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ABSTRACT

A HUMAN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO QUALITY OF LIFE: THIRTEEN CASE STUDIES

By

Sara Long Butler

The goal of this investigation was to examine the quality of life of a select group of people. The human ecological focus on the individual, his environments and the interaction between them provided the framework. The four environments investigated included clothing, dwelling, family and community. Objective and subjective measures of the individual, environments and interaction were considered to be indicators of perceived well-being.

A sample of seventeen subjects was selected from the respondents participating in the 1975 longitudinal "Families in Evolving Rural Communities" project conducted by College of Human Ecology researchers at Michigan State University. Two contrasting groups of respondents were chosen on the basis of their responses to a perceived overall quality of life (POQL) measure on which they expressed their feelings about their lives as a whole. The high POQL group consisted of those who were delighted or pleased with their lives. The low POQL group was composed of

individuals who had mixed feelings about their lives and represented the "least happy" group.

Data were collected on each of the individuals at three points in time: 1956, 1975 and 1976. The 1956 data were used as a backdrop to the 1975 and 1976 information which formed the bulk of the data used for analysis. All respondents resided in Ontonagon County, a sparsely populated farming and mining area in Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

The 1975 and 1976 interview schedules were designed to gather both objective and subjective information. The individual was measured objectively and subjectively. Perceptions of changes occurring since 1956 provided additional data. The four environments were measured objectively. Interaction was defined primarily in terms of the individuals' perceptions of the importance of and satisfaction with each of the environments. Findings were reported in a descriptive fashion. Biographies of each individual were followed by analysis of the data for the two contrasting groups.

Because of the case study nature of the investigation, research questions rather than hypotheses were employed. Questions focused on the comparison of the members of the two groups on:

- (1) objective measures of the individual and the clothing, dwelling, family and community environments;
- (2) perceptions of changes occurring since 1956;

- (3) subjective measures (perceptions of importance and satisfaction) of the individual and the clothing, dwelling, family and community environments; and
- (4) the relationship between objective and subjective measures.

Some objectively measured differences were discovered between the groups in the individual and family areas. No differences between the members of the groups were found on objective measures of the clothing, dwelling or community environments. The members of the low POQL group expressed more negative perceptions of change. Although the members of the groups indicated similar perceptions of the importance of life concerns, the members of the low POQL group expressed lower satisfactions with all life concerns. Lower satisfactions were also expressed by the members of the low POQL group with all four environments, with the family and community environment satisfactions notably lower.

A general research question related to the usefulness of the human ecological model in examining quality of life was also proposed. The findings tended to support the viability of the framework, particularly the interactional element.

The impetus to this research came from the recognized inadequacy of economic measures of well-being and from the necessity to plan for life in the limited resource

environment of the future. The information presented here was viewed as an addition to the body of social indicator data that can aid policy-makers in designing public programs that affect quality of life.

A HUMAN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH TO QUALITY OF LIFE:
THIRTEEN CASE STUDIES

By
Sara Long Butler

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	xiv
 Chapter	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1. Social Indicators	1
2. Conceptual Models	5
3. The Human Ecological Approach	7
4. The Conceptual Framework	9
5. Statement of the Problem	11
6. Research Questions	16
7. Assumptions	17
8. Definitions	17
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	20
1. Social Indicators	20
1.1 Social Indicator Movement	20
1.1a Social Accounting and Reporting	21
1.1b Societal Models	24
1.1c Quality of Life Measurement	27
1.2 Social Indicator Measures	31
1.2a Definitions	31
1.2b Objective Indicators	34
1.2c Subjective Indicators	36
1.2d Objective and Subjective Indicators in Combination	38

Chapter	Page
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE (Cont'd)	
1.2e Change Measures	40
2. Quality of Life Research	41
2.1 General Research	41
2.2 Specialized Sample Research	46
3. The Human Ecological Approach	48
3.1 Ecological Frameworks	48
3.2 The Environments	51
3.2a Clothing	52
3.2b Dwelling	53
3.2c Family	56
3.2d Community	59
4. The "Families in Evolving Rural Communities" Project	62
4.1 The Framework	62
4.2 The Findings	64
5. Summary	65
3. METHODOLOGY	66
1. Research Development	67
1.1 1956 Sample and Measures	67
1.2 1975 Sample and Measures	67
2. 1976 Sample Selection	71
3. Measures	73
4. Data Collection	75
5. Data Analysis	76
6. Summary	77

Chapter	Page
4. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS: DESCRIPTION OF SETTING AND SAMPLE	79
1. Setting	79
1.1 General Description	79
1.2 Current Characterization	82
2. Sample	84
2.1 High POQL Biographies	85
2.2 Low POQL Biographies	104
2.3 Discussion of Biographies	126
2.4 The High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group	128
2.4a Perceived Overall Quality of Life	130
2.4b Changes - 1975 and 1976 SALI and SALS	132
2.4c The High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group - SALI and SALS	139
2.4d Objective Variables	145
2.4e Objective and Subjective Comparison	151
2.4f Perceptions of Change	152
2.4g Literature Comparison	156
2.4h Summary	159
5. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS: THE ENVIRONMENTS	160
1. Clothing	160
1.1 Objective Indicators	160
1.2 Subjective Indicators	162
1.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison	165
1.4 Literature Comparison	166
2. Dwelling	167

Chapter	Page
5. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS: THE ENVIRONMENTS (Cont'd)	
2.1 Objective Indicators	167
2.2 Subjective Indicators	168
2.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison	170
2.4 Literature Comparison	171
3. Family	171
3.1 Objective Indicators	171
3.2 Subjective Indicators	177
3.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison	180
3.4 Literature Comparison	180
4. Community	182
4.1 Objective Indicators	182
4.2 Subjective Indicators	187
4.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison	191
4.4 Literature Comparison	191
5. General Summary and Discussion	192
6. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS	196
1. Summary and Conclusions	196
1.1 Purpose, Conceptual Model and Sample	196
1.2 Research Question Conclusions	197
1.2a Related Research Questions	198
1.2b General Research Question	202

Chapter	Page
6. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS (Cont'd)	
2. Limitations	206
2.1 General Limitations	206
2.2 Measures	207
3. Recommendations	208
4. Implications	212
APPENDICES	
A. 1956 Interview Schedule	215
B. 1975 Interview Schedule	227
C. 1976 Interview Schedule	245
D. Clothing Inventory Measure	256
E. Community and Interior Dwelling Instruments	266
F. Objective Clothing Data	268
G. Objective Dwelling Data	272
BIBLIOGRAPHY	277

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Distribution of Mean POQL Scores	15
2 Quality of Life Definitions	28
3 Social Indicator Definitions	32
4 Quality of Life/Happiness Research Findings . .	42
5 Perceived Overall Quality of Life Scores . . .	131
6 SALI Mean and Standard Deviation Scores for the High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group - 1975 and 1976	133
7 SALS Mean and Standard Deviation Scores for the High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group - 1975 and 1976	135
8 Differences Between Mean Scores Between 1975 and 1976	137
9 1975 Mean SALI Scores - The High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group	140
10 1976 Mean SALI Scores - The High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group	141
11 1975 SALS Mean Scores - The High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group	143
12 1976 SALS Mean Scores - The High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group	144
13 Mean Age of Respondents	145
14 Sex of Respondents	146
15 Family Income	147
16 Occupation of Respondent	147

Table		Page
17	Occupation of Head	148
18	Education of Respondent	148
19	Frequency of Visits to Doctor	149
20	Any Hospital Stay Within Last Year	150
21	Number of Times Confined to Hospital Within Last Year	150
22	Rating of Own Health	152
23	Comparison of Life With 20 Years Ago	153
24	Reasons for Better/Worse Perceptions of Life as Compared to 20 Years Ago	153
25	Changes in Own Life in Last 20 Years	155
26	Changes in Family Life in Last 20 Years	155
27	Life Concerns of "Pretty High" (Step 4) Importance or Greater	158
28	SALI Mean Scores - Clothing	162
29	SALS Mean Scores - Clothing	163
30	Perceptions of Enough Clothing	163
31	Clothing Categories in which a Need was Perceived	164
32	Frequency of Feelings of Inability to go Somewhere Due to Clothing	164
33	Events Unable to Attend Due to Clothing	164
34	Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Clothing	165
35	Frequency of Satisfaction with Appearance	165
36	SALI Mean Scores - Dwelling	168
37	SALS Mean Scores - Dwelling	169
38	Satisfaction with Interior	169

Table		Page
39	Reasons for Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with Interior	170
40	Family Structure	172
41	Household Composition	172
42	Number of Living Children	173
43	Residential Location of Children	174
44	Residential Location of Extended Family	174
45	Family Communication Patterns: Frequency of Visitation - Parent → Child	175
46	Family Communication Patterns: Frequency of Visitation - Child → Parent	175
47	Family Communication Patterns: Frequency of Letter Writing	176
48	Family Communication Patterns: Frequency of Telephone Conversation	176
49	Mean SALI Scores - Family	178
50	Mean SALS Scores - Family	178
51	Satisfaction with Communication with Children	179
52	Satisfaction with Residential Location Children Living in Same County	179
53	Satisfaction with Residential Location Children Living Outside of County	179
54	Reasons for Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction with Communication with Children	181
55	Preference for Residential Location of Children Now Living Outside of County	181
56	Satisfaction with Residential Location of Extended Family	181
57	Community Resources Available in Ewen, Mass and Greenland	183

Table		Page
58	Community Resources Available in Ontonagon	185
59	Community Location of Respondents	187
60	Community Satisfaction	188
61	Community Likes	188
62	Community Dislikes	189
63	Reasons for Staying in Community	189
64	Satisfaction with Neighborhood	190
65	Neighborhood Likes	190
66	Perceptions of Community Compared to 20 Years Ago	190
67	Summary of Findings - Related Research Questions a, b, and c	204
68	Primary Source of Garments	268
69	Age of Garments	268
70	Number of Garments - Women	269
71	Number of Garments - Men	271
72	Location of Residence	272
73	Housing Construction	272
74	Number of Rooms	272
75	Bathroom Facilities	273
76	Heating	273
77	Washing Facilities	273
78	Food Storage	274
79	Interviewer Observations of Living Rooms . . .	274
80	Interviewer Observations of Kitchens	275

Table		Page
81	Interviewer Observation of Interior	276
82	Interviewer Observation of Exterior	276

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Perceived Overall Quality of Life (POQL) Scale	13
2	"Families in Evolving Rural Communities" Framework	63
3	SALI Scale	70
4	SALS Scale	72
5	Location Map of Ontonagon County	80

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of this investigation was to examine in depth perceptions of quality of life, using a human ecological framework. The framework was employed to explore life concerns that can be indicators of the individual's perceptions of his well-being. The research is seen as a preliminary attempt to combine the increasingly popular ecological framework with the growing social indicators/quality of life movement. This chapter will review the development of the conceptual framework and provide a detailed statement of the problem.

1. Social Indicators

During the past decade a new social movement has evolved in which social indicators have been used to measure various aspects of the human situation, resulting in some conception of human well-being, happiness or quality of life. Special foci of the social indicators movement include attempts to measure progress or change, evaluation of government programs affecting human well-being and the development of measures to serve as guides in future planning. The evolution of the literature in the field

can itself serve as an indicator of the development of the movement.

Attempts at providing some measure of the social well-being of the nation's people developed in the 1930's, however the real thrust of the current movement came with the publication of Raymond Bauer's NASA study (1966a) in 1966. Soon after Bauer's publication, then President Lyndon Johnson directed a Health, Education and Welfare Department group to develop the necessary social indicators that would assist in measuring the distance the nation had come and to help in planning the way ahead. In 1967, Congress also entered the social indicators movement with the proposal of Senate Bill S. 843, the "Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act of 1967." The bill, sponsored by Walter Mondale, provided for a committee of social advisors and an annual social report. Also in 1967, the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science published two journals edited by Bertram Gross focusing on social reporting through social indicators (Etzioni and Lehman, 1967; Gross and Springer, 1967a; Gross and Springer, 1967b; Williams, 1967). In 1969 the HEW group commissioned by President Johnson published its first document, Toward a Social Report, which was intended to be a first step in the formulation of social indicators and reporting.

Since 1968 both theoretical and empirical research relating to social indicators and the quality of life have

been published. The Russell Sage Foundation has been at the forefront of the movement with its Indicators of Social Change (Sheldon and Moore, 1968) and The Human Meaning of Social Change (Campbell and Converse, 1972) volumes. The Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan has also been particularly involved in quality of life research, primarily through the use of perceptual measures (Andrews and Withey, 1974a; Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, 1976; Strumpel, 1976). Publication of social statistics to be employed as social indicators has been attempted at both the national (Executive Office of the President, 1973) and state (Social Reporting in Michigan, 1970) levels. While earlier publications reflect the initial conceptual problems of definition and measurement (The Quality of Life Concept, 1973), complex theoretical models (Land, 1975; Gitter and Mostofsky, 1973) and national survey results (Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, 1976) can be found in the more recent literature. One of the most significant developments in the social indicators literature is the increasing number of publications.

Despite the seemingly vast array of books and papers appearing thus far, the social indicator movement is just beginning. Although disagreement still abounds as to the measures, models and even ultimate use, consensus exists regarding the need for some type of social measures. The inspiration for the movement came during the mid and later

1960's, when social unrest appeared to be steadily increasing. Although the country was prospering economically, the public seemed to be indicating dissatisfaction. University campuses were restless, cities were plagued by riots, international policies were increasingly criticized and crime was accelerating at an alarming rate. Although progress in this country had traditionally been determined by economic indicators, many began to question the validity of measuring national well-being by economic means alone. Social indicators appeared to provide a balance to economic information on social welfare.

In more recent years an even stronger argument for the development of quality of life measures has become evident. With the growing recognition of raw material and food shortages, the limits to growth due to finite resources are beginning to be realized. Although "progress" and "quality of life" have traditionally been measured in this country by economic and material means, we may be reaching the time when such measures will not suffice.

In reaction to the inadequacy of economic measures of well-being only and in response to the pressing need for limiting material growth, this research will attempt to examine in depth the quality of life, as measured by social indicators, of a select group of people. The quality of life of the future would seem inevitably to be measured by something other than accumulation of material wealth.

Perhaps, however, economic wealth is not the measure of well-being even today. By adding to the growing body of indicators attempting to determine what constitutes quality of life now, we may be able to make predictions and plans for life in the even more limited resource environment of the future.

2. Conceptual Models

In the field of social indicators research, two distinct modes of thought concerning the selection of areas critical to quality of life have emerged. One method suggests delineating indicators needed, or general areas to be pursued, by the "armchair method." In this case, researchers choose indicator areas according to what seems to be critical to well-being, or according to the availability of statistics. Called the inductive approach by Duncan (1969b, p. 9), an attempt is made to measure various areas first; then as measures are standardized, a framework can be developed from findings.

The "theory" method, on the other hand, begins with a model or framework and the data are collected with regard to the elements of the model. Proponents of the theory approach maintain that the mere accumulation of measurements will not assist in the formulation of a social report unless the measurements can be related to one another in a framework.

The primary criticism of the use of a framework stems from the attempt to devise a complete model of

society. Critics claim that too much time can be wasted in attempting to construct such a model. Despite criticism, model development has been pursued diligently by some. Gross (Bauer, 1966a, Chapter 3) and Land (1975) are two of the more vocal proponents of model development. While allowing for criticisms of the theory approach, DeNeufville (1975) also maintains that models can be useful. Taking into account the time problems, DeNeufville suggests that partial models using available data may help in reaching the fuller, or macro, models. In a similar vein, Sheldon and Freeman (1970) also state that conceptual needs, rather than technical problems, are the greatest current concern in the social indicators movement.

A principal objective of this research is to develop a partial model at the micro, or individual, level to be used in the ordering of social indicator data. A partial model enables data to be related in a meaningful way, yet does not entail the complex and time-consuming problems of developing a complete social system model. The human ecological model has been selected for use in this investigation. DeNeufville defines a model as "any representation of reality which abstracts important elements from it and reassembles them for more convenient analysis and manipulation" (1975, p. 62). Consequently, elements considered to be important in the human ecological approach will be abstracted for manipulation and analysis of

individual quality of life.

3. The Human Ecological Approach

Home economics has adopted as its purpose the concern for the well-being of individuals and families. In expressing this concern, leaders in the field have undertaken the study of the individual in his closest environments. The concept of the individual and his environments was selected in 1902 with the founding of home economics and with its definition as

. . . the study of the laws, conditions, principles and ideals which are concerned on the one hand with man's immediate physical environment and on the other hand with his nature as a social being, and is the study specially of the relation between those two factors. (American Home Economics Association, 1902, p. 70)

In more recent years a new emphasis has been placed on the original perspective. Two papers in particular have been important in the development of the model used for this investigation and in establishing the conceptual links between the framework and quality of life research. The first, by Creekmore, described the concepts basic to home economics by underscoring the importance of man as a total being, his near environment, and the interaction between them (Creekmore, 1968). She also contended that the interaction element is the critical focus of home economics that makes it unique in relation to other disciplines. The thoughts expressed by Creekmore are closely allied with those that formed the foundation for a major reorganization

of the College of Home Economics of Michigan State University.* The purpose of home economics as assumed by the Committee on the Future of Home Economics at MSU related to the concern for the well-being of individuals or families ("The Report of the Committee on the Future of Home Economics," 1968, p. 8). The Committee defined home economics as ". . . the study of (1) man as an integrated whole, (2) his near environment, and (3) the interaction between them" ("The Report of the Committee . . . ," 1968, p. 11). It included food, clothing and shelter as the special emphases of the near environment. In combining the purpose and definition above, it can be assumed that the discipline of home economics attempts to investigate and improve the well-being or quality of life of human beings by studying the interactions of man with the elements of his near environment. An extension of this basic concept will form the framework for the present investigation.**

*Dr. Creekmore was a member of the Committee on the Future of Home Economics at Michigan State University. The committee brought together the theoretical bases for curriculum redesign at MSU. In 1970, the College of Home Economics at MSU changed its name to the College of Human Ecology in keeping with the ecological focus.

**In emphasizing the new commitment to the founding concept of home economics, several universities (Michigan State among them) adopted the new title of Human Ecology. The research presented here has been conducted using a human ecological framework which focuses on the interaction of the individual with his near environments. Such concepts are seen as consistent with the original emphasis of the field of home economics.

4. The Conceptual Framework

Sprout and Sprout (1965) defined three elements crucial to the ecological framework: the envired unit, the environment and their interaction. They described the environment (or milieu as they prefer to call it) as all empirical phenomena to which the individual may be responsive or otherwise significantly related (p. 27).

For the purposes of this study, the individual will be the envired unit of attention. The environment will be defined in terms of what empirically exists external to the envired unit and furnishes the resources necessary to fulfill human needs. Interactions will focus on the individual's perceptions of the elements of his environment. Both objective and perceptual measures will be employed. Objective measures have been defined as those that are empirical and amenable to direct measurement (The Quality of Life Concept, 1973, pp. I-38). Subjective (or perceptual) measures are conceived of as internal to the individual; measures of feelings or attitudes (The Quality of Life Concept, 1973, pp. I-38).

The primary elements of the conceptual framework can be interpreted as follows:

Envired Unit: The individual as a "total being" (Creekmore, 1968) is defined as the envired unit. In order to obtain a more complete picture of the total person, the individual will be examined both objectively (through

demographic data) and subjectively (through measures of feelings and attitudes). In-depth historical perspectives will provide a detailed portrait of each individual.

Environment: The environment is defined as that which exists empirically and is external to the individual. In conjunction with the focus of human ecology, four primary environments can be specified. Clothing can be thought of as the nearest physical environment of the individual, with family, shelter and community forming increasingly more removed environments. All four environments will be measured objectively.

Interactions: Although the interaction of the envired unit with his environment can include a vast number of activities, the elements of interest in this investigation will focus on the individual's perceptions of his environments. Perceptions include primarily the importance of the environments to the individual and the degree to which the individual is satisfied with his environments. Perception here is not in terms of the process of perception (i.e. information processing), but the result of such perceptions in terms of importance and satisfaction. Measurement of interaction of the environment and the envired unit is by definition perceptual, or subjective. Creekmore (1968) focused on the critical nature of the interaction element to the concept of home economics. Subjective perceptions, therefore, are viewed as one of the primary elements of

this framework.

This research, then, will attempt to study the quality of life of the total individual through the exploration of his environments and his interactions with them. The individual will be described using both objective and subjective data, the environments will be analyzed objectively, and interactions will be explored using subjective information. By delineating the four environments emphasized in home economics and observing the individual's interaction with them, this research will attempt to establish the human ecological approach as a viable model in investigating the quality of life. The individual, environmental and interactional data obtained are regarded as indicators of perceived life quality. The ultimate goal is to add further information, organized in some logical form, to the growing collection of data relating to indicators of quality of life.

5. Statement of the Problem

The research presented here was conducted in conjunction with a larger Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station Project (#3151) entitled "Families in Evolving Rural Communities." The quality of life and change and stability in a rural Michigan county were the primary objectives of the larger study (Bubolz and Eicher, 1975). The research was longitudinal in nature, consisting of interviews with respondents previously studied in 1956.

All of the 168 original respondents in 1956 resided in Ontonagon county in the Upper Penninsula of Michigan. Data were obtained concerning community interaction, family life style and patterns, and demographic characteristics (Eicher, 1956). In 1975, 67 (40%) of the original respondents or their spouses were re-interviewed. Many of the 1956 questions were repeated in addition to new questions relating to overall quality of life and the importance of and satisfaction with specified life concerns.

The measure of perceived overall quality of life used in 1975 was particularly critical to the case study data collected in 1976 for this investigation (Figure 1). Developed by Andrews and Withey (1974a), the measure consists of a scale from one to seven (one being the highest) on which respondents were asked to place themselves in response to the question, "What number best describes how you feel about your life as a whole?" The resulting score was determined by computing the arithmetic mean of the scale which was used at two different times in the interview. After experimentation with approximately 30 measures, Andrews and Withey focused their attention on this measure. The measure was described by them as having moderate reliability and good correlations with other global measures of life quality. The overall quality of life measure is subjective, or perceptual, in nature.

Through analysis of the 1975 perceived quality of

What number best describes how you feel about your life as a whole?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delighted	Pleased	Mostly Satisfied	Mixed, about equally satisfied & dissatisfied	Mostly Dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrible

- A = Neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied)
- B = I never thought about it
- C = Does not apply to me

Figure 1. Perceived Overall Quality of Life (POQL) Scale

life data obtained using the above measure, respondents were found to be distributed along the lower half of the continuum, indicating general satisfaction (Table 1). The results represented an imperfect bell-shaped curve, with the majority of the respondents placing themselves near the "mostly satisfied" position. The research to be reported here focused on the extremes of the quality of life curve. Two subsets of the 1975 population were selected for comparison. The first group (13.8% of the 1975 population or 9 individuals) represented those delighted or pleased with their lives overall. The contrasting group (12.3% or 8 individuals) were those who had mixed feelings concerning their lives. (No individuals reported totally negative feelings.) Upon determination of the sample of 17, interviews were designed to be conducted with them in 1976 using the ecological framework as described above.

The respondents of both groups will be described in depth, using the data from 1975 and 1976 to present a modified case study approach. A biography of each respondent will provide a historical backdrop to the analysis of the data obtained through the use of objective and subjective measures of the individuals comprising each group. Each of the four environments of the members of the groups will be described objectively. The individuals' subjective perceptions in relation to each of the environments will also be explored. Longitudinal data from 1956 will be used

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF MEAN^a POQL SCORES

Scores ^b		%	N
1	(delighted)	3.1	2
1.5		1.5	1
2	(pleased)	9.2	6
2.5		24.6	16
3	(mostly satisfied)	32.3	21
3.5		16.9	11
4	(mixed)	9.2	6
4.5		3.1	2
		99.9	65

Note: n = 65.

^aOverall mean = 2.923; S.D. = .7193

^bThere were no mean scores below 4.5.

to provide further depth in many instances, however missing information precludes the use of 1956 longitudinal information within the model as developed.

The abundance of data relating to each individual will allow for greater depth than was possible in the larger 1975 study. The 1976 data collected during this investigation provide additional objective and subjective information that was not obtained in 1975. Where this study sacrifices the generalizability of a larger sample, it gains the detailed insights possible with in-depth investigation of a more limited number of people.

6. Research Questions

Due to the exploratory, case study nature of this research, the relationship between variables will be stated in the form of research questions rather than hypotheses.

