few contacts were made in Ithaca and Breckenridge. Community residents who spoke Spanish were trained to collect the data.

Texas - Census data were used to estimate that approximately one out of three households in the Southmost barrio of Brownsville would meet the eligibility criteria for the study. It was projected that to derive 100 valid interviews it would be necessary to draw a sample of approximately 150 eligible families, allowing for refusals and other problems such as scheduling difficulties.

Based on that assumption and a 1977 barrio population estimate by the Brownsville City Planning Department, it was determined that about one of every six households in the barrio would be screened. The researchers divided the barrio into 19 "natural areas," based upon apparent SES differences and/or spatial separation (e.g., thoroughfares, drainage ditches, or open spaces). The total number of housing units in each such area was then estimated, based on a thorough reconnaissance by the researchers. Sub-units were then established within each area; each had approximately the same number of housing units, and to the extent possible, each was bordered by a street or conformed to a given block. The sub-units in which interviewing took place were then selected by use of random numbers, with the number of sub-units selected in each "natural area" proportionate to the number of sub-units in that area.

All households in the selected sub-units were screened, and participation was sought from all eligible families. One individual did the screening and sought cooperation in the study, and data collection was accomplished by a team of interviewers; all were bilingual Mexican-Americans from the local area. Data collection procedures for the nonmetropolitan sample were similar to those used in Brownsville. However, all households in the sampling areas were contacted, and all eligible families were requested to participate in the study.

Community Inventory

An additional data-collection instrument utilized by all cooperating states was a community inventory, designed for gathering objective measures of community attributes. The information for this inventory was drawn primarily from published sources; in some instances, consultation with community officials provided essential information. Information to be gathered included data on employment; incomes; transportation systems; health care personnel and facilities; leisure, recreation, and cultural facilities and opportunities; retail markets; environmental factors; and other relevant items. The community inventory was developed in final form by researchers at the Texas station, in consultation with Missouri researchers; initial suggestions for content of the instrument came from many of the cooperating states. Texas prepared copies of the instrument for distribution to all states, along with instructions for its use, and prepared a compilation of the data.

Technical Committee Procedures

Throughout the process of the research, the technical committee sought to maintain the high level of cooperation that is essential to achieve the objectives of a project such as NC-128, and at the same time capitalize on the expertise of individuals and the economies that are possible through specialization of effort. Commitment to common objectives and procedures, to assure a basis for comparative analyses, was paramount to successful implementation of project goals; therefore it was necessary to establish consensus on all substantive matters. But while there were contributions from researchers from all states to the development and implementation of all phases of the research, the committee functioned with subcommittee structures to facilitate progress, tap the particular expertise and interests of researchers, and economize in the use of human and financial resources. This method of functioning carried over from the design and data collection stages into the analysis and publication phase of the project.

Central Data Processing

All primary data from all states were sent to Missouri, where all processing for several technical committee publications was accomplished, with the cost shared by all states. This centralized system capitalized upon the enormous economies of scale that can be achieved by performing the same procedures with multiple sets of data, and assured that all data would be treated identically, an essential ingredient in comparative analysis.

Depositories

Several data and documents depositories were established. As noted above, a central data bank of primary variables was maintained at Missouri. Indiana gathered and maintained a collection of all secondary packages and tertiary items. All technical committee publications were to be maintained as a permanent set by Colorado. Finally, abstracts and annotated bibliographies of all publications and reports generated from the NC-128 data were sent to Texas; researchers at that station were to maintain these materials, and from time to time prepare composite annotated bibliographies for publication.

Analyses and Publications: Plans, Policies, Procedures

Publication plans called for a series of reports to be completed by the cooperating researchers, collectively, in coalitions, and individually. Planned technical committee publications include:

- an extensive review of the literature on quality of life
- a description of the methodology of the project
- a univariate analysis of metropolitan-nonmetropolitan differences in quality of life considerations
- a compendium of multivariate analyses of factors associated with levels of life satisfaction, contributed by individual researchers or cooperating coalitions
- an intrafamily analysis of concordance and discordance with respect to values, orientations, and elements of life satisfaction
- an analysis of quality of life considerations for the family as a unit, which necessitates extensive work on development of methodology appropriate to the task
- an extensive analysis of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with various elements of communities, and of the relationship of those elements to quality of life
- a comprehensive overview report, providing a summary of all analyses completed as part of the project

These analyses were all to be based on use of primary variables.

The committee agreed that, if possible, a single cover format should be used for all committee publications, and that all publications related to the project would give recognition to the project. Minnesota designed and furnished plates for the cover. A station was selected to print each publication, usually the station represented by the principal author or editor.

The committee adopted publications guidelines which encouraged cooperating researchers initially to analyze and publish data from their state in publications meant largely for within-state distribution. It was agreed that analyses by individual researchers, using the primary dependent variable, satisfaction with overall quality of life, as the focus of the analysis would not be submitted for publication in national journals or for presentation to national conferences until initial committee publications utilizing that dependent variable were published. This strategy avoided pre-empting of opportunities for certain types of publications which represent the central thrust of the entire project by those states that completed their field work early, and assured that such

publications would be based upon analyses of data from all cooperating states. States were, free, however, to publish and report analyses of any type that did not use overall quality of life as the dependent variable.

Researchers were encouraged to collaborate on analyses, and to do comparative analyses with data from several or all participating states. Procedures were established for gaining permission to use data from other states for specified analyses. Because analyses for which data sharing was requested usually included secondary or tertiary variables, Missouri provided the service of completing requested statistical procedures at cost, utilizing the central data bank.

Coalitions of researchers with common interests, such as the group that focused on Mexican-American samples, planned analyses related to their collective interests. The family economists planned a symposium on satisfaction with family financial circumstances and perceptions of family income adequacy, with researchers from individual states to present results of analyses mutually agreed upon by the cooperating states. A refereed proceedings was to be produced as a committee publication, and journal manuscripts based on multi-state comparative replications of these analyses were planned. A series of collaborative and independent analyses of employment, income, wealth, consumption, and leisure were also planned for journal publication.

Beyond such collaborative efforts, much of the potentially rich lode of data was to be mined by individual researchers, in particular the secondary and tertiary data collected by one or a few states. Thus a host of diverse publications was envisioned by the committee, and each report and its contribution to the literature must be viewed in the context of the totality of the research endeavor associated with the NC-128 project.

Part 2. Perceptions of Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan
Family Members

Sandra A. Helmick

STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION AND COMPARISON

The purpose of this report is to present descriptive statistics for the primary variables, those that constitute the common core instrument, and to search for patterns of difference or similarity between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples.

Primary variables, those drawn from the common core instrument, are classified into three categories for purposes of this report: characteristics and circumstances, values and orientations, and satisfaction with aspects of life situation. Descriptive statistics, means for continuous variables and percentage distributions for categorical variables, are presented for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples of husbands, wives, and adolescents for thirteen states. States with samples drawn from general populations (hereafter noted by the abbreviation G-P) are presented separately from states with samples drawn from Mexican-American populations (hereafter noted by the abbreviation M-A) in the tabular format.

A t-test for difference between means was applied to each pair of metropolitan-nonmetropolitan means. Results significant at .05 are indicated in the tables of means with a]. Although differences between M-A and G-P samples are apparent, statistical tests for such differences are not presented in this report. Also, differences among husbands, wives, and adolescents are not explored.

Descriptive statistics for characteristics and circumstances of families and family members are presented in Tables 1 through 14, values and orientations in Tables 15 through 29, and satisfaction with aspects of life in Tables 30 through 36. Figures 1 through 9, following the tables, illustrate graphically the sample means for ratings and rankings of importance of, and satisfaction with, life domains.

Characteristics and Circumstances

When compared on the basis of socio-demographic factors, there were few instances of significant differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan sample families. However, the Mexican-American samples differed from the general population samples on many factors.

Stage of Family Life Cycle and Household Composition

The average number of years married (Table 1) for the parents was between 12 and 16 for most samples. M-A couples in the Arizona, California, and Texas samples and the Colorado metropolitan sample had been married longer. Parents in the Kansas samples had been married longer because eligibility for participation in that state required the presence of an adolescent.

The number of household members (Table 1) averaged between 4.1 and 4.5 with the exception of the Kansas families which were larger (again because the requirement of an adolescent made it more likely that these families had reached their completed size) and the M-A families which averaged closer to five members.

The incidence of extended families, that is, the presence of a person other than husband, wife, or child (Table 2) ranged between 3 and 19 percent. The presence of a household member over the age of 65 (other than husband and wife) (Table 2) was very low in incidence. In three samples no family had such a person living with them; in ten samples there was more than one family in this circumstance, but only in the Kansas nonmetropolitan sample did as many as five percent of households include members over age 65.

All families had at least one child age 18 or under in the household. The percentage of families with the age of the youngest child (Table 3) under 6 ranged from zero to 38 percent. Kansas sample families all had at least one child 12 or over; there were few families with a child under 6. Among the other G-P samples, between 6 and 20 percent had children 15 or over.

The percentage of families with a child over 18 residing in the household (Table 2) ranged from 14 to 24 for the G-P samples (except for Kansas) and 23 to 60 in the M-A samples. Families with a child away from home (Table 2) ranged from 13 to 52 percent of the G-P samples, with such families constituting from 20 to 30 percent of most samples; for M-A samples, the percentages ranged from 18 to 72, with substantial variation among samples.

Economic Circumstances

Family income (Table 1) was reported as a categorical measure. The mean income category for most G-P samples was close to "8" representing \$12,000 to \$14,999 or "9" representing \$15,000 to \$19,999. In five states the mean income category

of the metropolitan families was significantly higher than that of the nonmetropolitan families. A percentage distribution of families by category of family income (Table 4) indicates that from about 1/3 to 1/2 of families had income in the range of \$12,000 to \$19,999, with the exception of the Nevada sample where only 1/5 had income below \$20,000, and the California and Texas M-A samples where 65 and 71 percent, respectively, of the nonmetropolitan sample, and 56 and 73 percent of the metropolitan sample, had incomes below \$12,000.

The amount families were able to save during the past year (Table 5) was coded in categories. From 8 to 36 percent of the G-P families saved nothing from their last year's income; comparable percentages for the M-A samples ranged from 19 to 87. Percentages of families that were able to save \$2000 or more were between 40 and 65 percent for most G-P samples and for the California M-A nonmetropolitan sample. The average percent of income saved (Table 1) was between 2 and 15. There were no instances of significant differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples; rather, means for the two samples were quite close in every state except California.

Using the midpoint of the family income category to compute the per capita income (Table 1) it was found that the M-A families average income per person of less than \$4000 while the mean per capita income was above \$4000 for all but one G-P sample. Per capita income was higher in metropolitan samples in every state but two, but the differences were significant in only four.

Housing Type and Tenure

The percentage of families owning their residence (Table 2) was close to or above 80 in G-P samples and in the metropolitan M-A samples. The nonmetropolitan M-A families were less likely to be homeowners, except in the Texas sample.

The percentage of families residing in single-family detached housing (Table 2) was 80 percent for the Ohio metropolitan sample and close to or above 90 percent for the other G-P samples. The M-A families were less likely to live in single-family detached housing.

The average number of bedrooms (Table 1) ranged from 2.8 to 3.5. The M-A families did not generally have more housing space despite their larger household size. Although it may be expected that housing would be more crowded in cities, nonmetropolitan families did not generally have more housing space than metropolitan families.

When compared on the basis of years lived in the community* (Table 1) nonmetropolitan families tended to have resided in the same place fewer years than metropolitan families; the difference was significant for one G-P sample pair and for all four M-A sample pairs.

Characteristics of Husbands and Wives

The average age of husband (Table 6) ranged between 35 and 40 years for most samples; in Kansas, Arizona, California, and Texas, average age was over 40. Husbands in the metropolitan samples were older in every state but two, but the differences were statistically significant in only five states.

For the G-P samples, the average education of the husband (Table 6) was between 12.4 and 14.3 years; for the M-A samples, the average ranged between 5.8 and 11.6 years. In all but three states, averages were higher in the metropolitan samples than in the nonmetropolitan samples; in four states the differences were statistically significant.

The percentages of husbands employed over 35 hours per week (Table 7) was 90 or greater in 13 of the 15 G-P samples, but was under 90 percent in seven of the nine M-A samples. The unemployment rate for husbands was around 20 percent in four of the M-A samples.

A categorical measure of weeks worked by husbands in the year prior to interview and a categorical measure of hours worked in an average week were multiplied to form an approximation of the intensity of employment (Table 6). A value of 150 represented full-time employment while a value of 50 could represent having worked less than 15 hours a week all year or having worked full-time for about 15 weeks a year. In six of the nine M-A samples, and one G-P sample, the husband's mean employment value was below 120; in nine G-P samples it was 145 or greater.

The modal category for husband's occupation (Table 8) was "professional" in ten of the G-P samples and "craftsman/foreman" or "operative" in the other five. For the California and Michigan M-A samples, most of the husbands were laborers, but the Arizona, Colorado, and Texas husbands were more likely to be "operatives."

* Note: This measure was bounded by the number of years married so it reflects the number of years this family unit has resided in the community.

Occupation was coded into an ordinal measure of prestige level¹ (Table 6). For most G-P samples, the average prestige level for the husband's occupation was between 3 (semi-professionals, technicians, or high-level sales or clerical personnel) and 4 (farm managers and low-level sales or clerical personnel). For M-A samples, occupational prestige averaged between 5 (farm owners) and 6 (tenant farmers, operatives and semi-skilled laborers, and self-employed farm service laborers).

The average age of wife (Table 6) for most samples ranged between 33 and 37. In four of the M-A samples, the average age of metropolitan wives was at least three years older than the nonmetropolitan wives.

The average education of wife (Table 6) ranged between 12.1 and 13.7 years for the G-P samples, and between 5.8 and 11.4 years for the M-A samples. Wives in eight of the nine M-A samples had completed an average of less than 10 years of schooling. In most states the difference in average education level between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan wives was slight.

The percentage of wives employed (Table 7) ranged from a high of 65 for the Nevada metropolitan and Kansas nonmetropolitan women to a low of 29 for the Colorado nonmetropolitan M-A women. In ten of the 15 G-P samples, the majority of women who worked were employed full-time or nearly so. In most of the M-A samples, the proportion of employed women who worked full-time was even greater.

A measure of the wife's intensity of employment (Table 6) constructed in a manner similar to the husband's yielded mean values ranging from 37 to 86 for G-P samples and 30 to 62 for M-A samples. In all but three states, wives in the metropolitan samples worked less than wives in the nonmetropolitan samples and the difference was statistically significant in three.

For all but one G-P sample, occupation of the wife (Table 9) was most likely to be clerical/sales work; in the remaining one (Indiana) wives were just as likely to have professional occupations. M-A wives were most likely to be in "laborer/service" occupations and, secondly, in "clerical/sales" work.

¹The occupation prestige ranking system was developed by the Texas Station for the NC-90 project. For a complete description see North Central Regional Research Publication No. 217, op.cit., pp. 95-96.

The wife's occupation was coded into an ordinal measure of prestige level.¹ For most G-P samples, the average prestige level for the wife's occupation was between 3 (semi-professional, technician, or high-level sales or clerical personnel) and 4 (low-level sales or clerical personnel). For M-A samples, average prestige level of occupations indicated that women were likely to be in occupations such as operative or semi-skilled laborer, farm service laborer, low-level service such as private household work, or other unskilled labor.

Ethnic and Religious Affiliation

Ethnic origin (Table 10) was identified as "white" or "American" by close to or over 90 percent of husbands in all G-P samples except Ohio, where over 10 percent reported some ethnic origin other than white, black, or American. The M-A sample husbands, of course, were all, or virtually all, Mexican-American in ethnic origin except the Michigan nonmetropolitan sample which had 15 percent of husbands identifying some other ethnic origin.

In all but two G-P samples, over 90 percent of wives identified themselves as "American" or "white." The M-A samples from Michigan included more than 20 percent of wives from other than a Mexican-American ethnic origin.

Religious affiliation (Table 11) expressed by the husbands in the G-P samples was predominantly Protestant and in the M-A samples, predominantly (close to or over 75 percent) Catholic. Less than 10 percent of husbands in all but five samples identified no religious affiliation. Less than 10 percent of wives in all samples identified no religious affiliation. Over 60 percent of wives in all G-P samples except Nevada and Ohio metropolitan were affiliated with Protestant denominations; at least two out of three wives in the M-A samples were Catholic.

Health of Family Members

The health status of the husband is represented by a percentage distribution of husbands by extent of limitation on activity from a chronic illness or disability (Table 12). Close to or above 90 percent of husbands in G-P samples were not disabled to any extent except for Kansas husbands, who

¹Ibid.

were older and somewhat more likely to be disabled. The M-A husbands in California, Michigan, and Texas were more likely to have a health limitation.

The health status of the wife (Table 12) was even better than that of the husband. In only five samples (M-A women in metropolitan California, Colorado, and Texas, and the Arizona and Texas nonmetropolitan samples) were less than 90 percent of women free of a limiting disability. In the nonmetropolitan California and Colorado samples of M-A women, there were no cases of chronic illness or disability that limited activity.

Husbands, wives and adolescents were asked "How frequently does your health or the health of other family members stop you from doing things you want to do?" (Table 13). Responses by the husbands varied greatly among samples. Less than 10 percent of Ohio and Illinois sample husbands reported that activities were never limited by health. Thirty eight percent of husbands in the Minnesota nonmetropolitan sample and 63 percent of California M-A husbands reported that activities never were limited by health factors. Wives' responses varied less than husbands, but Ohio wives agreed with husbands that health was a limiting factor. Among the G-P samples, wives in Kansas reported the least interference in activities; over 30 percent said health never limited family activities. Adolescents tended to perceive less interference than husbands and wives in most samples. In several samples, about one third or more of adolescents said health of family members did not limit their activities. As with husbands and wives, adolescents in the M-A samples were more likely to report that health never interfered than were G-P respondents.

Employment Patterns of Adolescents

Employment patterns of adolescents (Table 14) varied greatly among samples. For six samples, the percentage of adolescents working full time, or nearly so, during the summer was over 25. In only four samples did more than 10 percent of adolescents work full time during the school year.

The percentage of adolescents who were not employed during the summer ranged from 5 to 48 among G-P samples and 36 to 64 for M-A samples. Similarly, percentages of G-P adolescents who did not work during the school year ranged from 13 to 48 for G-P samples and 46 to 72 for M-A samples.