General Research Question:

Is the human ecological conceptualization of the individual in interaction with his near environments of clothing, shelter, family and community a useful tool for examining quality of life?

Related Research Questions:

When comparing those who were delighted or pleased with their lives (high POQL group) with those who had mixed feelings (low POQL group):

- a. are there differences in individual, clothing, family, shelter or community indicators as measured objectively?

- b. Are there differences in the perceptions of changes that have occurred since 1956?
- c. do the members of the groups perceive themselves, their clothing, family, shelter or communities in different ways? Are there differences between the members of the groups concerning the importance of various life concerns? Are there differences in satisfactions with the same life concerns?
- d. what is the relationship between objective and perceptual indicators of the individual and his environments?

7. Assumptions

- 1. The groups selected vary enough in their perceptions of overall quality of life to constitute two distinct groups.
- 2. People are able to make assessments of their total life quality.
- 3. People are able to assess specific aspects of their lives and rank them in importance and satisfaction.

The second and third assumptions were necessary because the reliability and validity of the scales used were not tested in this research. Andrews and Withey (1974a) have found moderate reliability for the overall quality of life measure (POQL) which was the basis for group selection.

8. Definitions

All of the definitions which were used in the 1975 "Families in Evolving Rural Communities" study were retained.

Several concepts specific to this investigation were added, however. Those in common with the larger study are:

Quality of Life: The degree of well-being or ill-being of the people and/or the environment in which they live (Bubolz and Eicher, 1975, p. 3). The numerous definitions existing for quality of life will be examined in the review of literature. This definition is consistent with the measure used in this study.

Social Indicator: Measurements of the social condition of human existence (Land, 1975, p. 17). Again, definitions of social indicators abound and will be reviewed with the literature.

Quality of Life Indicators: Indices or measurements of aspects of human life and environmental conditions relating to human well-being and satisfaction (Garn and Flax, 1972, p. 37).

Definitions selected for this investigation include:

Objective Social Indicators: Indicators that are external to the individual (The Quality of Life Concept, 1973, pp. I-38). Objective indicators are reproducible and empirical (Quality of Life Concept, pp. II-14).

Subjective Social Indicators: Indicators that are internal to the individual (Quality of Life Concept, pp. I-38).

Subjective indicators are measures of feelings or attitudes (Quality of Life Concept, pp. II-14).

Environed Unit: The organism of interest. In this investigation, the environed unit is defined as the individual.

Environment: That which surrounds or encompasses the environed unit. In this study, four near environments are of interest: clothing, family, shelter and community.

Interaction: The interrelationships between the environed unit and the environment. In this investigation, interaction between the individual and the four selected environments will be defined in terms of perceptions of importance and satisfaction.

Home Economics: The study of man as a total being, his near environment, and the interaction between them (Creekmore, 1968, p. 95).

Human Ecology: The study of man, environment and interaction as found in the Creekmore definition of home economics. This perspective is a re-emphasis of the original focus of home economics.

Clothing: All of the garments owned and worn by the respondent for whatever purpose.

Dwelling: The housing unit occupied by the respondent.

Family: The respondent's nuclear family of procreation (including spouse and children) as well as his extended family (including parents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews and cousins).

Community: The respondent's immediate neighborhood as well as the community of which he considers himself a part.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The following chapter will be divided into four principal sections. The first will survey the literature in the area of social indicators. The second section will review research findings relating to quality of life. The literature in the area of human ecological frameworks will be reviewed in the third section. The fourth and final section will describe the framework and findings of the "Families in Evolving Rural Communities" research project, of which this investigation is an extension.

1. Social Indicators

1.1 Social Indicators Movement

The need for some type of assessment of societal progress other than an economic one became increasingly evident during the mid-sixties. Commissioned by NASA, Raymond Bauer published a volume dealing with the social indicator field in 1966 (1966a). Intended to examine measures of the impact of the space program on society, the book became instead the basis for the larger social indicators movement. In Chapter three of the Bauer book, Bertram Gross first introduced his social system model and

the phrase that became the slogan of the social indicators movement: the "new Philistinism" of economic indicators. Adopted by many to follow, the phrase represented the feelings of many social scientists that the economic indicators collected and used by the government were becoming inadequate and misinterpreted measures of social well-being. Although economic measures such as GNP had indicated steady progress, social unrest demonstrated symptoms of something less than societal well-being. Many felt that social indicators could provide a new kind of information that would better gauge the well-being of the nation.

As a result of growing social problems and the inadequacy of available measures, an increasing number of scholars and researchers began to propose the development of social indicators. Wilcox, Brooks, Beal and Klonglan (1972a) suggested that four perspectives have developed within the movement. Their classification will serve as a basis for a review of the social indicators literature. One perspective, that of viewing social indicators as social statistics, will not be included because it is not a part of the focus of this investigation.

1.1a Social Accounting and Reporting

Wilcox, Brooks, Beal and Klonglan included in the first perspective researchers and theorists who regard social indicators as instruments to monitor progress toward societal goals. Closely related is the literature dealing

with social accounting and reporting. Although not of primary concern in this investigation, the social accounting and reporting literature is closely linked with the social indicators movement and provides a necessary background for the development of social indicators research. Providing information in the form of a social report can also be considered the ultimate goal of much of the research conducted. Much of the early work in the movement focused on this area, as does the bulk of government research.

Gross and Springer (1967a; 1967b) in the two issues of The Annals devoted to social indicators, encouraged the use of social measures to provide assistance in measuring the degree to which national goals have been realized. In both volumes, various scholars explored a wide variety of fields in relation to national goals and social indicators. In a later paper, Springer (1970) made an even stronger statement for the use of social indicators, suggesting that such data can be applied to the management of society. Springer maintained that information provided through social indicators can provide for the rational guidance of society by assessing the state and performance of society, anticipating the future, indicating control mechanisms and guiding social knowledge (pp. 5-6).

Although not stated as strongly and directly as Springer, other papers speak to the benefits of a social

report in guiding decision-making and policy planning. Written primarily by Mancur Olson, HEW's Toward a Social Report (1969) speculated that a national social report could give social problems more visibility and allow for the evaluation of public programs (p. xii). Admittedly a first step, the HEW monograph suggested six areas to be included in a social report: health, social mobility, physical environment, income and poverty, public order and safety, and learning science and art. Although the HEW report received some criticism for its lack of depth, Daniel Bell (another of the pioneers of the social indicators movement) defended the report on the grounds that government data then available were not adequately organized for any in-depth analytical purposes (1969). Bell also suggested that the government assume the responsibility for the writing of an annual social report. Olson elsewhere also defended Toward a Social Report (1969). Emphasizing its "first step" nature, Olson maintained that the type of information described in the report would not only provide visibility to often neglected social problems, but also make possible a better evaluation of the accomplishments of public programs.

In a Russell Sage monograph, O. D. Duncan (1969b) also spoke to the need for a social report. Dismissing the necessity of a social model, Duncan specified the measurement of change as the critical focus of a report. Duncan

underlined the need for replication studies that provide required information without the loss of time involved in model construction.

The "Full Opportunity and Social Accounting Act of 1967," introduced by Walter Mondale, was an attempt to operationalize the suggestions for a social report. The bill, which provided for an annual social report by the President and a Council of Social Advisers, was not passed after several introductions into Congress.

Although the hope for an annual national social report seems to have faded with the progression of the social indicators movement, much of the current literature implies that the dissemination of information is still a critical goal. The emphasis appears to have shifted away from macro or large scale analyses of society to a focus on particular segments of the social system. The use of social indicators in policy decisions and program planning is still evident, however.

1.1b Societal Models

Wilcox, Brooks, Beal and Klonglan (1972a) specified a second perspective of the social indicators movement that views social indicators as measures of variables that are components of a social system model. In this case, the concern is with the monitoring of system performance and change and the interrelationships between the variables of a system.

Perhaps the earliest and most well-known work on the development of a model in relation to social indicators is that published by Gross (Bauer, 1966a, Chapter 3). Gross proposed a structure-performance model of society in which both matter and energy are examined. Whereas examination of structure provides information on what exists, the investigation of performance allows for evaluation of process and change. The structure of society as conceptualized by Gross, emphasized the interrelationships of people with the non-human environment. The performance of society, on the other hand, dealt with the utilization of inputs to provide needed outputs. The Gross model focused on society as a whole.

In a similar model, Carlisle (1972) used general systems theory to describe society as a complex adaptive system. Structural statistics referred to system components that are related in a network and performance statistics described goal achievement. Also emphasizing the importance of model development, Beal, Klonglan, Wilcox and Brooks (1971) proposed a community ecosystem model. Instead of using the nation as the unit of analysis, the community was selected. The primary elements of their model included population, environment, culture and social organization.

At a more micro level, Land (1975) focused on the individual. One of the more vocal proponents of the model approach, Land developed his model in terms of the

relationships between institutions and individuals. He suggested measurement over the life cycle and included measure of three domains of the "life-space": objective conditions, subjective value-context and subjective well-being. It should be noted that the Gross, Carlisle and Beal, Klonglan, Wilcox and Brooks models all assume a systems theory base, while Land also employed some systems concepts.

Several other researchers have put forth conceptual frameworks for use in ordering social indicator data. While not as well-developed as the complex models proposed by Gross and Land, these frameworks nonetheless provide for the organization of indicator information in some meaningful way. Knox (1974), for example, contended that the level of living concept could form the basis for the collection of social indicator data. Dismissing the quality of life notion as too vague and the adaptive goal-seeking models of society as too complex, Knox proposed organizing data using a needs satisfaction (as measured by possessions) approach. Several of the recent models focus on the use of objective and subjective social indicators in combination (Bubolz and Eicher, 1975; Gitter and Mostofsky, 1973). Since the method of measurement is the primary concern of such frameworks, these models will be described in the review of objective and subjective measures.

1.1c Quality of Life Measurement

The final perspective described by Wilcox, Brooks, Beal and Klonglan (1972a) is perhaps the most common. In this instance social indicators are regarded as instruments for detecting changes in the quality of life of individuals, groups or societies. "The strategy of research suggested by this perspective focuses upon the problems of defining 'quality of life' and the establishment of quantifiable categories to measure variations in crucial social components of human life conditions" (p. 41).

The problems inherent in the definition of quality of life were discussed at great length at the Quality of Life Symposium sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency (The Quality of Life Concept, 1973). Concerns voiced included the lack of consensus on what quality of life means to each individual, if it can be measured, and if so, how it can be measured. The EPA publication resulting from the symposium described three types of quality of life definitions: (1) precise definitions of what constitutes quality of life, (2) lists of components without weights and (3) indirect definitions through social indicators.

Table 2 provides a review of precise quality of life definitions obtained during the present review of literature. Such definitions are critical in terms of evaluation of models and/or measures used and the resulting

TABLE 2
QUALITY OF LIFE DEFINITIONS

-
1. "A function of the objective conditions appropriate to a selected population and the subjective attitude toward those conditions held by persons in that population." (Hornback and Shaw, 1972, p. 103)
 2. "A person's sense of well-being, his satisfaction or dissatisfaction with life, or his happiness or unhappiness." (Dalkey and Rourke, 1973, pp. II-210)
 3. "An individual's overall perceived satisfaction of his needs over a period of time." (Mitchell, Logothetti and Kantor, 1973, pp. II-37)
 4. "The condition of a person's day to day existence where the 'level of quality of life' may be represented on a scale devised to measure the relevant conditions." (Gitter and Mostofsky, 1973, p. 290)
 5. "Well-being is broadly conceived to mean the 'level' of life quality--i.e., the extent to which pleasure and satisfaction characterize human existence and the extent to which people can avoid the various miseries which are potentially the lot of each of us." (Andrews, 1974, p. 2)
 6. "The subjective name for the 'well-being' of people and the environment in which they live. For any individual, QOL expresses that set of 'wants' which after being supplied, when taken together, make the individual happy or satisfied." (Liu, 1975b, p. 1)
 7. "The obtaining of the necessary conditions for happiness in a given society or region." (McCall, 1975, p. 234)
 8. "The degree of well-being or ill-being of the people and/or the environment in which they live." (Bubolz and Eicher, 1975, p. 3)
-

findings. Unfortunately, researchers have tended to construct new definitions with each investigation. Nonetheless, some commonalities can be seen. Most of the definitions incorporate some idea of want or need satisfaction. Although "want" or "need" are not always stated, satisfaction implies some degree of fulfillment. Several definitions also include the idea of resource availability or environmental conditions. In addition, most definitions include some level of subjectivity or perceptions. The definitions differ to some extent regarding the level of specificity.

After an extensive review of quality of life definitions, the EPA symposium concluded that,

. . . there is no way to reconcile the divergence of opinion on how to define quality of life, nor should any attempt be made to do so. The important thing, from the point of view of making scientific progress is that each research effort be based on a carefully conceived definition which is then rigidly adhered to. (The Quality of Life Concept, 1973)

What appears to be critical, then, is consistency between the quality of life definition and the research approach.

Much of the quality of life research avoids the difficult problem of definition by describing quality of life through factor lists or quantifiable categories. The list of six areas defined in Toward a Social Report (1969) has become the starting point for many of the lists to follow. Gitter and Mostofsky (1973) developed their list of elements important to quality of life directly from the HEW list. The areas critical to quality of life as

suggested during the EPA symposium included the economic, political, physical, social, health and natural environments (The Quality of Life Concept, 1973, pp. II-291).

Liu's investigations of quality of life in U.S. metropolitan areas employed a similar factor list (1975c). Although organized in a different manner, Social Indicators, 1973 published by the Office of Management and Budget investigated similar factors, tending to emphasize elements of the individual's day to day life more (e.g. education, housing, employment, leisure) and the elements of the natural environment less.

Several of the proposed factor lists have focused on psychological variables as well. Sheldon and Land (1972) proposed a list including much the same factors as the EPA publication, but added the additional dimension of aspirations and satisfaction. Much of the work carried out at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan included factor lists, but focused on subjective or psychological measures of these (Andrews and Withey, 1974b; Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, 1976). The scales developed by Bubolz and Eicher (1975) were adapted from the Andrews and Withey (1974b) factor lists. The list composed by Dalkey and Rourke (1972) contained primarily psychological factors.

Regardless of the method of definition, operationalizing definitions of quality of life generally involves the

use of social indicators. Because there is no direct, precise measure of quality of life, measures that represent it must be used. For organizational purposes, the various methods proposed to measure quality of life, as well as the problems inherent in each, will be discussed in the appropriate social indicator section.

1.2 Social Indicator Measures

1.2a Definitions

The variety of definitions existing for the term "social indicator" is perhaps even more extensive than that attempted for quality of life. It is generally agreed that the term "indicator" means to represent or point to something. "Social indicator" is more difficult to define, however. Table 3 lists the general definitions of social indicators found in this review. Definitions pertaining to a specific sample (e.g. elderly) were excluded.

A majority of the definitions include the idea that social indicators refer to some element or component or state of society. It is also generally assumed that such a reference will be quantitative and capable of being manipulated. In addition, most assume that one indicator is not sufficient; that a variety of indicators is necessary.

Similar to quality of life definitions, social indicator definitions are also dependent on the framework of the resulting research. Indicators employed in quality of life research are generally defined in terms of well-being

TABLE 3
SOCIAL INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

-
1. ". . . a statistic of direct normative interest which facilitates concise, comprehensive and balanced judgments about the conditions or major aspects of a society. It is in all cases a direct measure of welfare and is subject to the interpretation that, if it changes in the 'right' direction, while other things remain equal, things have gotten better, or people are 'better off.'" (U.S. Department of HEW, Toward a Social Report, 1969, p. 97)
 2. "The term social account or indicator is not yet clearly defined--conceptually or theoretically. It refers to some crude measure of overall well-being, or a 'good quality of life.'" (Kamrany and Christakis, 1970, p. 208)
 3. ". . . social statistics that (1) are components in a social system model (including sociopsychological, economic, demographic, and ecological) or some particular segment or process thereof, (2) can be collected and analyzed at various times and accumulated in a time-series, and (3) can be aggregated or disaggregated to levels appropriate to the specifications of the model." (Land, 1971, p. 323)
 4. ". . . the operational definition or part of the operational definition of anyone of the concepts central to the generation of an information system descriptive of the social system." (Carlisle, 1972, p. 25)
 5. ". . . an aggregate or representative welfare measure, that is, as a statistic that measures the extent to which some goal of interest has been achieved." (Wilson, 1973, pp. II-262)
 6. ". . . measurements of aspects of life and social conditions related (or believed to be related) to human well-being and satisfaction." (Garn and Flax, 1972, p. 37)
 7. ". . . an indexing of various aspects of social life and their interrelationships." (Sheldon and Land, 1972, p. 137)

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

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8. ". . . a quantity of such a kind that, all else being equal, a change in its numerical value is expected to reflect a change in some component of the quality of life." (Mitchell, Logothetti and Kantor, 1973, pp. II-48)
-

measurement. Land (1971), a proponent of model use in indicator research, defines social indicators in terms of their place in a social system model. The normative element found in some definitions has stirred much controversy because of both the transitory nature of norms and the ethical considerations of using a normative base in planning policy and controlling society (Sheldon and Freeman, 1970, p. 100; Wilcox and Brooks, unpublished, p. 14).

Beal, Klonglan, Wilcox and Brooks (1971) referred to the confusion existing in social indicator definitions in a review of the current state of the art. They discussed the lack of any definition in some research, as well as the absence of a common denominator in those definitions that exist. After a review of several definitions, the Beal group accepted the Land definition as the most appropriate. Garn and Flax (1972) also referred to the difficulties inherent in social indicator definitions, focusing on the areas of variable choice, method of aggregation and the formulation of appropriate reference points to measure "progress."

Although not in direct reference to definition, Etzioni and Lehman (1967) caution against the misuse of social indicators. Focusing on the problems of internal validity they warned against three distinct types of problems: (1) fractional measurement or the tendency to operationalize a concept that is not consistent with its theoretical formulation, (2) indirect measurement, or the measurement of societal concepts using data originally collected for other purposes and (3) formalistic-aggregative measurement or the tendency to use aggregated data based on individual rather than global measures.

1.2b Objective Indicators

As the social indicator movement has progressed, two distinct types of indicators have evolved. The first type, objective indicators, were the primary tools of early social indicator research. More recently, subjective, or perceptual, indicators have been recommended.

Objective indicators have been defined in this investigation as measures that are external to the individual (Chapter 1). Sheldon and Land included the conditions of the environment and the attributes of the individuals in defining objective indicators (1972, p. 140). In perhaps the most precise definition, Gitter and Mostofsky referred to objective indicators as markers of the state of reality (1973, p. 291). Objective indicators are seen as consisting of factual information. Using a quite different perspective,

McCall (1975) attempted to define the usually subjective nature of quality of life objectively. By measuring quality of life in terms of objective needs and the resources available to meet them, McCall maintained that the subjectivity inherent in quality of life measurement is removed and it can thus be evaluated objectively.

Examples of objective social indicators abound. Some of the factor lists described previously have been operationalized through the use of objective measures (Executive Office of the President, 1973; Liu, 1975c). Many of the reports dealing with the quality of life of specific segments of the larger population have employed objective measures (Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, 1972; Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, 1974; Social Reporting in Michigan, 1970). The Sheldon and Moore publication (1968), which can be included as one of the most influential works of the social indicators movement, emphasized objective social indicators.* Objective measures have been used extensively in research because much of the data already available, especially government information, exists in statistical form. In addition, reliability and validity are often easier to establish on objective data. Finally, data on large samples or

*Much of the social indicators literature makes reference to the Sheldon and Moore publication, which was one of the first volumes dealing with measurement techniques.

populations, especially critical in macro system analysis, can easily be obtained from government sources.

1.2c Subjective Indicators

Subjective indicators, measures of feelings or attitudes, have received increasing attention in recent years. Sheldon and Land described subjective indicators as those that refer to aspects of personal experience, such as frustrations, satisfactions, aspirations and preceptions (1972, p. 140). Gitter and Mostofsky expanded upon the notion of subjective measures by describing them as reflections of subjective evaluations of phenomena derived from individuals' ratings of their lives (1973, p. 291). They also described subjective indicators as perceptions of reality, or measures of dissonance between ". . . a person's view of reality, the facts as he sees them, and his goals and values" (p. 291).

Many investigators working in the area of social indicators have acknowledged the importance of subjective indicators, but the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan has been the center for research employing subjective measures. In the companion volume to the Sheldon and Moore publication, Campbell and Converse (1972) attempted to incorporate psychological dimensions into the measurement of social change. The two volumes follow similar formats, with the Sheldon and Moore book suggesting uses for "hard" data on change, and the Campbell

and Converse work emphasizing the "human meaning" of such changes. In conducting research on the quality of life, the Campbell, Converse and Rodgers group have continued to adopt the theory that ". . . for any measure to be considered a true indicator of quality of life there must be a clear linkage between that measure and the feelings of the people to whom it is relevant" (1976, p. 127).

The Andrews and Withey group (1974a) also at the University of Michigan, employed primarily perceptual or subjective measures in their research. Assuming that indicators of well-being occur at several levels of specificity, Andrews and Withey used global as well as more specific measures. Labeled "life concerns," the more specific measures were thought to be aspects of life about which people have feelings (e.g. dwelling, family, beauty of the world). Andrews and Withey further divided the concerns into two types: domains and criteria. Domains were conceptualized as elements of life; places, things, activities, people and roles. Criteria were defined as the means by which one judged domains; values, standards, aspirations and goals. All levels involved perceptions of well-being, either overall or in relation to specified concerns.

In their most recent publication, Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) explored the quality of American life, focusing on the experience of life rather than the conditions of it. Using the domain concept also

employed by Andrews and Withey, Campbell, Converse and Rodgers conceptualized domain satisfaction to be a function of objective, perceived and evaluated attributes. Filtered through the screen of personal characteristics and standards of comparisons, the satisfactions with the various domains of one's life combine to form overall life satisfaction.

The limited amount of work relating to values as indicators must also be included in a review of subjective indicators. As described above, Andrews and Withey defined criteria as values and used them as indicators of quality of life. Terhune (1973) similarly suggested that values are criteria by which individuals experience satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Rokeach (1973) also used values as social indicators in his research on race relations. None of these clearly conceptualized the specific relationship between values and social indicators, however. While Rokeach and Terhune clearly defined values, neither precisely described social indicators. Andrews and Withey, on the other hand, focused on perceptual indicators, and seemed to use the term "values" without precise definition or description.

1.2d Objective and Subjective Indicators in Combination

Many social indicator researchers have emphasized the importance of using both objective and subjective indicators. Andrews and Withey (1974a) suggested that a

fully developed set of social indicators would include both perceptual indicators and a complementary set of objective indicators. Rodgers and Converse (1975) also acknowledged that both objective and subjective indicators are needed. While he employed objective measures only, Liu (1975b) also suggested that quality of life can be considered as an output of both physical and spiritual factors.

Several models and measures have implied the importance of using both objective and subjective measures through the inclusion of both. Dalkey (1973) proposed measuring quality of life through three sets of scales: relatively objective measures, subjective ratings and global subjective scales. Hornback and Shaw (1972), in developing a quantitative measure consistent with their definition of quality of life adopted a scheme involving both objective and subjective measures. Similar to the concepts and measures used in this investigation, the Hornback and Shaw formula included: (1) objective measures adapted to a 1-10 scale, (2) subjective or satisfaction measures also on a 1-10 scale, (3) a correlation between the two and (4) an importance weighting rank ordered by each individual (pp. 108-109).

Although not as precisely operationalized as the above examples, both the Land model (1975) and the Gitter and Mostofsky model (1973) included both objective and subjective indicators. Land defined the life-space of

the individual as ". . . consisting of three measurement domains: 1. objective conditions (the external physical and social conditions of the individual's existence); 2. subjective value-context (the individual's beliefs, expectations and aspirations) and 3. subjective well-being (the individual's feelings, satisfactions and frustrations concerning components of the first two sets)" (p. 27).

In a complex model, Gitter and Mostofsky proposed measuring elements of the individual's life by using direct objective measures of each individual and the corresponding subjective rating (p. 295).

1.2e Change Measures

Several researchers in the social indicators field, especially those from the Russell Sage Foundation, have focused on the importance of measuring change. Duncan devoted much of his Toward Social Reporting monograph (1969a) to procedures for measuring change. Duncan suggested that replication studies may be the best method, given the current data base. Sheldon and Parke (1975) emphasized that the measurement of social change is a prerequisite to the advancement of social indicators: "To comprehend what the main features of the society are, how they interrelate, and how these features and their relationships change is, in our view, the chief purpose of work on social indicators" (p. 696). Both the Sheldon and Moore (1968) and the Campbell and Converse (1972) volumes focused on change.