Values and Orientations of Respondents

Husband and wife respondents were asked to assess the importance, in terms of their overall quality of life, of 61 elements of life quality. Adolescents rated 42 elements of life quality. Importance ratings were on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 representing "extremely important" and 1 representing "extremely unimportant." Forty-five of these elements were considered as representing seven general life domains -- family life, education, health, community services, community environment, management abilities, and financial security.

The elements that made up each domain are presented in Exhibit 4. The scales that resulted from the conceptual grouping of the elements were tested for additivity.¹ Items related to the aesthetic quality of the dwelling were also grouped into one measure. The importance rating score for each domain scale is a simple average of scores for elements within that domain.

Importance Ratings of Domains

Mean importance rating scores are reported in Table 15 for husbands, Table 16 for wives, and Table 17 for adolescents.

The mean importance rating given the domain of family life was generally higher than for any other domain. Mean ratings were 6.5 or higher for husbands in all samples and for wives in all but one sample. Means for the adolescent samples ranged from 6.1 to 6.7. No pattern of differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan husbands or wives was discernible. Among the adolescents, mean ratings were higher for metropolitan respondents in five of the nine states reporting two samples; however, the difference was significant only for Iowa/Nebraska, Michigan, and Texas.

Mean ratings for the importance of health were almost as high as for the family domain; they ranged from 6.4 to 6.8 for the husbands and from 6.2 to 6.8 for the wives. Once again, there was no pattern of differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan husbands or wives.

¹Multiple-item additive scales were evaluated with the RELIABILITY program of the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS), Version 7. All scales achieved an alpha coefficient of at least .60, except satisfaction with the finance domain for adolescents, with an alpha of .46.

Mean importance ratings for the management domain ranged from 5.6 to 6.7 for husbands, from 5.8 to 6.7 for wives, and from 5.7 to 6.1 for adolescents. In six of the eleven states reporting two samples, mean responses for metropolitan husbands were lower than those of their nonmetropolitan counterparts, but the difference was significant only in Ohio, Michigan, and Texas. No similar pattern of metropolitan-nonmetropolitan differences appeared among the wives, although the statistical tests did show a significant difference between the two samples in Michigan and Texas.

Mean ratings for the importance of education given by husbands and wives ranged from 5.3 to 6.6, a somewhat lower assessment of importance than that given other domains. In five of the states, the mean rating for nonmetropolitan husbands was slightly higher than that for metropolitan husbands; however, the difference was significant in only three states, Missouri, Ohio, and Texas. Only in Texas was there a statistically significant difference between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan wives with regard to the importance of education.

Wives in general placed slightly more importance on community services and environment than did husbands. Mean ratings for wives ranged from 5.6 to 6.6 for services and 5.7 to 6.6 for environment; husbands' ratings averaged between 5.2 and 6.6 for services and between 5.2 and 6.5 for environment. Adolescent ratings were quite similar to those of husbands and wives. There appears to be little difference between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan persons regarding the importance placed on community services. Statistical tests disclosed significant difference in only two state samples for the husbands and two for the wives. No patterns of differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples appeared for any of the three groups of respondents for either community services or environment.

The importance placed on housing was almost as high as that afforded family and health by husbands and wives in most samples. Mean importance scores for housing ranged from 5.8 to 6.9 for husbands, and from 5.8 to 6.8 for wives. Although the range is approximately the same for the two groups, two thirds of the samples of wives were clustered at 6.1 or above, while two thirds of the samples of husbands were clustered at 6.0 or below. Mean responses for the adolescents ranged from 5.8 to 6.4. For husbands and wives, the mean response was higher in the metropolitan sample for half the states, although the difference was statistically significant in only three. The highest mean importance ratings for housing occurred among the M-A samples for both husbands and wives.

The financial domain also received relatively high importance ratings. Mean ratings for the importance of the financial domain were between 5.8 and 6.8 for husbands and wives and between 5.2 and 6.2 for adolescents, with 18 of the 21 adolescent samples clustering between 5.8 and 6.2. Statistically significant differences between mean responses for the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples appeared only for Texas husbands and Illinois and Texas wives.

Husbands rated the importance of their employment situation quite high, almost as high as family and health. Mean responses were over 6.0 for all G-P samples and all but one M-A sample. Wives' ratings of the importance of employment situation were somewhat lower than for husbands; the means ranged from 5.6 to 6.6 but were 6.0 or below in ten of the 24 samples.

Husbands, wives, and adolescents were asked to rate the importance of friendships to their overall quality of life. Husbands' ratings averaged in a range of 5.6 to 6.7, wives' in a range of 5.7 to 6.6, and adolescents' in a range of 6.2 to 6.7. Adolescents in most samples gave higher importance ratings to friendships than they did to the family domain.

Mean ratings for the importance of leisure were quite similar for husbands and wives, ranging from 5.2 to 6.0, except for the Texas metropolitan sample, in which both husbands and wives recorded a mean rating of 6.6. Adolescents in almost all samples accorded greater importance to leisure than did husbands or wives (the exceptions are the Texas samples). The mean rating was significantly higher for metropolitan husbands in Texas, and wives in Illinois, Minnesota, and Texas, than for their nonmetropolitan counterparts. Only among Michigan husbands and wives was the mean for the nonmetropolitan sample significantly higher.

Importance Ratings of Other Elements of Life

Respondents' ratings of the importance of other elements of life are reported in Table 18 for husbands, Table 19 for wives, and Table 20 for adolescents.

Husbands, wives and adolescents were asked to consider the importance of number of children in a family as a factor in quality of life. Mean importance ratings ranged from 5.1 to 6.2 for G-P husbands and wives; M-A husbands and wives gave somewhat higher ratings to this factor, with means ranging from 5.8 to 6.8. Adolescents attributed less importance to the number of children; mean ratings ranged from 4.3 to 5.1 in

G-P samples but for five of the six M-A samples were 5.1 or over.

The aesthetic quality of the exterior and interior of the dwelling was rated as less important than housing in general. Mean ratings ranged from 5.0 to 5.8 for G-P husbands and wives, and 5.3 to 6.6 for M-A husbands and wives.

Husband, wife, and adolescent respondents were asked to rate the importance of their neighborhood, community, and state. The importance of neighborhood was generally rated somewhat higher than community, and state was rated lower than the other two spheres. Wives generally rated neighborhood as being of slightly more importance than did husbands.

The mean importance ratings attributed to ethnic origin by G-P husbands and wives ranged from 3.8 to 5.2 while the range for M-A husbands and wives was from 5.3 to 6.4. Adolescent responses exhibited a similar difference.

Wives generally attributed more importance to religion than did husbands; the range for G-P wives was from 5.2 to 6.1 (with the exception of Nevada with a mean of 4.8) and for M-A wives, from 5.8 to 6.7. Means for husbands' rating of the importance of religion ranged from 5.0 to 5.5 for the G-P samples (with the exception of Nevada with a 4.2 mean and Minnesota metropolitan with a mean of 4.5) compared with 5.0 to 6.6 for the M-A samples.

Age received generally low ratings for importance; the range of means for G-P husbands was 3.9 to 5.0 and for G-P wives, 4.2 to 5.0. Husbands and wives in M-A samples rated age of slightly more importance; the range of means for husbands and wives was 5.1 to 6.2. The importance of gender (being male or female) was rated higher by M-A husbands (range of means from 5.5 to 6.3) than by G-P husbands (4.3 to 5.7); a similar pattern prevailed between G-P wives (range of 4.9 to 5.6) and M-A wives (5.3 to 6.4) and between G-P adolescents (5.2 to 6.0) and M-A adolescents (5.8 to 6.6).

Respondents' Rankings of Life Domains

Nine domains of life -- housing, leisure, education, financial security, work, religion, community, family and friendships -- were presented to husband, wife, and adolescent respondents with instructions to rank the domains according to their importance to overall quality of life, with a ranking of "1" representing greatest importance. Mean rankings of domains are presented in Table 21 for husbands, Table 22 for wives, and Table 23 for adolescents.

Mean rankings for the family domain were consistently higher than for other domains. Mean rankings for husbands ranged from 1.2 to 1.9, for wives from 1.1 to 2.2, and for adolescents from 1.6 to 2.7. None of the other domains had mean importance rankings in any sample that approached those given the family domain.

Financial security received the second highest mean ranking by husbands in thirteen of the G-P samples and third highest ranking in the remaining two samples; wives in the G-P samples gave financial security a similar ranking. Means for husbands and wives in the G-P samples ranged from 3.2 to 4.3. M-A samples of husbands and wives did not generally rank financial security as high; means ranged from 3.5 to 6.1. Adolescents considered financial security much less important than did husbands and wives; means ranged from 5.0 to 6.2.

Work generally received the next highest ranking by G-P husbands; means ranged from 3.8 to 4.7. M-A husbands considered work of slightly more importance; means ranged from 2.4 to 4.6 and work placed second to family in most samples of M-A husbands. Work was not given as high a ranking by wives in G-P samples; this domain was sixth in importance in most samples. Wives in M-A samples generally considered work as being of more importance than G-P wives but not as important as did M-A husbands. Adolescents in general placed the work domain in the middle of the nine domains; mean rankings ranged from 4.3 to 6.6.

Friendships as a domain of life quality was generally ranked in fourth or fifth place by G-P husbands and in fourth place by G-P wives; means for husbands ranged from 4.7 to 5.9 and for wives from 4.1 to 5.1. M-A husbands and wives in general ranked friendships in seventh place; mean rankings clustered around 6.5 except for two M-A samples of husbands where friendships were considered of greater importance. Adolescents in G-P samples ranked friendships as being in second or third place; means ranged from 2.9 to 4.1 except for one sample with a mean of 4.9. M-A adolescents considered friendships of slightly less importance; means ranged from 3.2 to 5.5.

Religion was generally ranked in the middle of the nine domains by husbands in both G-P and M-A samples; means ranged from 4.1 to 6.3. Wives generally gave religion more importance; means for G-P wives in all but one sample ranged from 3.4 to 4.7 placing religion generally in third place. M-A wives gave religion slightly less importance; mean rankings ranged from 3.6 to 5.4 placing it not higher than third among M-A samples of wives. Adolescents' rankings of religion varied greatly; sample means ranged from 4.2 to 6.4.

Education was generally ranked in sixth place by G-P husbands; means ranged from 4.8 to 5.9. M-A husbands gave more importance to education; it was in third place in three of the nine samples. Wives in G-P samples generally placed education in fifth place among the nine domains. M-A samples of wives differed greatly in the ranking given education. Adolescents in both G-P samples and M-A samples generally ranked education third in importance; means ranged from 2.6 to 4.7.

Housing was ranked low by husbands and wives in G-P samples -- means ranged from 5.0 to 6.2 for husbands and 5.6 to 6.6 for wives -- placing this domain in generally seventh place. Husbands and wives in M-A samples considered housing of more importance; in five of the nine samples of M-A wives, housing was second or third in importance. Similarly, G-P adolescents ranked housing generally in seventh place while M-A adolescents in most samples considered this domain to be more important.

Leisure and community were considered to be of least importance by husbands and wives in both G-P and M-A samples, with the exception of the Nevada husbands, among whom leisure tied for fifth in importance. Adolescents in G-P samples gave leisure somewhat more importance but M-A adolescents in most samples ranked it in last place. Community was ranked in eighth or ninth place by all but two samples of husbands, wives, and adolescents.

Attitudes and Orientations

Other questions posed to respondents called for subjective assessments of other facets of life. These measures are reported in Table 24 for husbands, Table 25 for wives, and Table 26 for adolescents.

Husband, wife, and adolescent respondents were asked "To what extent do you think your income is enough for you to live on?" The response choices were (1) not at all adequate, (2) can meet necessities only, (3) can afford some but not all of the things we want, (4) can afford about everything we want, (5) can afford about everything we want and still save money. Mean responses for perceived adequacy of income ranged from 2.1 to 3.5 for husbands; from 1.9 to 3.5 for wives, and from 2.7 to 3.6 for adolescents. Despite lower family incomes, the adequacy ratings given by M-A adolescents were not noticeably lower than those of the G-P adolescents. Except for Arizona, nonmetropolitan M-A husbands (and California and Texas metropolitan ones as well) perceived their family incomes as less

adequate than did G-P husbands. M-A wives in California, Michigan, and Texas perceived their families as having less adequate incomes than did G-P wives, but Arizona nonmetropolitan and Colorado metropolitan M-A wives did not.

Husband, wife, and adolescent respondents were asked "How much control do you feel you have over your life?" with the response choices ranging from (1) no control to (7) a great deal of control. The range of means for G-P husbands was 5.0 to 5.5. The means for M-A husbands were generally higher, ranging from 5.5 to 6.2, except for the Colorado metropolitan sample, with a mean of 5.2. The range of means for wives was 5.0 to 5.4 for most samples; Michigan and Texas metropolitan and Arizona and Texas nonmetropolitan M-A wives had means over 5.5. M-A husbands, then, exhibited somewhat greater feelings of control than did other adult respondents. Adolescents generally felt they had somewhat less control over their lives than did their parents, means ranged from 4.9 to 5.3 for G-P samples and 5.0 to 5.8 for M-A samples.

Husband and wife respondents were asked to compare their present situation with that of five years ago in respect to their community, financial situation, and quality of life. The response choices ranged from (1) much worse to (5) much better. Mean responses tended to be lower for the community sphere than for the other two. The range of means for husbands was 3.2 to 3.9 for community compared to 3.2 to 4.0 for financial situation and 3.5 to 4.1 for quality of life.

Wives similarly rated the improvement in community lower (range of 3.2 to 3.9) than that of financial situation (3.1 to 4.0) or the quality of life (3.6 to 4.1). M-A husbands and wives were not noticeably different in their assessment of improvement in regards to community or quality of life than were G-P respondents, but both husbands and wives in the California and Texas M-A samples and in the Michigan nonmetropolitan M-A samples saw less improvement in their financial situation than did respondents in other samples.

Adolescent Orientations

In most G-P samples, over 90 percent of adolescents declared that they want to be married someday. The lowest percentages were found in the Michigan sample and the Texas nonmetropolitan sample of M-A families, and the Ohio nonmetropolitan sample.

The number of children desired by these adolescents ranged, in the G-P samples, from a low mean of 2.3 in two

samples to a high of 3.1; means in the six M-A samples ranged from 2.2 to 3.5.

Adolescents were asked "How does the time your father (mother) spends working affect your satisfaction with life?". Responses were on a scale of 1 "interferes with my having a satisfying life" to 4, "has a positive effect." Mean responses clustered around a value of 3, meaning, "does not have much effect on my satisfaction with life," for both the father's and the mother's worktime.

Adolescents who were employed in the year of interview were asked how their working affected their overall quality of life. Mean responses clustered around a value of 4, "mixed positive/negative effect." Adolescents in the Illinois and Michigan samples were unusually positive about their work experiences; mean responses were between 5.6 and 6.7 for those samples.

Adolescents were asked to what extent certain positive interactions between parent and teen occurred (father expressing interest, mother expressing interest, teen sharing "big moments" with parents, family members openly expressing affection). Responses for these six patterns were grouped to form one unweighted average score representing teen-parent interaction. On a scale ranging from 1, "never," to 5, "almost always," responses clustered around a mean value of 4.0, reflecting frequent positive interaction.

Place of Residence Preferred

Husbands, wives, and adolescent respondents were asked "If you could live in any kind of place, which of the following would you most desire -- farm or open country, very small town (less than 1,000), small town or city (1,000-9,999), medium-sized city (10,000-49,999), large city (50,000-99,999) or a very large city (100,000 and above)? Would this place be in a metropolitan center, near a metropolitan center, or not near a metropolitan center?" Responses are reported in Tables 27, 28, and 29.

Very few nonmetropolitan husband, wife, or adolescent respondents indicated a desire to live in a large city (population over 100,000). Among respondents in the metropolitan samples, large cities were somewhat more popular. Metropolitan husbands' preference for large cities ranged from 1 to 21 percent, wives' from zero to 14, and adolescents' from zero to 16.

Cities of 50,000 to 99,999 were preferred by percentages of metropolitan husbands ranging from 8 to 20. In four samples of metropolitan wives, over 20 percent preferred large cities; in Illinois the percentage was 31. In M-A samples of metropolitan wives, less than 12 percent preferred large cities; in California only 4 percent did so. Percentages of metropolitan adolescents who preferred cities of 50,000-99,999 ranged from 4 in Iowa/Nebraska to 20 in Illinois and 33 in Michigan.

Very few husbands or wives in nonmetropolitan areas preferred cities of 50,000-99,999; percentages were not over 3 in any sample except the Arizona M-A husbands and wives and California M-A wives. For nonmetropolitan adolescents, the percentage ranged from 2 in Michigan and Texas to 12 in Ohio.

Medium-sized cities of 10,000-49,999 were generally more popular, particularly if the city was near a metropolitan area. Of samples of metropolitan husbands, 9 to 28 preferred such a place of residence; seven samples had percentages over 20. Metropolitan wives also had a tendency to prefer a city of 10,000 to 49,999 if it was near a metropolitan area; eight samples of metropolitan wives had over 20 percent expressing such a preference (in Minnesota the percentage was 43). For adolescents, the percentage preferring the medium-sized city near a metropolitan area ranged from 11 to 36.

Nonmetropolitan respondents were not as likely to prefer the medium-sized city as a place of residence; eight of the twelve samples of husbands had less than 20 percent expressing such a preference. Nonmetropolitan wives were generally no more favorably inclined to medium-sized cities; in three of the twelve samples, 20 percent or more of the wives preferred a medium-sized city near a metropolitan area. Adolescents in nonmetropolitan areas were more likely to prefer the city of 10,000-49,999; in seven of the ten samples, over 20 percent preferred a city of this size. As with the husbands and wives, the adolescents also preferred that this place be near a metropolitan area.

Small towns of 1,000-9,999 population were a popular preference among husbands and wives in the nonmetropolitan samples. In each of the nonmetropolitan G-P samples of husbands and wives, over 30 percent preferred the small town as a place of residence. In some samples the percentage was quite high -- over 40 for husbands and wives in Iowa/Nebraska and Minnesota, and over 40 for wives in Kansas, Ohio, and Missouri. In most samples the majority of the husbands and wives preferring small towns specified that they be near a metropolitan area.

Percentages of G-P nonmetropolitan adolescents preferring a town of 1,000-9,999 ranged from 24 to 40 and most of these teenagers wanted this town to be near a metropolitan area. But in five of the seven samples, 10 percent or more of the adolescents expressed a preference for exactly the type of community in which they resided at the time, a small town not near a metropolitan area.

M-A nonmetropolitan husbands, with the exception of Arizona, were less likely to prefer the small town; 20 percent or less of husbands indicated such a preference. M-A wives and adolescents were similar to G-P respondents; percentages preferring small towns ranged from 16 to 42.