After a review of theories of societal change, Sheldon and Moore suggested that societal progress and trends can be measured only through data on change. They cited the lack of longitudinal data as the most serious gap in the social indicators field (p. 22). Similarly, Campbell and Converse stated that, ". . . it has become more and more apparent that relationships assessed at a single point in time are only uncertain indicators of more dynamic trends" (p. 2).

As reviewed above, the social indicator movement has been a diverse and complex one. Intended end uses of data and methods of measurement have been the emphasis of this section. Because the movement is still relatively young, both theoretical and empirical work are needed in many of the areas surveyed.

2. Quality of Life Research

2.1 General Research

The following section will review the more pertinent findings of quality of life research. For comparative purposes, the information has been organized into chart form (Table 4). Although McCall (1975) makes a strong argument regarding the distinction between happiness and quality of life, it seems likely that happiness and quality of life are at least closely related. As a result, the findings of "happiness" studies have been included in Table 4 also. In addition, the Liu (1975c) research on quality of life used objective measures only, but was

TABLE 4

QUALITY OF LIFE/HAPPINESS RESEARCH FINDINGS

Principal Researchers			
Bradburn & Caplowitz (1965)		Cantril (1966)	Cantril & Roll (1973)
Principal concept measured	Social-psychological State	Hopes and Fears	Hopes and Fears
Method of measurement/ research question	Taking all things together how would you say you are these days: very happy, pretty happy or not too happy?	Placement of self on self-anchoring striving scale Open-ended: Best life (hopes) & Worst life (fears)	Placement of self on self-anchoring striving scale Open-ended: Best life (hopes) & Worst life (fears)
Sample	N = 2,006 Men, ages 25-49 4 Illinois communities	National	National
Principal Findings	24% very happy 59% pretty happy 17% not too happy Happiness a result of relative strengths of both positive and negative feelings. Positive correlation between education, income and happiness; Negative correlation between age and happiness.	Major concerns: 1. Health 2. Decent standard of living 3. Children 4. Housing Mean placement on 1-10 scale: 6.6	Major concerns: 1. Health 2. Standard of living 3. Peace in the world 4. Children 5. Happy family Mean placement on 1-10 scale: 6.6

TABLE 4 (Cont'd)

Principal Researchers			
Andrews and Withey (1974b)			
Watts & Free (1974)			
Bubolz & Eicher (1975)			
Principal concept measured	Quality of Life	Wishes and Hopes	Quality of Life
Method of measurement/ research question	Overall quality of life, Satisfaction with 123 domains and criteria (life concerns)	Self-anchoring striving scale; wishes and hopes embodies in own concept of best life	Overall quality of life, Satisfaction and Importance with 21 life concerns
Sample	3 National Surveys N = 1297; N = 1118; N = 1072	National	Rural Michigan U. P. towns; N = 67
Principal Findings	<p>12 Domains important to predicting overall quality of life (not rank ordered):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. house or apartment 2. spare time activities 3. things done with family 4. health 5. fun 6. time to do things 7. job 8. national government 9. efficacy 10. family 11. consumer 12. money 	<p>Major concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard of living 2. Health 3. Children 4. Peace in the world 5. Happy family <p>Mean placement on 1-10 scale: 6.6</p>	<p>Most important life concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. family life 2. health 3. safety 4. house or apartment 5. financial security <p>Highest satisfactions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. family life 2. religious faith 3. food 4. safety 5. job <p>Mean placement on overall quality of life scale 1-7 (1 = delighted): 2.9</p>

TABLE 4 (Cont'd)

Principal Researchers			
	Liu (1975c)	Shaver and Freedman (1976)	Campbell, Converse & Rodgers (1976)
Principal concept measured	Quality of Life	Happiness	Quality of Life
Method of measurement/ research question	Objective measures of economic, political, environmental, health & education and social areas	Questionnaire covering several areas authors considered to be related to happiness	Scale questionnaire including elements of life Overall quality of life and happiness
Sample	No sample	<u>Psychology Today</u> Readers who responded N = 52,000 (not random)	National
Principal Findings	Economic component alone not a good predictor Southern states relatively lower	7 of 10 reported being happy over last 6 mos. Important to happiness (not rank ordered): 1. friends and social life 2. job or primary activity 3. being in love 4. recognition, success 5. marriage 6. partner's happiness Important element: balance between expectations and achievements	Domains important to predicting overall quality of life: 1. nonworking activities 2. family life 3. standard of living 4. work 5. marriage 63% Whites, 51% Blacks, Satisfied with their lives as a whole

included as a major piece of quality of life research.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature that emerges when reviewing the research is that most of the individuals studied were relatively happy with their lives. Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, while accounting for the "positive aura" that occurs in social science research, suggested that reports of general satisfaction may indeed be taken at face value (1976, p. 99). If so, Americans appear to have been generally satisfied or happy with their lives since the early Cantril study conducted in 1959.

Secondly, the replications of the first Cantril study are amazingly consistent. Findings revealed the same mean placement on the self-anchoring scale* from 1959 to 1974. The major concerns of the Cantril-based studies remained focused about the areas of standard of living and family life, with the exception of the concern for world peace, which became more important during the Vietnam years.

Thirdly, several of the studies found similar areas of life concern to be important to overall quality of life. Like the Cantril-based studies, the University of Michigan research and the Bubolz and Eicher findings indicated that family life, income and jobs were important predictors of

*A self-anchoring scale is one on which the individual defines for himself what the two anchoring points are. "Best" life at the top of the scale is as the individual defines it, as is "worst" life at the bottom of the scale.

total well-being. Most of the studies also reinforced the primary argument of social indicator researchers that economic measures are not the sole indicators of a high quality of life. While financial security or income were found to be important, social and family relationships were also critical.

2.2 Specialized Sample Research

Several researchers have pointed to the importance of examining particular segments of the population as well. Both Morrison (1972, p. 201) and Kamrany and Christakis (1970, p. 209) suggested that while overall quality of life may be high for most Americans, study of localized situation may be valuable in determining dissatisfied pockets. In a similar vein, the Social Indicators for Small Areas (1972) monograph emphasized the need for more micro-oriented data. The Beal, Klonglan, Wilcox and Brooks model (1971) was an attempt to focus on the community as a unit of analysis, rather than the nation. The Beal group also focused on rural areas, which have been largely ignored in recent social indicators research.

Examples of social indicator research dealing with particular samples can be found in two state reports. The Community Activity Indicators Project in Texas was designed to aid six selected cities in developing a community management information system (Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, 1974). Social indicators measuring

thirteen areas critical to city functioning were employed. The State of Michigan has also reviewed the possibility of using social indicators for policy planning. In a preliminary report exploring the possibilities of state social reporting, investigators found that although a great deal of information was available, most was collected for other needs, difficult to disaggregate and difficult to compare (Social Reporting in Michigan, 1970). The primary result of the Michigan monograph was the recommendation for an annual social goals and indicators report.

An additional segment of the population that has received some attention is the elderly. Work at the Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies in Minneapolis (1972) has provided information using social indicators on the status of the elderly. Working from a problem-solving base, the economic, health and social elements of the life of the elderly citizen were examined. Subjective areas such as values and perceptions were also included. Data was reported in relation to the specific life concerns reviewed.

In summary, both macro and micro research has been conducted in order to assess the quality of American life. Such information can be invaluable in both national and local program planning. In general, satisfaction of the American people with their lives appears to be quite high, however continued research on particular segments of the population can provide even more detailed information.

3. The Human Ecological Approach

3.1 Ecological Frameworks

The ecological framework for viewing society and social problems has received increasing attention in the 1960's and 1970's. The primary advantage is a structure that enables the researcher to include a variety of inter-related elements at various levels, thereby allowing for the complexity of environments that can be overlooked with other frameworks. Duncan (1961) encouraged the use of the ecosystem approach for the analysis of social problems, and developed the POET (Population, Organization, Environment, Technology) model for such analysis. Although he has also taken part in the social indicators movement, Duncan draws only indirect linkages between the ecosystem framework he proposed and social indicator research.

Auerswald (1968) suggested the use of the ecological approach, but at a more practical, action-oriented level. Emphasizing communication advantages among researchers, Auerswald suggested that ecological approaches focus on interfaces between areas as opposed to applying concepts of various disciplines separately. He also emphasized the advantages of the ecological approach in relation to the needs of the local community.

At a somewhat higher theoretical level, Sprout and Sprout (1965) have developed a conceptual scheme including the primary concepts used in this investigation. The

enviored unit, or organism, is described by the Sprouts as surrounded by an environment which influences, conditions or affects human values, choices and decisions. In describing the environment (or milieu) the Sprouts referred to both empirical and perceived phenomena. The Sprouts described the psycho-milieu as consisting of images or ideas derived from a combination of selective perceptions and individual values, memories and experiences (p. 28). These perceptions are suggested as the real guides to action. The Sprouts go on to say that definition of the enviored unit is crucial and that the enviored unit be dealt with in terms of structure and properties as is the environment or milieu. Finally, the Sprouts defined the ultimate building blocks of all theories of man-milieu relationships as concrete human individuals.

Borrowing the organizing concepts devised by the Sprouts, B. Morrison (1974) developed a complex model of man, environment and interaction. The enviored unit was conceived of as man; as an individual, as a member of a group or as a part of society. The environment is classified as natural, built and behavioral, with several sub-elements within each. Only the environments of particular interest to this research will be reviewed here.

The socio-physical built environment was described by Morrison as including the physical or inorganic materials which are transformed to meet human needs (e.g. clothing

and housing). Morrison suggested that the man-built environments are the primary environments of man today. The socio-psychological behavioral environment was composed of the human behavior process which consisted of values, attitudes and customs, which make up information and decision-making patterns. Morrison stated that the processed information which reflects satisfaction with the built environment comes from this environment. Also included in the socio-psychological behavioral environment are the levels of needs as postulated by Maslow. Interrelationships or interactions were the final element of the Morrison scheme. The primary interaction of interest in this investigation was between man and built environments. At this interface the emphasis is on the effects of man on the built environment and the counter-effects of the built environment on man, both physically and psychologically.

The ecological approach has also been suggested as a framework for home economics research by Compton and Hall (1972). In relating the basic framework, Compton and Hall stressed the importance of investigating the individual's day-to-day environments in determining individual and family well-being. They also contended that the near environment, including housing, home furnishings, household equipment, clothing and textiles, food and family can be defined and measured in terms of both physical and psychological components.

Although not specifically defined as an ecological approach, Hacklander's (1973) study of life style in relation to five areas of life focused on environments important to the individual. Hacklander investigated the importance of housing, food, clothing, transportation and recreation in relation to present life styles and aspirational life styles. Life style was defined in terms of preferences and corresponding choices. Hacklander found that housing was of prime concern and that respondents felt that their expenditures were not in the balance they would prefer. Hacklander's focus on choices in relation to various aspects of life employed the ecological perspective of individual, environment and interaction.

In summary, the ecological frameworks reviewed above have included the basic notions of organism, environment and interaction. Both the Morrison and the Compton and Hall approaches contain elements similar to the framework devised for this investigation, particularly the concepts of interaction and objective and subjective measurement.

3.2 The Environments

As described previously (Chapter 1) the present investigation will focus on four environments of the individual often studied in home economics and thought to be critical to quality of life or well-being. Since a comprehensive review of the literature in each area is beyond the scope of this research, brief surveys of the more important

publications in relation to the specific concepts of interest will be conducted. Objective measures, importance and satisfaction perceptions and relation to quality of life will be the foci of each section.

3.2a Clothing

No research relating to clothing as an element or indicator of quality of life has been found in published form. Indeed, the only social indicator or quality of life models which referred to clothing were the models proposed by Gitter and Mostofsky (1975) which included personal physical appearance in a list of 16 categories thought to be important in measuring quality of life and the Bubolz and Eicher research (1975) which included clothing as a life concern.

The significance of clothing to individual well-being can be demonstrated through its impact on feelings about the self. Humphrey, Klassen and Creekmore (1971) found clothing to be important to self-concept and feelings of self-worth. In addition, Eicher (1971), Stone (1965) and Goffman (1959) have all pointed to clothing as an extension and representation of one's visible self. Hoffman (1970) emphasized the importance of clothing for the older woman in developing social relationships, maintaining a positive self-image and in providing ego support. Creekmore (1963), using Maslow's needs hierarchy as a basis for studying behavior related to clothing found that belongingness

and self-esteem needs were both related to clothing as a status symbol. In addition, the need for self-esteem was also related to the use of clothing as a tool.

Data concerning satisfaction with clothing tends to be somewhat dated. Warden (1955) found an emphasis on quality when measuring satisfaction with wardrobes, while Hall (1955) found most respondents generally satisfied with their wardrobes. Ryan (1966) and others have measured satisfaction with specific articles of clothing on particular characteristics. Stone and Form (1955) found no significant differences in attitudes towards wardrobes between urban and rural respondents.

Clothing inventories can be used as objective indicators of the condition or status of people in relation to their clothing. Recent reports on clothing inventories are limited, however. Stone and Form (1955) found that city dwellers owned larger numbers of garments and paid more for them than did rural dwellers.

In summary, while the importance of clothing to the individual has been suggested by several researchers, data concerning satisfaction with clothing are less extensive. Objective measures of clothing and measures of clothing in relation to quality of life are virtually non-existent.

3.2b Dwelling

Housing has been found to be of importance in overall feelings of well-being in quality of life research

(Table 4). Several of the Cantril-based studies pointed to "standard of living" as a major concern, a concept which may include housing in the minds of respondents (Cantril, 1965; Cantril and Roll, 1973; Watts and Free, 1974).

Housing specifically was included by Andrews and Withey (1974a) in the list of twelve domains important to predicting overall quality of life. Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) also found housing to be of some importance as reported directly by respondents.

The importance of dwelling place to the individual has been discussed by several housing theorists. In discussing the relationship between man and his built environment, Rapoport (1975) maintained that the currently held view is that the built environment has an impact on the individual both directly and also indirectly through its effect on social and psychological environments. Rapoport further suggested that the physical environment is seen as influencing behavior, life styles and values. Montgomery (1975), on the other hand, used a needs approach to examine the importance of housing. In addition to the basic protection needs, Montgomery postulated that housing fills "rootedness" and self-concept needs. Elsewhere, Montgomery (1975b) suggested that housing can have an effect on marital interaction. In the Morrison model (1974) described previously, the built environment, including housing, was seen as the primary environment of man today.

Housing satisfaction was measured by Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976). The majority of respondents were found to be relatively satisfied with their housing (mean of 5.57 on a 7 point scale). A high level of agreement was found between satisfactions expressed with housing, neighborhood and the community. In evaluating four specific characteristics of the house they lived in (room size, how well-built the structure was, heating system and costs) the large majority of the respondents described their homes in positive terms. These assessments were found to be particularly important in overall perceptions of housing satisfactions. In comparing objective measures of housing characteristics (such as number of rooms) with housing satisfaction, Campbell, Converse and Rodgers found a relatively weak level of association and concluded that satisfaction feelings were mediated by respondents' assessments of the four characteristics described above.

Objective measures of housing can be obtained at both the macro and micro levels. Both Liu's quality of life study (1975c) and the OMB Social Indicators, 1973 report included some objective measures of housing in examining quality of life. The OMB report focused primarily on crowding conditions, while the Liu study used housing data on plumbing and other facilities to measure community living conditions.

The brief literature survey above indicates that

housing is indeed an important element in examining quality of life as well as individual beliefs and values. Satisfaction with housing were seen to be important. Objective measures of housing have also proven useful in quality of life research.

3.2c Family

The centrality of the family in determining quality of life has been demonstrated in several research projects (Table 4). Family life has consistently been regarded as a major concern in determining well-being. Andrews and Withey (1974a) found feeling about family life to be among the important predictors of overall perceptions of well-being. Similarly, Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) found that satisfaction scores on the family life domain accounted for 28% of the variance in the overall well-being index (p. 76). In addition, over one-third of the Campbell, Converse and Rodgers respondents named family life as one of the two most important domains (p. 76). At the theoretical level, Stolte-Heiskanen (1974) suggested using social indicators as measures of the linkages between the family and the larger social system. Employing a systems approach, Stolte-Heiskanen linked the family to society through a hierarchy of family needs. She viewed social indicators as the tools through which social policy can be designed to meet family needs.

In this investigation, family interaction and

satisfaction will be measured primarily in terms of communication patterns. The following review will thus focus on this concept. Some information will also be provided regarding the larger kin network, a concept which has caused some controversy among family researchers.

Sussman and Burchinal (1962) have argued that the traditional isolated nuclear family is not empirically evident. In its place, they proposed the concept of the modified extended kin network. Although they focused primarily on financial exchanges, Sussman and Burchinal included visiting and communication as a type of kin interaction important to family well-being. Sussman supported their theory with data from a 1961 study of 500 Cleveland families (1965). Measuring both propinquity and communication, Sussman determined that the majority of families in his sample were integrated in terms of location (propinquity) and communication. In a challenge to the Sussman theory, Gibson (1972) suggested that the isolated nuclear family does indeed exist. Gibson included among the criticisms of the Sussman research the idea that some types and amounts of communication cannot be considered good indicators of family integration. Gibson contended that availability, proximity, frequency of contact and functionality of kin should all be included as dimensions of family interactions.

Bultena (1969) found that contrary to expectations, urban adult children saw their parents more frequently than

their rural counterparts. Bultena added, however, that the degree of contact was relatively high for both groups.

Emerson (1970), in a study of the relationship between kin network help patterns and family characteristics, found no differences between low and high socio-economic participants according to the type, source and recipient of help.

Emerson defined help in terms of the receipt of and giving of \$50 or more in gifts to family members. Emerson also found that young families were more dependent on parents and other relatives for help; middle-age families were more dependent on parents, grown children and other relatives for help; and older families were more dependent on grown children and other relatives for help.

In addition to measuring the extended family objectively by using amount of communication, statistical data can also be used as an objective indicator. The majority of research summarized in Table 4 included some objective family structure data. Ferris (1970) measured the family objectively using statistical data, while Goode (1968) also emphasized "hard" data in evaluating change in the family.

In examining satisfactions with family life, Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) found a large percentage of their respondents to be satisfied (p. 337). They also found marital status to be the most discriminating indicator of family life satisfaction. They concluded that the major contributors to satisfaction with family life were the

individual's relationship with his children and his spouse, with sibling and parent relations being relatively less important (p. 344).

In conclusion, the importance of family life in measuring overall quality of life has been demonstrated by several researchers. Similarly, satisfaction with family life has also been shown to be critical. Objective measures of family well-being include both measures of interaction through kin communication and statistical information relating to family structure and change.

3.2d Community

Although several researchers have encouraged further research at a more localized level, community measurements have not been of critical importance in analysis of overall feeling of happiness or well-being (Table 4). Because much of the early literature focused on national goals and reports, a great deal of work has emphasized measurements and models at the macro level. Beal, Klonglan, Wilcox and Brooks (1971) argued for additional disaggregation and recommended the community as the unit of analysis. In their model of the community ecosystem, the Beal group suggested disaggregating the population of the community even further to the individual level. Relatively less theory or research has selected the individual as the unit of analysis and measured the community in terms of its impact on individual well-being. Several of the more recent studies employing

primarily subjective measures have measured community importance and satisfaction, however.

In the Campbell and Converse volume on subjective social indicators, Rossi (1972) spoke to the impact of the local community on the daily life of the individual. Rossi pointed out that public policies, employment, law enforcement, education, consumption and recreation all take place within the confines of the local community. Rossi suggested that one of the primary issues in community study should be to ascertain whether the local community serves merely as a backdrop for individual activities or whether it provides significant input into individual levels of well-being. Community solidarity and integration, relationships to central local institutions and social-psychological aspects of housing are suggested as the principle variables of interest in measuring community importance and satisfaction.

In a review of literature relating to community satisfaction, Marans and Rodgers (1975) concluded that most people tend to be fairly content with the community in which they live. They also determined that the social setting, the physical conditions of the environment and the convenience of having nearby facilities and services were important factors related to general community satisfaction. As members of the Institute for Social Research team headed by Campbell and Converse, Marans and Rodgers

also developed a model for investigating community satisfaction. Satisfaction was seen to be a function of the objective attributes of the environment, the perceptions of those attributes, and assessments of the perceived attributes as formulated through some standard of comparison. Thus both the objective environment and the subjective perceptions of it are taken into account.

Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) found a high level of satisfaction with community. Over one-third of their respondents reported that they were "completely satisfied" with the communities in which they lived, with less than one out of ten reporting they were dissatisfied to some degree (p. 222). Community satisfaction was found to be of moderate importance in predicting global measures of life satisfaction. In addition, older respondents reported significantly higher levels of satisfaction with their communities than younger respondents.

Although the University of Michigan group included objective measures of the community in their model, none were taken. Several of the larger quality of life studies, however, focused on objective measures of community. In evaluating standard metropolitan statistical areas, Liu (1975c) included objective measures for the purpose of analyzing "community" quality of life. Similarly, the measures employed by the OMB in preparing the Social Indicators, 1973 report such as health, safety, and

education can easily be adapted to the community level. In addition, census data concerning such aspects of community life as number of doctors and schools can be utilized to describe the community objectively. Most objective measures can be seen as indicators of the community resources available to residents. However, such measures do not include resident use of available resources.

The importance of the community to individual well-being has been demonstrated both conceptually and empirically. Levels of community satisfaction have been found to be quite high. Objective measures of community resources can provide the base for measuring perceptions of satisfaction with the community.

4. The "Families in Evolving Rural Communities" Project

4.1 The Framework

The framework developed for the larger study of which this investigation is an extension can be viewed in relation to the literature surveyed above. The primary objective of the larger study was to investigate the quality of life through social indicators. An additional benefit was expected in the form of data for use by policy planners. Rather than employing the inductive approach, a model was developed to order the elements of the system.

The model developed by Bubolz and Eicher (1976) reflects some influence from the systems models described

previously. The model can be seen in relation to the Morrison model (1974), including the use of the enviroined unit, environment, and interaction concepts. In the selection of measures, Bubolz and Eicher adapted the Andrews and Withey (1976a) concepts of global perceptual indicators of well-being and the more specific life concerns. Like some of the literature surveyed, the framework for the larger study also implied the importance of objective and subjective measures by incorporating both of them into the model. The basic framework for the larger study is described in Figure 2.

<u>Ecosystem components</u>	<u>Indicators</u>
1. enviroined unit	objective perceptual
2. near environment	objective perceptual
3. interaction	objective perceptual

Figure 2. "Families in Evolving Rural Communities" framework (Bubolz and Eicher, 1976, Figure 5)

The ecosystem investigated was described as consisting of individuals and families in their near environment, including clothing, dwelling place, adjacent surroundings, neighborhood and community. Perceptual measures included the global measure as developed by Andrews and Withey as well as measures of importance and satisfaction of 21 life concerns selected from the Andrews and Withey list of 123 concerns. The Cantril self-anchoring scale was adapted for

the importance and satisfaction measures. Similar to McCall (1975), Bubolz and Eicher assumed that need satisfaction was critical to quality of life.

4.2 Relevant Findings

The findings of the larger study have been included in Table 4 for comparative purposes. Several additional findings deserve to be emphasized, however. Higher life satisfactions were found among those who were younger, had higher incomes, were employed and had family members living with them (Bubolz and Eicher, 1975, p. 13). The majority of the respondents were quite satisfied with their community. Community satisfaction scores and overall quality of life scores were also highly correlated. The life concern of lowest importance was clothing. In general the areas of greatest importance reflected those related to basic needs such as family, health, financial security, home and safety (p. 16). Satisfaction with life concerns focused on family, food, religion, safety and work (p. 18). Dissatisfaction with financial security was notable in view of the high importance placed on it. Correlations between satisfactions with certain life concerns and perceptions of overall quality of life centered about feelings about oneself and self efficacy as well as basic need areas such as housing, safety, financial security, clothing and family life. The authors concluded that,

. . . the life concerns most predictive support our basic hypothesis that perceived overall quality of life is very much related to specific areas representing feelings about oneself, and interaction with human and material resources of the near environment which meet basic needs. (p. 20)

5. Summary

This investigation will attempt to explore the impact of four specified environments on perceptions of life quality. The environments can be conceptualized as indicators of well-being and will be measured objectively. The enviroined unit, or individual, will be viewed as a total being and will thus be examined using both objective and subjective indicators. The preceding review of literature was intended to serve as a backdrop for the following analysis. The social indicator movement including the social reporting, social modeling and quality of life perspectives, serves indirectly as the impetus for this research. It is hoped that through the use of a partial model, quality of life insights can be obtained that will eventually add to the body of data required for social reporting. Measurement methods are another critical aspect. Several quality of life projects reviewed have found the environments closest to the individual critical in determining well-being. The human ecological approach which focuses on the interaction between the individual and his near environments may be a viable tool in investigating quality of life.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

The research reported here is an outgrowth of the 1975 "Families in Evolving Rural Communities" Agricultural Experiment Station Project. The project was longitudinal in nature, using the sample and measures of a 1956 Michigan State University Sociology Department study. The research reported here makes use of 1956 data for background purposes and 1975 data for analysis within the model as developed. The case study sample used for this research was drawn from the 1975 sample. In addition, new data were collected in 1976 by this researcher from the case study sample for use in combination with the 1975 information. The sample and data collected in 1976, therefore, are unique to this study and constitute an addition to the existing body of information obtained in 1956 and 1975.

Section 1 below (Research Development) will describe the 1956 and 1975 samples and measures. Sections 2 and 3 will review the development of the measures and the selection of the sample used in this research. Section 4 will review the procedures for collecting the data used in the conceptual model developed by this researcher. Section 5 will describe

the data analysis unique to this study.

1. Research Development

1.1 1956 Sample and Measures

In 1956 the Sociology Department at Michigan State University participated in a regional study to survey people who remained in economically depressed areas (i.e. the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes region). Data collected dealt with community satisfaction, social costs and aspirations and demographic characteristics (Eicher, 1956). A primary goal was to examine social mobility (or the lack of it) in relation to age and ethnicity. The sample was a random selection of one-fourth of the households in the McMillan and Greenland townships of Ontonagon county in Michigan's Upper Penninsula. At that time, Ontonagon county had experienced several decades of out-migration. The sample was proportionately drawn to include equally residents of three small villages (Greenland and Mass in Greenland township and Ewen in McMillan township) and the inhabitants of the surrounding open country. The sample consisted of 168 heads of households or their spouses. The measuring instrument was an interview schedule consisting primarily of open-ended questions (Appendix A).

1.2 1975 Sample and Measures

In 1975 researchers in the College of Human Ecology conducted a study of the quality of life, change and stability using the 1956 sample in Ontonagon (Bubolz and

Eicher, 1975; Bubolz and Eicher, 1976; Eicher, Bubolz, and Evers, 1976; Evers, 1976). Sixty-seven (approximately 40%) of the households studied in 1956 were reinterviewed, including 54 of the original respondents and 13 spouses.* Both sexes were rather evenly represented (43% male, 57% female).

Because of the longitudinal nature of the study, the respondents were in the middle to upper years. The measuring instrument was again in interview schedule form (Appendix B). After the initial verification of the identity of the respondents, the marital dyad, residence and occupation were updated. Perceptions of change since 1956 were measured through the use of open-ended questions. Community satisfaction and dwelling characteristic questions were repeated as they existed in the 1956 questionnaire. Information regarding the residential location of children as well as the amount of telephone, letter and visitation contact with children were also obtained.

Three measures relating to the quality of life were presented in addition to the longitudinal measures. The perceived overall quality of life (POQL) question, developed by Andrews and Withey (1974b), formed the basis

*Fifty-two of the original 168 subjects were identified as deceased, six were known to have moved out of the two townships and 35 were not traceable because names were inconsistently recorded on the original 1956 interviews.

for the selection of the sample of this investigation (Figure 1, Chapter 1). The measure consisted of a 1-7 point scale upon which subjects placed themselves in response to the question, "What number best describes how you feel about your life as a whole?" One represented the highest possible rating and seven the lowest. The question was asked twice in the interview, once near the beginning and as a final question. The arithmetic mean of the two rankings was used as the measure of perceived overall quality of life.

The self-anchoring ladder of importance (SALI) scale provided further in-depth information regarding the value or importance placed on selected life concerns (Figure 3). The scale, developed by Bubolz for the 1975 investigation, was based on Cantril's Self-Anchoring Striving Scale (1966). The respondent was asked to think of what was important to him/her and then shown a card on which a five-step ladder was printed. The subject was informed that the top of the ladder represented things of very high importance and the bottom things of no importance. Respondents were initially asked to name the things they would put at the top of the ladder. They were then given a list of 21 life concerns and asked to place them on the steps of the ladder representing the importance they placed on each concern. The list of 21 concerns was selected by Bubolz from the Andrews and Withey (1974b)

SALI SCALE

5	VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE
4	(PRETTY) HIGH IMPORTANCE
3	SOME IMPORTANCE
2	LITTLE IMPORTANCE
1	NO IMPORTANCE AT ALL

INTERVIEWER: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

Life Concerns

- ___ A. Safety
- ___ B. Condition of the natural environment
- ___ C. Accomplishing something
- ___ D. Work - either a job or work at home
- ___ E. Your own health and physical condition
- ___ F. Fun and enjoyment
- ___ G. Religion
- ___ H. Clothing
- ___ I. The place you live - house or apartment
- ___ J. Financial security
- ___ K. Beauty and attractiveness of your world
- ___ L. Family life
- ___ M. Sleep
- ___ N. Food
- ___ O. Having an interesting day-to-day life
- ___ P. Independence (freedom)
- ___ Q. The things you do and the times you have with your friends
- ___ R. The way you spend your spare time--your non-working activities
- ___ S. What our National government is doing
- ___ T. Developing yourself and broadening your life.
- ___ U. Car or other transportation.

Figure 3

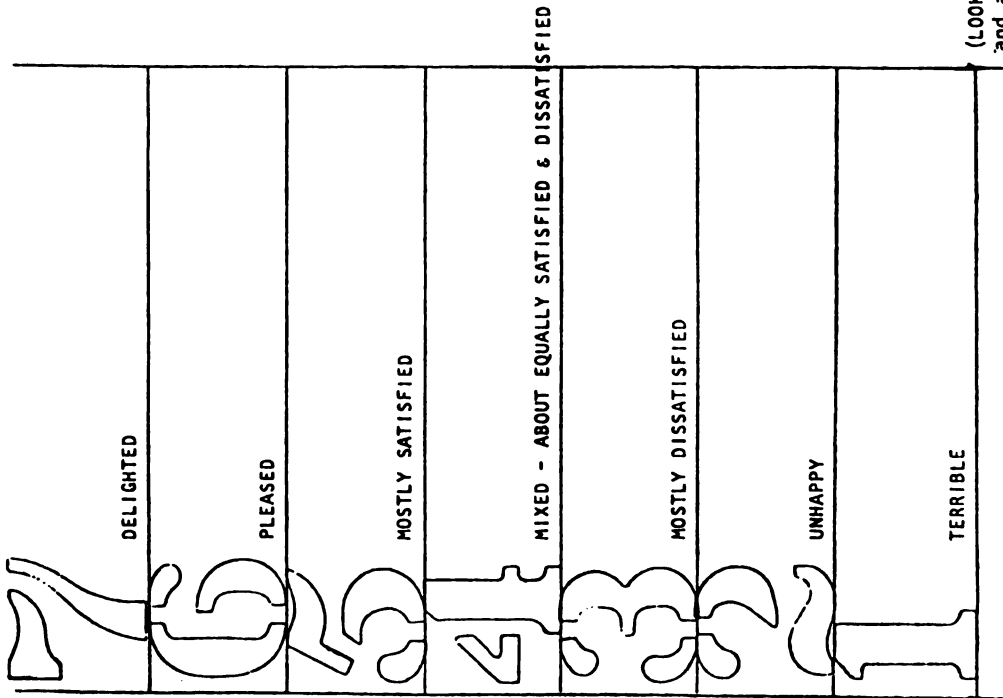
list of 123 life concerns on the basis of their contribution to perceived overall quality of life and their importance to an ecological approach. The scale method was based on the assumption that individuals possess a hierarchy of needs and values and that they are able to place them on a scale.

The self-anchoring ladder of satisfaction (SALS) scale included the same 21 items as the SALI scale, listed in the same order (Figure 4). With the SALS scale, respondents were presented with a seven-step ladder on which the top represented the best possible life and the bottom a life in which they were very dissatisfied. The 21 life concerns were then placed on the ladder by each respondent. The SALI scale was presented first in the interview, with SALS following 20-30 minutes later.

2. 1976 Sample Selection

The sample for the research reported here was selected on the basis of responses to the perceived overall quality of life question in the 1975 interviews. The resulting sample consisted of two contrasting groups; those delighted or pleased with their lives (the high POQL group) and those who had mixed feelings concerning their lives (the low POQL group). Nine subjects indicated that they were delighted or pleased with their lives and represented the "happiest" people in the sample. The

SALS SCALE



- Life Concerns
- ___ A. Your safety
- ___ B. The condition of the natural environment, the air, land and water in this area
- ___ C. What you are accomplishing in your life
- ___ D. Your job
- ___ E. Your own health and physical condition
- ___ F. The amount of fun and enjoyment you have
- ___ G. Your religious faith
- ___ H. Clothing - having the kind you want and need
- ___ I. Your house/apartment
- ___ J. How secure you are financially
- ___ K. The amount of beauty and attractiveness in your world
- ___ L. Your own family life--your wife/husband, your marriage, your children
- ___ M. The sleep you get
- ___ N. Food - having the kind and amount you want and need
- ___ O. How interesting your day-to-day life is
- ___ P. Your independence or freedom - the chance to do what you want to do
- ___ Q. The things you do and the times you have with your friends
- ___ R. The way you spend your spare time, your non-working activities
- ___ S. What our National government is doing
- ___ T. The extent to which you are developing and broadening your life
- ___ U. The way you can get around to work, school, shopping, etc.

(LOOK BACK AT SALS for items respondent named which are not on list and ask how satisfied respondent is with those items.)

Figure 4

"least happy" group was composed of the eight individuals who said they had mixed feelings about their lives.

During the course of data collection the sample size was reduced to thirteen because of three refusals* and the elimination of one because of missing data. As a result, the final population consisted of six respondents in the high POQL group and seven in the low POQL group.

As was indicated in the discussion of the 1975 sample, several of the 1975 respondents were spouses of those interviewed in 1956. Three of the final sample of 13 were spouses of 1956 subjects, however all 13 were the respondents in 1975. Since 1956 data were used only sparingly and primarily in terms of background data, such differences were not considered to be critical.

Of the six individuals in the high POQL group, the delighted or pleased group, five were females. Four males and three females composed the low POQL group, the group indicating mixed feelings. The respondents ranged in age from 43 to 79.

3. Measures

The data collection instruments employed were designed primarily to obtain information necessary for application in the conceptual framework developed for this

*All three subjects who refused indicated their reluctance to participate as much as is required in longitudinal research. The 1976 interview was the third, the second being conducted the previous year and the first 20 years earlier.

study and not collected in 1975. The primary measure was again in the form of an interview schedule developed by this researcher (Appendix C). Open-ended questions were designed to elicit more in-depth subjective responses to the family, dwelling and clothing environments.* Such information served to provide insights beyond that provided by the SALI and SALS scales. The SALI and SALS scales were repeated, as was the perceived overall quality of life question. Additional data concerning the educational, health and occupational statuses of the individual were also obtained.

In order to obtain objective information concerning the clothing environment, clothing inventory forms were mailed to the respondents approximately two weeks prior to the time of data collection (Appendix D). Subjects were requested to complete the inventory forms themselves, using an enclosed instruction sheet. Inventories were adapted by this researcher from University of Minnesota measures** and were designed to provide information regarding the number, type, cost and age of garments in the respondents' wardrobes. Completed inventories were picked up at the time of the interview.

*Extensive subjective information regarding the community environment had been collected in 1975.

**Instruments and information provided by Dr. Margaret Grindering, Professor, Textiles and Clothing, College of Home Economics, University of Minnesota.

To obtain needed objective data, community and interior dwelling instruments were designed to be completed by the interviewer (Appendix E). Also adapted from University of Minnesota instruments by this investigator, the interior dwelling checklist provided data to supplement 1975 information dealing with dwelling characteristics. The community checklist was constructed by this researcher to provide information on the actual resources in terms of retail establishments, restaurants and services, existing in each village.

4. Data Collection

As described previously data were collected at three points in time: 1956, 1975, and 1976. The 1956 information was used here for descriptive purposes only. The 1975 and 1976 data were employed for analysis in relation to the conceptual framework. The 1975 and 1976 data were considered to be comparable, despite the time difference. The majority of subjective data (with the exception of community satisfaction) were collected in 1975 and all objective data collected in 1975 were verified in 1976.

Data were collected in March of 1975 by four researchers from the College of Human Ecology. Personal interviews lasted from one to four hours. Data were collected again in March of 1976 on the final sample of

thirteen by this investigator.* Interviews lasted from 45 minutes to 1 1/2 hours.

At the time of the personal interviews, it was discovered that several respondents had not completed the clothing inventories. Abbreviated inventory data were collected at that time from those who were not able to complete the inventory because of either a lack of understanding (due primarily to age) or reluctance to complete a form on one's own. Only one respondent refused any clothing inventory information.

The dwelling interior instrument was completed by the interviewer immediately following the interview, but not in the presence of the respondent. The community resources checklist was completed by this investigator during the data collection trip. Information was obtained on Ontonagon city as well as Ewen in McMillan township and Greenland and Mass in Greenland township. Because of the small size of the villages, geographical boundaries of the town were relatively distinct and counts of the various resources easy to obtain.

5. Data Analysis

Data will be explored in a detailed, descriptive manner. In this way, objective as well as subjective

*Because of the illnesses of two respondents, this researcher was unable to conduct those personal interviews. The information was collected later by an interviewer who had participated in the 1975 data collection and resided in the area.

information can be dealt with in greater depth than allowed with a larger sample. Generalizability is less possible with a small sampling but the exploratory nature of the social indicators/quality of life movement allows for a variety of methods of data collection and analysis.

As a result, data obtained in the 1975 and 1976 interviews will be examined in detail in keeping with the human ecological model developed for this investigation. Chapter 4 includes a description of the larger environment of the Upper Peninsula and Ontonagon county, tracing economic and environmental developments influencing the inhabitants of the area. In depth biographies of each respondent serve as a description of the enviroined unit. Longitudinal information as well as SALI and SALS data will be presented. A discussion of the two contrasting groups in relation to SALI and SALS data will provide insights relating to the individual's feelings about himself and the various elements of his environments. Data examination in Chapter 5 will again be highly descriptive and will focus on the four environments of the individuals in each group.

6. Summary

Because of the complexities involved in making use of data collected at three points in time, a clear statement of the previously collected data which will be employed in this research is seen as necessary. In

addition, a statement of the elements that are unique to this study may aid in clarification.

Data collected in 1956 will be used as descriptive background information for the biographies in Chapter 5. Portions of the 1975 data will be employed in the actual data analysis as well as in the biographies. The primary 1975 data to be used includes the POQL scale, the SALI and SALS scales, demographic data, objective dwelling characteristics, community satisfaction information, family structure and communication patterns and perceptions of change data.

Areas unique to this research include:

- 1) the model as described in Chapter 1;
- 2) the final sample of thirteen;
- 3) the entire 1976 interview schedule which provided additional POQL and SALI and SALS data, subjective family, clothing and housing information and additional demographic data;
- 4) the clothing inventory data;
- 5) the dwelling observations and ratings; and
- 6) the community resource lists.

CHAPTER 4

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS:

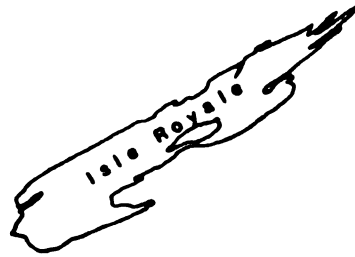
DESCRIPTION OF SETTING AND SAMPLE

1. Setting

1.1 General Description

Because of the ecological focus of this investigation and the critical impact of both the physical and social environments on the individuals composing the sample, the setting will be described in some detail. The map in Figure 5 can assist in establishing the geographical locations of the county itself and of the data collection sites within the county.

Geographically, Ontonagon County is characterized by relative isolation from urban centers, the closest cities being Duluth, Minnesota (population 100,500), Green Bay, Wisconsin (population 88,000), and Marquette, Michigan (population 22,000). The county is sparsely settled, with a population density of 10-25 persons per square mile (Gustafson, 1973, p. 3). Ontonagon (population 2,430), the largest settlement and the county seat, is located at the western edge of the county on Lake Superior. Because of the presence of a national forest, no settlement is



Location Map

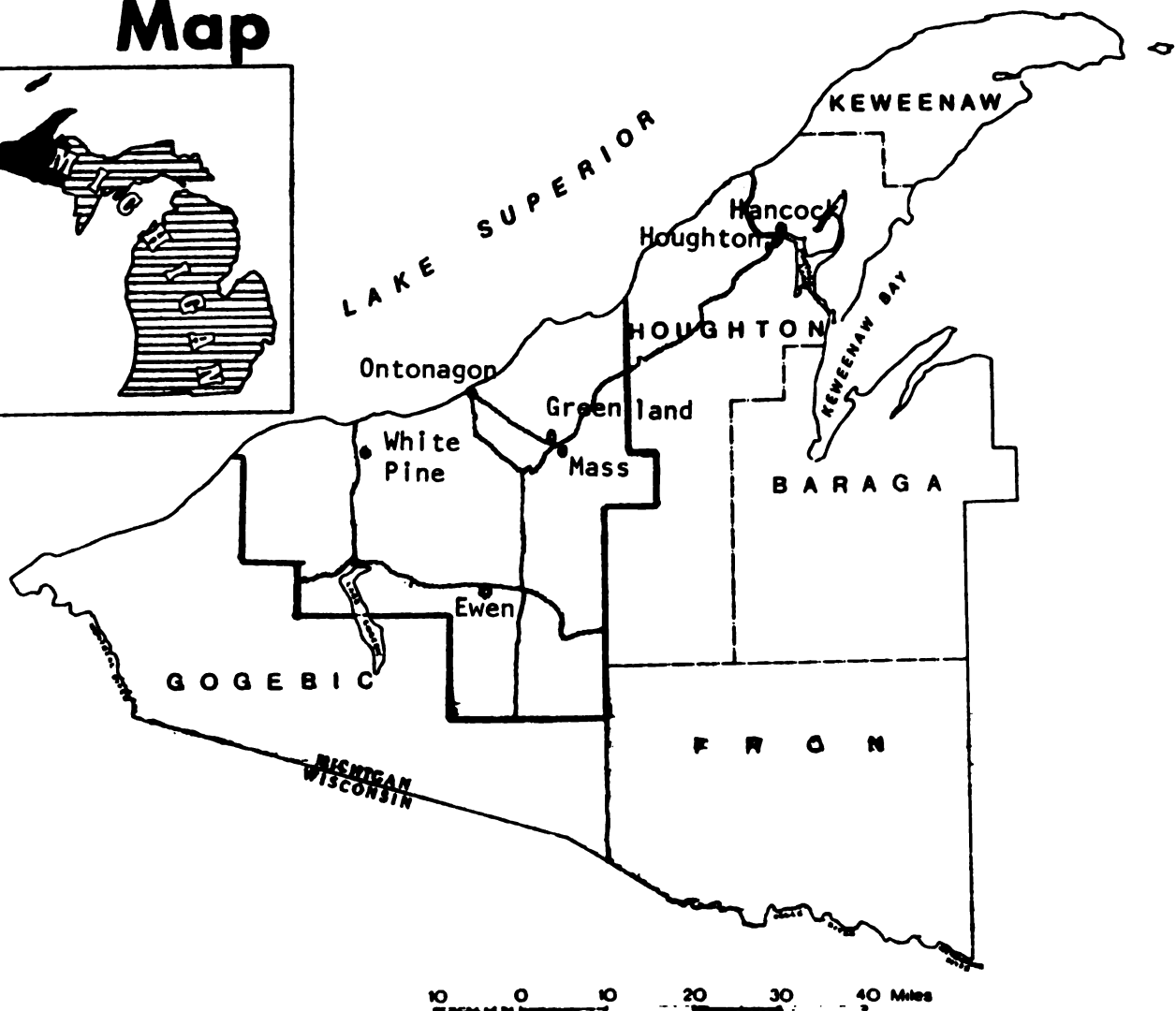


Figure 5

near the center of the county. Ewen (population 500), in the south central region, is the old farming area surrounded by forest. Greenland (population 350) and Mass (population 500+) are located in the old mining area to the east and also border state and national forests. The highway system is such that Ontonagon city is by-passed by the major Upper Peninsula thoroughfares and travel is primarily in an east-west direction. Similarly, the telephone system has been developed so that a north-south call covering 16 miles costs more than an east-west call of 45 miles. These communication barriers have served to create somewhat of a psychological distance between those in the upper half of the county and those in the lower half.

The county is well-known for its beautiful natural environment. Bordering Lake Superior, the county contains both state and national forests, many lakes and the Porcupine Mountains. Although the summer season is pleasant, winters are long, cold and snowy. With the new interest sports, however, tourists have made the county a year-round recreation area, engaging in swimming, fishing, hunting, skiing and snowmobiling activities.

Historically, the welfare of the region has been governed by some of the same natural resources that give it its beauty (Eicher, 1956). The land was developed for its copper and lumber resources in the mid to late 1800's. The copper mining business has since been cyclical,

experiencing several episodes of boom followed by depression. A new period of stability was thought to have come with the opening of the White Pine Mine in 1956. The lumber industry reached its peak in the 1890's, but some lumber activity is still in evidence today. Farming has traditionally been another source of income, but as in the rest of the nation, has declined steadily as a primary occupation. Although many residents still occupy family farms, most supplement farm income with other jobs.

The county was heavily settled by Finnish immigrants who came to farm and mine. Again, the influence of the natural environment can be seen in attracting the Finnish who saw the terrain and climate as very much like those of their homeland. The area is still influenced to a great extent by the Finnish in terms of religion, customs and political beliefs.

1.2 Current Characterization

The inhabitants of Ontonagon county tend to be older and have lower incomes than residents of the state as a whole. Although the median age of the population was 32.6 years in 1970, 9.7% of the population were 65 years of age or over (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970, p. 62). The median income was \$8,421 compared to a median of \$11,032 for the state as a whole (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970, pp. 265 and 577).

Mining is still the major source of income despite

recent setbacks (Gustafson, 1973, p. 27). When the White Pine Mine opened in 1956, it provided approximately 1,000 jobs and drew workers from as far away as Houghton and Hancock. The new village of White Pine prospered as houses, schools and a shopping center were built to serve mine workers. In January of 1975, however, 2,100 mine workers were laid off because of the decreasing price of copper, sending Ontonagon county's unemployment rate up to 25% (Brown, 1976, p. 1). The layoffs have greatly affected all economic activities of the area.

In contrast to recent economic conditions, the county is also experiencing some in-migration of urban residents. Delineated as a growing rural area, the region is experiencing a "population turn-around" from urban to rural areas (Reed, 1975). Many newcomers are retirees seeking an escape from the crowds and crime of the city (Reinhold, 1976). Again the impact of the natural environment has been felt in attracting new residents to the region. In fact, the need to maintain the environment has become a new thrust in the Upper Peninsula in general (Hennessey, 1976). With the difficult economic problems and the pressing need for jobs, however, the movement to control industrial pollution and expansion has met with some criticism.

Ontonagon County can be viewed as possessing characteristics similar to other Upper Midwest areas.

Small towns have remained static or declined, the rural farm population has declined as farms have increased in size and decreased in number and overall population growth rates have remained below national growth rates (Gustafson, 1973). Economically, the area remains depressed, with the White Pine layoffs worsening an already poor employment situation. Retail and service resources are limited by urban standards. Yet the environment, with its natural beauty, plentiful natural resources and absence of urban development continues to hold many residents and attract a small number of new ones.

2. Sample

The following biographies can be viewed as a description of the enviroined unit (or the individual), as he exists empirically and how he perceives various aspects of his life. In this section only the enviroined unit will be reviewed. The bulk of the information relating to the four principle environments of clothing, dwelling, family and community or the individual's interaction with them will be examined more closely in Chapter 5. Data will be organized in terms of the responses to the overall quality of life instrument which formed the basis for the sample selection. The high POQL group, those delighted or pleased with their lives, will be examined in the first section on an individual basis. Review of the members of the low POQL group, those who had mixed feelings concerning their

lives, will follow. Data from 1956 will serve as an introduction to the respondent, while 1975 and 1976 data will provide insight into how his life has changed over 20 years and how he feels about various elements of his life. An attempt will be made to draw out the uniquely identifying characteristics of each individual. A discussion of the differences and similarities of the members of the two groups, focusing on the responses to the SALI and SALS measures, will conclude the chapter.