In six of the twelve metropolitan samples of husbands, between 10 and 15 percent preferred small towns as a place of residence; only one sample had a percentage over 20 and in five the percentage was under 10. Among the twelve samples of metropolitan wives, two had 20 percent or more preferring small towns and in two the percentage was less than 10. In four of the eleven samples of metropolitan adolescents, less than 10 percent preferred small towns; in three samples 20 percent or more did so.

Very small towns with populations less than 1,000 were generally not popular among respondents. For metropolitan and nonmetropolitan husbands the percentage preferring very small communities was not more than 6 for any of the G-P samples. However, two of the nonmetropolitan M-A samples had 20 percent or more of husbands preferring a very small town. Similarly, wives in G-P samples rarely expressed a preference for a very small town, but in one M-A sample (California) 31 percent did so. In all but four samples of adolescents, less than 10 percent preferred very small towns.

The place of residence preferred by the greatest percentage of respondents was the farm or open country. Farm or open country was preferred by husbands over any other place of residence in 18 of the 24 samples. In seven of twelve metropolitan samples of wives, a greater percentage preferred the farm or open country than any other place of residence, but in seven of the twelve nonmetropolitan samples, the farm or open country residence was not as popular as the small town. Similarly for adolescents; in all but two G-P and three M-A metropolitan samples, the farm or open country was preferred by more respondents than any other residence, but in four G-P and one M-A nonmetropolitan samples it was not as popular as the small town.

The preference for the farm or open country is remarkably strong. In only four samples of husbands was the percentage preferring the farm or open country less than 30; in three samples it was 50 percent or more. This place of residence was as popular with the metropolitan as with the nonmetropolitan husbands. In eight samples of wives, less than 30 percent expressed a preference for farm or open country, but in only three samples was the percentage less than 20. Percentages of adolescents preferring the farm or open country ranged from 12 to 55.

In every G-P metropolitan sample of husbands, most of the men preferring to live on farm or open country specified that the place be near a metropolitan area; in every nonmetropolitan G-P sample, most of the husbands preferring farm or open country said that it should not be near a metropolitan area. There was no clear pattern of preference in regard to whether the farm or open country residence should be near or not near a metropolitan area for the wives and adolescent respondents or M-A husbands choosing such a residence.

Satisfactions with Elements and Domains of Life

Husband and wife respondents were asked to express the extent of satisfaction they gained from 57 elements of life quality; adolescents rated 40 elements of life quality. Satisfaction was rated on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 representing "very satisfied" and 1 representing "very dissatisfied." Forty-five of these elements were considered as representing seven general life domains -- family life, education, health, community service, community environment, management abilities, and financial security.

The elements that made up each of the nine domains are presented in Exhibit 4; they were grouped into domains identical to the domains for importance ratings. The satisfaction score for each domain scale is a simple average for elements within that domain. Mean satisfaction scores for domains are presented in Table 30 for husbands, Table 31 for wives, and Table 32 for adolescents.

Two global measures were used in relation to satisfaction with overall quality of life. Husbands and wives were asked to indicate the degree of satisfaction with their progress toward improving the quality of life during the five years prior to the interview. All respondents were requested to assess their satisfaction with their current quality of life, a measure that served as the foremost dependent variable in this study.

Satisfaction Ratings of Domains

Of all domains of life quality, husbands and wives expressed the greatest satisfaction with the domain of family life. Mean satisfaction levels were 5.9 or greater in every sample. Adolescents' satisfaction with the family domain was not as high as that of the parents; only in the metropolitan sample from Iowa/Nebraska and M-A samples was the mean response over 6.0.

Satisfaction with personal and family health was also high. Means for husbands ranged from 5.6 to 6.2. M-A wives tended to be less satisfied with personal and family health; the range of means was 5.5 to 5.9 compared to 5.7 to 6.2 for G-P wives.

M-A husbands and wives expressed less satisfaction with the amount and usefulness of their education than did respondents in most of the other samples. M-A husbands had a range of mean satisfaction responses of 4.3 to 4.9 compared to 4.7 to 5.3 for G-P husbands. A similar pattern prevailed for M-A and G-P wives.

Satisfaction with community services was higher for husbands, wives, and adolescents in metropolitan residences than for their nonmetropolitan counterparts in all but two states (California for husbands and Michigan for wives), although differences were statistically significant for only one pair of wives' samples and three pairs of adolescent samples. Mean satisfaction levels fell in the range of 4.1 to 5.5 for husbands and wives and 4.1 to 5.3 for adolescents (except for Michigan metropolitan M-A adolescents who were considerably more satisfied).

Satisfaction with community environment was higher for husbands in the nonmetropolitan residence in all states (significant in six states) and for wives and adolescents in nonmetropolitan residence in all but two states. Only three of the metropolitan samples of husbands (4 for wives, 5 for adolescents) had mean responses of 5.0 or more compared to ten nonmetropolitan samples of husbands (9 for wives, 9 for adolescents).

Mean satisfaction levels for the management domain were 5.0 or greater for 21 of the 24 samples of husbands, 20 of the 24 samples of wives and for all of the adolescent samples. M-A husbands generally expressed greater satisfaction with the management domain than did husbands in most of the G-P samples.

Husbands' satisfaction with the financial domain was somewhat lower than for the other domains. None of the G-P samples had mean satisfaction levels over 5.0 although four of the nine M-A samples did. Wives were generally more satisfied with the financial domain than husbands, although still expressing less satisfaction than with most other domains. Six of the 15 G-P and two of the M-A samples of wives had mean satisfaction levels of 5.0 or more. Adolescent responses averaged over 5.0 in 13 of the 15 G-P samples.

Satisfaction with the housing domain was generally high for husbands, wives, and adolescents. Mean responses were 5.5 or more in 17 of the 24 samples of husbands, in 15 of the 24 samples of wives and in all but two of the adolescent samples. There was no pattern of differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples.

Husbands' satisfaction with their current employment was lower than for many other elements and domains of life. Mean satisfaction responses were 5.5 or below in all but one G-P sample, and below 5.0 in two M-A samples. Wives' satisfaction with current employment varied more than husbands'; means were over 5.5 in four samples and under 5.0 in four samples.

Husbands, wives, and adolescents were asked to rate their satisfaction with friendships. Husbands' responses averaged between 5.0 and 5.5 in 18 of the 24 samples, and were over 5.5 in the remaining six (all M-A) samples. Wives were somewhat more satisfied than husbands; means were 5.5 or greater in nine of the G-P samples and all of the M-A samples. Adolescents expressed even greater satisfaction with friendships; means ranged from 5.6 to 6.0 for G-P samples and 5.8 to 6.4 for M-A samples. In eight samples, adolescents expressed as much or greater satisfaction with friendships than with any other domain.

Mean satisfaction ratings for leisure ranged from 4.9 to 5.4 for G-P husbands, and 4.7 to 5.4 for G-P wives. Among M-A samples the levels of satisfaction were somewhat higher, ranging from 5.2 to 6.4 for husbands and 5.0 to 6.2 for wives. Adolescents in most samples indicated higher levels of satisfaction with leisure than did husbands or wives; this was not true for the Texas samples, in which metropolitan husbands and wives reported the highest levels of satisfaction with leisure, significantly higher than the ratings for their nonmetropolitan counterparts.

Satisfaction Ratings of Elements

Respondents' assessments of their satisfaction with other elements of life are presented in Table 33 for husbands, Table 34 for wives and Table 35 for adolescents.

There was no discernible pattern of difference between husbands and wives, regarding satisfaction with the number of children in the family. Means ranged from 5.5 to 6.4 for husbands (with the exception of Ohio metropolitan husbands with a mean of 5.1) and from 5.3 to 6.2 for wives. Adolescents tended to be more satisfied with the number of children in the family; means ranged from 4.5 to 6.1.

Mean scores for satisfaction with the aesthetic quality of the dwelling were slightly higher for M-A (5.0 to 5.7 for husbands and wives in 16 of the 18 samples) than for G-P (4.8 to 5.4 for husbands and wives). Nonmetropolitan husbands and wives tended to be less satisfied with their dwelling than did metropolitan respondents although the difference was not statistically significant.

There was no discernible pattern of differences among satisfaction with neighborhood, community, and state for husbands, wives, or adolescents. Means ranged from 5.0 to 6.0 for most samples.

Satisfaction with Amount of Control Over Life

Husbands and wives generally were "somewhat satisfied" with the amount of control over their lives; mean responses ranged from 4.8 to 5.4 in G-P samples. M-A respondents were slightly more satisfied; means ranged from 5.0 to 6.4. Although adolescents tended to assess the extent of their control over their life as being less than that reported by husbands and wives, they were no less satisfied; mean satisfaction responses ranged from 4.7 to 5.6 among G-P samples and 4.9 to 6.2 for M-A samples.

Satisfaction with Overall Quality of Life

Husbands were generally satisfied with the overall quality of their lives; mean responses ranged from 5.2 to 5.6 for G-P husbands and 5.3 to 6.2 for M-A sample husbands, where 5 represents "somewhat satisfied" and 6 represents "satisfied." Seven of the nine M-A samples evidenced greater satisfaction than any of the samples from general populations.

The mean response in regard to satisfaction with overall quality of life was higher for wives than for husbands in 12 of the 15 samples from general populations.

For M-A samples, there was no pattern of difference between husbands and wives. There were only slight differences in satisfaction with quality of life between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan respondents and there was no pattern to these differences.

Because of an error in instrumentation, seven of the states did not collect data from adolescents in regard to their satisfaction with the overall quality of their life. In seven of the ten samples with a measure of overall satisfaction with life for adolescents, the young people were generally more satisfied than their parents. Mean responses ranged from 5.3 to 6.2.

From the percentage distribution of responses to overall satisfaction with quality of life (Table 36), it can be seen that few respondents reported dissatisfaction to any degree. In only two samples of husbands (Indiana metropolitan and Ohio metropolitan) did over 10 percent express dissatisfaction. In six samples less than 5 percent did so. In 16 of the 24 samples, no husbands responded that they were "very dissatisfied" with their quality of life.

Similarly for wives, in only two samples (Nevada metropolitan and Colorado metropolitan) did over 10 percent express any degree of dissatisfaction. In 15 samples, none of the wives said they were "very dissatisfied."

Among the ten samples with adolescent responses to this question, the percentage of adolescents who expressed any dissatisfaction ranged from zero to ten.

The percentage of M-A respondents who were "very satisfied" with the overall quality of their life was generally higher than the other samples. The percentage for the M-A husbands ranged from 13 to 52; the range for husbands from other samples was 3 to 18. The same general pattern existed for wives and adolescents as well.

Satisfaction with Progress

Husbands and wives were asked to rate their satisfaction with progress toward attaining their desired quality of life (Tables 33 and 34). Responses were very similar to those for satisfaction with quality of life. M-A husbands and wives

tended to be more satisfied than G-P husbands and wives; means ranged from 4.9 to 5.5 and 5.1 to 5.6 for G-P husbands and wives and from 5.2 to 6.1 and 5.3 to 5.9 for M-A husbands and wives, respectively.

Summary

In terms of the factors assessed in this research, there were no differences between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan family members that could be substantiated across all states. Absolute differences were generally quite small and the direction of differences was seldom the same for the eleven states. Although statistically significant differences between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples appear for a few states for some measures, only for one variable (husband's satisfaction with community environment) was there a significant difference in the same direction in more than half of the states.

Although statistical tests were not used to compare the samples of Mexican-American minority family members and the samples from the general population, there were clear patterns of differences between the two on many factors, not only socio-economic but attitudinal as well.

The respondent families were selected from husband-wife-child households, which pre-determined many of their characteristics. In general, families had been in existence about 15 years, and averaged 2 to 2.5 children if they were among the general population samples, 3 if they were Mexican-American.

Family incomes for general population samples were in a range just above median family income across the nation, because households that generally have lower incomes (single-parent, elderly) were not included in the sample. Mexican-American families not only had larger family size, but also had incomes below the national median.

Wives were generally about 35 years old and husbands slightly older. General population husbands and wives had completed high school or had a year or two of college on the average; Mexican-American respondents generally had less than 10 years of schooling.

The percentage of wives employed was approximately fifty percent for the general population samples but closer to 35 percent for the Mexican-American minority samples. For the

states with general population samples, wives in the metropolitan samples tended to work less than wives in the nonmetropolitan samples.

Selected domains of life -- education, community services, community environment, family, financial security, housing, employment, friendships, religion, and leisure -- were considered by respondents in respect to the importance of each to overall quality of life. As seen in Figures 1 and 2, the family domain was accorded the highest ratings for importance by husbands and wives.

Economic considerations were generally rated by husbands as of slightly less importance than family, but of more importance than the other domains under consideration. Community services, community environment, leisure, and education were generally rated lower in importance than other domains. Wives tended to rate education lower in importance than other domains. Adolescents gave as much importance to friendships as to family (Figure 3).

When respondents placed nine domains in life into a forced ranking, the results verified that the family domain was considered the most important (Figures 4, 5 and 6). Financial security was ranked high by husbands and wives in the general population samples but not quite so high by Mexican-American respondents. Work was considered of high relative importance to Mexican-American respondents, but somewhat less so to general population respondents. Adolescents ranked financial security and work much lower than did their parents.

Leisure and community were considered to be of least importance. Housing was considered as being of relatively low importance to respondents from general population samples but was ranked higher in importance by Mexican-American respondents. Similarly, education was of lower importance to general population respondents than to Mexican-American respondents.

Religion and friendships were generally placed in the middle of the rankings, except among the general population adolescents who ranked friendships in second or third place.

An interesting pattern emerges in regard to the differences between samples of Mexican-American minority and general population respondents. Ratings of the importance of life domains did not evidence clear differences between the minority and general population samples, but when respondents were forced to differentiate levels of importance by a ranking process, such a difference emerged. The minority respondents were less likely to give higher importance to work, education,

and housing than general population respondents. Financial security appeared to be of less importance to the minority respondents than to the general population respondents, but this was not evidenced in the ratings (Figures 1 and 2). For the minority respondents, it was likely that work and education were seen as the route to financial security and viewed as more critical at their stage of economic development. It is understandable that the economically disadvantaged minority respondent accords more importance to housing, which meets an immediate physiological need, than to financial security.

When respondents were asked to evaluate the adequacy of their incomes, mean responses fell between "can meet necessities only" and "can afford some but not all of the things we want." Despite lower family incomes and larger family size, not all samples of Mexican-Americans perceived their income as less adequate than general population samples.

Respondents' assessments of improvements in their community, financial situation, and overall quality of life were generally in the range of "things are about the same as five years ago" or "things are somewhat better." Improvements in community situation were rated somewhat less favorably than improvements in family financial situation or quality of life. Most samples of Mexican-Americans reported less improvement in financial situation than did general population respondents.

Respondents were asked to express their preference for a place of residence. The location of choice for most respondents was "farm or open country." This choice was prevalent for husbands, wives, and adolescents, and in metropolitan as well as nonmetropolitan samples. Several samples of nonmetropolitan wives and adolescents also had a high incidence of preference for the small town. Generally, respondents wanting to live in farm or open country residence wanted their residence to be near a metropolitan center, reflecting current movement to rural residences on the fringes of cities.

Domains of life were also rated with respect to satisfaction. The family domain was rated as offering the highest degree of satisfaction for husbands and wives (Figures 7, 8 and 9). Adolescents rated family and friendships equally high.

For some samples of husbands, mean satisfaction levels for community services, community environment, and financial security were no better than "mixed -- neither satisfied or dissatisfied." For one domain -- community environment -- nonmetropolitan husbands were more satisfied than metropolitan husbands in every state and the difference was statistically significant in most.

Mexican-American wives were less satisfied with the amount and usefulness of their education than wives from the general population samples; however, they tended to be more satisfied with friendships as a source of satisfaction.

Adolescents rated housing high in terms of satisfaction, but it should be noted that this domain was not accorded as much importance as other domains by the adolescent respondents.

The question "How satisfied are you with the overall quality of your life?" brought responses of "somewhat satisfied" or "satisfied" from most respondents. Few respondents reported any degree of dissatisfaction. Slight differences among samples can be noted; seven of the nine samples of Mexican-American husbands expressed greater mean satisfaction than any of the general population samples of husbands. Mean responses for wives in twelve of the fifteen general population samples were higher than for husbands. Adolescents expressed slightly higher satisfaction than did their parents.

There were only slight differences in satisfaction with quality of life between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples and there was no pattern to the direction of these differences.

The somewhat higher level of satisfaction with quality of life expressed by the Mexican-American respondents is likely a result of (1) recent improvements in life quality experienced by these minority group members and (2) a feeling of being in control of one's life. Responses to the question, "How satisfied are you with progress toward attaining your desired quality of life?" were more positive for Mexican-Americans than for respondents from the general population. Similarly, Mexican-American respondents were more satisfied with the amount of control they have over their lives than were general population respondents.

Multivariate analyses of satisfaction with and importance of elements and domains of life may reveal differences among respondents in the various communities and possibly patterns of differences between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples. It is possible that there are interaction effects of place of residence and characteristics such as age and income on satisfaction with community.

Although a comparison of Mexican-American and general population samples was not the purpose of this report, differences clearly are present. Further research will be directed at determining if those differences arise from variance in socio-economic status or the differing ethnic identity.

Similarities and differences among family members were not explored in this comparison of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan samples. The next monograph in this series of regional research reports will be an analysis of intra-family concordance/discordance with respect to these same quality of life components.