2.1 High POQL Biographies

Mrs. A--Mrs. A was 23 and had been married only three years at the time of the 1956 interview. She had been born in Ontonagon and completed high school there, moving to Greenland at the time of her marriage. Prior to marrying Mr. A, a foreman at White Pine, Mrs. A had worked for a year in Milwaukee as a bookkeeper. Despite her sample of city life, Mrs. A preferred the friendly atmosphere and close-knit families of a small town. The A's owned their own home in Greenland which was given to them by Mr. A's father. Both of the A's were Finnish. The A's had two children in 1956, a daughter and a newborn son.

By 1975, the A's had added three more children and moved to a larger home in Greenland. Located on the block behind a row of empty buildings that previously formed the center of Greenland, the A's home appeared simple on the outside. Inside, however, extensive remodeling had

modernized the house and the A's had a great deal of Mediterranean furniture. The interior was neat and clean, with wall-hangings and plants adding decorative touches.

Mrs. A, now 43, had been a homemaker in the 20 years since 1956. Mr. A, still employed at White Pine, was now an electrical foreman earning between \$14,000 and \$15,999 a year. Mrs. A indicated that the maturation of her children was the major change in the life of her family. When asked to describe changes in her own life since 1956, she responded by saying, "I've been a mother all the time." Mrs. A participated in more organizational activities in 1975 including church and school clubs and March of Dimes volunteer work. She had attended several courses, including a Finnish class in Ontonagon. Mr. A had reached his position at White Pine by also attending classes, including computer workshops in Pittsburg and Milwaukee.

Mrs. A remained quite happy with life in Greenland, relating her preference for a small community and Greenland's "peaceable" nature. She also stated that, "Cities turn me off. I like to visit and shop there, but not live there." She conceded that, "Conveniences aren't as close, but I like that--you have an excuse to go somewhere." When asked what she wanted the most but didn't have the money for now, Mrs. A expressed a desire for a new dining room set and a two car garage with a sauna.

Mrs. A indicated positive feelings about her life

in 1975, giving a "delighted" response to the overall quality of life question. Mrs. A volunteered that "good religious faith, trust and love" were very important to her. None of the 21 SALI life concerns were of no importance to Mrs. A. Mrs. A was also generally satisfied with most aspects of her life, indicating that she was "delighted" with her job, religious faith and family life. Mrs. A felt dissatisfaction with nothing, but had only mixed feelings about her health, the amount of beauty and attractiveness in her world and the activities of the national government.

Mrs. A remained positive in her feelings in 1976. Mr. A had survived the White Pine layoffs and continued to work full time. Mrs. A remained a homemaker. Volunteering family and health as particularly important in 1976, Mrs. A's responses to the importance of the suggested life concerns were relatively consistent with 1975 responses, deviating upward in importance one step in about one-third of the concern categories. SALS responses also remained relatively stable, but deviated downward one step on nine of the 21 life concerns. No dramatic changes were evident, however.

During the 1976 interview, Mrs. A was cordial, yet somewhat reserved. She had not completed the clothing inventory, stressing that she thought clothing was "unimportant" and that questions relating to clothing were

"dumb." Mrs. A did provide some clothing information, however, which indicated that she had an adequate number of garments (e.g. 10 pairs of slacks, 20 tops). She indicated that she was satisfied with her clothing, also.

In general, Mrs. A appeared to be content with her life in Greenland, enjoying both her role as a homemaker and the small town atmosphere around her. Several of the life concerns that were important to her were the items with which she also felt satisfied, including family and religious faith. The principal discrepancy between importance and satisfaction was her health. Her life had not changed drastically since 1956, but had evolved as the stages of the family life cycle had changed.

Mrs. B--Mrs. B was a middle-aged (42) mother of six at the time of the 1956 interview. Born in Mass, she had met and married her husband in Detroit, where both worked during the depression. The B's decided to move from the city to Mrs. B's family farm after spending several summer vacations in the Mass area. Mrs. B felt that the freedom and friendliness of rural life provided a more positive atmosphere for raising children; an opinion formed after experiencing several years of city life. Mrs. B was a high school graduate, while Mr. B had completed ninth grade in Mt. Pleasant where he was born. The B's farmed full time until Mr. B began working as a logger to better their income. The B's still hoped to farm full time through

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the purchase of an adjacent farm, but found the investment too great. Mrs. B was part Finnish, while Mr. B had no Finnish ancestry. Mrs. B was quite active in organizations in 1956, participating in church, school and political activities.

Mrs. B experienced perhaps the greatest number of changes of any of the respondents between the 1956 and 1975 interviews. Both Mr. B and her eldest son had died. In addition, Mrs. B had commuted a number of miles to an Upper Peninsula university and had completed a college degree while in her fifties. Upon the completion of her degree she began teaching high school in Ontonagon. Prior to Mr. B's death, the B's had resumed full-time farming. Mrs. B and a son continued to operate the farm as a partnership and at the time of the 1975 interview owned 250 head of cattle and had a yearly income of \$30,000. Mrs. B continued to be very active in community affairs, participating in church, PTA, Democratic Party and educational association activities.

Mrs. B included the deaths of her husband and son as the major changes in her life, but approached her loss philosophically, stating, "You become a better person when you live through suffering." She was satisfied with everything in the community, citing only "the roads" as a problem. Mrs. B indicated that she wanted a new house when asked what she wanted the most.

Despite the deaths in her family, Mrs. B felt "delighted" with her life as a whole in 1975. She volunteered religion, family and happiness as elements of life most important to her, also placing heavy emphasis on the importance of activities related to the development of oneself, such as work, accomplishing something and independence. Clothing and financial security were ranked by Mrs. B as having only some importance. Mrs. B expressed a high degree of satisfaction with most of the 21 life concerns, indicating the least satisfaction with the activities of the national government. She expressed the greatest satisfaction with the life concerns that were important to her.

The 1976 visit found Mrs. B still delighted with life. Religion, family and happiness were still of critical importance to her as was her work and independence. Any changes in Mrs. B's perceptions of the importance of various life concerns were one step only, with the exception of safety, which increased from little importance to very high importance. Similarly, Mrs. B's perceptions of her satisfaction with the 21 life concerns remained relatively consistent, deviating only one step if any change was noted.

Mrs. B responded to both the 1975 and the 1976 interview questions in considerable depth, particularly on the SALS and SALI scales. She emphasized the need for "self-reliance" for both herself and her children. She

characterized herself as very independent, stating that she ". . . wouldn't want to marry again." She indicated that housing came second to her family life and that she felt a need to see her children more often since "We better get together when we have the chance--life is short." Mrs. B also expressed a great deal of satisfaction with her teaching position.

Because the 1976 interview was conducted in Mrs. B's classroom after school hours, interviewer ratings of Mrs. B's home were impossible. Mrs. B indicated, however, that the house had been remodeled and that the furniture is ". . . good English Regency furniture." Mrs. B did a very thorough job of completing the clothing inventory. Her responses indicated that she had a great deal of clothing, some of which she had made herself. Much of her clothing was relatively expensive, including coats and suits well over \$100. Although Mrs. B stated that she was not a "clothes horse," she related that she liked to sew and could provide herself with the clothes needed for any occasion.

In summary, Mrs. B appeared to create her own happiness by finding fulfillment and satisfaction in those areas of life that were important to her. Her family was very critical to her and in the early stages of its development she devoted full time to it. When her children became less dependent, however, she turned to herself, obtaining

an education and finding a career with which she was especially satisfied. Because of the independence in which she took pride, she was able to withstand the loss of family members. Mrs. B was perhaps the most atypical of the sample of thirteen, because of her higher educational level, higher income and high level of participation in organizational activities.

Mrs. C--Mrs. C, 61 at the time of the 1956 interview, was born in Finland but grew up in Ontonagon county. Her husband had grown up in Finland and immigrated to the Upper Peninsula to find farming and logging work. The C's lived on a farm outside of Mass, but were beginning to experience financial difficulties in maintaining the farm. Mrs. C had never lived in the city and had no desire to, perceiving the city as lonely and unfriendly. Both of the C's completed only grade school and neither participated in any organizational activities. The C's had one adult son who also resided in Ontonagon County.

By 1975 the C's had retired and moved to a small house in Mass. The C's home had been converted from a blacksmith's shop and had only a toilet instead of a complete bathroom. The house was very small and sparsely furnished. Mrs. C related her difficulties in cleaning the interior because of her poor health.

In 1975 Mrs. C was 80 and Mr. C about 85 (the date of his birth appeared to be in some doubt). Both were in

poor health and were forced to give up farming as a result. Mrs. C emphasized her disappointment at leaving the farm, especially her cows, but seemed satisfied with town life, particularly her friendly neighbors. The C's existed primarily on social security in 1975 and had an income of under \$2,000.

Despite the loss of the farm and her health, Mrs. C indicated that she was pleased with her life overall in 1975, emphasizing that she had a "good life, good husband and no regrets." Because of Mrs. C's advanced age, 1975 and 1976 responses to SALI and SALS scales varied to some degree and were sometimes difficult to interpret. It appeared that in 1975 Mrs. C viewed the importance of the various concerns in relation to life as a whole, while in 1976 she focused on their importance to her at that point in time. For example, she rated work as very important in 1975, but gave it a rating of little importance in 1976, explaining that work becomes "unimportant when you can't do it."

Yet Mrs. C was very articulate for her age and several definite perceptions of importance and satisfaction were evident. Among life concerns of particular importance, Mrs. C included family, health, friends, making a living and religion. She emphasized her interest in reading a great deal, describing herself as a great reader all her life. Clothing, fun and transportation were of least

importance to her. In describing satisfactions, Mrs. C was much more consistent in responses, deviating primarily one step downward between 1975 and 1976. She was most satisfied with her religion, family, friends and independence, indicating dissatisfaction with only her health. She also expressed a desire to be able to do more things, such as work, but was unable to do so because of poor health.

At the time of the 1976 interview, Mr. C appeared to be in very poor health. Although he was present in the room, he seemed unaware of what was occurring around him. Mrs. C, on the other hand, appeared to enjoy both the 1975 and 1976 interviews, stating at the conclusion of the 1975 interview, "Haven't had as much fun for a long time." Her usual days were spent reading and working crossword puzzles. During the 1976 interview she discussed everything from Watergate and Richard Nixon to the split in the Missouri Synod Lutheran Church to unemployment in the county. When asked what she wanted most but didn't have enough money for, Mrs. C explained, "What I want most, money can't buy--health."

Mrs. C had not completed the clothing inventory, indicating that she hadn't purchased any clothing in the last 15 years. Her two sisters in Chicago provided Mrs. C with all of her clothing and she felt that she had more than enough. She considered her clothing as ". . . something to cover me only."

Mrs. C proved to be an interesting respondent. Despite a low income, poor health and inadequate housing, Mrs. C indicated that she was pleased with her life. Her satisfactions with the things important to her, such as family and religion, took precedence over lack of material items and good health. Her reading and her friends seemed to sustain her and enable her to interact with her environment. As a result, although objectively Mrs. C's life would appear to be substandard, subjectively she expected little ("All I need is a piece of bread") and thus gained satisfaction from what she had.

Mrs. D--Mrs. D was a 29 year old homemaker with four children at the time of the 1956 interview. Both Mr. and Mrs. D were born in Ontonagon County, Mrs. D having completed high school in Mass and Mr. D completing eighth grade. The D's lived in an open country area, but not on a farm. Mr. D had recently begun working at the White Pine mine after several stints at part-time jobs. Mrs. D expressed satisfaction with the Mass area, particularly the outdoors, but recognized the conveniences (especially stores) available in the city. She indicated that her husband was especially reluctant to leave the outdoors activities and as a result she would not consider leaving. Although Mrs. D had visited Detroit and Duluth, she had lived only in Ontonagon County. The D's were both Finnish.

The changes in Mrs. D's life between 1956 and 1975

were primarily in terms of changes in her family, especially the maturation and departing of her children. Mr. D was still employed at White Pine (income = \$10,000-\$11,999) and the D's occupied the same house in the open country near Mass. The location of the D's home was somewhat unique. The house was located about 100 yards from a paved road. Between the road and the house were a set of railroad tracks, running approximately 50 yards from the front of the house. Although Mrs. D liked the house itself, she disliked the proximity of the tracks. The interior of the D's home was comfortable, but a bit cluttered, with upholstered furniture exhibiting a good deal of wear.

An avid snowmobilst, Mrs. D credited the departure of the children with the D's new-found freedom, both financially and timewise. Mrs. D frequently spent entire days snowmobiling in the adjacent woods enjoying the peace and quiet and the deer which she often encountered. Snowmobiling was a necessity as well as a sporting activity for the D's; at the time of the 1976 interview the house was inaccessible by car due to the deep snow. Visitors parked their cars on the paved road and struggled through the snow to the house on foot. Mrs. D had expressed a desire for another snowmobile in addition to a new car. Mrs. D felt satisfied with life in Mass, recognizing that small communities have limited resources, but possess the freedom unavailable in larger cities.

Mrs. D had been employed part-time in the local restaurant and Co-op store since 1956, but considered her weight gain (which had somewhat curtailed her sports activities) the major change in her own life. Mrs. D did not reveal the amount of weight she had gained and she did not appear especially overweight to the researcher. She was a member of the local TOPS club and attended meetings regularly.

Mrs. D listed the basic needs among the items of highest importance to her, including health, sleep and food. She was "delighted" with none of the 21 life concerns, but "pleased" with several of them. She found the least satisfaction with her religious faith. Overall, Mrs. D felt pleased with her life. Mrs. D maintained her pleased feelings about life overall in 1976. She generally ranked the 21 life concerns much as they were ranked in 1975. Most changes were one step (generally more important) on the SALI scale. It should be noted, however, that Mrs. D included housing, family life, independence, friends, spare-time activities and transportation as very important in 1976. In a similar manner, Mrs. D expressed parallel satisfactions in 1976, any changes occurring one step in the more satisfied direction.

Mrs. D had not filled out the clothing inventory and gave no reason for not doing so. She indicated that she had "lots of clothes," most from gifts or the mail-order

catalog. Mrs. D felt generally satisfied with the clothing she owned.

In summary, Mrs. D was a cheerful, pleasant respondent whose life had progressed in a relatively normal, uneventful fashion. The couple's love of the outdoors was well-suited to life in Mass. Unlike other respondents, Mrs. D seemed to be more concerned with the basic elements of life rather than the psychological or spiritual ones. She appeared generally satisfied with all areas of her life, however, expressing mixed feelings only about religion.

Mrs. E--Mrs. E was a 38 year old homemaker without children in 1956.* After living in Wisconsin, Lansing and Detroit, the E's bought the 160 acre farm near Mass on which they lived. Mr. E had attempted quite a variety of jobs, including auto factory work, lumbering, summer resort work and farming. At the time of the 1956 interview, Mr. E was supplementing his dairy farming income with janitorial work in the winter and woods work in the summer. The E's were quite concerned about the cost of dairy equipment and the prices they could obtain in the dairy markets. Mrs. E expressed satisfaction with the Mass area in 1956, indicating that the lack of employment alternatives was the principal drawback. Through her experiences with city life, she recognized the conveniences and job opportunities

*Mrs. E and Mrs. D were sisters.

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available in larger cities. Both Mr. and Mrs. E had grown up in Ontonagon County, both also completing eighth grade there. The E's, both Finnish, participated in VFW affairs and Lutheran church activities.

By 1975, the E's had moved to Mass town after 20 years on the farm. The E's town home, small and simple, was located only a few blocks from the center of Mass. The interior was well-furnished with upholstered pieces, wall-hangings, a T.V. and a stereo. The interior was especially neat and clean. Mrs. E indicated that she liked the house, especially the sauna in the basement, but that when visitors came it was sometimes too small. She expressed a desire for a remodeled kitchen and an enlarged house.

In the years between 1956 and 1975, Mrs. E had cared for 26 foster children and Mr. E had been employed by the U.S. Forest Service (salary between \$8,000 and \$9,999). Mrs. E had begun to experience health problems, requiring transplants for both hips (one had been completed prior to the 1975 interview). With no children, the E's life had not changed dramatically since 1956. Mrs. E remained happy with life in the Mass area, remarking that the move to town had put her closer to shopping facilities. The E's still belonged to the VFW Post and the Lutheran church and Mrs. E had also joined the local TOPS and the bowling league.

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In response to the overall quality of life question, Mrs. E stated that she was pleased with her life. Mrs. E listed "steady employment" and family life as having very high importance to her. She also indicated that she was either pleased or mostly satisfied with all 21 life concerns, with the exception of health, which she had mixed feelings about.

Mrs. E continued to be pleased with her life in 1976. Her responses to the SALI instrument continued in the same pattern, but many of the 21 life concerns were ranked a step higher in importance in 1976. Only work decreased in importance from very high to some importance. Mrs. E volunteered health as an area of very high importance in 1976. She remained pleased or mostly satisfied with each of the 21 life concerns in 1976, excluding only the activities of the national government, about which she had mixed feelings.

Mrs. E attempted to complete the clothing inventory, although she said she found it confusing. She indicated that she was satisfied with the clothing she had and that her only interest in clothing was that it was "neat and clean." She did express a desire for a women's clothing store in Mass, since she travelled all the way to Houghton to purchase her clothing.

Mrs. E could be described as a cheerful, contented individual. A limited number of life concerns were of high

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importance to her (financial security and health in particular), yet she expressed satisfaction with almost all of them. Despite painful hip problems, she remained pleased with life overall, expressing happiness with her marriage and foster children. Her surgery did not seem to occupy her thoughts to a great extent, although she did marvel at the miracles of modern medicine. Although Mrs. E expressed no intense dislike for the city as did other respondents, she enjoyed life in the small town.

Mr. F--Mr. F was a 55 year old Ewen farmer in 1956. Although he enjoyed farming and the open country a great deal, Mr. F had decided to sell his livestock and quit farming for himself the day of the interview. Mr. F blamed low milk prices and the Eisenhower administration for farm problems and vowed to vote Democratic in the 1956 elections. Mr. F intended to make a living by doing farm work by the day for Ewen area farmers. A widower, Mr. F lived by himself on the farm where he raised pigs, milk cows and chickens. He had always lived in the Ewen area, completing fourth grade there. Two daughters lived in Detroit. Mr. F belonged to no organizations, but enjoyed the hunting and fishing in the area. He considered himself to be of German heritage.

Despite his 1956 intentions, in 1975 Mr. F was 74 and still living on his Ewen farm raising milk cows and pigs. Although he collected Social Security, he continued to work on the farm, rising at 5:00 a.m. to milk the cows.

A nephew, about 40 years of age, now lived with him on the farm, allowing him to remain there despite his failing health. Both of Mr. F's daughters lived in Detroit, visiting him during hunting season. Mr. F indicated that there were few changes in his life in the last 20 years; he continued to work everyday, took no vacations and his daughters still lived in Detroit. He liked the open country very much, maintaining he would never move to town, let alone a large city. By 1975 Mr. F was earning between \$4,000 and \$5,999 from farming and Social Security.

Mr. F's farm was located several miles from town on a rural road. Mr. F was extremely proud of his home and the land around it, which he had cleared himself. He considered his house the "best in the county" because of the eight foot high basement and the large wood-burning furnace. Mr. F said he had trouble with the interior cleaning because of his poor health. Although most of the household items were older models, most appeared in good condition.

Mr. F felt pleased with his life overall in 1975. Several of the 21 life concerns were of very high importance to him, but of greatest importance to him was independence. Spare-time activities and what the national government was doing were of little importance to him. He expressed some level of satisfaction with all of the 21 life concerns with the exception of the activities of the national

government. His accomplishments, job, house and family life were particular sources of satisfaction to him.

Mr. F remained pleased with his life overall in 1976 despite very poor health and several months in the hospital. He continued to live on the farm with his nephew. Throughout the 1976 interview, Mr. F was forced to support himself by holding on to the kitchen sink. He coughed continually and appeared to be quite ill. His failing health caused him concern only in terms of the cost, however, and he was adamant about not receiving public assistance. Because of his deteriorated condition, Mr. F had some trouble in answering SALI and SALS questions, however the pattern of importance placed on the 21 life concerns remained parallel to his 1975 responses. Nothing was ranked unimportant in 1976. Mr. F also remained pleased with most aspects of his life, expressing the greatest satisfaction with his house and the least satisfaction with his financial security and with the activities of the national government.

Mr. F did not complete the clothing inventory, probably because he could not read. When asked about his clothes he said he had "too many." Approximately half of his clothing came from his daughters in Detroit.

Mr. F was perhaps the most unique of the thirteen respondents. In response to the question dealing with what he wanted that he didn't have enough money for, Mr. F

replied, "A bulldozer." Despite his age and health, he did all of his own cooking and cleaning. He owned an electric meat saw and packaged his own meat. He also canned, processing foods such as tomatoes and applesauce. He appeared to gain satisfaction from the elements of his life that pleased him. He was particularly proud of his house and the land which he had cleared himself. He indicated that his health was of no great concern to him, since he expected to get sick when he got old. His primary concern was the cost of medical services; his hospital bill was \$1,000 and his Social Security payments \$129.00 a month. Although he was illiterate, in poor health and had very little money, he seemed completely content with what he had and with his life on the farm. In Mr. F's own words, "I don't have anything, but I'm happy with what I got."

2.2 Low POQL Biographies

Mr. T--At the time of the 1956 interview, Mr. T was a 41 year old miner at White Pine with four children. Born in Kiva, Michigan and completing tenth grade there, Mr. T moved to Mass in 1939. Mrs. T was born in Ontonagon County and completed eighth grade there. The T's, both Finnish, derived most of their \$3,300 a year income from Mr. T's White Pine job. Mr. T expresses a dislike for the city, but had difficulty in describing the advantages of a small town. In relating the reason for remaining in the area,

Mr. T indicated his wife's desire to stay. Mr. T participated in a sporting club when the time of his shift allowed, while Mrs. T belonged to the local PTA.

In 1975 Mr. T was still employed at White Pine, earning \$10,000 to \$11,999 a year. Sixty-one years old by then, Mr. T was looking forward to retirement. The T's continued to reside in the same house in Mass city. Although three of his four children had left home, Mr. T felt that his life had been unchanged since 1956. Mr. T also had difficulty in describing what he liked about the Mass area in 1975. When asked if he liked the neighborhood, Mr. T said he had ". . . gotten used to it." Although he voiced no particular dislikes in regard to Mass, he intended to retire to the family farm in Kiva, which he looked forward to with great anticipation.

The T's home, small and simple, was located only a few blocks from the center of Mass. The interior was plainly furnished and a bit cluttered. When asked how satisfied he was with the interior of his home, Mr. T replied, ". . . can't afford more--have to be satisfied."

Mr. T expressed mixed feelings about his life overall. He volunteered grandchildren and retirement as two elements of life very important to him. Contrary to the responses of the majority of 1975 respondents, Mr. T indicated that family life was of little importance to him. He was "delighted" with none of the 21 life concerns, but

expressed pleasure with several. Mr. T felt "terrible" about what the national government was doing.

Despite his layoff from the White Pine mine, Mr. T indicated that he was pleased with his life overall in 1976, the only respondent of the thirteen to change his perceptions to that degree. Similarly, Mr. T's perceptions of importance of the 21 life concerns changed in all but five instances. Mr. T continued to regard health and financial security as very important. His perceptions of the importance of family life increased from little importance to pretty high importance. Contrary to his SALI responses, Mr. T's SALS responses remained more consistent, with deviations of primarily one step occurring on ten of the 21 life concerns. Mr. T was "delighted" with none of the life concerns, and expressed "pleased" feelings about safety, the natural environment and his health only. Mr. T continued to feel terrible about the national government in 1976.

Mr. T had not completed the clothing inventory form but filled it out at the time of the 1976 interview with the assistance of his daughter-in-law, who had arrived near the end of the interview. Mr. T indicated that he did not have enough clothes, especially those for dress-up occasions. He also felt that he sometimes didn't have enough money for clothes and that he wasn't that interested in them.