Table 1. MEAN VALUES FOR FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

Sample		Years married	Family size	Family income (category)	Percent saved	Per capita income	Number bedrooms	Years in community
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>								
ILLINOIS	metro	13.8	4.4	9.3	.10	5554	3.3	10.6
	nonmetro	15.2	4.4	9.3	.12	5259	3.3	9.9
INDIANA	metro	14.0	4.5	9.5	.11	5806	3.1	11.3
	nonmetro	14.3	4.2	9.0	.10	5296	3.3	11.5
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	13.4	4.4	8.9	.08	5000	3.1	9.5
	nonmetro	12.0	4.2	8.1	.10	3914	3.3	7.8
KANSAS	metro	22.1	4.7	8.7	.06	4490	3.1	17.4
	nonmetro	19.7	4.6	8.7	.07	4724	3.2	13.2
MINNESOTA	metro	12.5	4.4	9.1	.11	5014	3.1	7.9
	nonmetro	13.1	4.5	8.4	.13	4013	3.1	8.5
MISSOURI	metro	14.4	4.3	8.5	.10	4590	3.2	9.7
	nonmetro	14.9	4.1	8.1	.13	4283	3.2	10.1
NEVADA	metro	13.3	4.1	10.0	.13	7194	3.4	9.6
OHIO	metro	13.9	4.1	9.1	.05	5865	3.4	9.2
	nonmetro	13.2	4.1	9.0	.06	5125	3.2	11.6
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>								
ARIZONA	nonmetro	20.8	5.0	9.0	.08	3960	3.0	18.1
CALIFORNIA	metro	20.4	4.7	7.2	.07	3227	3.1	14.2
	nonmetro	16.8	6.1	7.0	.15	2576	2.9	9.1
COLORADO	metro	17.2	5.3	8.5	.03	3520	3.5	13.2
	nonmetro	9.7	4.9	6.4	.06*	2187	3.0	8.4
MICHIGAN	metro	15.5	5.2	8.1	.07	3382	3.2	12.4
	nonmetro	13.6	5.1	6.7	.04	2616	3.1	8.7
TEXAS	metro	21.6	6.7	6.6	.02	1691	3.0	15.7
	nonmetro	22.2	5.2	5.8	.05	2108	2.8	19.6

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 2. PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES IN SELECTED CIRCUMSTANCES

Sample		Extended family	Relative over age 65	Person over age 18	Child away from home	Own dwell.	Single- family dwell.	Husband not disabled	Wife not disabled
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	3	2	20	20	91	97	95	98
	nonmetro	12	1	23	31	85	89	92	92
INDIANA	metro	5	1	24	26	90	96	94	92
	nonmetro	4	1	19	28	83	93	92	96
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5	0	15	28	82	87	90	91
	nonmetro	13	4	15	28	79	92	89	94
KANSAS	metro	19	2	50	39	94	99	84	92
	nonmetro	13	5	37	52	87	92	87	91
MINNESOTA	metro	7	1	21	19	88	87	92	91
	nonmetro	16	1	17	23	90	97	97	97
MISSOURI	metro	10	1	23	26	84	98	88	95
	nonmetro	6	1	14	21	84	97	92	96
NEVADA	metro	18	1	20	28	92	89	88	96
OHIO	metro	13	0	21	23	88	80	89	90
	nonmetro	6	1	18	13	91	88	97	99
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	13	2	52	64	43	82	90	88
CALIFORNIA	metro	9	2	60	42	80	64	84	85
	nonmetro	16	3	58	35	77	68	73	100
COLORADO	metro	11	4	44	35	89	88	93	84
	nonmetro	9	0	23	18	62	41	91	100
MICHIGAN	metro	7	1	38	35	82	85	88	95
	nonmetro	7	1	26	27	63	76	86	94
TEXAS	metro	18	2	47	58	79	88	79	81
	nonmetro	8	3	52	72	92	85	68	83

Table 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD

Sample		Under 6 Yrs.	6-10 Years	11-14 Years	15-18 Years
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u> (N=100%)					
ILLINOIS	metro (107)	23	42	26	8
	nonmetro (101)	21	38	29	12
INDIANA	metro (130)	19	41	24	16
	nonmetro (132)	25	38	24	13
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (135)	29	38	18	14
	nonmetro (47)	36	38	13	13
KANSAS	metro (111)	3	23	32	41
	nonmetro (94)	1	30	42	27
MINNESOTA	metro (100)	34	43	17	6
	nonmetro (100)	38	37	15	10
MISSOURI	metro (101)	26	37	19	18
	nonmetro (101)	26	35	19	20
NEVADA	metro (83)	22	41	20	17
OHIO	metro (70)	34	30	19	17
	nonmetro (93)	33	38	19	10
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>					
ARIZONA	nonmetro (59)	3	34	34	29
CALIFORNIA	metro (53)	19	28	26	26
	nonmetro (31)	19	45	26	10
COLORADO	metro (80)	10	49	29	12
	nonmetro (22)	23	54	9	14
MICHIGAN	metro (106)	17	56	16	11
	nonmetro (125)	33	46	10	11
TEXAS	metro (99)	4	62	21	13
	nonmetro (61)	0	33	34	33

Table. 4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY AMOUNT OF ANNUAL INCOME

Sample		Less than \$4,999	\$5,000- 6,999	\$7,000- 8,999	\$9,000- 11,999	\$12,000- 14,999	\$15,000- 19,999	\$20,000- 29,999	\$30,000- 49,999	\$50,000 or more
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u> (N=100%)										
ILLINOIS	metro (103)	2	1	4	4	13	21	39	14	3
	nonmetro (96)	0	1	2	7	10	38	28	8	5
INDIANA	metro (130)	1	1	3	5	10	22	36	18	5
	nonmetro (127)	2	2	0	11	19	19	32	10	5
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (124)	2	2	5	10	19	25	23	13	2
	nonmetro (47)	4	4	9	19	23	13	23	4	0
KANSAS	metro (105)	2	4	3	14	19	19	25	14	0
	nonmetro (92)	0	1	10	17	12	26	21	9	4
MINNESOTA	metro (98)	2	2	0	10	17	17	40	9	2
	nonmetro (98)	1	3	5	20	20	26	17	6	1
MISSOURI	metro (101)	5	3	3	17	19	22	22	5	5
	nonmetro (100)	4	5	10	20	15	22	16	6	2
NEVADA	metro (81)	0	0	0	5	5	11	48	26	5
OHIO	metro (61)	0	2	3	16	10	21	28	16	3
	nonmetro (76)	0	3	3	7	22	30	24	9	3
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>										
ARIZONA	nonmetro (54)	0	0	3	2	22	36	33	2	0
CALIFORNIA	metro (51)	14	10	16	16	16	14	12	4	0
	nonmetro (31)	13	13	13	26	7	13	10	3	3
COLORADO	metro (67)	0	3	9	13	21	25	22	6	0
	nonmetro (16)	31	0	6	13	38	6	6	0	0
MICHIGAN	metro (95)	3	2	5	14	34	23	15	4	0
	nonmetro (119)	21	11	11	11	16	13	16	2	0
TEXAS	metro (75)	13	21	12	27	0	19	8	0	0
	nonmetro (56)	36	14	7	14	0	20	7	2	0

Table 5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY AMOUNT SAVED OUT OF ANNUAL INCOME

Sample		None	Under \$100	\$100- 999	\$1,000- 1,999	Unsure but less than \$2,000	\$2,000- 2,999	\$3,000- 4,999	\$5,000 or more
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u> (N=100%)									
ILLINOIS	metro (94)	21	3	16	14	0	16	13	17
	nonmetro (89)	15	1	12	16	3	18	11	24
INDIANA	metro (117)	16	1	8	20	0	18	19	19
	nonmetro (119)	20	1	17	18	0	13	13	18
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (124)	14	7	25	25	0	8	10	10
	nonmetro (47)	8	15	28	19	0	6	17	6
KANSAS	metro (100)	26	1	34	14	0	9	7	9
	nonmetro (89)	36	4	19	12	0	9	8	11
MINNESOTA	metro (95)	21	4	10	15	5	10	23	10
	nonmetro (91)	26	0	11	19	4	8	15	16
MISSOURI	metro (96)	28	0	12	19	0	25	5	10
	nonmetro (93)	16	1	24	9	0	20	10	16
NEVADA	metro (81)	12	0	6	17	0	7	12	44
OHIO	metro (60)	22	12	23	18	3	7	10	5
	nonmetro (77)	17	5	27	31	0	8	8	4
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro (52)	25	4	25	17	2	14	6	8
CALIFORNIA	metro (45)	51	4	18	4	0	7	7	9
	nonmetro (29)	24	7	21	7	0	17	10	14
COLORADO	metro (58)	19	19	43	10	0	5	0	3
	nonmetro (14)	71	0	7	7	0	0	7	7
MICHIGAN	metro (64)	44	3	5	3	12	14	9	9
	nonmetro (110)	56	7	21	4	6	2	4	1
TEXAS	metro (91)	87	0	4	4	0	3	0	1
	nonmetro (60)	73	0	5	8	0	3	2	8

Table 6. MEANS FOR CHARACTERISTICS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES

Sample		Husband				Wife			
		Age	Education	Employ. Intensity	Occup. Prestige	Age	Education	Employ. Intensity	Occup. Prestige
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	37.5	13.9	146	3.2	35.4	13.2	49	4.0
	nonmetro	38.8	12.7]	147	4.1	36.1	12.4]	65	4.8]
INDIANA	metro	38.5	13.9	143	3.4	35.5	13.4]	37	3.8
	nonmetro	37.8	13.4	142	3.7	34.9	12.8]	58]	4.1
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	37.6	13.5	147	3.8	35.5	12.9	48	4.5
	nonmetro	35.4	13.3	151	3.8	33.3	13.1	54	4.5
KANSAS	metro	46.8]	13.1]	137	4.0	43.4]	12.7]	64]	4.9
	nonmetro	44.5]	12.4]	148	3.9	40.9]	12.1]	86]	4.5
MINNESOTA	metro	37.3	13.8]	128	3.7	34.1	12.9	45	4.2
	nonmetro	36.7	12.9]	112	3.5	34.6	12.8	40	4.7
MISSOURI	metro	38.9	12.7	141	3.6	36.2	12.6	52]	3.9
	nonmetro	37.1	13.0	147	3.6	34.3	12.6	71]	4.6
NEVADA	metro	38.8	14.3	145	3.4	35.7	13.7	84	3.7
OHIO	metro	37.5	13.9	151	4.0	35.0	13.0	38	4.2
	nonmetro	36.8	13.4	148	3.5	34.5	12.8	50	4.1
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	46.4	10.1	119	4.5	42.7	9.5	38	5.0
CALIFORNIA	metro	46.5]	8.0	117	5.7	42.4	7.4	30	5.8
	nonmetro	41.4]	7.0	111	6.0	38.2	7.4*	33	7.0*
COLORADO	metro	39.8]	11.6	142	5.2	36.4]	11.4	47	5.5
	nonmetro	34.1]	10.5	129*	5.3*	31.4]	9.9	35*	6.3*
MICHIGAN	metro	39.5]	9.6	116	6.6	36.5]	9.3]	35	5.0]
	nonmetro	35.9]	9.7	113	6.3	33.5]	9.6]	46	6.2]
TEXAS	metro	45.7]	5.8]	122	5.2	43.2	5.8]	62	5.7
	nonmetro	49.3]	7.4]	115	5.4	43.4	7.5]	43	6.0

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBAND AND OF WIFE AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

Sample		(N=100%)	Husbands			Wives			
			Over 35 hours per week	1-35 hours per week	Not employed	Over 35 hours per week	1-35 hours per week	Not employed	
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	(107)	90	7	4	(107)	27	23	50
	nonmetro	(101)	94	1	6	(101)	34	23	44
INDIANA	metro	(130)	95	2	4	(129)	19	23	59
	nonmetro	(132)	96	1	4	(130)	32	19	49
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(132)	96	2	2	(130)	25	29	46
	nonmetro	(47)	96	4	0	(46)	24	35	41
KANSAS	metro	(111)	84	7	10	(109)	31	26	43
	nonmetro	(94)	95	1	4	(94)	52	13	36
MINNESOTA	metro	(99)	98	0	2	(95)	28	22	50
	nonmetro	(99)	99	0	1	(100)	21	28	51
MISSOURI	metro	(101)	89	5	6	(100)	26	19	55
	nonmetro	(101)	94	2	4	(101)	41	16	44
NEVADA	metro	(83)	95	0	5	(83)	47	18	35
OHIO	metro	(70)	94	0	6	(70)	13	24	63
	nonmetro	(93)	98	0	2	(93)	27	19	54
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	(57)	97	0	3	(57)	17	18	65
CALIFORNIA	metro	(49)	82	6	12	(35)	26	14	60
	nonmetro	(31)	77	3	19	(21)	38	5	57
COLORADO	metro	(77)	91	3	7	(77)	14	18	68
	nonmetro	(22)	87	5	9	(21)	5	24	71
MICHIGAN	metro	(106)	76	4	21	(104)	26	4	70
	nonmetro	(126)	71	6	22	(125)	31	12	57
TEXAS	metro	(96)	73	9	18	(98)	32	7	61
	nonmetro	(60)	77	8	15	(60)	28	13	58

Table 8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND

Sample		Profes- sional	Manager Proprietor	Self- employed	Clerical Sales	Craftsman Foreman	Operative	Laborer Service	Farmer
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS (N=100%)</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro (77)	31	16	0	12	21	14	7	0
	nonmetro (80)	15	11	6	10	25	18	4	11
INDIANA	metro (91)	26	19	4	2	20	17	11	1
	nonmetro (92)	20	12	9	7	17	14	14	8
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (63)	30	11	2	3	29	14	11	0
	nonmetro (21)	33	10	0	0	24	10	24	0
KANSAS	metro (97)	28	7	7	9	11	27	10	0
	nonmetro (87)	15	11	16	3	20	25	5	3
MINNESOTA	metro (92)	27	11	5	14	21	15	7	0
	nonmetro (95)	16	16	11	16	24	13	5	0
MISSOURI	metro (98)	20	15	4	19	14	13	13	0
	nonmetro (100)	17	18	6	9	24	20	6	0
NEVADA	metro (71)	31	14	6	10	16	7	17	0
OHIO	metro (66)	33	3	3	6	11	36	8	0
	nonmetro (92)	30	11	1	14	14	12	17	0
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro (52)	2	4	2	4	42	42	5	0
CALIFORNIA	metro (50)	10	6	0	4	10	28	42	0
	nonmetro (29)	10	3	0	0	0	17	59	10
COLORADO	metro (68)	9	6	2	3	15	54	12	0
	nonmetro (13)	0	0	0	15	31	31	23	0
MICHIGAN	metro (86)	4	2	0	1	7	23	63	0
	nonmetro (104)	2	2	3	6	7	31	48	2
TEXAS	metro (84)	4	5	7	1	33	20	30	0
	nonmetro (45)	4	4	7	7	22	24	31	0

Table 9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY OCCUPATION OF WIFE

Sample		Profes- sional	Manager Proprietor	Self- employed	Clerical Sales	Craftsman Foreman	Operative	Laborer Service	No Occupation Identified
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS (N=100%)</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro (107)	21	0	2	28	0	4	7	39
	nonmetro (99)	13	0	0	31	5	11	13	26
INDIANA	metro (123)	20	3	2	20	3	6	7	37
	nonmetro (124)	23	3	3	22	0	6	13	30
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (117)	17	5	4	35	3	5	19	10
	nonmetro (44)	18	5	2	32	5	3	17	16
KANSAS	metro (105)	12	2	0	22	0	8	18	39
	nonmetro (92)	9	9	1	22	7	11	14	26
MINNESOTA	metro (93)	11	4	4	32	1	7	10	30
	nonmetro (98)	12	3	0	30	0	5	25	25
MISSOURI	metro (101)	17	3	1	21	1	4	11	43
	nonmetro (100)	13	2	5	22	2	6	16	34
NEVADA	metro (83)	22	5	0	30	0	0	6	37
OHIO	metro (69)	16	1	0	36	0	4	6	36
	nonmetro (91)	16	3	0	37	0	7	8	28
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro (59)	5	0	0	14	0	3	13	65
CALIFORNIA	metro (51)	9	0	0	9	0	0	32	45
	nonmetro (31)	0	0	0	0	0	13	42	45
COLORADO	metro (77)	5	3	1	16	0	9	19	44
	nonmetro (21)	6	0	0	6	0	0	38	50
MICHIGAN	metro (106)	4	0	1	15	2	1	11	66
	nonmetro (124)	3	1	0	7	2	3	30	54
TEXAS	metro (99)	2	2	2	6	0	27	13	48
	nonmetro (61)	3	3	2	7	0	0	34	51

Table 10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

Sample		(N=100%)	Husbands					Wives					
			American	White	Black	Mexican American	Other	American	White	Black	Mexican American	Other	
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>													
ILLINOIS	metro	(70)	1	91	7	0	0	(106)	7	87	7	0	0
	nonmetro	(71)	4	94	0	0	1	(101)	6	94	0	0	0
INDIANA	metro	(88)	5	92	2	1	0	(120)	11	84	5	0	0
	nonmetro	(92)	8	92	0	0	0	(127)	12	86	0	2	0
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(60)	48	52	0	0	0	(113)	50	46	3	2	0
	nonmetro	(19)	42	58	0	0	0	(42)	60	36	0	0	5
KANSAS	metro	(99)	10	76	7	2	5	(109)	7	80	7	4	2
	nonmetro	(82)	18	81	0	0	1	(88)	17	81	0	0	2
MINNESOTA	metro	(83)	0	96	1	0	2	(80)	1	97	0	1	0
	nonmetro	(70)	6	94	0	0	0	(79)	8	92	0	0	0
MISSOURI	metro	(94)	4	92	2	1	1	(98)	2	96	2	0	0
	nonmetro	(101)	2	96	1	0	1	(100)	0	98	1	0	1
NEVADA	metro	(78)	37	59	0	1	3	(82)	41	58	0	1	0
OHIO	metro	(43)	9	65	7	0	19	(60)	0	78	10	0	12
	nonmetro	(75)	3	85	0	0	12	(75)	3	91	0	0	6
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>													
ARIZONA	nonmetro	(50)	0	0	0	100	0	(55)	0	0	0	100	0
CALIFORNIA	metro	(53)	2	4	0	92	2	(51)	2	10	0	88	0
	nonmetro	(31)	0	0	0	100	0	(29)	7	7	0	86	0
COLORADO	metro	(71)	1	1	0	97	0	(74)	3	4	0	88	5
	nonmetro	(13)	0	0	0	100	0	(21)	0	0	0	100	0
MICHIGAN	metro	(102)	0	1	0	90	9	(105)	1	7	0	79	13
	nonmetro	(120)	2	6	0	85	7	(118)	1	11	0	76	12
TEXAS	metro	(90)	0	0	0	99	1	(99)	0	0	0	100	0
	nonmetro	(48)	0	2	0	98	0	(61)	0	0	0	100	0

Table 11. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES BY RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE

Sample		(N=100%)	Husbands					Wives					
			No Affil.	Cath.	Prot.	Other Christian	Jewish or Other	No Affil.	Cath.	Prot.	Other Christian	Jewish or Other	
ILLINOIS	metro	(73)	8	22	63	6	1	(107)	4	25	65	5	1
	nonmetro	(73)	7	15	75	3	0	(100)	1	21	72	6	0
INDIANA	metro	(87)	3	14	71	12	0	(118)	6	20	69	6	0
	nonmetro	(91)	7	17	66	9	2	(126)	1	18	69	13	0
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(62)	7	28	60	3	3	(115)	3	30	61	4	3
	nonmetro	(20)	5	20	55	20	0	(44)	2	14	71	14	0
KANSAS	metro	(98)	3	26	64	6	1	(110)	3	24	64	9	0
	nonmetro	(88)	9	1	78	11	1	(91)	2	6	86	6	1
MINNESOTA	metro	(81)	5	28	64	3	0	(81)	6	26	62	5	1
	nonmetro	(73)	3	11	86	0	0	(81)	1	22	74	3	0
MISSOURI	metro	(100)	7	10	78	3	1	(101)	4	10	82	1	3
	nonmetro	(101)	7	5	85	3	0	(100)	4	4	90	1	1
NEVADA	metro	(77)	10	30	56	4	0	(80)	9	29	59	3	0
OHIO	metro	(65)	32	26	34	3	5	(68)	9	35	47	3	6
	nonmetro	(84)	12	16	67	5	1	(84)	6	11	76	3	2
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>													
ARIZONA	nonmetro	(58)	12	85	3	0	0	(58)	0	93	5	0	2
CALIFORNIA	metro	(51)	6	88	6	0	0	(51)	4	86	8	0	2
	nonmetro	(31)	3	94	3	0	0	(30)	7	90	3	0	0
COLORADO	metro	(68)	2	84	13	2	0	(74)	0	80	20	1	0
	nonmetro	(13)	0	92	8	0	0	(21)	0	95	5	0	0
MICHIGAN	metro	(99)	14	76	9	1	0	(106)	8	77	11	3	1
	nonmetro	(121)	6	74	17	3	0	(122)	5	67	27	3	0
TEXAS	metro	(90)	3	86	10	1	0	(99)	1	88	11	0	0
	nonmetro	(48)	0	100	0	0	0	(61)	2	97	2	0	0

Table 12. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES BY DISABILITY STATUS

Sample		(N=100%)	Husbands			Wives			
			No Disability	Limited in Activity	Totally Disabled	No Disability	Limited in Activity	Totally Disabled	
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	(107)	95	4	1	(102)	98	2	0
	nonmetro	(101)	92	5	3	(100)	92	7	1
INDIANA	metro	(130)	94	5	1	(129)	92	7	2
	nonmetro	(132)	92	5	3	(131)	96	4	0
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(134)	90	10	1	(134)	91	9	0
	nonmetro	(47)	89	11	0	(46)	94	7	0
KANSAS	metro	(111)	84	13	4	(109)	92	8	0
	nonmetro	(93)	87	11	2	(90)	91	9	0
MINNESOTA	metro	(99)	92	7	1	(100)	91	9	0
	nonmetro	(100)	97	3	0	(99)	97	3	0
MISSOURI	metro	(101)	88	12	0	(101)	95	5	0
	nonmetro	(101)	92	7	1	(101)	96	3	1
NEVADA	metro	(83)	88	10	2	(83)	96	4	0
OHIO	metro	(70)	89	10	1	(70)	90	9	1
	nonmetro	(93)	97	3	0	(92)	99	1	0
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	(57)	90	10	0	(55)	88	12	0
CALIFORNIA	metro	(51)	84	14	2	(41)	85	15	0
	nonmetro	(30)	73	20	7	(21)	100	0	0
COLORADO	metro	(76)	93	7	0	(79)	84	17	0
	nonmetro	(22)	91	9	0	(21)	100	0	0
MICHIGAN	metro	(106)	87	10	2	(103)	95	5	0
	nonmetro	(125)	86	11	2	(125)	94	6	0
TEXAS	metro	(94)	79	17	4	(96)	81	19	0
	nonmetro	(60)	68	28	3	(60)	83	17	0

Table 13. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBANDS, WIVES, AND ADOLESCENTS BY THEIR PERCEPTION OF FREQUENCY WITH WHICH HEALTH OF FAMILY MEMBERS LIMITS ACTIVITY

Sample		(N=100%)	Husbands			Wives			Adolescents				
			Never	Seldom or Some-times	Often or Always	Never	Seldom or Some-times	Often or Always	Never	Seldom or Some-times	Often or Always		
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>													
ILLINOIS	metro	(76)	9	89	3	(107)	22	75	5	(40)	33	66	3
	nonmetro	(81)	3	95	3	(101)	22	76	2	(52)	21	78	2
INDIANA	metro	(94)	21	76	3	(126)	24	72	4	(44)	21	80	0
	nonmetro	(96)	19	76	6	(128)	21	77	2	(50)	28	70	2
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(63)	13	83	5	(116)	28	70	2	(25)	36	64	0
	nonmetro	(21)	29	66	5	(44)	34	61	5	(12)	25	75	0
KANSAS	metro	(100)	20	74	6	(110)	37	59	5	(101)	35	64	2
	nonmetro	(86)	29	67	4	(93)	30	66	3	(84)	32	64	4
MINNESOTA	metro	(85)	17	83	1	(84)	23	75	2	(27)	33	66	0
	nonmetro	(76)	38	62	0	(82)	29	69	1	(33)	30	67	3
MISSOURI	metro	(100)	28	71	1	(101)	20	77	3	(56)	20	81	0
	nonmetro	(100)	27	69	4	(101)	24	72	4	(49)	18	77	4
NEVADA	metro	(80)	11	86	4	(82)	15	83	3	(42)	24	72	4
OHIO	metro	(49)	6	88	6	(67)	10	85	5	(23)	4	92	4
	nonmetro	(85)	7	91	2	(88)	9	84	7	(35)	14	77	9
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>													
ARIZONA	nonmetro	(50)	26	70	4	(58)	35	62	3	(32)	41	59	0
CALIFORNIA	metro	(48)	63	35	2	(53)	28	65	10				
	nonmetro	(31)	68	26	6	(29)	24	72	3				
COLORADO	metro	(72)	15	79	5	(80)	21	67	13	(37)	35	62	3
	nonmetro	(14)	43	57	0	(22)	46	50	5				
MICHIGAN	metro	(104)	51	44	5	(106)	49	46	5	(51)	55	42	4
	nonmetro	(123)	29	65	7	(124)	44	53	3	(45)	38	62	0
TEXAS	metro					(99)	20	53	27	(89)	37	60	3
	nonmetro					(60)	28	65	7	(53)	55	43	2

Table 14. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

Sample		(N=100%)	Summer				School Year				
			None	Up to 14 Hrs.	14 thru 34 Hrs.	35 Hrs. or more	None	Up to 14 Hrs.	14 thru 34 Hrs.	35 Hrs. or more	
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>											
ILLINOIS	metro	(33)	21	42	24	12	(35)	29	46	20	6
	nonmetro	(51)	18	29	28	26	(50)	22	46	24	8
INDIANA	metro	(43)	5	49	30	16	(43)	16	54	26	5
	nonmetro	(50)	20	22	30	28	(49)	39	43	12	6
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(25)	16	40	16	28	(25)	28	44	20	8
	nonmetro	(12)	17	50	33	0	(12)	42	42	17	0
KANSAS	metro	(103)	16	25	28	31	(101)	26	35	29	11
	nonmetro	(87)	6	33	29	32	(84)	16	49	26	10
MINNESOTA	metro	(28)	7	43	32	18	(27)	15	59	7	19
	nonmetro	(33)	6	33	39	21	(31)	13	65	19	3
MISSOURI	metro	(56)	21	29	32	18	(56)	23	45	25	7
	nonmetro	(49)	14	33	31	22	(48)	23	48	23	6
NEVADA	metro	(44)	18	25	27	30	(41)	39	27	17	17
OHIO	metro	(21)	48	24	14	14	(21)	48	33	10	10
	nonmetro	(35)	29	37	23	11	(35)	26	43	29	3
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>											
ARIZONA	nonmetro	(32)	56	22	3	19	(33)	70	12	6	12
CALIFORNIA	metro nonmetro										
COLORADO	metro	(35)	51	17	17	14	(34)	65	6	21	9
	nonmetro										
MICHIGAN	metro	(51)	53	16	10	22	(50)	68	20	6	6
	nonmetro	(44)	36	32	18	14	(44)	46	36	11	7
TEXAS	metro	(98)	64	6	10	20	(97)	72	6	13	9
	nonmetro	(58)	43	14	21	22	(57)	65	18	12	5

Table 15. MEAN RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR HUSBANDS

Sample		Educ.	Health	Comm. Serv.	Comm. Environ.	Family	Mgmt.	Financial Security	Housing	Employ. Sit.	Friendships	Leisure
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>												
ILLINOIS	metro	5.4	6.5	5.5	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.0	5.8 6.0	6.1 6.3	5.9 6.0	5.7 5.8
	nonmetro	5.7	6.5	5.5	5.8	6.7	6.0	6.1				
INDIANA	metro	5.7	6.5	5.5	5.7	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.9 6.0	6.3 6.2	5.8 5.9	5.7 5.8
	nonmetro	5.6	6.6	5.5	5.8	6.6	5.9	6.0				
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.9	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.1 5.9	6.3 6.2	5.9 5.8	5.8 5.7
	nonmetro	5.9	6.5	5.7*	5.8*	6.5*	5.9	6.3				
KANSAS	metro	5.8	6.4	5.7	5.8	6.5	5.8	6.1	5.8 5.8	6.2 6.1	5.9 6.0	5.7 5.6
	nonmetro	5.9	6.6	5.6	5.7	6.5	5.7	5.9				
MINNESOTA	metro	5.6	6.5]	5.6]	5.8	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.0 5.9	6.3 6.4	6.0 6.1	5.7 5.8
	nonmetro	5.9	6.7]	5.9]	5.9	6.7	6.0	6.1				
MISSOURI	metro	5.7]	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.6	5.9	6.1	6.1 6.0	6.4 6.3	5.9 6.0	5.8 5.8
	nonmetro	6.0]	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.0				
NEVADA	metro	5.7	6.5	5.6	5.9	6.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.0	5.8
OHIO	metro	5.8]	6.6	5.7	5.7	6.6	5.7]	6.1	6.0 6.0	6.2 6.3	6.0 6.1	5.5 5.8
	nonmetro	5.7]	6.6	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.9]	6.1				
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>												
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.8	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.9
CALIFORNIA	metro	6.1	6.7	6.1	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.0
	nonmetro	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.9
COLORADO	metro	5.8	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.4]	6.5	5.9	5.6
	nonmetro	5.4*	6.4*	5.2*	5.7*	6.5*	5.9*	5.8*	5.9]*	5.9*	5.6*	5.9*
MICHIGAN	metro	5.9	6.6]	5.8	5.2	6.7]	5.6]	6.3	6.4]	6.4	5.6	5.2]
	nonmetro	6.0	6.4]	5.8	5.9	6.5]	6.0]	6.0	6.0]	6.2	5.7	5.7]
TEXAS	metro	6.6]	6.8]	6.6]	6.5]	6.9]	6.7]	6.7]	6.9]	6.6	6.7]	6.6]
	nonmetro	6.0]	6.4]	6.1]	6.1]	6.6]	6.2]	6.4]	6.4]	6.3	6.1]	5.9]

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 16. MEAN RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR WIVES

Sample		Educ.	Health	Comm. Serv.	Comm. Environ.	Family	Mgmt.	Financial Security	Housing	Employ. Sit.	Friendships	Leisure
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>												
ILLINOIS	metro	5.5	6.6	5.9]	6.0]	6.8	6.0	6.2]	6.3]	6.1]	6.2	5.7]
	nonmetro	5.4	6.6	5.6]	5.8]	6.8	5.8	5.8]	5.9]	5.6]	6.1	5.5]
INDIANA	metro	5.7	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.2	5.9
	nonmetro	5.8	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.8	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.8
	nonmetro	5.6	6.6	5.9	5.9	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.7
KANSAS	metro	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.7
	nonmetro	5.7	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
MINNESOTA	metro	5.8	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4]	6.0
	nonmetro	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1]	5.8
MISSOURI	metro	6.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.9
	nonmetro	6.1	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.0
NEVADA	metro	5.8	6.6	5.7	5.9	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.0
OHIO	metro	5.8	6.6	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0
	nonmetro	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.8
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>												
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.6	6.4	5.7	5.9	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.6
CALIFORNIA	metro	5.8	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.9
	nonmetro	6.1	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.8
COLORADO	metro	5.3	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	5.6	6.0	5.7
	nonmetro	5.7	6.2	5.7*	5.8	6.8*	6.1	6.3*	6.3	6.0*	5.7	5.7
MICHIGAN	metro	6.0	6.3	5.9	5.7]	6.4]	5.8]	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.5]
	nonmetro	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.1]	6.6]	6.0]	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9]
TEXAS	metro	6.4]	6.8]	6.6]	6.6]	6.8	6.7]	6.8]	6.8]	6.6]	6.6]	6.6]
	nonmetro	5.6]	6.6]	6.1]	6.0]	6.8	6.1]	6.3]	6.4]	5.7]	6.2]	5.9]

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 17. MEAN RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR ADOLESCENTS

Sample		Comm. Serv.	Comm. Environ.	Family	Mgmt.	Financial Security	Housing	Friendships	Leisure
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	5.5	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.2*	5.9	6.5	5.9
	nonmetro	5.5	5.7	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	5.9
INDIANA	metro	5.7	5.8	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.7	6.1
	nonmetro	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.1
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.8	6.0	6.7]	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.2
	nonmetro	5.8*	5.8*	6.3]*	6.0*	6.0*	6.0*	6.5*	6.0*
KANSAS	metro	5.5]	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.4	5.9
	nonmetro	5.8]	5.7	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.9
MINNESOTA	metro	5.7	5.7]	6.1	5.8	6.2*	6.0	6.5	6.0
	nonmetro	5.7	6.1]	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.0
MISSOURI	metro	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.0
	nonmetro	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.1
NEVADA	metro	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.2
OHIO	metro	5.6	5.6	6.5*	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.4	5.8
	nonmetro	5.9	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.1
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.1	5.7*	6.2	6.6	6.0
CALIFORNIA	metro nonmetro								
COLORADO	metro nonmetro	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.0*	6.2	6.3	5.8
MICHIGAN	metro	6.3]	5.7	6.7]	5.8	5.8*	6.3	6.7]	5.6
	nonmetro	5.9]	5.8	6.2]	5.9	5.2*	6.0	6.2]	5.9
TEXAS	metro	6.0]	6.0	6.6]	6.1	6.1*	6.4	6.4	6.0
	nonmetro	5.5]	5.8	6.3]	6.0	5.5*	6.3	6.3	5.7

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 18. MEAN RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF SELECTED ELEMENTS OF LIFE FOR HUSBANDS

Sample		Number of Children	Beauty of Dwelling	Neighbor- hood	Community	State	Ethnic Origin	Religion	Age	Gender
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>										
ILLINOIS	metro	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.6]	5.3	4.5]	5.2	4.5	5.0
	nonmetro	5.6	5.4	6.1	6.1]	5.4	5.1]	5.2	4.9	5.3
INDIANA	metro	5.5	5.4	5.9	5.7]	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.3	4.8
	nonmetro	5.6	5.4	6.0	6.0]	5.3	4.6	5.4	4.6	5.1
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.6	-- Variables not available --			
	nonmetro	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.9				
KANSAS	metro	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1]
	nonmetro	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.7]
MINNESOTA	metro	5.6	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.7	3.8	4.5]	4.2]	4.7
	nonmetro	5.6	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	4.2	5.4]	4.7]	5.1
MISSOURI	metro	6.0	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.8	4.4	5.5	4.9	5.3
	nonmetro	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.5	5.3	4.9	5.2
NEVADA	metro	5.6	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.3
OHIO	metro	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	-- Variables not available --			
	nonmetro	5.1	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.7				
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>										
ARIZONA	nonmetro	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0
CALIFORNIA	metro	6.3	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.8
	nonmetro	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.2
COLORADO	metro	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.4]	5.0]	5.1]	5.5
	nonmetro	6.4*	5.3*	5.8*	5.9*	6.0*	6.1]*	5.9]*	5.8]*	6.1*
MICHIGAN	metro	6.5]	6.2]	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.3]	5.9]	5.9]	6.3
	nonmetro	5.8]	5.7]	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.4]	5.4]	5.1]	5.9
TEXAS	metro	6.8]	6.6]	6.8]	6.8]	6.7]	6.3	6.6]	6.2	6.3
	nonmetro	6.2]	6.3]	6.3]	6.3]	6.3]	6.2	6.3]	6.1	6.3

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 19. MEAN RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF SELECTED ELEMENTS OF LIFE FOR WIVES

Sample		Number of Children	Beauty of Dwelling	Neighbor- hood	Community	State	Ethnic Origin	Religion	Age	Gender
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>										
ILLINOIS	metro	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.2	5.9	4.7	5.5
	nonmetro	5.8	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.1	5.7	4.2	4.9
INDIANA	metro	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.8	5.8	4.3	5.0
	nonmetro	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.7	6.0	4.4	4.9
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.5	-- Variables not available --			
	nonmetro	6.1	5.4	6.1	6.0	5.7				
KANSAS	metro	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.9	6.1	4.8	5.2
	nonmetro	6.0	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.8	5.9	4.5	5.2
MINNESOTA	metro	5.9	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.7	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.9
	nonmetro	5.8	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.7	4.5	6.1	4.5	5.2
MISSOURI	metro	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.1	4.4	6.1	4.6	5.6
	nonmetro	6.2	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.0	4.5	6.1	5.0	5.5
NEVADA	metro	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.0	5.7	4.0	4.8	4.2	4.9
OHIO	metro	5.4	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.5	-- Variables not available --			
	nonmetro	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.1	5.7				
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>										
ARIZONA	nonmetro	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.7
CALIFORNIA	metro	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.6
	nonmetro	6.1	5.5	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.7
COLORADO	metro	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.8	5.1	5.3
	nonmetro	6.3*	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.4]*	6.1*	5.3*	5.5*
MICHIGAN	metro	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0
	nonmetro	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.8
TEXAS	metro	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.4
	nonmetro	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.0

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 20. MEAN RATINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF SELECTED ELEMENTS OF LIFE FOR ADOLESCENTS