Mr. T was one of the most difficult of the thirteen respondents to characterize. He responded to questions on all three of the interviews in a short, terse manner. His ambiguous responses regarding his family life and his emphasis on his children and grandchildren seemed to indicate some dissatisfaction with his spouse. In spite of his relatively high income, he appeared to be more concerned about money than many of the more financially troubled respondents. When asked what he wanted that he didn't have enough money for, he replied, "More money." His layoff from the White Pine Mine did not seem to concern him, in fact he indicated an increase in income between 1975 and 1976. His primary goal for the future seemed to be retirement to the family farm in Kiva, which seemed to appeal to him more than the Mass area in which he lived.

Mrs. U--Mrs. U was a 46 year old homemaker with no children in 1956. Both she and her husband had been born in Mass and attended school there; Mrs. U completing twelfth grade and Mr. U eighth grade. Mr. U was a miner in 1956 after driving a milk truck, working for the state highway department and owning a rock shop. Mrs. U enjoyed the friendliness, safety and peace and quiet of a small town, although she was aware of the conveniences and entertainment available in the city. Mrs. U had done some travelling and indicated that southern California might be a place where she would like to live. Both Finnish, the U's belonged to

several church organizations, while Mr. U belonged to a sportsman's club.

Mrs. U was a widow by 1975; still residing in Mass town but living one house away with her sister. Although her husband was deceased, Mrs. U was financially better off in 1975 than in 1956 because of social security benefits. Her income in 1975 was between \$2,000 and \$3,999. She included the births, deaths and illnesses of her relatives among the major changes in her life. She continued to enjoy the peace and quiet and friendships available in a small town, although she had travelled as far as California since 1956. She still participated in church as well as extension activities.

The house in which Mrs. U lived with her sister was much like the majority of Mass homes with plain exteriors. The interior, very neat and clean, had been extensively remodeled 10-15 years earlier. Mrs. U indicated that she felt satisfied with the interior of her house and felt that she could buy more furniture if she really needed it.

Mrs. U indicated mixed feelings about her life overall in 1975. She spontaneously named health and religion as elements of life very important to her. Spare-time activities, developing herself and transportation were of no importance at all to Mrs. U. She was "delighted" with none of the 21 life concerns, expressing "pleased" feelings with only her religious faith, financial security

and food. Mrs. U expressed no dissatisfactions, but had only mixed feelings about several items. Before beginning the 1975 interview, Mrs. U asked her sister to leave the room, stating that she could say some things to a stranger that she couldn't say to someone closer.

When asked how she felt about her life as a whole in 1976, Mrs. U initially responded with a "mixed" ranking, then after some thought changed her response to "mostly satisfied." She again volunteered health and religion as items very important to her, including happiness and financial security in 1976. Also similar to 1975, Mrs. U felt mostly satisfied with the 21 life concerns, deviating only to expressed pleased feelings with her religious faith, food and transportation; mixed feelings about her family life; and dissatisfied feelings about the national government.

Mrs. U completed the clothing interview prior to the 1976 interview, but expressed displeasure with it, saying it was too long and she ". . . didn't see the point of it." Mrs. U almost refused the entire 1976 interview because of her frustration with the inventory form. Mrs. U owned quite a bit of clothing and felt mostly satisfied with what she had.

In summary, Mrs. U appeared to derive her mixed feelings about her life from the mixed satisfaction she felt. Religion and health were important to her and she

expressed some degree of satisfaction with both. Her mixed feelings about her family life were mentioned by Mrs. U when she responded to the overall quality of life question. With the death of her husband, the absence of children and the increasing senility of the sister with whom she lived, the satisfaction she felt with her family life was less than positive.

Mr. V--In 1956 Mr. V was a 40 year old storekeeper in a small establishment a few miles from Mass. Mr. V had been employed at several jobs prior to the storekeeping position, including lumbering work near Mass and electrical work in Detroit. Both Mr. and Mrs. V were born in the Upper Peninsula; Mr. V finished eighth grade in a small village near Mass and Mrs. V completed eleventh grade in Ewen. Mr. V liked the friendliness and outdoors activities available in the area and considered the city to be a more expensive place to live. The greater number of employment opportunities and higher wages available in the city were mentioned by Mr. V as advantages to city life, however. Mr. V was of Finnish background and Mrs. V Irish. Mr. V belonged to the Farmer's Union and the local sporting club, and both Mr. and Mrs. V belonged to the school PTA. The V's had two children in 1956.

Mr. V's life had changed a great deal by 1975. The V's had another child in 1960 and in 1974 Mrs. V left Mass with the youngest child to live in the lower Peninsula.

Prior to their separation, the V's had moved to an open country area south of Mass. Mr. V had given up the storekeeper position and had begun lumbering activities again. Mr. V was quite discontent with his employment situation, citing the lack of social security and wage increases as the principle drawbacks. Mr. V's income was between \$8,000 and \$9,999 in 1975. Mr. V described the deterioration of his family life as the major change in his own life since 1956. He continued to like the Mass area, naming freedom, friendliness and outdoor activities as the primary advantages of a small town and crime as the main problem found in large cities. Mr. V still belonged to the sportsman's club and had also joined the local VFW Post.

Mr. V lived by himself in his home which was located far out in the country. The home was simple both inside and out. The interior was sparsely furnished and some of the kitchen appliances were older models. Mr. V indicated that he wasn't satisfied with his house because he "didn't have enough" and "everything is second-hand."

Mr. V answered all questions in a serious, thoughtful manner. He volunteered family as an element of life very important to him. Religion was of no importance at all to Mr. V. He was not "delighted" with any of the 21 life concerns, and expressed pleased feelings about only sleep and food. On the other hand, Mr. V said that he felt "terrible" about his clothing, financial security and

his wife.*

By 1976 Mr. V felt mostly dissatisfied with his life as a whole. His 1976 responses to the SALI scale varied to some degree from his 1975 responses. Fun, interesting day-to-day life, independence, friends and transportation, considered to be only of some importance in 1975, were ranked by Mr. V as of very high importance in 1976. Work, on the other hand, decreased from very high importance to some importance. On the SALS scale, Mr. V related "terrible" feelings about safety, accomplishments and his job in 1976, indicating decreasing satisfaction in those areas from 1975. Mr. V continued to feel terrible about his family life in 1976.

Mr. V had completed the clothing inventory form fully prior to the 1976 interview. Although he seemed to have an adequate amount of clothing relative to the other respondents, Mr. V stated that he felt he didn't have enough. He gave "financial" reasons for his dissatisfaction with his clothing. Mr. V also indicated that he often felt unable to attend dress-up occasions because he did not have the right clothes.

The discrepancy between what was important to Mr. V and what he felt satisfied with seemed to be the key to

*Mr. V divided the life concern of family life, indicating terrible feelings about his wife and mostly satisfied feelings about his children.

his increasing unhappiness with life. He indicated that family and "wealth" were very important in 1976 but expressed terrible feelings about his family and unhappy feelings about his financial security. He felt that his wife's job with a Community Action project had given her too much independence which contributed to the breakup of their marriage. In addition, his job did not provide any compensating feelings of satisfaction. During the 1976 interview, Mr. V continually focused on his lack of money and material goods. The combined effects of a family life that "went to hell" and feelings of living in "poverty" seemed to have created the feelings which made Mr. V one of the least happy respondents.

Mrs. W--Mrs. W, 48 years old in 1956, was employed in a Greenland bar. Mr. W was employed as a section foreman for a railroad. The W's had some financial assistance from a son who lived at home and worked at White Pine. Another child, a daughter, lived in the Detroit area. The W's had both been born in the Upper Peninsula and had both completed eighth grade in the Mass area. Following a period of employment in Chicago, Mrs. W returned to the Mass area and the W's bought a house in the open country. Mrs. W liked the quiet atmosphere of a small town as opposed to the congestion and bustle of the city. She felt, however, that employment would be easier to obtain in the city, particularly for women. The W's, both Finnish,

belonged to no organization and attended church infrequently.

By 1975, both Mr. and Mrs. W had retired, a change in her own life which Mrs. W enjoyed very much because it allowed her to "be my own boss." The W's son had married and divorced and their daughter, now living in Greenland, had experienced continuing health problems. Mrs. W continued to enjoy the quiet, slower-paced life of the small town. The W's primary source of income was Social Security in 1975, however Mrs. W found it difficult to estimate a yearly income figure.

In evaluating her reasons for remaining in Mass, Mrs. W focused on the fact that the W's owned the land they lived on, adding, "[There are] no tornadoes, floods or rattlesnakes here as in other places. That's why they call it God's country." The W's home was located about 1 1/2 miles from Mass town on a short extension of a main road. The W's house was the only one on the short gravel road and as a result was very isolated. Mrs. W indicated that she might like to be closer to town, since she did not drive and had to walk to town to shop. Both the interior and exterior of the house were simple. The interior was particularly neat and clean, but sparsely furnished. Family pictures and a color T.V. provided the only "extras."

Mrs. W expressed mixed feelings about her life overall. She was unable to complete the SALI scale,

stating that it was difficult to evaluate the life concerns listed. She did indicate, however, that health, sleep and food were elements of life that were very important to her. She did complete the SALS scale, expressing "delighted" feelings about the natural environment. The remainder of the 21 life concerns were placed at steps indicating general satisfaction by Mrs. W.

By 1976, Mr. W was in a nursing home and Mrs. W continued to live in the same house with her son. During the 1976 interview, Mrs. W was able to complete most of the SALI scale, ranking safety, health, housing and family life as very important. Beauty and attractiveness were of no importance to her. Sleep and food, which were considered to be very important in 1975, were ranked at the "some importance" and "pretty high importance" levels, respectively, in 1976. Although she expressed "delighted" feelings about the condition of the natural environment in 1975, Mrs. W gave a "don't know" response in 1976. The majority of the 21 life concerns on the SALS scale were placed on steps six (pleased) or step five (mostly satisfied) by Mrs. W.

Mrs. W said that she had completed the clothing inventory, adding, "This was all I could fill out. I don't have much." It appeared to the researcher, however, that Mrs. W either did not understand the inventory instructions or that she did not care to fill out the form. Check marks

indicating garments owned were few in number and appeared to occur in a random fashion. In addition, all questions were not answered. As a result, Mrs. W's inventory was not used in the final tally of clothing inventories. Mrs. W indicated that she was satisfied with her clothing, most of which was obtained as hand-me-downs from her children.

Mrs. W was a quiet, withdrawn person who answered interview questions quickly and briefly. It appeared that her husband's confinement in a nursing home was of some concern to her, although she felt relief at her freedom from the responsibility of his care. The fact that she did not drive limited her mobility to some extent, but she often hiked to town for shopping and also indicated her son's willingness to drive her where she wanted to go. Her inability to answer SALI and SALS questions seemed to stem from a combination of a difficulty in understanding the scales and a reluctance to divulge personal feelings. As a result, it is difficult to assess the source of Mrs. W's mixed feelings about her life.

Mrs. X--Although Mrs. X was not the respondent in 1956, she was present for the interview and a great many of her responses were recorded by the interviewer. Both Mr. and Mrs. X were 57 in 1956. Mr. X, born in Sweden, had immigrated to the United States when he was seventeen. He had finished eighth grade in Sweden and continued in evening

school after his arrival in the U.S. Mrs. X, of Finnish background, had been born and raised on a farm near Houghton, where she attended school through the seventh grade. The X's had eight children, one of whom had died in World War II and three of whom were still living at home. Mr. X had retired in 1949 when he lost a leg on his railroad job. The X's continued to live on their farm in the Ewen area, but obtained no income from it. Both of the X's liked a small town atmosphere, commenting on the friendliness and freedom from crime which they felt could not be found in the city. The X's were active members of the Lutheran church and the local PTA.

The X's home, surrounded by pines, was located a few miles from the town of Ewen. Like the homes of the majority of respondents, the X's home was simple. The living room floor was linoleum, but covered with an abundance of rag rugs which Mrs. X had woven herself. Although much of the furniture showed signs of age, the interior was very neat and clean. Mrs. X indicated that she was satisfied with her home because she had the "necessities" and didn't need the "luxuries." When asked what she wanted that she didn't have enough money for, Mrs. X indicated her desire to fix up her home, especially "new linoleum for the kitchen floor."

By 1975, Mr. X was confined to a Medicare facility in Ontonagon and Mrs. X lived alone on the farm. All of

the X's children had left home, several moving to lower Michigan or Wisconsin. In addition, one son had been killed in an automobile accident. Mrs. X continued to enjoy the friendliness and the natural beauty (especially the grass and the flowers) of the area, but transportation was becoming a problem for her. She derived the bulk of her income (between \$2,000 and \$3,999) from social security.

Mrs. X expressed mixed feelings about her life overall, citing her life alone, low income and increasing age as areas that created her dissatisfaction. She volunteered cleanliness of the environment, morality and education as elements of life important to her. Spare-time activities and self-development were areas of little importance to her. Mrs. X felt delighted with her safety, accomplishments, sleep, food and independence. She indicated either pleased, mostly satisfied or mixed feelings about the other life concerns.

Mrs. X continued to have mixed feelings about her life in 1976. In elaborating on her feelings, Mrs. X said she had "raised six children well, worked hard and taken care of my husband by myself for 17 years." Health, housing, financial security, family life, sleep and the activities of the national government were still very important to her. In 1976, Mrs. X expressed "delighted" feelings with her safety only, indicating "pleased" or

"mostly satisfied" feelings about all of the 21 life concerns with the exception of health, financial security, national government activities and transportation.

Mrs. X completed the clothing inventory prior to the 1976 interview. She related that she felt satisfied with her clothing, although she had very little and wore her clothing for a long time. She said she felt "disappointed" when she missed sales or shopping trips because of her health.

In summary, Mrs. X appeared to derive her mixed feelings about life from her increasing age (she was 77 in 1976). Although she was proud of her achievements of raising eight children and caring for a disabled husband, she saw "no future" ahead. Health, financial security and the activities of national government were very important to her, but she had only mixed feelings of satisfaction about them. Her concern over her increasing age could also be seen in her repeated comments relating to the need for transportation and low cost housing for "the seniors."

Mr. Y--Because Mrs. Y was the respondent in 1956, only objective background data for that time can be employed. Mr. Y was a 42 year old heavy equipment operator employed by the State Road Commission in 1956. The Y's lived on a 160 acre farm in the open country, but derived none of their income from the farm. Both Mr. and Mrs. Y grew up

in the Ewen area, Mr. Y completing the eighth grade and Mrs. Y the twelfth. The Y's were the parents of four children, all still living at home. Mrs. Y considered herself to be of Croatian background, while Mr. Y claimed a Finnish and German heritage. Mrs. Y was a member of the extension club and participated infrequently in PTA and church related activities. Mr. Y belonged to no local organizations.

Mr. Y's life had changed considerably by 1975, due primarily to a job-related disability in 1966. Following Mr. Y's forced retirement, the Y's moved to town and Mrs. Y began employment at the Ewen school cafeteria. Mr. Y expressed positive feelings about the Ewen community (particularly the friendly atmosphere) and a negative attitude about city life, emphasizing crime problems and the hectic atmosphere. Mr. Y refused to reveal an income, but stated that the Y's primary sources of income were social security benefits and Mrs. Y's job. The Y's children had all grown and left the Ewen area, two moving to Minneapolis, one to California and one to a town in the Upper Peninsula. Mrs. Y had increased her participation in church related activities, and had joined a card club which she attended regularly.

The Y's home in town was located about two blocks from the center of the town of Ewen. Larger than the homes of most of the respondents, the Y's house had nine

rooms plus a laundry room and sun porch. The interior was very neat and clean, with wall-to-wall carpeting, several pieces of upholstered furniture and many pictures and mirrors decorating the walls. Mr. Y indicated that he "never was satisfied with the house," but that he had no alternative but to remain there.

Mr. Y ranked his feelings about his life overall as mixed. He volunteered the welfare of his wife and children as things of very high importance to him. Fun, food, friends and transportation were of little importance to him. He was "delighted" only with the amount of beauty and attractiveness in his world, but felt pleased about the condition of the natural environment, his accomplishments (especially the education of his children) and his family life. He also expressed "terrible" feelings about the activities of the national government and unhappiness about his health and how interesting his day-to-day life was.

In 1976 Mr. Y indicated he felt "mostly satisfied" with his life overall. This time Mr. Y volunteered health, family and a "need to break the monotony" as things very important to him. Financial security and the activities of the national government, which were very important to Mr. Y in 1975, could not be ranked by him in 1976. Many of the other 21 life concerns were listed as very important in 1976 and none were seen as of little

importance. Mr. Y felt "delighted" about none of the 21 life concerns in 1976 but continued to feel pleased about the condition of the natural environment and his family life. Mr. Y indicated more positive feelings (primarily one step) on ten of the SALS life concerns and more negative feelings on three. He felt "terrible" about nothing in 1976, but felt "mostly dissatisfied" with his health, the activities of the national government and how interesting his day-to-day life was.

Mr. Y refused to complete the clothing inventory, saying it was "too personal" and an "invasion of privacy." Although he indicated that he was satisfied with the clothing he had, Mr. Y stated that he was "never" satisfied with the way he looked in his clothes.

Mr. Y's disability and forced retirement appeared to be a contributor to his mixed feelings about his life. Increased taxes and prices, a fixed income and "no future" were reasons he cited for perceiving himself as "worse off" than in 1956. Although he seemed to take pride in the accomplishments and college training of his children, the monotony of his day-to-day life brought on less positive feelings. He related that having an interesting day-to-day life was something that was "difficult to accomplish" for him, terming his daily life "dull and monotonous." Although health, financial security, the activities of

the national government and an interesting life were important to him, he felt satisfaction with none of them in his own life. The satisfactions he did express centered about the beauty and friendliness of the Ewen environment ("a wonderful little town") and his family and their achievements.

Mr. Z--Both Mr. and Mrs. Z responded to the 1956 questionnaire. At that time, Mr. Z was a 38 year old farmer. The primary source of his \$3,400 income was from dairy cows. Mr. Z had worked briefly at two other jobs, one in Chicago and one at White Pine, where he was injured in the mine. The Z's had three children, all of them young enough to be living at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Z were born in the open country area near Mass, Mr. Z in the house in which the Z's lived. Mrs. Z completed the ninth grade in Mass and Mr. Z attended country school through the seventh grade. Mr. Z had intended to move to the city at one time, but changed his mind when the family farm was bequeathed to him. He liked the Mass area very much, citing the availability of sporting activities such as hunting and fishing and his friends. Mr. Z disliked the difficulties in making a living in the area, however. Both Mr. and Mrs. Z were of Finnish ancestry. Mrs. Z belonged to the VFW Ladies Auxilliary, while Mr. Z attended functions of the Farmer's Union, the local sportsman club and the Artificial Breeders Association.

In 1975 the Z's were still living on the farm and deriving the majority of their \$6,000 to \$7,999 income from it. A minor source of income came from Mr. Z's position as a committeeman for the township. By 1975, the Z's children had married and set up housekeeping in Mass or Ontonagon. Mr. Z continued to enjoy the Mass community, particularly aspects of the natural environment. Mr. Z increased his activity in community affairs, serving on the Board of Directors of the county and of the Settler's Co-op, as a committeeman and as a member of the Farm and Home Association, the Breeder's Association, the Farmer's Union and the Advisory Board for extension.

The Z's farm was located seven miles from Mass town, on a gravel road. The house appeared small and simple from the outside, but was generously furnished inside, including shag carpeting and a color television in the living room. The kitchen contained many built-in cabinets and a modern stove and refrigerator. Mr. Z said he was satisfied with the interior of his house because it was "all we can afford."

Mr. Z expressed mixed feelings about his life as a whole. He considered accomplishing something, health, and the activities of the national government as areas of very high importance and none of the 21 life concerns as of little or no importance. Eleven of the 21 concerns were ranked as some importance by Mr. Z. He felt

"delighted" with none of the 21 concerns, but expressed "pleased" feelings about his safety and the condition of the natural environment. Mr. Z said he felt "mostly dissatisfied" with all three of the life concerns of greatest importance to him (accomplishing something, health and the activities of the national government).

In 1976 Mr. Z continued to express mixed feelings about his life overall. Accomplishing something and health remained very important to him, however he included a number of other life concerns as very important. Again, Mr. Z thought none of the life concerns listed were of little or no importance. Mr. Z continued the same pattern of satisfactions in 1976, deviating one step on eleven of the 21 life concerns. He continued to feel mostly dissatisfied with his health, how interesting his day-to-day life was and the extent to which he was broadening his life. The remainder of the life concerns which were very important to him, he expressed mixed feelings about with the sole exception of his independence, with which he was pleased.

Mr. Z did a very thorough job of filling out the clothing inventory even though the abundance of eraser marks indicated that he may have encountered some problems in completing it. He indicated that he was not entirely satisfied with his clothing because he lacked the interest, time and money and because his clothing was "obsolete."

Mr. Z seemed to be least like the other members of

the low POQL group primarily because of his active participation in many organizations. His life had developed gradually since 1956, changing as his family matured. Almost all of the life concerns which he considered to be very important he ranked at either the mixed or mostly dissatisfied level. His primary dissatisfactions seemed to center around his work as a farmer, especially an interesting, fulfilling life. Mr. Z also expressed unhappiness about his health, possibly due to his White Pine injury. His family life, which was very important to him, gave him only mixed feelings.

2.3 Discussion of Biographies

Although the majority of the comparisons and contrasts between the members of the high POQL group and the low POQL group will be examined in the following section, several general observations can be made. Despite some distinct differences between the members of the two groups, the sample as a whole was also remarkably homogenous. All lived in single family dwellings and owned their homes. The houses varied in size to some extent, but most were simple structures, built at least 15 years earlier. All of the exteriors were painted frame or asbestos siding, with little trim and subdued colors. Although the interior of the homes exhibited more differences, most were neat and clean and plainly furnished. None gave the feel of a "designed" space. Most furniture appeared to be an

accumulation over the years, rather than furniture purchased with a style or design in mind.

The respondents as a whole also exhibited similarities with regard to community perceptions. Almost all were long-time residents, either born or raised in their respective communities. All expressed some satisfaction with small town life, commenting either on the peace and quiet of the area or on the friendliness of the residents. Several respondents in both groups expressed a particular dislike for city life.

Most respondents agreed on the importance of family life and on the unimportance of clothing. All had been married at one time and most had children of their own or foster children. In addition, most discussed the accomplishments of their children readily. In contrast, several of the respondents of both groups expressed some negative reaction to clothing questions, especially the inventory forms. Most saw clothing as functional and as a result expressed satisfaction with what they had.

With the exception of Mrs. B, no respondent had a particularly high income or educational level. Some variations that did occur between respondents were not in relation to group membership. Members of both groups had experienced rather significant changes between 1956 and 1975, including deaths or illnesses of spouses. Some members of each group were also in poor health or very old.

The bulk of differences between the groups will be discussed in the remainder of this chapter and in Chapter 5. Some differences were particularly obvious upon review of the biographies and deserved to be mentioned here. The members of the high POQL group more often expressed satisfaction with the elements of life that were important to them than the members of the low POQL group. In addition, none of the members of the high POQL group expressed a particular concern about financial affairs or money, while several members of the low POQL group did voice such a concern.

In general, the biographies pointed to the need to examine the individual in detail. Although similarities existed among the individuals of each group, the life experiences of every individual were unique. Different aspects of life created different feelings of satisfaction for each individual. In most cases, feelings about the circumstances of life appeared to be more critical than the actual conditions themselves.

2.4 The High POQL Group and the Low POQL Group

While the biographies provided detailed information on each individual, a comparison of individuals as members of the high POQL group of the low POQL group allows for an additional method of analysis. The following section will focus on the SALI and SALS responses of the members of each

group, as well as demographic information. As such, it represents an aggregation of the biographies into a format more amenable to discussion. A discussion of SALI and SALS data relating to the four environments of particular interest to this investigation (clothing, dwelling, family and community) will be conducted in Chapter 5. The following summary will respond to the research question dealing with the individual and to the research question dealing with change (Chapter 1, Related Research Questions a and b). It should be noted that several of the life concerns on the SALI and SALS scales do, in fact, include examples of interaction between the individual and various elements of his environment (e.g. perceptions of the natural environment, the national government or friends). It is recognized by this researcher that such perceptions are indeed examples of envired unit/environment interaction and should be included as elements of a more complex model of individual life quality (see Chapter 6). The partial model chosen for this investigation, however, represents an abstraction of reality designed to focus primarily on the four selected environments. As a result, although the SALI and SALS data represent some aspects of individual/environment interaction, they will be discussed here in relation to the individual.