Sample		Number of Children	Neighborhood	Community	State	Ethnic Origin	Gender
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>							
ILLINOIS	metro	4.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	6.0
	nonmetro	4.6	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.2
INDIANA	metro	5.1	6.3	5.9	5.7	4.7	5.7
	nonmetro	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.0	5.7
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	4.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	-- Not available --	
	nonmetro	5.1*	5.6*	5.8*	5.8*		
KANSAS	metro	4.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.3
	nonmetro	4.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.9
MINNESOTA	metro	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.8
	nonmetro	4.9	6.3	6.2	6.1	4.9	5.4
MISSOURI	metro	4.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	4.9	5.6
	nonmetro	5.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.0	5.7
NEVADA	metro	4.6	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.5	5.7
OHIO	metro	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.3	-- Not available --	
	nonmetro	4.7	5.8	5.9	6.0		
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>							
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.2
CALIFORNIA	metro nonmetro						
COLORADO	metro nonmetro	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8
MICHIGAN	metro	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.6
	nonmetro	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.2
TEXAS	metro	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.4
	nonmetro	4.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.6	6.3

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 21. MEAN RANKINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF NINE DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR HUSBANDS

Sample		Housing	Leisure	Education	Finance	Work	Religion	Community	Family	Friendships
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>										
ILLINOIS	metro	5.9	6.6	5.7	3.8	4.0	4.7	7.4	1.6	5.2
	nonmetro	5.6	6.7	5.6	3.2	4.2	5.5	7.5	1.7	4.8
INDIANA	metro	6.2	6.5	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.8	7.6]	1.4	4.9
	nonmetro	6.1	6.8	5.5	4.1	4.1	4.8	7.1]	1.4	5.0
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.5	7.1	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.6	6.8	1.6	5.4
	nonmetro	5.7*	7.1*	5.3*	4.0*	3.8*	5.7*	6.6*	1.6*	4.7*
KANSAS	metro	5.8	6.9	4.8	3.8	4.6]	4.8	7.5	1.5	4.9
	nonmetro	6.2	7.0	5.3	3.5	4.0]	5.2	7.1	1.5	5.0
MINNESOTA	metro	5.7	6.5]	5.5	4.3	3.9	5.7]	7.1	1.5	4.7
	nonmetro	5.7	7.5]	5.6	3.8	4.0	4.6]	7.1	1.4	4.7
MISSOURI	metro	5.9	6.7	5.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	7.1	1.5	5.5
	nonmetro	6.2	7.0	5.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	6.8	1.6	5.3
NEVADA	metro	5.6	5.6	5.9	3.5	4.5	6.3	6.8	1.4	5.0
OHIO	metro	5.0	6.8	5.6]	3.5	3.8	5.2	6.9	1.6	5.5
	nonmetro	5.5	7.3	4.9]	3.7	4.0	4.9	6.7	1.8	5.9
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>										
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.0	6.9	4.4	4.2	3.2	5.2	7.3	1.8	6.7
CALIFORNIA	metro	6.6	7.6	3.9	4.2	2.4	4.7	7.9	1.3	6.6
	nonmetro	5.5	7.4	3.0*	5.5*	3.0*	5.8*	7.0*	1.4	5.2*
COLORADO	metro	4.1	7.9	5.7]	3.8	3.0	5.5	7.8]	1.2	6.7
	nonmetro	4.3*	7.7*	4.2]*	4.0*	4.6*	5.6*	6.2]*	1.9*	6.4*
MICHIGAN	metro	4.5]	7.7]	4.8	5.2]	4.5]	4.9	6.9	1.8	4.5]
	nonmetro	5.3]	6.6]	5.3	4.2]	3.5]	5.1	6.7	1.8	6.4]
TEXAS	metro	3.9]	8.1]	4.0	4.7	3.3	5.1	6.9]	1.5	6.2
	nonmetro	5.2]	7.5]	4.6	5.0	3.5	5.5	6.0]	1.4	6.0

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 22. MEAN RANKINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF NINE DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR WIVES

Sample		Housing	Leisure	Education	Finance	Work	Religion	Community	Family	Friendships
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>										
ILLINOIS	metro	6.2	7.5	4.8]	3.6	5.4	4.1	7.3	1.3	4.8
	nonmetro	6.1	7.5	5.3]	3.8	5.6	4.3	6.9	1.2	4.4
INDIANA	metro	6.2	7.1	4.8	3.9	5.7	4.3	7.1	1.2	4.6
	nonmetro	6.1	7.0	5.0	4.2	5.5	3.9	7.1	1.4	4.8
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	6.1	7.4	4.9	3.8	5.7	4.2	7.1	1.4	4.3
	nonmetro	6.6	7.5	4.8	4.1	5.5	3.8	6.7	1.5	4.4
KANSAS	metro	6.0	7.3	5.1	4.1	5.4	3.6	7.1	1.4	4.7
	nonmetro	6.2	7.2	5.1	3.9	5.5	4.1	6.6	1.5	4.7
MINNESOTA	metro	5.8	6.7]	4.9	3.9	6.3]	4.7]	6.6]	1.5	4.4
	nonmetro	5.7	7.8]	5.0	4.3	5.6]	3.6]	7.1]	1.2	4.6
MISSOURI	metro	6.2	7.1	5.3	4.2	5.5	3.5	7.1	1.4	4.5
	nonmetro	6.5	7.2	4.9	4.3	5.4	3.4	6.9	1.5	4.9
NEVADA	metro	6.4	6.3	5.0	3.5	5.1	5.9	7.2	1.2	4.1
OHIO	metro	5.6	6.8]	4.9	3.9	5.9	4.6	7.2]	1.3	4.6
	nonmetro	6.0	7.5]	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.1	6.5]	1.3	5.1
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>										
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.6	7.5	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.7	6.7	2.0	6.1
CALIFORNIA	metro	3.0	8.1	2.7	3.8]	3.9	5.4	7.9	1.8	7.5
	nonmetro	2.5	7.9	4.4*	6.1]*	3.7	3.6*	7.8*	2.2	7.1*
COLORADO	metro	4.5	8.0	5.3]	3.5	5.8	4.7	7.2	1.3	6.1
	nonmetro	5.5*	7.8*	3.2]*	4.6*	4.7*	4.9*	6.9*	1.4*	6.3*
MICHIGAN	metro	4.3]	6.7	5.7	5.0	5.3]	4.7	5.9]	1.4	5.8
	nonmetro	5.2]	6.7	5.1	4.8	4.2]	4.4	6.8]	1.5	6.2
TEXAS	metro	4.0]	8.2	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	6.9	1.6]	6.7]
	nonmetro	5.0]	7.9	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	6.9	1.1]	5.9]

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 23. MEAN RANKINGS OF IMPORTANCE OF NINE DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR ADOLESCENTS

Sample		Housing	Leisure	Education	Finance	Work	Religion	Community	Family	Friendships
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>										
ILLINOIS	metro	6.1	6.0	4.0	5.4	6.0	5.0	7.1	2.4	3.6
	nonmetro	5.9	6.6	4.1	5.5	5.8	5.3	6.9	1.9	3.2
INDIANA	metro	6.0	6.0	3.6	5.2	5.7	6.0	7.4	2.2	2.9
	nonmetro	6.6	6.9	3.6	5.2	5.5	5.0	6.8	2.4	3.5
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	6.8	6.1	3.6	5.0	6.2	5.0	6.8	1.7	3.3]
	nonmetro	6.0*	6.0*	2.6*	5.5*	5.2*	4.9*	7.3*	2.6*	4.9]*
KANSAS	metro	6.0	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.1]	5.8	7.2]	2.7	3.6
	nonmetro	5.9	6.1	4.4	5.2	6.0]	5.3	6.5]	2.2	3.3
MINNESOTA	metro	5.9	5.7	4.2	5.7	6.2	5.6	7.1	2.4	2.9
	nonmetro	6.0	6.1	3.7	5.9	6.6	5.2	7.2	2.0	3.3
MISSOURI	metro	5.9	6.2	3.7	5.5	5.6	5.2	6.9	2.2	3.9
	nonmetro	6.1	5.9	4.0	6.2	5.6	4.2	7.2	2.3	3.3
NEVADA	metro	6.0	6.0	3.1	5.9	5.4	6.3	7.1	2.0	3.0
OHIO	metro	5.7*	6.7*	3.1	5.2*	4.4*	6.2*	6.9*	1.8*	4.1*
	nonmetro	6.1	6.1	4.3	5.7	5.7	5.0	6.9	2.2	3.3
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>										
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.6	6.9	3.5	5.5	4.3	5.7	7.2	1.7	4.5
CALIFORNIA	metro	-- No adolescent data --								
	nonmetro									
COLORADO	metro	5.1	7.3	2.6	5.3	6.5	6.4	7.2	1.6	4.3
	nonmetro									
MICHIGAN	metro	4.9	7.4	3.9]	5.3	5.5	5.4	7.3	2.0	3.2]
	nonmetro	5.2	7.2	4.0]	5.1	4.9	5.0	6.9	2.2	4.6]
TEXAS	metro	4.9	6.9	3.1	5.6	4.5]	5.4	7.1	1.7]	5.5]
	nonmetro	4.8	7.0	3.8	5.3	5.6]	5.8	6.8	2.3]	4.5]

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 24. MEAN RESPONSES FOR MEASURES OF LIFE ORIENTATION FOR HUSBANDS

Sample		Adequacy of income	Improvement in financial situation	Improvement in community situation	Improvement in quality of life	Amount of control over life
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>						
ILLINOIS	metro	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.8	5.1
	nonmetro	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.8	5.3
INDIANA	metro	3.5]	3.9	3.4	3.9	5.2
	nonmetro	3.2]	3.8	3.5	3.8	5.2
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	3.2	3.8	3.4]	3.8	5.4
	nonmetro	3.0*	3.9	3.9]*	3.9	5.0
KANSAS	metro	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.6	5.3
	nonmetro	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	5.1
MINNESOTA	metro	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.9	5.3
	nonmetro	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.5
MISSOURI	metro	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.3
	nonmetro	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.8	5.4
NEVADA	metro	3.4	4.0	3.2	3.9	5.4
OHIO	metro	2.9]	3.8	3.3	3.8	5.1
	nonmetro	3.3]	3.9	3.4	3.8	5.2
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>						
ARIZONA	nonmetro	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.9	6.0
CALIFORNIA	metro	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.6	5.5
	nonmetro	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	5.9
COLORADO	metro	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	5.2
	nonmetro	2.9*	3.9*	3.9*	4.1*	5.8*
MICHIGAN	metro	3.1]	3.8]	3.5	3.8]	6.1]
	nonmetro	2.7]	3.4]	3.3	3.5]	5.5]
TEXAS	metro	2.1	3.2	3.7	3.6	6.2
	nonmetro	2.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	6.1

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 25. MEAN RESPONSES FOR MEASURES OF LIFE ORIENTATION FOR WIVES

Sample		Adequacy of income	Improvement in financial situation	Improvement in community situation	Improvement in quality of life	Amount of control over life
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>						
ILLINOIS	metro	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.9	5.3
	nonmetro	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.7	5.3
INDIANA	metro	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	5.0
	nonmetro	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.8	5.0
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.9	5.2
	nonmetro	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.8	5.4
KANSAS	metro	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	5.3
	nonmetro	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.6	5.0
MINNESOTA	metro	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	5.2
	nonmetro	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	5.1
MISSOURI	metro	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	5.4
	nonmetro	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	5.2
NEVADA	metro	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.1	5.1
OHIO	metro	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.8	5.3
	nonmetro	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.8	5.2
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>						
ARIZONA	nonmetro	3.2	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.7
CALIFORNIA	metro	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	5.3
	nonmetro	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	5.3
COLORADO	metro	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.9	5.1
	nonmetro	2.6*	4.0*	3.9*	4.0	5.2
MICHIGAN	metro	2.9]	3.8]	3.4	3.8	6.1]
	nonmetro	2.5]	3.5]	3.4	3.7	5.4]
TEXAS	metro	1.9]	3.1	3.7]	3.7	5.9
	nonmetro	2.3]	3.3	3.3]	3.6	5.9

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 26. MEAN RESPONSES FOR MEASURES OF LIFE ORIENTATION FOR ADOLESCENTS AND PERCENTAGE OF ADOLESCENTS WHO WANT TO BE MARRIED

Sample		Adequacy of income	Amount of control over life	Number children desired	Affect of job on life quality	Adolescent- parent interaction	Satisfaction w/father's job	Satisfaction w/mother's job	Percentage who want to get married
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	3.3	4.9	3.1	6.7	3.9	3.1	3.0*	95
	nonmetro	3.4	5.3	2.8	6.3	3.8	3.1	3.2	94
INDIANA	metro	3.6	5.0	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	93
	nonmetro	3.5	5.0	2.9	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.1	92
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	3.4	5.2	2.6	3.2*	4.1	3.1	3.1*	92
	nonmetro	3.6*	5.3*	2.3*	4.0*	3.4]*		2.8*	2.7*
KANSAS	metro	3.3	5.0	2.6	3.8	3.9	3.0	2.9	90
	nonmetro	3.4	5.0	2.6	3.9	4.0	2.9	2.9	89
MINNESOTA	metro	3.4	4.9	2.3	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.0	93
	nonmetro	3.4	4.9	2.4	3.7	4.0	2.8	2.9*	91
MISSOURI	metro	3.4	5.1	2.4	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.1	98
	nonmetro	3.4	5.1	2.8	3.9	4.0		2.9	3.1
NEVADA	metro	3.6	5.3	2.5	3.7	4.2	3.4	3.2	91
OHIO	metro	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9*	4.0	3.1	3.3*	100
	nonmetro	3.3	4.9	2.4	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.1*	80
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	3.6	5.2	3.2	3.2*	3.8	3.0	2.9*	100
CALIFORNIA	metro nonmetro				-- No adolescent data --				
COLORADO	metro	3.2	5.0	2.9	3.8*	3.8	3.1	2.7*	87
	nonmetro								
MICHIGAN	metro	3.3	5.8	3.5	6.0	3.7	3.1	2.8*	66
	nonmetro	2.9	5.1	3.1	5.6	3.7	2.9	2.5	82
TEXAS	metro	2.9	5.4	2.4	3.8	4.1	2.9	2.6	95
	nonmetro	2.7	5.5	2.2	3.3	4.1	2.9	3.0	83

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 27. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBANDS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE DESIRED

Sample		City Over 100,000	City of 50,000 -99,999			City of 10,000 -49,999		Town of 1000 - 9999		Town Under 1000		Farm or Open Country	
			in metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS (N=100%)</u>													
ILLINOIS	metro (76)	7	1	12	5	15	7	4	7	1	5	22	15
	nonmetro (80)	0	0	0	1	14	1	24	9	4	1	18	29
INDIANA	metro (92)	2	0	17	3	22	1	1	3	0	1	28	21
	nonmetro (94)	0	0	0	0	4	2	28	6	0	1	22	36
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (62)	13	0	13	2	15	3	19	2	2	2	24	7
	nonmetro (20)	5	0	0	0	5	0	25	20	0	0	5	40
KANSAS	metro (101)	21	2	10	0	22	4	7	4	2	0	20	9
	nonmetro (88)	0	0	2	0	5	5	11	24	1	5	10	38
MINNESOTA	metro (84)	12	5	10	0	24	1	10	5	5	0	16	14
	nonmetro (74)	1	0	1	0	4	10	16	26	0	1	7	34
MISSOURI	metro (101)	18	3	8	8	9	9	2	2	0	0	27	15
	nonmetro (101)	1	0	1	1	16	17	15	19	1	1	8	21
NEVADA	metro (81)	2	0	7	5	21	14	10	0	1	4	20	16
OHIO	metro (51)	8	6	8	2	28	0	4	4	0	2	22	18
	nonmetro (84)	0	0	0	0	16	4	27	11	5	1	17	20
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>													
ARIZONA	nonmetro (54)	2	0	4	0	22	6	24	20	2	4	13	4
CALIFORNIA	metro (52)	10	4	4	4	17	6	4	4	6	2	21	19
	nonmetro (31)	3	0	0	3	7	3	10	10	16	7	19	23
COLORADO	metro (72)	4	4	7	1	25	3	7	3	6	3	18	19
	nonmetro (15)	0	0	0	0	20	13	20	0	0	20	20	7
MICHIGAN	metro (101)	1	3	4	1	18	3	11	3	8	4	22	23
	nonmetro (122)	1	0	0	1	10	4	12	7	8	5	22	30
TEXAS	metro (84)	6	7	2	2	24	5	8	1	4	5	13	23
	nonmetro (50)	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	10	10	4	28	38

Table 28. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WIVES BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE DESIRED

Sample		City Over	City of 50,000			City of 10,000		Town of		Town		Farm or	
		100,000	-99,999			-49,999		1000 - 9999		Under 1000		Open Country	
		----	in	near	not near	near	not near	near	not near	near	not near	near	not near
			metro	metro	metro	metro	metro	metro	metro	metro	metro	metro	metro
			area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area	area
GENERAL POPULATIONS (N=100%)													
ILLINOIS	metro (107)	5	2	21	8	12	2	10	3	6	2	26	4
	nonmetro (101)	1	0	0	1	13	4	26	13	1	2	19	21
INDIANA	metro (119)	3	1	19	3	23	2	7	3	2	1	25	13
	nonmetro (124)	1	0	0	0	8	1	29	5	0	0	23	33
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (115)	10	2	13	2	24	2	17	2	4	2	12	12
	nonmetro (44)	0	0	0	0	4	2	32	18	0	2	18	23
KANSAS	metro (109)	14	4	12	1	23	2	9	2	3	1	28	4
	nonmetro (93)	1	0	2	0	8	6	23	25	2	3	12	18
MINNESOTA	metro (84)	6	4	16	0	43	0	12	1	2	0	10	7
	nonmetro (82)	1	0	1	0	15	5	21	26	1	1	7	22
MISSOURI	metro (101)	10	10	10	5	16	4	5	3	2	1	25	10
	nonmetro (101)	1	2	1	0	13	9	30	16	2	1	14	12
NEVADA	metro (83)	1	1	6	2	34	12	12	5	2	1	21	2
OHIO	metro (68)	3	2	4	2	21	4	24	3	2	0	24	13
	nonmetro (84)	0	1	2	0	26	2	31	17	0	0	17	4
MEXICAN-AMERICANS													
ARIZONA	nonmetro (59)	0	2	3	0	20	8	30	12	2	8	10	3
CALIFORNIA	metro (52)	4	0	2	2	19	4	16	6	4	6	10	29
	nonmetro (29)	0	3	0	3	3	0	31	10	21	10	3	14
COLORADO	metro (79)	3	5	3	0	34	8	5	4	1	3	17	19
	nonmetro (21)	0	0	0	0	38	0	14	14	0	0	5	29
MICHIGAN	metro (103)	0	2	5	2	19	6	12	1	8	5	18	22
	nonmetro (121)	1	1	0	0	10	7	9	9	5	7	17	35
TEXAS	metro (98)	4	6	4	1	25	4	9	3	5	1	21	17
	nonmetro (61)	0	0	0	0	2	7	8	8	13	8	26	28

Table 29. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE DESIRED

Sample		City Over	City of 50,000			City of 10,000		Town of		Town		Farm or	
		100,000	-99,999			-49,999		1000 - 9999		Under 1000		Open Country	
		----	in metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area	near metro area	not near metro area
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS (N=100%)</u>													
ILLINOIS	metro (36)	14	3	14	3	11	3	6	0	6	0	25	17
	nonmetro (50)	0	0	4	2	8	4	20	12	0	2	28	20
INDIANA	metro (41)	10	7	10	0	29	0	0	0	2	0	22	20
	nonmetro (49)	2	4	2	0	8	0	20	4	2	2	18	37
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro (25)	0	0	0	4	20	4	16	4	12	0	20	20
	nonmetro (12)	0	0	8	0	17	8	17	8	0	8	8	25
KANSAS	metro (102)	16	4	12	0	19	0	5	0	5	5	25	11
	nonmetro (87)	2	2	2	0	10	5	22	18	1	2	13	22
MINNESOTA	metro (28)	11	4	11	0	22	4	18	4	4	7	14	4
	nonmetro (33)	6	0	3	0	23	9	12	15	0	0	3	27
MISSOURI	metro (55)	15	2	6	0	18	6	4	0	4	2	24	22
	nonmetro (48)	4	4	0	0	23	13	15	15	0	4	14	13
NEVADA	metro (43)	2	0	0	5	26	5	14	2	12	7	9	16
OHIO	metro (21)	5	5	10	0	14	5	14	10	0	5	14	19
	nonmetro (31)	3	6	6	0	19	3	19	10	6	3	10	13
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>													
ARIZONA	nonmetro (31)	0	3	0	0	28	3	34	6	6	0	6	9
CALIFORNIA	metro												
	nonmetro												
COLORADO	metro (37)	11	11	0	0	36	3	11	0	0	0	16	14
	nonmetro												
MICHIGAN	metro (49)	12	25	8	0	22	4	10	0	4	2	8	4
	nonmetro (44)	2	0	2	0	11	14	11	11	2	0	16	30
TEXAS	metro (82)	16	7	10	2	28	2	11	0	0	0	18	5
	nonmetro (47)	2	2	0	0	26	6	13	4	2	2	13	30

Table 30. MEAN RATINGS OF SATISFACTION WITH DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR HUSBANDS

Sample		Educ.	Health	Comm. Serv.	Comm. Environ.	Family	Mgmt.	Finan. Secur.	Housing	Current Employ.	Friend- ships	Lei- sure
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>												
ILLINOIS	metro	5.1	5.8	4.7	4.3	6.0	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.0
	nonmetro	4.8	5.8	4.5	4.8	6.1	5.0	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
INDIANA	metro	4.9	5.7	4.9	4.6	6.1	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1
	nonmetro	5.2	6.0	4.8	5.1	6.1	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.3	6.0	4.9	4.7]	6.3	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.4
	nonmetro	4.7	5.7	4.8*	5.1]*	6.2*	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.9
KANSAS	metro	5.0	5.7	5.2	4.9]	5.9	4.9	4.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9
	nonmetro	4.9	5.8	4.3	5.2]	6.1	5.0	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1
MINNESOTA	metro	5.0	6.0	5.4	4.9	6.0	5.0	4.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.9]
	nonmetro	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.4	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4]
MISSOURI	metro	5.0	6.0	5.1	5.0]	6.3	5.3	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.3
	nonmetro	5.1	5.9	4.7	5.2]	6.4	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2
NEVADA	metro	5.2	6.0	4.7	4.4	6.2	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
OHIO	metro	4.9	5.8	5.1	4.2]	6.1	4.9	3.9]	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0
	nonmetro	5.1	6.0	4.3	4.7]	5.9	5.0	4.4]	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>												
ARIZONA	nonmetro	4.3	5.7	4.6	5.3	6.3	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
CALIFORNIA	metro	4.9	6.0	5.1	5.2]	6.2]	5.7	4.5	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.7
	nonmetro	4.3	6.0	5.2	5.7]	6.5]	5.9	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8
COLORADO	metro	4.3	5.8	5.0	4.7	6.1	5.1	4.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.2
	nonmetro	4.6*	5.7*	4.2*	5.0*	6.3*	5.4*	5.0*	5.5*	5.3*	5.3*	5.5*
MICHIGAN	metro	4.8	6.0]	5.0	4.7]	6.2	5.7]	5.4	5.8]	5.5]	5.7	5.7
	nonmetro	4.5	5.6]	4.8	5.0]	6.0	5.3]	4.3	5.0]	4.9]	5.4	5.4
TEXAS	metro	4.6	5.9	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.4]	4.4	5.7	5.7	6.5]	6.4]
	nonmetro	4.9	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.4	5.8]	4.7	5.4	5.4	6.0]	5.9]

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 31. MEAN RATINGS OF SATISFACTION WITH DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR WIVES

Sample		Educ.	Health	Comm. Serv.	Comm. Environ.	Family	Mgmt.	Finan. Secur.	Housing	Current Employ.	Friendships	Leisure
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>												
ILLINOIS	metro	5.0	6.0	4.9	4.3	6.3	5.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.5]	5.1
	nonmetro	4.9	6.0	4.5	4.7	6.3	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4		
INDIANA	metro	5.0	5.9	4.9	4.6	6.2	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.0
	nonmetro	4.9	6.1	4.7	5.1	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.0	6.0	5.1	4.9	6.4	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.3
	nonmetro	5.2	6.1	5.0	5.4	6.1	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.1
KANSAS	metro	4.8	5.8	5.3	4.7	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1
	nonmetro	4.8	5.9	4.1	5.1	6.1	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.9
MINNESOTA	metro	4.9]	6.0	5.3	5.0]	6.0	5.0	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.2
	nonmetro	5.3]	6.2	5.2	5.2]	6.0	5.2	4.7	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.2
MISSOURI	metro	5.0	6.1	5.2	5.0	6.3	5.1	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2
	nonmetro	4.9	5.9	4.6	5.1	6.5	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4
NEVADA	metro	5.1	6.0	4.8	4.5	6.2	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3
OHIO	metro	4.6	5.7	4.8	4.2]	6.0	4.7	4.2]	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.7
	nonmetro	4.7	5.8	4.2	4.8]	5.9	4.7	4.6]		5.6	5.1	5.0
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>												
ARIZONA	nonmetro	4.4	5.9	4.4	5.2	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.4
CALIFORNIA	metro	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.1	6.1	5.5	4.7	5.9	5.0]	5.6	5.7
	nonmetro	4.6	5.8	4.9	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.9]	5.8	6.2
COLORADO	metro	4.1]	5.5	4.8	4.7	6.1	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.0
	nonmetro	3.3]	5.7	4.5*	4.5*	6.2*	5.1	4.5*	5.3	5.2*	5.5	5.3
MICHIGAN	metro	4.1]	5.7	4.6]	4.3	6.0	5.3	5.1]	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.4
	nonmetro	4.6]	5.6	4.9]	5.1	6.1	5.3	4.5]	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.1
TEXAS	metro	4.3	5.8	5.2	5.3	6.4	6.2]	3.9	5.6	5.0	6.3]	6.2]
	nonmetro	4.5	5.7	4.9	5.5	6.3	5.5]	4.0	5.3	4.9	6.0]	5.6]

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 32. MEAN RATINGS OF SATISFACTION WITH DOMAINS OF LIFE FOR ADOLESCENTS

Sample		Services	Environment	Family	Management	Financial Security	Housing	Friendships	Leisure
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	4.9]	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.1*	5.5]	5.6	5.4
	nonmetro	4.4]	5.0	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.2]	5.8	5.5
INDIANA	metro	4.8	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.4
	nonmetro	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.4
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.1	5.3	6.2]	5.8	5.4	6.3	6.0	5.5
	nonmetro	4.9*	5.4*	5.4]*	5.5*	4.4*	6.0*	5.8*	5.7*
KANSAS	metro	4.9	4.9]	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.3
	nonmetro	4.1	5.1]	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.6
MINNESOTA	metro	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.1*	5.9]	5.7	5.8
	nonmetro	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.1	6.3]	5.9	5.4
MISSOURI	metro	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.4
	nonmetro	4.7	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.7
NEVADA	metro	4.8	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.4
OHIO	metro	4.7]	4.6	5.9	5.6	4.8	6.0	5.7	5.4
	nonmetro	4.1]	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.6	5.4
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	4.6	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.9*	6.1	6.4	6.1
CALIFORNIA	metro nonmetro	-- No adolescent data --							
COLORADO	metro	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.6*	5.6	5.9	5.5
	nonmetro								
MICHIGAN	metro	5.8	5.5	6.2]	6.0]	6.0]*	6.3]	6.4]	5.8
	nonmetro	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.5]	4.6]*	5.4]	5.8]	5.6
TEXAS	metro	5.3]	5.3	6.3]	5.8	5.7*	5.9]	6.2]	5.8
	nonmetro	4.5]	5.5	5.8]	5.6	5.1*	5.4]	5.8]	5.5

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 33. MEAN RATINGS OF SATISFACTION WITH SELECTED ELEMENTS OF LIFE FOR HUSBANDS

Sample		Number children	Beauty of dwelling	Neighborhood	Community	State	Amount of control over life	Quality of of life	Satisf. with Progress
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1
	nonmetro	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.4
INDIANA	metro	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.3]	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
	nonmetro	5.8	5.1	5.5	5.8]	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.3
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.8	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.5	5.5
	nonmetro	5.5	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
KANSAS	metro	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.9
	nonmetro	6.0	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.2
MINNESOTA	metro	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.4
	nonmetro	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.4
MISSOURI	metro	6.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.3
	nonmetro	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.3	5.6	5.5
NEVADA	metro	6.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.5
OHIO	metro	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8]	4.8	5.2	5.1
	nonmetro	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.5]	4.9	5.3	5.2
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	6.0	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6
CALIFORNIA	metro	6.1	5.1	5.5]	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	5.4
	nonmetro	5.7	5.7	6.0]	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8
COLORADO	metro	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.1]	5.3	5.2
	nonmetro	5.9*	5.1*	5.2*	5.2*	5.6*	5.8]*	5.8*	5.7*
MICHIGAN	metro	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.8]	6.0]	6.1	6.1
	nonmetro	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6]	5.5	5.5
TEXAS	metro	6.3	5.4	6.1	6.5]	6.5]	6.4]	6.2	6.1
	nonmetro	6.0	5.1	6.1	6.1]	6.1]	5.9]	5.9	5.8

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 34. MEAN RATINGS OF SATISFACTION WITH SELECTED ELEMENTS OF LIFE FOR WIVES

Sample		Number children	Beauty of dwelling	Neighborhood	Community	State	Amount of control over life	Quality of life	Satisf. with Progress
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.6
	nonmetro	6.0	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4
INDIANA	metro	6.2	5.2	5.6	5.3]	5.3]	5.2	5.6	5.5
	nonmetro	5.9	4.9	5.6	5.8]	5.8]	5.2	5.5	5.5
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	5.9	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.6
	nonmetro	6.2	4.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.1	5.5	5.4
KANSAS	metro	6.1	4.8	5.3	5.5]	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.4
	nonmetro	6.0	4.9	5.5	5.0]	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.2
MINNESOTA	metro	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.6	5.4
	nonmetro	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.1	5.5	5.4
MISSOURI	metro	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.6
	nonmetro	6.0	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.7	5.5
NEVADA	metro	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.4	5.9	4.9	5.6	5.3
OHIO	metro	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0]	4.9	5.5	5.1
	nonmetro	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.8]	4.9	5.5	5.3
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.8	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.4
CALIFORNIA	metro	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.3
	nonmetro	6.0	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.6
COLORADO	metro	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.0	5.4	5.3
	nonmetro	5.8	4.5	5.4	5.1	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.6
MICHIGAN	metro	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.1]	5.3	6.2]	5.8	5.9
	nonmetro	6.0	5.0	5.5	5.5]	5.6	5.6]	5.8	5.7
TEXAS	metro	6.0	5.2	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9
	nonmetro	6.1	4.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.4

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

Table 35. MEAN RATINGS OF SATISFACTION WITH SELECTED ELEMENTS OF LIFE FOR ADOLESCENTS

Sample		Number children	Neighborhood	Community	State	Amount of control over life	Quality of life
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS</u>							
ILLINOIS	metro	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.7	
	nonmetro	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	
INDIANA	metro	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.9	
	nonmetro	5.3	5.7	5.2	5.6	5.2	
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	4.7	5.9	5.5	5.8	5.6	6.0
	nonmetro	4.9*	5.5*	5.3*	5.8*	5.4*	5.3*
KANSAS	metro	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2]	5.0	
	nonmetro	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.8]	5.2	
MINNESOTA	metro	5.3	5.6	5.4	6.1	4.9	5.8
	nonmetro	5.3	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.1	5.8
MISSOURI	metro	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.3	
	nonmetro	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.3	
NEVADA	metro	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	6.2
OHIO	metro	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.4
	nonmetro	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.7
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>							
ARIZONA	nonmetro	5.3	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.5	
CALIFORNIA	metro nonmetro						
COLORADO	metro	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.8	4.9	5.9
	nonmetro						
MICHIGAN	metro	6.1	5.8	5.6	6.0	6.2]	6.2]
	nonmetro	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.0]	5.6]
TEXAS	metro	5.9]	5.4	5.6]	6.0	5.8	
	nonmetro	5.2]	5.4	5.0]	5.6	5.4	

* Mean for fewer than 20 cases

] Indicates significant result at .05 of t-test for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan difference

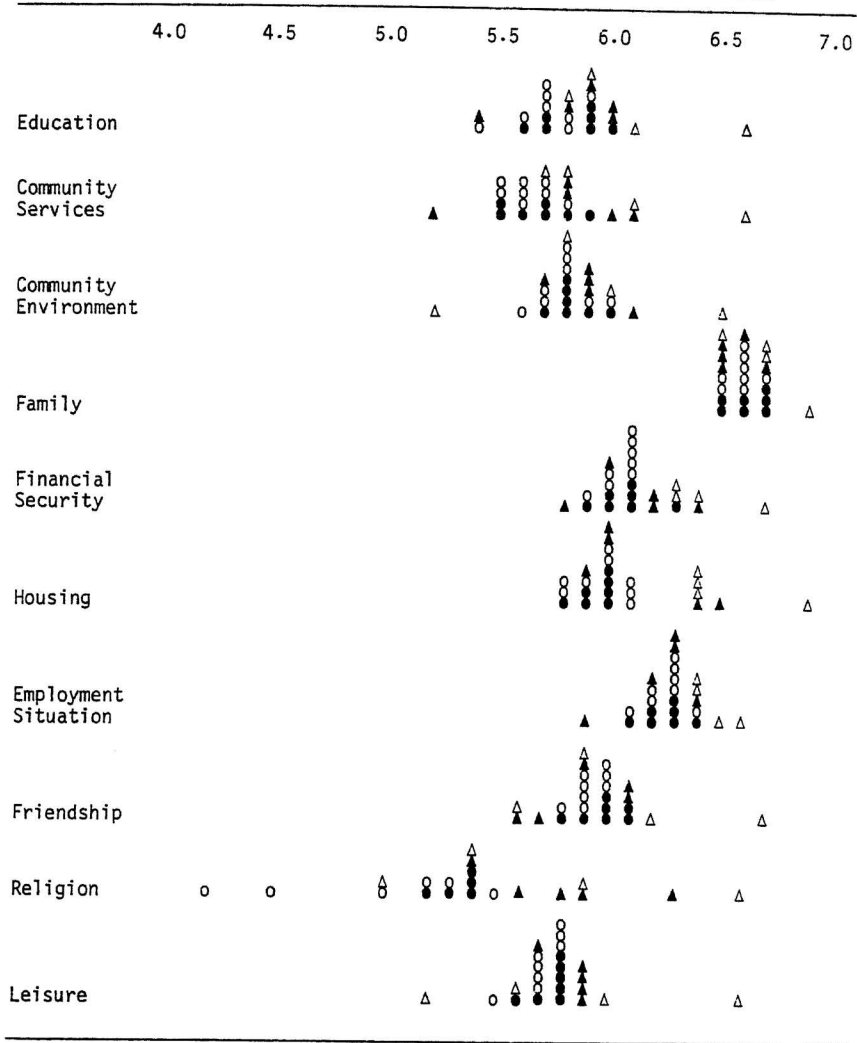
Table 36. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF LIFE

Sample		Husbands								Wives							
		N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS (N=100%)</u>																	
ILLINOIS	metro	(75)	0	4	4	11	35	39	8	(107)	1	3	3	5	15	60	14
	nonmetro	(81)	0	0	3	11	37	38	11	(101)	1	1	4	4	27	55	9
INDIANA	metro	(93)	1	1	10	8	22	50	10	(124)	0	1	2	9	25	51	12
	nonmetro	(96)	0	4	2	5	31	49	8	(128)	1	4	1	10	21	47	16
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(63)	0	2	2	8	25	60	3	(115)	0	2	4	4	17	61	14
	nonmetro	(21)	5	0	0	5	48	38	5	(44)	2	0	7	5	21	57	9
KANSAS	metro	(104)	1	0	9	14	33	38	6	(110)	1	1	4	5	27	50	13
	nonmetro	(85)	0	2	6	13	18	57	5	(90)	0	6	4	13	22	42	12
MINNESOTA	metro	(83)	0	0	7	4	34	49	6	(83)	0	1	5	4	19	63	8
	nonmetro	(75)	0	3	3	7	21	50	16	(82)	0	1	9	5	21	54	11
MISSOURI	metro	(101)	0	1	4	9	30	47	10	(100)	1	1	1	4	19	52	22
	nonmetro	(99)	0	0	0	9	31	50	10	(100)	0	2	3	4	26	48	17
NEVADA	metro	(80)	0	1	4	6	29	43	18	(83)	0	1	10	5	18	48	18
OHIO	metro	(50)	0	2	12	10	22	44	10	(68)	0	2	6	4	27	50	12
	nonmetro	(84)	0	3	4	17	27	38	12	(88)	0	1	3	8	30	52	6
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>																	
ARIZONA	nonmetro	(49)	0	0	0	8	12	65	15	(58)	0	2	3	8	11	61	15
CALIFORNIA	metro	(49)	0	2	2	8	12	55	20	(44)	0	2	2	5	25	61	5
	nonmetro	(31)	3	0	3	0	10	65	20	(28)	0	0	0	7	18	61	14
COLORADO	metro	(74)	1	1	8	8	28	39	15	(77)	1	3	9	7	13	53	14
	nonmetro	(14)	0	0	0	7	21	57	14	(21)	0	5	5	19	10	48	14
MICHIGAN	metro	(103)	1	1	1	3	14	37	43	(104)	1	0	2	4	13	70	11
	nonmetro	(118)	2	3	4	7	20	52	13	(122)	0	0	4	8	12	58	18
TEXAS	metro	(89)	4	0	0	2	8	34	52	(96)	2	2	3	0	8	40	45
	nonmetro	(50)	0	2	0	2	10	72	14	(61)	0	5	2	3	13	64	13