2.4a Perceived Overall Quality of Life

Because the sample was chosen on the basis of their responses to the perceived overall quality of life question, any changes between the 1975 responses and 1976 responses are important. Such changes are detailed in Table 5. Although mean degree of change was minimal in both groups, the low POQL group experienced more changed responses than the high POQL group. The largest change, by Mr. T, represented a jump from the "mixed" step of the scale to the "pleased" position.* The remainder of the changes were one step or less. The members of both groups expressed more positive feelings about their lives; the members of the low POQL group as a whole indicating the equivalent of one-half a step (0.5) more positive feelings and the members of the high POQL group 0.17 of a step. Despite the greater number of higher responses by the members of the low POQL group, the two groups remained distinctly different in their perceptions of their lives overall.

The relatively stable nature of the POQL responses by the members of the high POQL group and the amount of fluctuations in responses by the members of the low POQL

*A review of the information collected from Mr. T reveals that although he had experienced a layoff from White Pine between 1975 and 1976, he was even closer to the retirement that was of very high importance to him.

TABLE 5
PERCEIVED OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE SCORES

		1975 mean score	1976 score	Change
High POQL	Mrs. A	1	1	0
	Mrs. B	1	1	0
	Mrs. C	2	1	1
	Mrs. D	2	2	0
	Mrs. E	2	2	0
	Mr. F	2	2	0
		$\bar{X} = 1.67$	$\bar{X} = 1.5$	$\bar{X} = .17$

Low POQL	Mr. T	4	2	2
	Mrs. U	4	3	1
	Mr. V	4	5	1
	Mrs. W	4	4	0
	Mrs. X	4	4	0
	Mr. Y	4	3	1
	Mr. Z	4.5	4	.5
		$\bar{X} = 4.07$	$\bar{X} = 3.57$	$\bar{X} = .5$
Total Difference = .67				

group are difficult to explain. Any changes resulting from a natural regression to the mean should have occurred in both groups. Perhaps the mixed feelings of the members of the low POQL group concerning their lives overall represent a changing balance of satisfactions and dissatisfactions with various aspects of life. While the members of the high POQL group are consistently delighted or pleased, the members of the low POQL group experience a mixture of satisfactions and dissatisfactions which influence their overall perceptions of life.

2.4b SALI and SALS - 1975 and 1976

Tables 6 and 7 present the mean scores and standard deviations for each group in both 1975 and 1976 on the SALI and SALS scales. Table 8 summarizes this information in terms of change between the two years. The responses to the scales remained remarkably stable over the year. The largest mean score change was one step on the SALI scale; in the "friends" life concern for the high POQL group and in the "transportation" life concern for the low POQL group. These changes may be explained in part by the increasing age of the respondents. As one's activities become more restrained and the deaths of friends and relatives become more frequent, friendships may become more important. Similarly, the combination of increasing age, rural living and health problems can create transportation difficulties that were of little importance earlier.

TABLE 6

SALI MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION SCORES FOR THE HIGH POQL GROUP
AND THE LOW POQL GROUP, 1975 AND 1976

Life Concerns	High POQL*				Low POQL			
	1975		1976		1975*		1976**	
	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.
A. Safety	3.67	1.03	4.17	0.98	4.33	0.52	4.29	0.95
B. Natural Environment	3.83	0.41	3.60@	0.55	4.17	0.75	4.14	0.69
C. Accomplishing Something	4.00	1.10	3.60@	1.14	4.17	0.98	4.14	0.90
D. Work	4.50	0.84	3.83	1.33	4.20@	0.84	3.57	0.79
E. Health	4.83	0.41	5.00	0.00	5.00**	0.00	5.00	0.00
F. Fun	3.33	1.03	3.50	0.84	3.33	1.03	3.43	0.98
G. Religion	3.83	1.47	4.00	0.89	3.50	1.52	3.43	1.27
H. Clothing	2.67	1.03	3.17	0.41	2.67	0.52	3.00	0.63
I. House/Apartment	4.00	0.89	4.17	0.75	3.83	0.75	4.29	0.95
J. Financial Security	3.67	1.03	4.50	0.84	4.50	0.84	4.50	1.22
K. Beauty & Attractiveness	3.83	1.17	4.20@	0.45	3.67	0.82	3.43	1.27
L. Family	4.83	0.41	5.00	0.00	4.33	1.21	4.71	0.49
M. Sleep	3.83	1.17	4.00	0.63	4.14**	0.90	4.43	0.79
N. Food	3.67	1.03	4.33	0.82	3.86**	1.21	4.14	0.69

TABLE 6 (Cont'd)

Life Concerns	High POQL*				Low POQL			
	1975		1976		1975*		1976**	
	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.
O. Interesting day-to-day life	4.33	1.03	3.60@	1.14	3.33	0.52	4.14	0.90
P. Independence	4.00	1.26	4.20@	0.84	3.83	0.98	4.14	0.90
Q. Friends	4.00	0.89	5.00	0.00	3.67	0.82	3.86	0.90
R. Spare-time Activities	3.17	1.17	4.00#	0.82	2.33	0.82	3.00	0.63
S. National Government	3.00	1.26	3.17	1.47	4.83	0.41	4.00	1.10
T. Developing Self	4.00	1.10	3.20@	0.84	2.83	1.17	3.60	1.14
U. Transportation	3.33	1.37	4.00	1.10	3.00	1.41	4.00	0.89

*N = 6; **N = 7; @N = 5; #N = 4.

TABLE 7

SALS MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION SCORES FOR THE HIGH POQL GROUP
AND THE LOW POQL GROUP, 1975 AND 1976

Life Concerns	High POQL*			Low POQL**				
	1975		1976	1975		1976		
	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.	\bar{X}	s.d.		
A. Safety	5.67	0.52	5.67	0.82	5.14	1.34	5.14	1.95
B. Natural Environment	5.33	0.52	5.67	0.52	5.43	1.13	5.17*	0.75
C. Accomplishing Something	6.17	0.75	5.20@	1.30	4.57	1.51	4.14	1.46
D. Work	6.33	0.82	5.67	1.37	4.83*	0.98	4.20@	1.92
E. Health	4.83	1.47	4.83	1.60	4.71	1.60	4.71	1.38
F. Fun	5.83	0.41	5.67	0.52	4.57	0.53	4.29	0.76
G. Religion	5.83	1.33	5.83	1.17	5.50*	0.55	5.50*	0.55
H. Clothing	5.67	0.52	5.67	0.82	4.29	1.60	5.00	1.00
I. House/Apartment	5.83	0.75	5.83	0.75	4.86	0.90	5.00	0.82
J. Financial Security	5.17	0.41	5.40@	0.89	3.57	1.51	4.14	1.21
K. Beauty & Attractiveness	5.50	1.05	5.50	0.84	5.57	1.27	4.57	0.53
L. Family	6.50	0.84	6.17	0.41	4.43	1.81	4.29	1.60
M. Sleep	6.00	0.63	5.33	0.82	5.43	0.98	5.29	0.76
N. Food	5.67	0.82	5.83	0.41	5.57	0.98	5.57	0.53

TABLE 7 (Cont'd)

Life Concerns	High POQL*			Low POQL**		
	1975	s.d.	\bar{X}	1976	s.d.	\bar{X}
O. Interesting day-to-day life	5.33	1.03	5.00@	0.71	3.86	4.29
P. Independence	6.17	0.75	6.33	0.82	4.86	5.14
Q. Friends	5.50	1.05	5.83	0.41	5.14	5.29
R. Spare-Time Activities	5.50	1.05	6.00#	0.82	4.86	5.00*
S. National Government	4.00	0.89	4.00@	0.71	3.14	3.29
T. Developing Self	5.33	1.03	5.00#	0.82	4.17	4.50
U. Transportation	5.50	0.55	5.67	0.52	5.00	5.00

*N = 6; **N = 7; @N = 5; #N = 4.

TABLE 8
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEAN SCORES
BETWEEN 1975 AND 1976

Life Concerns	SALI High POQL	SALI Low POQL	SALS High POQL	SALS Low POQL
A. Safety				
B. Natural Environment	+0.50	-0.04	0	0
C. Accomplishing Something	-0.23	-0.03	+0.34	-0.26
D. Work	-0.67	-0.03	-0.97	-0.43
E. Health	+0.17	0	0	0
F. Fun	+0.17	+0.10	-0.16	-0.28
G. Religion	+0.17	-0.07	0	0
H. Clothing	+0.50	+0.33	0	+0.71
I. House/ Apartment	+0.17	+0.46	0	+0.14
J. Financial Security	+0.83	0	+0.23	+0.57
K. Beauty & Attractiveness	+0.37	-0.24	0	-1.00
L. Family	+0.17	+0.38	-0.33	-0.14
M. Sleep	+0.73	+0.29	-0.67	-0.14
N. Food	+0.66	+0.28	+0.16	0
O. Interesting day-day life	-0.73	+0.81	-0.33	+0.43
P. Independence	+0.20	+0.31	+0.16	+0.28
Q. Friends	+1.00	+0.19	+0.33	+0.15
R. Spare-time Activities	+0.83	+0.67	+0.50	+0.14
S. National Government	+0.17	-0.83	0	+0.15
T. Developing Self	-0.80	+0.77	-0.33	+0.33
U. Transportation	+0.67	+1.00	+0.17	0

When comparing the SALI and SALS scales, more mean changes occurred for both groups on the SALI scale, primarily in the direction of increased importance. Although fewer changes occurred on the SALS scale, both groups reported both increasing and decreasing satisfactions with the various life concerns between 1975 and 1976. Respondents of the high and the low groups reported decreasing satisfaction with both work and accomplishing something between 1975 and 1976. Increasing satisfactions for both groups were found in the financial, independence, friends and spare-time areas, however.

Because the amount of change on the SALS and SALI scales between 1975 and 1976 for the entire population was small, differences between the groups in the amount or direction of change were not great. On the SALI scale, the "interesting day-to-day life" and "developing self" life concerns showed the greatest discrepancy, with the members of the high POQL group placing less importance on each area between 1975 and 1976 and the members of the low POQL group more. Few large differences were found between the high group and the low group concerning changes in SALS scale responses between 1975 and 1976, although small differences can be seen in the concerns of natural environment, clothing, beauty and attractiveness, interesting day-to-day life and developing self.

2.4c The High POQL Group and the Low Group - SALI and SALS

Because the two groups were determined on the basis of 1975 responses, a comparison of them in relation to SALI and SALS responses will focus on 1975 data, including 1976 information when necessary. The selection of one particular year for comparison was done primarily to avoid unnecessary complexity in analysis, since there were few critical changes in responses between 1975 and 1976.

The differences between the high group and the low group on the importance of the various life concerns were not major (Table 9). Both groups rated family and health very high in terms of importance in both years. Of low importance to both groups in both years was clothing. Many of the differences between the groups evident in 1975 were negligible by 1976 (Table 10). Only in the concerns of spare-time activities and national government were any noticeable differences maintained. On the concern of spare-time activities the high POQL group placed more importance, while the concern of national government was rated less important. Standard deviations tended to be somewhat large, however, particularly for the high POQL group, indicating that although mean differences may not have been critical, there could have been large discrepancies between individuals, both within one group and between groups. It appears that the differences between the members

TABLE 9

1975 MEAN SALI SCORES,
THE HIGH POQL GROUP AND THE LOW POQL GROUP
(+ indicates a higher ranking by the members
of low POQL, - a lower ranking)

Life Concerns	High POQL*	Low POQL*	Difference
A. Safety	3.67	4.33	+0.66
B. Natural Environment	3.83	4.17	+0.34
C. Accomplishing Something	4.00	4.17	+0.34
D. Work	4.50	4.20@	-0.30
E. Health	4.83	5.00**	+0.17
F. Fun	3.33	3.33	0
G. Religion	3.83	3.50	-0.33
H. Clothing	2.67	2.67	0
I. House/Apartment	4.00	3.83	-0.17
J. Financial Security	3.67	4.50	+0.83
K. Beauty & Attractiveness	3.83	3.67	-0.16
L. Family	4.83	4.33	-0.50
M. Sleep	3.83	4.14**	+0.31
N. Food	3.67	3.86**	+0.19
O. Interesting day-day life	4.33	3.33	-1.00
P. Independence	4.00	3.83	-0.17
Q. Friends	4.00	3.67	-0.33
R. Spare-time Activities	3.17	2.33	-0.84
S. National Government	3.00	4.83	+1.83
T. Developing Self	4.00	2.83	-1.17
U. Transportation	3.33	3.00	-0.33

*N = 6; **N = 7; @N = 5.

TABLE 10

1976 MEAN SALI SCORES,
THE HIGH POQL GROUP AND THE LOW POQL GROUP
(+ indicates a higher ranking by the members
of low POQL, - a lower ranking)

Life Concerns	High POQL*	Low POQL**	Difference
A. Safety	4.17	4.29	+0.12
B. Natural Environment	3.60@	4.14	+0.54
C. Accomplishing Something	3.60@	4.14	+0.54
D. Work	3.83	3.57	-0.26
E. Health	5.00	5.00	0
F. Fun	3.50	3.43	-0.07
G. Religion	4.00	3.43	-0.57
H. Clothing	3.17	3.00	-0.17
I. House/Apartment	4.17	4.29	+0.12
J. Financial Security	4.50	4.50	0
K. Beauty & Attractiveness	4.20@	3.43	-0.77
L. Family	5.00	4.71	-0.29
M. Sleep	4.00	4.43	+0.43
N. Food	4.33	4.14	-0.19
O. Interesting day-day life	3.60@	4.14	+0.54
P. Independence	4.20@	4.14	-0.06
Q. Friends	5.00	3.86	-1.14
R. Spare-time Activities	4.00#	3.00	-1.00
S. National Government	3.17	4.00	+0.83
T. Developing Self	3.20@	3.60	+0.40
U. Transportation	4.00	4.00	0

*N = 6; **N = 7; @N = 5; #N = 4.

of the high group and the low group on overall quality of life perceptions cannot be explained by differing perceptions of the importance of the 21 life concerns.

Differences between the members of the two groups were much more pronounced on the SALS scale. Members of the low POQL group felt less satisfied with each of the 21 life concerns in both years, with the exception of slightly higher satisfactions with the concerns of natural environment and beauty and attractiveness in 1975 (Tables 11 and 12). The greatest differences in the two groups occurred in the concern areas of accomplishing something, work, fun, financial security, family and independence. Although many of the 21 life concerns deal with elements of daily living, the above concerns are particularly important aspects of one's day to day life. In addition, when evaluating one's life in a historical perspective, such areas could assume increased importance over other life concerns. When asked to evaluate one's life "as a whole" accomplishing something, work, money and family are critical in that they influence a large share of one's life, both on a day-to-day basis and over a lifetime. Mixed feelings about such large segments of one's life inevitably lead to mixed feelings about life overall. Finally, it should be noted that all of the above concerns represent areas of particular importance to older individuals, as well as

TABLE 11

1975 SALS MEAN SCORES,
 THE HIGH POQL GROUP AND THE LOW POQL GROUP
 (+ indicates a higher ranking by the members
 of low POQL, - a lower ranking)

Life Concerns	High POQL*	Low POQL**	Difference
A. Safety	5.67	5.14	-0.53
B. Natural Environment	5.33	5.43	-0.10
C. Accomplishing Something	6.17	4.57	-1.60
D. Work	6.33	4.83*	-1.50
E. Health	4.83	4.71	-0.12
F. Fun	5.83	4.57	-1.26
G. Religion	5.83	5.50*	-0.33
H. Clothing	5.67	4.29	-1.38
I. House/Apartment	5.83	4.86	-0.97
J. Financial Security	5.17	3.57	-1.60
K. Beauty & Attractiveness	5.50	5.57	-0.07
L. Family	6.50	4.43	-2.07
M. Sleep	6.00	5.43	-0.57
N. Food	5.67	5.57	-0.10
O. Interesting day-day life	5.33	3.86	-1.47
P. Independence	6.17	4.86	-1.31
Q. Friends	5.50	5.14	-0.36
R. Spare-time Activities	5.50	4.86	-0.64
S. National Government	4.00	3.14	-1.16
T. Developing Self	5.33	4.17	-1.16
U. Transportation	5.50	5.00	-0.50

*N = 6; **N = 7.

TABLE 12

1976 SALS MEAN SCORES,
THE HIGH POQL GROUP AND THE LOW POQL GROUP
(+ indicates a higher ranking by the members
of low POQL, - a lower ranking)

Life Concerns	High POQL*	Low POQL**	Difference
A. Safety	5.67	5.14	-0.53
B. Natural Environment	5.67	5.17*	-0.50
C. Accomplishing Something	5.20@	4.14	-1.06
D. Work	5.67	4.20@	-1.47
E. Health	4.83	4.71	-0.12
F. Fun	5.67	4.29	-1.38
G. Religion	5.83	5.50*	-0.33
H. Clothing	5.67	5.00	-0.67
I. House/Apartment	5.83	5.00	-0.83
J. Financial Security	5.40@	4.14	-1.26
K. Beauty & Attractiveness	5.50	4.57	-0.93
L. Family	6.17	4.29	-1.88
M. Sleep	5.33	5.29	-0.04
N. Food	5.83	5.57	-0.26
O. Interesting day-day life	5.00@	4.29	-0.71
P. Independence	6.33	5.14	-1.19
Q. Friends	5.83	5.29	-0.54
R. Spare-time Activities	6.00#	5.00*	-1.00
S. National Government	4.00@	3.29	-0.71
T. Developing Self	5.00#	4.50	-0.50
U. Transportation	5.67	5.00	-0.67

*N = 6; **N = 7; @N = 5; #N = 4.

areas in which increasing age can bring additional feelings of dissatisfaction.

In summary, the members of the high POQL group and the low POQL group differed primarily in perceptions of satisfactions rather than in perceptions of importance. In response to the research question of differences in perceptions of selves (Related Research Question c, Chapter 1), those individuals who had mixed feelings about their lives do indeed have different perceptions of satisfaction with life concerns, but not of the importance of the specified concerns.

2.4d Objective Variables

Demographic characteristics of the individual can offer an objective view of the differences between the members of the two groups. A comparison of the mean age for each group (Table 13) shows that the members of the low POQL group were older than the members of the high POQL group. In addition, the larger standard deviation for the

TABLE 13
MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS

	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	60.83	14.12
Low POQL	64.86	6.39

high group indicates that ages varied to a greater extent. While two members of the high POQL group were still in their forties, the lowest age in the low POQL group was 58. The high POQL group also had a greater number of female members when compared with the low group (Table 14). The

TABLE 14
SEX OF RESPONDENTS

	Females	Males
High POQL	5	1
Low POQL	3	4

family incomes of the two groups also varied to some extent (Table 15). The high POQL group had two individuals at the higher levels and fewer at the lower levels.

The occupations of the respondents of the two groups can be viewed in relation to the age, sex and income variables (Table 16). The greater number of females in the high POQL group is seen in the number of homemakers. When examined in combination with the occupations of the heads of the households, the higher incomes of some of the members of the high POQL group can be seen as stemming from steady income jobs (e.g. White Pine, teaching). In contrast, the lower income levels of the members of the low POQL group

TABLE 15
FAMILY INCOME

	Under 2,000	2,000- 3,999	4,000- 5,999	6,000- 7,999
High POQL	1		1	
Low POQL*		2		1

	8,000- 9,999	10,000- 11,999	14,000- 15,999	Over 16,000
High POQL	1	1	1	1
Low POQL*	1	1		

*Two respondents failed to disclose income levels, however both lived primarily on social security and could be assumed to be at the middle to lower income levels.

TABLE 16
OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENT

	White Pine Mine	Farming	Home- maker	Teacher	Woods Work	Retired
Group A		1	4	1		
Group B	1	1	2		1	2

TABLE 17
OCCUPATION OF HEAD

	White Pine Mine	Farming	Home- maker	Teacher	Woods Work	Retired
High POQL	2	1		1	1	1
Low POQL	1	1	1		1	3

are a result of retirement and homemaking activities which produce little in the way of income.

Although several respondents in the high group had low educational levels, the presence of one respondent with a college degree served to raise the mean of the group in the income area as well as the education category (Table 18). The greater number of homemakers with employed spouses in the high POQL group also tends to make the educational level a less important characteristic in terms of income. For the retired members of the low POQL group, however, the

TABLE 18
EDUCATION OF RESPONDENT

	Grades 1-4	5-6	7-9	10-11	12	Over 12	B.S.	M.A.
High POQL	1	1	1		2		1	
Low POQL			5	1	1			

lower educational level could influence previous employment and thus retirement benefits. At any rate, the low levels of education of both groups is reflected in both occupation and income.

Little difference between the members of the groups were seen in objective measures of health status. Visits to the doctor occurred with similar frequency, while the members of the high group experienced slightly more hospital stays (Tables 19 through 21). Thus, the higher age levels of the members of the low group did not seem to affect differences in objective health status to any extent.

TABLE 19
FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO DOCTOR

	Once per week	Once per 2 weeks	Once per month	2-3X per year
High POQL			1	1
Low POQL			2	3
=====				
	Once per year	Once per 2 years	When needed	Don't know
High POQL	2		1	1
Low POQL		1	1	

TABLE 20

ANY HOSPITAL STAY WITHIN LAST YEAR

	Yes	No
High POQL	3	3
Low POQL	2	5

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF TIMES CONFINED TO HOSPITAL
WITHIN LAST YEAR

	Once	Twice	Three times
High POQL	3		
Low POQL	1		1

In summary, the members of the low POQL group were older, had less education and lower incomes than the members of the high POQL group. The presence of homemakers and a professional in the high group also distinguished the groups in terms of occupation. In response to the research question related to objective factors (Related Research Question a, Chapter 1), the individuals of the two groups do differ to some extent, with the members of the groups having less positive feelings lacking the elements that tend to create happiness in our society, including income,

occupation, education and youth. The members of the high group, however, are more widely distributed in the age, income and education categories, while the members of the low group are more homogenous. Such differences in variation between the members of each group make analysis more difficult.

2.4e Objective and Subjective Comparisons

Several relationships between the objective conditions of the respondents and their subjective perceptions can be seen. The age of the respondents and the very high importance placed on health are expected links. Similarly, the high importance placed on financial security on the SALI scale is a reflection of both the higher age and low income of members of both groups.

Although the groups were similar in objective measures of health, they differed to some extent concerning their perceptions of their conditions, with the members of the low POQL group tending to rate the status of their health lower than the members of the high POQL group (Table 22). Thus, although the number of doctor and hospital visits was constant, the members of the low group felt that their health conditions were poorer.

Analysis of objective conditions in relation to perceptions of satisfaction are a bit more complex. Several of the life concerns on which the groups differed markedly

TABLE 22
RATING OF OWN HEALTH

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
High POQL	2	2	1	1
Low POQL		3	1	3

in level of satisfaction could be age related. The members of the low POQL group, who felt less satisfied with their accomplishments, work, fun and financial security were also older than the members of the high POQL group which could account for some of the differences. The lower incomes and educational levels of the low POQL group members could also affect feelings of satisfaction in relation to financial security and accomplishments.

2.4f Perceptions of Change

Tables 23 through 26 summarize the differences between the members of the high POQL group and the low POQL group in their perceptions of changes that occurred since the 1956 interview. In response to how they felt about their lives in 1975 as compared to 1956, the members of the low group expressed more distinctly negative feelings than the members of the high group. In keeping with the objective findings discussed above, although the members of the high group experienced some negative changes since

TABLE 23
COMPARISON OF LIFE WITH 20 YEARS AGO

	Better off	Worse off	Mixed	Same
High POQL	3	1	1	1
Low POQL	4	3		

TABLE 24
REASONS FOR BETTER/WORSE PERCEPTIONS
OF LIFE AS COMPARED TO 20 YEARS AGO
(All responses recorded)

	Better financially	More mature	More freedom now	Retirement
High POQL	4	1	1	
Low POQL	1	1		2
=====				
	Worse financially	Increasing age, illnesses, deaths	No future	Happier then
High POQL		2		
Low POQL	1	1	2	1

1956 (e.g. illnesses and deaths) they thought of themselves as better off financially. The feelings of no future and a worsening financial condition, combined with retirement, which most often affects income, seem to indicate less positive feelings about the changes that occurred among the members of the low POQL group.

In a further probe of changes, respondents were asked to specify changes in their own lives as well as their family lives. The members of the low POQL group, perhaps because of their higher ages, reported more deaths, illness and feelings of increasing age (Table 25). A combination of these responses plus the perception of a deteriorated family life seems to indicate more negative perceptions of change by the members of the low POQL group than the members of the high POQL group.