Table 36 Cont. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY SATISFACTION WITH QUALITY OF LIFE

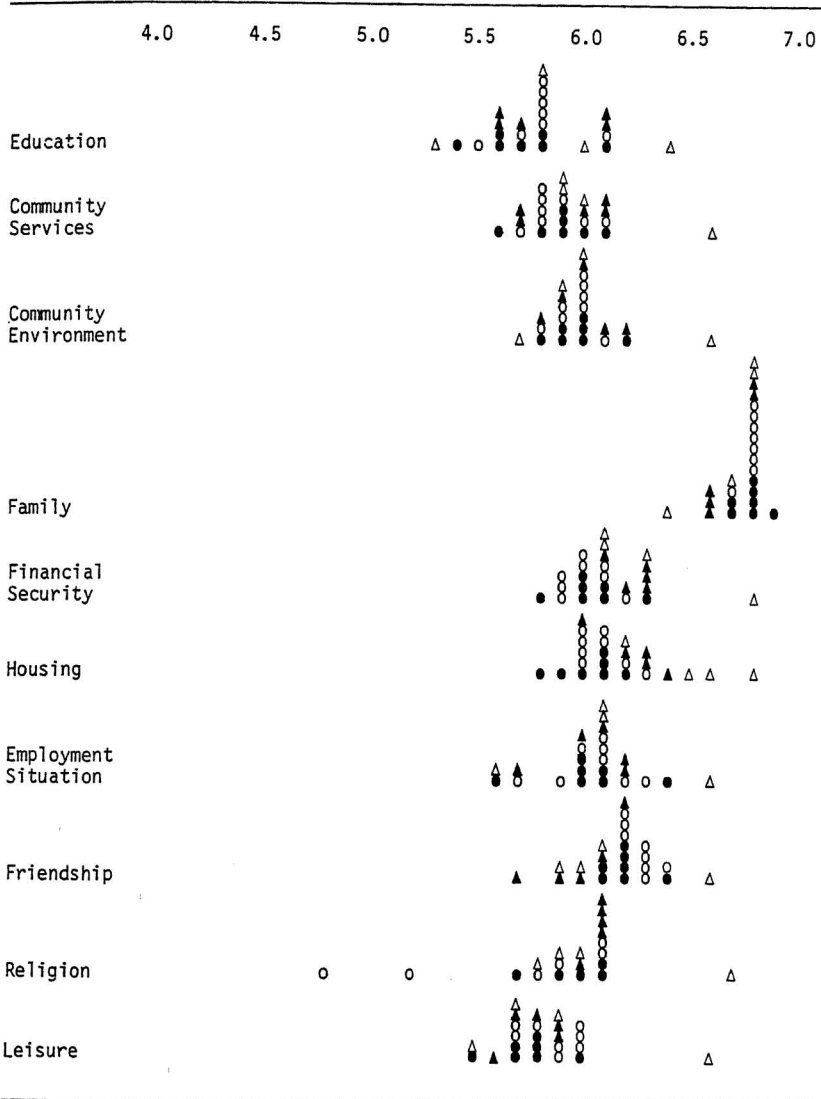
Sample		N	Adolescents						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>GENERAL POPULATIONS (N=100%)</u>									
ILLINOIS	metro								
	nonmetro								
data not available									
INDIANA	metro								
	nonmetro								
data not available									
IOWA/ NEBRASKA	metro	(25)	0	0	0	0	16	68	16
	nonmetro	(10)	0	0	10	10	30	40	10
KANSAS	metro								
	nonmetro								
data not available									
MINNESOTA	metro	(25)	0	0	8	4	8	56	24
	nonmetro	(31)	0	0	3	3	23	55	16
MISSOURI	metro								
	nonmetro								
data not available									
NEVADA	metro	(43)	0	0	5	2	7	37	49
OHIO	metro	(23)	0	0	9	17	13	48	13
	nonmetro	(33)	0	0	0	18	12	55	15
<u>MEXICAN-AMERICANS</u>									
ARIZONA	nonmetro								
CALIFORNIA	metro								
	nonmetro								
no adolescent data									
COLORADO	metro	(35)	0	0	3	9	20	34	34
	nonmetro								
MICHIGAN	metro	(52)	0	0	4	4	8	37	48
	nonmetro	(44)	2	2	2	14	7	50	23
TEXAS	metro								
	nonmetro								

Figure 1
Mean Ratings of Importance of Domains of Life for Husbands



Scale: 1 = extremely unimportant o = G-P metro △ = M-A metro
 4 = mixed ● = G-P nonmetro ▲ = M-A nonmetro
 7 = extremely important

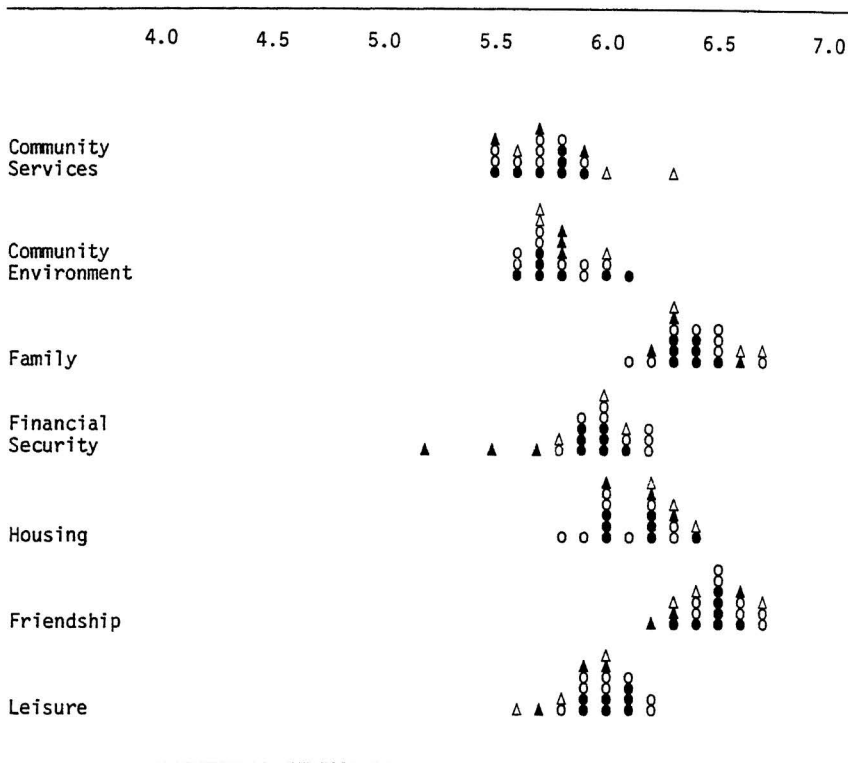
Figure 2
 Mean Ratings of Importance of Domains of Life for Wives



Scale: 1 = extremely unimportant ○ = G-P metro △ = M-A metro
 4 = mixed ● = G-P nonmetro ▲ = M-A nonmetro
 7 = extremely important

Figure 3

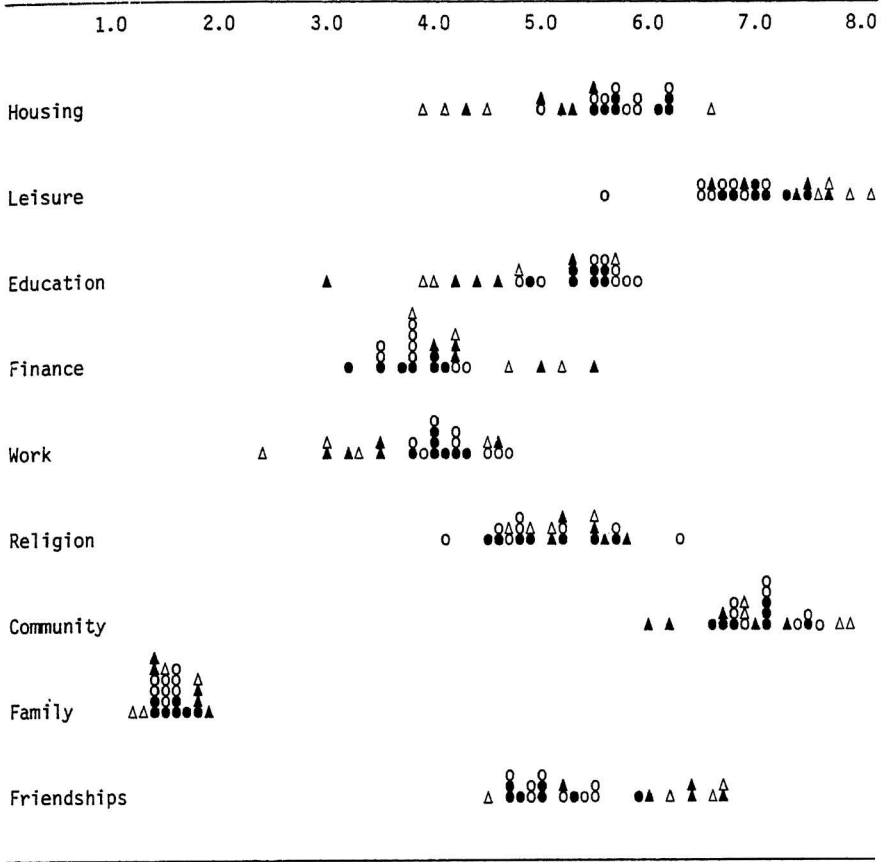
Mean Ratings of Importance of Domains of Life for Adolescents



Scale: 1 = extremely unimportant
 4 = mixed
 7 = extremely important

o = G-P metro Δ = M-A metro
 ● = G-P nonmetro ▲ = M-A nonmetro

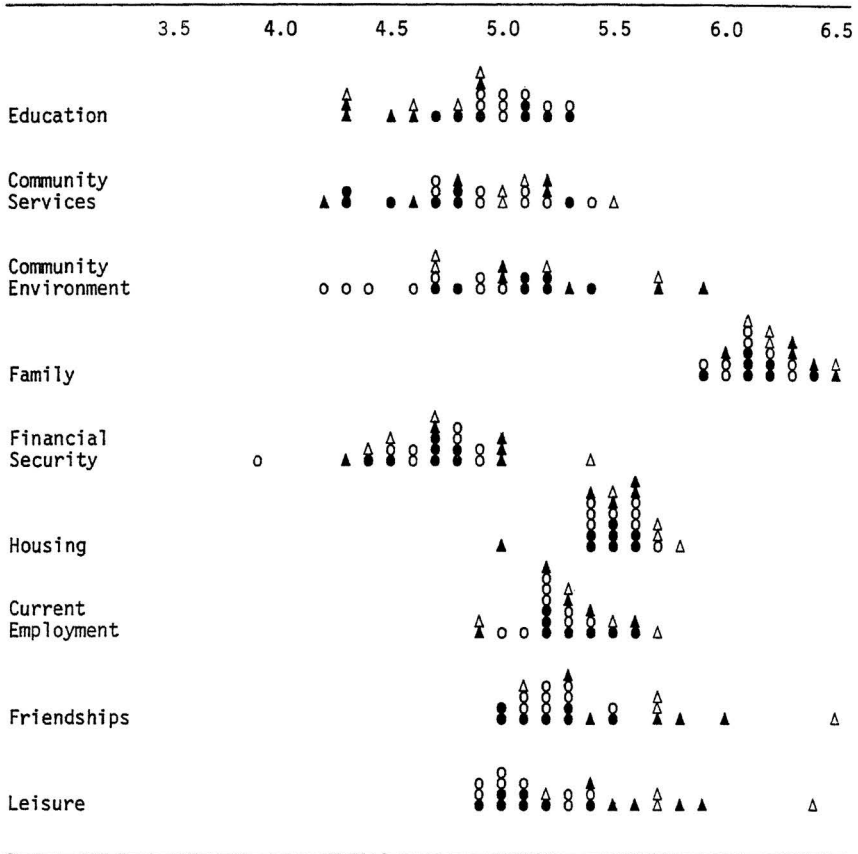
Figure 4
 Mean Rankings of Importance of Nine Domains of Life for Husbands



Scale: 1 = most important
 5 = mixed
 9 = least important

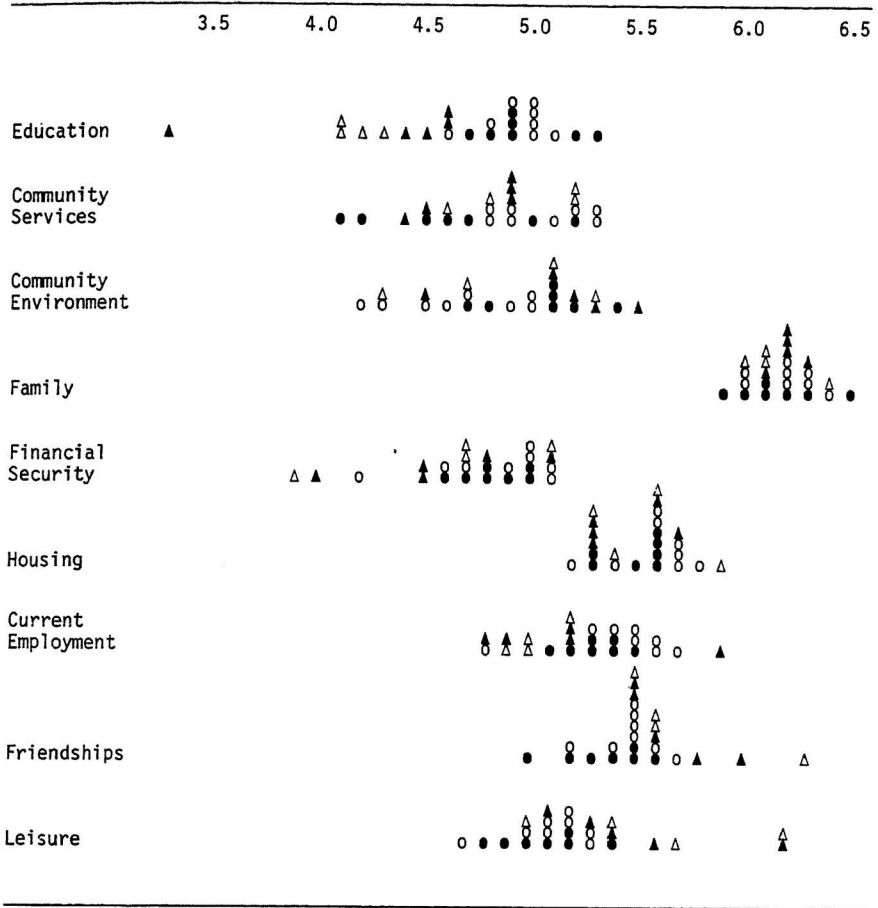
o = G-P metro Δ = M-A metro
 ● = G-P nonmetro ▲ = M-A nonmetro

Figure 7
 Mean Ratings of Satisfaction with Domains of Life for Husbands



Scale: 1 = extremely unsatisfied o = G-P metro △ = M-A metro
 4 = mixed ● = G-P nonmetro ▲ = M-A nonmetro
 7 = extremely satisfied

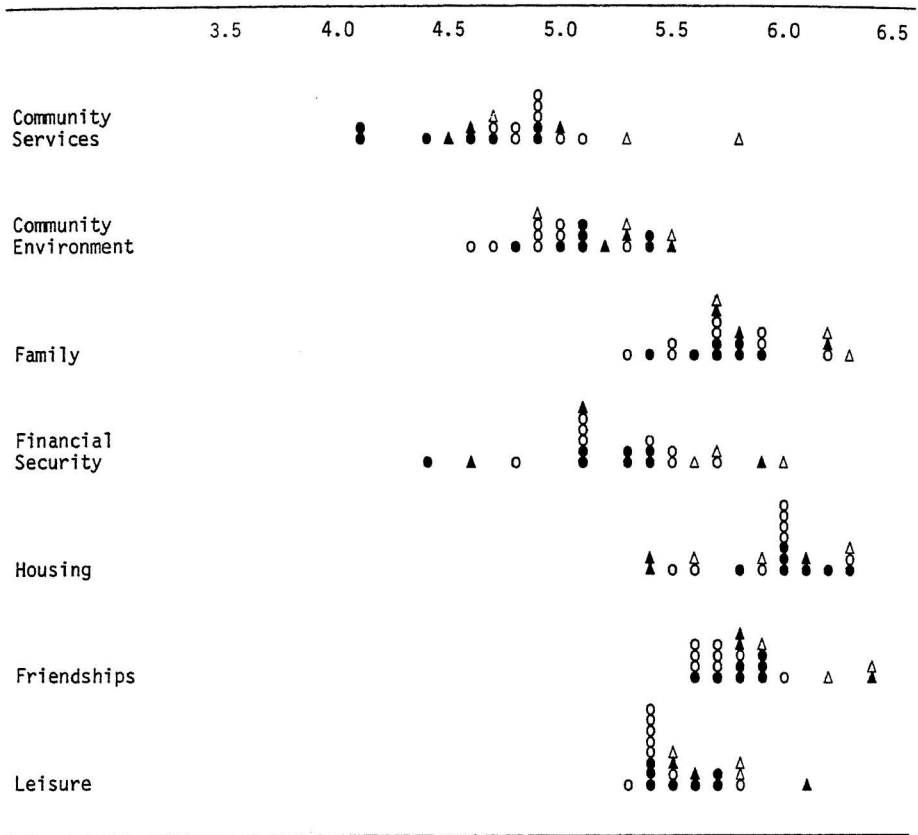
Figure 8
 Mean Ratings of Satisfaction with Domains of Life for Wives



Scale: 1 = extremely unsatisfied
 4 = mixed
 7 = extremely satisfied

o = G-P metro Δ = M-A metro
 ● = G-P nonmetro ▲ = M-A nonmetro

Figure 9
 Mean Ratings of Satisfaction with Domains of Life for Adolescents



Scale: 1 = extremely unsatisfied
 4 = mixed
 7 = extremely satisfied

○ = G-P metro △ = M-A metro
 ● = G-P nonmetro ▲ = M-A nonmetro

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