Changes in family life were not as differentiating, however. Both groups mentioned the growth and departure of children as well as deaths and illnesses. Only one respondent, a member of the low POQL group, indicated distinctly negative family life change other than deaths and illnesses.

In answer to related research question b (Chapter 1), the groups did appear to have somewhat different perceptions of the changes in their lives since 1956. The members of the low POQL group seemed to view such changes in a more negative light, particularly in the financial and

TABLE 25

CHANGES IN OWN LIFE IN LAST 20 YEARS
(All responses recorded)

	Family life cycle changes	Retirement	Increasing age, illnesses, deaths	Moves	Deteriorated family life	Other	None
High POQL			2	1		1	2
Low POQL	2	1	6	1	1	1	1

TABLE 26

CHANGES IN FAMILY LIFE IN LAST 20 YEARS
(All responses recorded)

	Family life cycle changes	Deaths, illnesses	Births	Moves	Deteriorated family life	Changes in household composition	None
High POQL	3	3		1			1
Low POQL	3	4	2	1	1	1	1

health related areas.* Such perceptions are consistent with the findings in the above section, indicating a higher age and lower income for the members of the low POQL group.

2.4g Literature Comparison

The information presented above focused on both objective and subjective measures of well-being. In examining the data in relation to the two groups, both objective and subjective differences were found. However, the most distinctive differences between the members of the two groups occurred in the perceptions of satisfaction with the selected life concerns. Such findings support the argument for both objective and subjective measures of life quality (Andrews and Withey, 1974b; Gitter and Mostofsky, 1973; Hornback and Shaw, 1972; Land, 1975 and Rodgers and Converse, 1975). Although examination of objective data alone may have distinguished the two groups, knowledge of how objective conditions were perceived added valuable insight.

The findings tend to support previous quality of life research. Family life and financial security, found to be critical by most researchers (Andrews and Withey, 1974b; Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, 1976; Cantril, 1965;

*In reviewing the biographies, the researcher discovered that four of the six members of the high POQL group and five of the seven members of the low POQL group experienced deaths of family members or illnesses of themselves or family members during the 20 year period.

Cantril and Roll, 1973; Watts and Free, 1974) were important to the members of both groups. Health, found to be important in the Cantril-based studies (Cantril, 1965; Cantril and Roll, 1973; Watts and Free, 1974) was of the highest importance to the members of both groups (Table 27).

Peace in the world and children, found to be of major concern in the Cantril studies (Cantril, 1965; Cantril and Roll, 1973; Watts and Free, 1974), were not included in the SALI and SALS scales as life concerns. The absence of work as consistently important in 1975 and 1976 could be a reflection of the age of the respondents. Retirement could also influence the importance placed on areas found to be important by Andrews and Withey (1974b) such as spare-time activities, fun and time to do things.

The element of satisfaction, incorporated in most definitions of quality of life (Table 3, Chapter 2) proved to be a key finding of this study. Bubolz and Eicher (1975) reported that correlations between satisfactions with life concerns and perceptions of overall quality of life centered about feelings about oneself as well as the basic needs. The SALS responses of both 1975 and 1976 indicate that areas relating to oneself, such as accomplishing something, work, fun and independence were concerns that distinguished the members of the two groups. Satisfaction with the basic needs, such as clothing, housing and safety, were relatively less important.

TABLE 27

LIFE CONCERNS OF "PRETTY HIGH" (STEP 4) IMPORTANCE OR GREATER
(LISTED IN DESCENDING ORDER OF IMPORTANCE)

High POQL--1975	Low POQL--1975	High POQL--1976	Low POQL--1976
Health (4.83)	Health (5.00)	Health (5.00)	Health (5.00)
Family (4.83)	National Government (4.85)	Family (5.00)	Family (4.17)
Work (4.50)	Financial Security (4.50)	Friends (5.00)	Financial Security (4.50)
Interesting day-day life (4.33)	Family (4.33)	Financial Security (4.50)	Sleep (4.29)
Accomplishing Something (4.00)	Safety (4.33)	Food (4.33)	Safety (4.29)
House (4.00)	Work (4.20)	Beauty & Attractiveness (4.20)	House (4.29)
Independence (4.00)	Natural Environment (4.17)	Independence (4.20)	Natural Environment (4.14)
Friends (4.00)	Accomplishing something (4.17)	Safety (4.17)	Accomplishing Something (4.14)
Developing Self (4.00)	Sleep (4.14)	House (4.17)	Food (4.14)
		Religion (4.00)	Interesting day-day life (4.14)
		Sleep (4.00)	Independence (4.14)
		Spare-time activities (4.00)	National Government (4.00)
		Transportation (4.00)	Transportation (4.00)

The critical role that subjective measures played in this investigation tends to support the contention of University of Michigan researchers (Andrews and Withey, 1974b; Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, 1976) that feelings and attitudes are crucial in determining quality of life.

2.4h Summary

In general, the respondents in both groups maintained consistent responses between 1975 and 1976, on both the perceived overall quality of life measure and on the SALI and SALS scales. Although differences between the groups in terms of the importance placed on the 21 life concerns were negligible, marked differences were found in the satisfactions with the life concerns. Some differences were also found between the members of the high POQL group and the members of the low POQL group when demographic characteristics were analyzed. Perceptions of life changes since 1956 also varied between the groups to some extent. Findings generally tended to support other quality of life findings.

CHAPTER 5

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS: THE ENVIRONMENTS

The following chapter will focus on the clothing, shelter, family and community environments of the individual and his interaction with them. As such, the discussion of the data will proceed in relation to the research questions dealing with objective and subjective indicators and the relationship between the two. Objective comparisons of the contrasting groups will focus on indicators that are external to the individual (Related Research Question a). Subjective comparisons will center on the feeling and attitudes of the members of each group (Related Research Question c). Although perceptions of importance and satisfaction have been labeled as the principle subjective indicators for this study (Chapter 1), additional subjective data will be presented for each environment. In keeping with the in-depth nature of this study, frequency counts will be presented to describe the data fully.

1. Clothing

1.1 Objective Indicators

In order to obtain an objective measure of the clothing environment of the individual, clothing inventory

forms were mailed to each respondent two weeks prior to the date of the interview. Respondents were requested to complete the forms on their own in the intervening weeks. The completed forms were to be picked up at the time of the interview. At the time of data collection, however, only four of the thirteen subjects had completed the inventory sheets. Abbreviated information was collected from those who were willing, but most inventory data gathered was limited. Age and indifference appeared to be the primary factors involved in not completing the forms. As a result, the following objective clothing data will be discussed in relation to the limitations encountered. Tables summarizing objective clothing data can be found in Appendix F.

Purchases proved to be the primary source of garments for the individuals of both the high POQL group and the low POQL group although one individual in each group received the majority of their clothing as hand-me-downs. Gifts were important secondary sources, as was home sewing in a few individual cases. The more elderly respondents in both groups owned older clothing, perhaps accounting for the fact that the members of the low POQL group, who were on the average older, appeared to have somewhat older clothing.

Actual counts of the number of garments belonging to the individuals of each group are difficult to compare due to the lack of response by some and the need to

distinguish male and female categories. However, the groups did not differ notably in the number of garments owned by each individual according to the data available.

In summary, no distinct differences could be found between the members of the high POQL group and the low POQL group in the source, age or number of garments owned. The limitations discussed above should be kept in mind, however.

1.2 Subjective Indicators

Although the members of the groups generally agreed on the importance of clothing, some differences could be seen in the levels of satisfaction with clothing (Tables 28 and 29). Clothing was ranked the least important of the 21 life concerns by members of both the high POQL group and the low POQL group. In addition, responses within the groups were relatively consistent, as shown by the low standard deviations. Members of the low POQL group expressed more dissatisfaction with their clothing, however. Variations in responses among members were also greater for each group on the SALS scale.

TABLE 28

SALI MEAN SCORES - CLOTHING

	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	3.17	.41
Low POQL	3.00	.63

TABLE 29

SALS MEAN SCORES - CLOTHING

	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	5.67	.82
Low POQL	5.00	1.00

In additional subjective information regarding clothing, the members of the low POQL group expressed more reasons for dissatisfaction and more categories of clothing in which they felt they were lacking than the members of the high POQL group (Tables 30-35). They also felt satisfied with their appearance less often. Two members of the low group indicated that they felt they didn't have enough clothing and that on occasion felt they couldn't go somewhere because of their clothing. As a result, the members of the low POQL group expressed somewhat less satisfied feelings about their clothing than the members of the high POQL group in several areas.

TABLE 30

PERCEPTIONS OF ENOUGH CLOTHING

	Yes	No
High POQL	6	
Low POQL	5	2

TABLE 31

CLOTHING CATEGORIES IN WHICH A NEED WAS PERCEIVED

	Coats	Dress- up	Work	Under- Garments	Sleep- wear	Shoes	None
High POQL							6
Low POQL		3		1		1	4

TABLE 32

FREQUENCY OF FEELINGS OF INABILITY
TO GO SOMEWHERE DUE TO CLOTHING

	Often	Sometimes	Seldom or Never
High POQL			6
Low POQL	1	1	5

TABLE 33

EVENTS UNABLE TO ATTEND BECAUSE OF CLOTHING

	Work	School Meetings	Church, etc.	Shopping	Friends	None
High POQL						6
Low POQL			1			6

TABLE 34
REASONS FOR DISSATISFACTION WITH CLOTHING

	Wrong style or sizes	No time to plan or shop	Not interested	Not enough money	Clothes different	Not Dissatisfied
High POQL			1	1		3
Low POQL	1	1	2	3		3

TABLE 35
FREQUENCY OF SATISFACTION WITH APPEARANCE

	Often	Sometimes	Seldom or Never	No Answer
High POQL	2	3		1
Low POQL	2	3	1	1

1.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison

Although the members of the high POQL group and the low POQL group owned similar clothing in terms of source, age and number, they perceived their clothing in different ways. Neither group rated clothing high in importance, however the members of the low POQL group expressed less satisfaction with the clothing they had. Therefore, any

differences between the high POQL group and the low POQL group occurred in perceptions of satisfaction with clothing rather than in perceptions of importance or in differences in their wardrobes.

1.4 Literature Comparison

The influence of clothing on self-concept suggested by several clothing researchers and theorists (Creekmore, 1963; Humphrey, Klassen and Creekmore, 1971; Hoffman, 1970) can be neither supported nor rejected by the findings of this investigation. Members of neither the high POQL group nor the low POQL group felt that clothing was of high importance to them, indicating no conscious link on the part of the respondents between clothing and self-concept. On the other hand, the slightly lower level of satisfaction of the members of Group B with their clothing indicates that those with less positive feelings about their lives overall are less satisfied with their clothing. Although the relationship between self-concept and feelings of well-being are not the focus of this investigation, the data may be explained through the relationships between clothing perceptions, self-concept and feelings of well-being (i.e. levels of clothing satisfaction may affect self-concept, which in turn may influence perceptions of well-being).

It can be hypothesized that both the age of the respondents and the rural setting influenced both objective and subjective measures of clothing. Many elderly

respondents indicated that they didn't "need much" in the way of clothing and utilized clothing to fulfill basic protection needs. In addition, the social atmosphere in which each respondent was acquainted with almost everyone in town may have eliminated the need for clothing as a communicator. Statuses were well-known. As a result, perhaps clothing served a utilitarian service rather than a communicative one.

2. Dwelling

2.1 Objective Indicators

Objective indicators of the dwelling environment included descriptions of the living unit as it exists in reality. Appendix G provides descriptive information on the dwelling units of the members of each group. All respondents lived in single family dwellings, equipped with electric lights and indoor flush toilets. In addition, all respondents owned at least one radio, television and telephone.

The data indicate very little differences between the groups in terms of housing characteristics, although two members of Group B did indicate a lack of central heating. Because interviewers were unable to determine the room location of the interviews (e.g. kitchen or living room), comparisons of interiors between the members of the groups were difficult to obtain. However, comparisons between the two groups holding location of the interview

constant revealed no major differences between the groups, despite the small number of respondents remaining in each category. In addition, interviewer ratings of the interior and exterior, which must be considered subjective, were similar for both groups.

In summary, the data revealed no notable differences between the members of the high POQL group and the members of the low POQL group in terms of objectively measured housing characteristics.

2.2 Subjective Indicators

The members of both groups perceived the importance of their dwellings in a similar manner (Table 36), however the members of the high POQL group indicated somewhat more positive feelings of satisfaction with their housing (Table 37). Housing was rated as one of the more important life concerns by members of both groups in 1976; the members of the high POQL group ranking it ninth and the members of the low POQL group ranking it sixth among the 21 life

TABLE 36

SALI MEAN SCORES - DWELLING

	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	4.17	.75
Low POQL	4.29	.95

TABLE 37

SALS MEAN SCORES - DWELLING

	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	5.83	.75
Low POQL	5.00	.82

concerns. In analysis of specific reactions to interiors, it was found that the members of the low POQL group expressed more negative feelings and less positive feelings than the members of the high POQL group (Tables 38 and 39).

TABLE 38

SATISFACTION WITH INTERIOR

	Yes	No	Mixed
High POQL	5		1
Low POQL	5	1	1

TABLE 39
REASONS FOR SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION
WITH INTERIOR

	"Negative" Responses			
	Could be better	Need bath	Too small	Can't afford other
High POQL	1	1	1	
Low POQL	1		1	3
=====				
	"Positive" Responses			
	Has been remodeled	Good furniture	Enough room	Like everything
High POQL	2	1	2	1
Low POQL	1		1	2

2.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison

The members of the high group and the low group occupied dwellings with similar characteristics and similarly placed housing relatively high in importance in relation to the other life concerns. Perceptions of satisfaction varied somewhat, however, with the members of the low POQL group expressing lower satisfactions. As a result, objective measures of the dwelling environment showed no differences between the groups as did subjective measures of importance. Some difference was found between the members of the groups

when subjective measures of satisfaction were analyzed, however.

2.4 Literature Comparison

The findings were similar to those of Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) who found housing to be of some importance as reported directly by respondents. The Campbell, Converse and Rodgers team also found respondents to be relatively satisfied with their housing (mean of 5.57 on a 7 point scale). Although the members of the low POQL group expressed less satisfaction than the members of the high POQL group, both groups as a whole expressed "mostly satisfied" feelings. In addition, the Campbell, Converse and Rodgers group finding of a weak level of association between objective measures of housing characteristics and housing satisfaction is supported by the above findings.

3. Family

3.1 Objective Indicators

The family environment of the respondents was measured objectively in several ways. The structure of the family, including individuals living in the household and number of children, defined the family unit objectively (Tables 40 through 42). Secondly, the residential location of both children and extended family enabled spatial location (Tables 43 and 44). Finally, family communication patterns provided an additional means of examining family functioning in an objective manner (Tables 45 through 48).

TABLE 40
FAMILY STRUCTURE*

	Married, children	Divorced, children	Widowed, children	Married, no children	Widowed, no children
High POQL	3		2	1	
Low POQL	5	1			1

*Two members of the high POQL group cared for foster children, however only natural children were included as part of family structure.

TABLE 41
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

	Husband and wife	Husband, wife and children	Two or more related adults	Respondent only
High POQL	3	1	2	
Low POQL	3		2	2

TABLE 42
NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	Total
High POQL	1	1		1	2						1	17
Low POQL		1	2	2		1					1	22

Objective measures of family structure show little difference between the members of the high POQL group and the members of the low POQL group, with the exception of the two members of the low group who lived alone. The members of the high POQL group had fewer children living, however family size did not vary noticeably. Members of both the high group and the low group had experienced the deaths of children.

The residential location of children provided some interesting variations between the members of the two groups. The members of the high POQL group had more children still living at home, while more of the children of the members of the low POQL group lived in the same town. Similarly, more children of the high group members lived in Michigan, while more children of the low group members lived out of the state. When comparing the groups in terms of children living inside or outside of the county, however, the groups are nearly identical in that half of the children of each group lived in the county and half outside. More members

TABLE 43

RESIDENTIAL LOCATION OF CHILDREN
(Responses recorded for each child of each respondent)

	Home	In same town	In same county	In U.P.	In Michigan	Out of Michigan
High POQL	5	2	2		8	
Low POQL	2	6	3	2	3	6

TABLE 44

RESIDENTIAL LOCATION OF EXTENDED FAMILY

	In same county	Out of county
High POQL	3	3
Low POQL	1	6

of the low POQL group had extended family members outside of the county.

In examining family communication patterns, members of the low POQL group had more contacts that were infrequent, both in parental visits to children and in child visits to parents. In both cases, the members of the two groups experienced similar amounts of more frequent contact, but the members of the low group had more instances of contacts that were in the once per six months or longer

TABLE 45

FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS
FREQUENCY OF VISITATION - PARENT → CHILD
(Recorded for each child not at home)

	Every day	Every other day	2-3X per week	Once per week	Once per 2 weeks	Once per month	Once per 2 months	Once per 6 months	Once per year	Once per 2 years	Seldom	Never
High POQL	1		1	3			4			2		1
Low POQL	1			3		3		3	1	1	5	1

TABLE 46

FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS
FREQUENCY OF VISITATION - CHILD → PARENT
(Recorded for each child not at home)

	Every day	Every other day	2-3X per week	Once per week	Once per 2 weeks	Once per month	Once per 2 months	3-4X per year	Once per 6 months	Once per year	Once per 2 years	Never
High POQL	1		2	1		2	2	5				
Low POQL	2			4	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1

TABLE 47

FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS
FREQUENCY OF LETTER WRITING
(Recorded for each child not at home)

	2-3X per week	Once per week	Once per 2 weeks	Once per month	Once per 2 months	3-4X per year	Once per 6 months	Once per year	Once per 2 years	Once in a while	Never
High POQL			1	4		1					6
Low POQL			1	1		1	2				11

TABLE 48

FAMILY COMMUNICATION PATTERNS
FREQUENCY OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION
(Recorded for each child not at home)

	Every day	Every other day	2-3X per week	Once per week	Once per 2 weeks	Once per 3 weeks	Once per month	3-4X per year	Once per 6 months	Once per year	Not often	Never	DK
High POQL	1	1	2	4	4		1						1
Low POQL	3	1	1	3	1		1	2	1	1	1	1	

categories. Letter writing did not appear to be a significant means of communication for the members of either group. Telephone conversations, however, fell into a pattern similar to visitations; that is, members of the low POQL group had a greater number of less frequent calls than the members of the high POQL group.

In summary, the most notable difference in the objective measures of the family occurred in the area of communication patterns, with the members of the low POQL group experiencing a greater number of relatively infrequent contacts with children. Although residential location of children varied somewhat between the groups, the more significant difference was in the residential location of extended family.

3.2 Subjective Indicators

Both the members of the high POQL group and the members of the low POQL group rated family high in terms of importance, with little variations between the members of the groups (Table 49). A notable difference occurred between the groups, however, in perceptions of satisfaction with family life (Table 50). While the members of the high group as a whole expressed "pleased" feelings about their family, the members of the low group indicated only mixed feelings, with considerable variation among the members of the group.

TABLE 49
MEAN SALI SCORES - FAMILY

	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	5.00	0.00
Low POQL	4.71	0.49

TABLE 50
MEAN SALS SCORES - FAMILY

	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	6.17	0.41
Low POQL	4.29	1.60

In examining more specific subjective feelings, the members of the groups differed little. They expressed similar feelings about the amount of communication with their children as well as the residential locations of children (Tables 51-53). In even more in-depth probings of attitudes regarding family communication and location, the members of the groups again did not differ in expressing either reasons for satisfaction or dissatisfaction with communication patterns or with preferences for locations of children (Tables 54 and 55). Feelings regarding

TABLE 51

SATISFACTION WITH COMMUNICATION WITH CHILDREN

	Yes	No
High POQL	4	1
Low POQL	5	1

TABLE 52

SATISFACTION WITH RESIDENTIAL LOCATION -
CHILDREN LIVING IN SAME COUNTY

	Yes	No	Mixed
High POQL	4		
Low POQL	5		

TABLE 53

SATISFACTION WITH RESIDENTIAL LOCATION -
CHILDREN LIVING OUTSIDE OF COUNTY

	Yes	No
High POQL	2	1
Low POQL	4	

the residential location of extended family members differed little, also (Table 56).

3.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison

Although the members of the two groups differed in objective measures of family communication and in satisfaction with family life, the feelings of satisfaction with communication patterns did not differ. Apparently, then, the lower satisfaction level with family life expressed by the members of the low POQL group is not accounted for by the reactions to or feelings about relatively fewer contacts. Although members of both groups rated family extremely high in terms of importance, the significantly lower levels of satisfaction experienced by the members of the low POQL group provide a clear contrast between the groups. Family structure, residential location of children or perceptions of satisfaction with amount of communication do not appear to be the causes of differences, however.

3.4 Literature Comparison

The high level of importance placed on family life by the members of both groups supports the findings of the Cantril-based studies (Cantril, 1965; Cantril and Roll, 1973; Watts and Free, 1974) as well as the University of Michigan research (Andrews and Withey, 1974b; Campbell, Converse and Rodgers, 1976). The members of the low group differed with the Campbell, Converse and Rodgers findings

TABLE 54

REASONS FOR SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION
WITH COMMUNICATION WITH CHILDREN

	Would like to see more often	See often	See or talk often enough considering distance	We get along	No answer
High POQL	1	1	2		1
Low POQL	1	1	1	2	1

TABLE 55

PREFERENCE FOR RESIDENTIAL LOCATION OF CHILDREN
NOW LIVING OUTSIDE OF COUNTY

	Closer	Not enough communication now	Where jobs are	Up to them	No answer
High POQL	1			2	
Low POQL	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE 56

SATISFACTION WITH RESIDENTIAL LOCATION
OF EXTENDED FAMILY

	Yes	No	Don't Know
High POQL	5		1
Low POQL	5	1	

of high satisfaction with family life, however.

The Sussman (1962) argument concerning the importance of the extended kin network can neither be supported nor rejected in terms of the above findings. Although the members of the low POQL group did have fewer family members (other than children) in the county, the conclusion cannot be drawn that they lacked the support of family members which the members of the high POQL group had. As contended by Gibson (1972) additional measures are needed to measure adequately the role of the extended family.

4. Community

4.1 Objective Indicators

Measures of objective conditions of the community provide information relating to resources available to residents. Table 57 provides a comparison of the resources available in the three communities from which respondents were drawn. The town of Ewen provided the most facilities and Greenland the least. Greenland, in fact, was composed of many vacant buildings and provided only the most basic of necessities. Ewen, on the other hand, contained most of the resources required for day-to-day life. The closer proximity of Mass and Greenland to the larger town of Ontonagon, with many more resources, should be kept in mind, however (Table 58). The residential location of respondents (Table 59) indicates that the members of the groups did not differ significantly in terms of community

TABLE 57

COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN EWEN, MASS AND GREENLAND

Resources	Ewen	Mass	Greenland
A. Stores			
1. Lumber, building materials, hardware and farm equipment	1. building supply 2. hardware	1. building supply 2. hardware 3. Homelite dealer	
2. General merchandise stores	1. variety store		
3. Food stores	1. small supermarket	1. Co-op grocery 2. local grocery	1. local grocery
4. Apparel stores	1. small clothing store	1. small clothing store	
5. Furniture, home equipment stores	1. small furniture store		
B. Automotive dealers	1. Ford dealer with used car lot		
C. Eating, drinking establishments	1. two taverns 2. small cafe 3. seasonal "drive-in"	1. two taverns 2. small cafe	1. one tavern
D. Gasoline service stations	1. two stations	1. two stations	1. one station
E. Banks	1. one bank	1. one bank	

TABLE 57 (Cont'd)

Resources	Ewen	Mass	Greenland
F. Government buildings	1. post office 2. USDA office 3. township community center 4. fire station	1. post office 2. National Forest warehouse 3. Ontonagon Road Commission 4. fire station	1. post office
G. Small businesses	1. insurance agency 2. automotive accessories	1. barber shop 2. beauty shop	
H. Professional Offices	1. chiropractor		
I. Other	1. motel 2. hotel 3. Masonic temple 4. train station 5. two churches 6. library	1. motel 2. VFW post 3. two churches	1. sports club 2. two churches

Community Water System	Yes	No	No
Community Sewage System	Yes	No	No

TABLE 58
COMMUNITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN ONTONAGON

Resources	Number
A. Stores	
1. Lumber, building materials, hardware and farm equipment	4
2. General merchandise stores	
catalog stores	2
variety stores	1
3. Food stores	
small supermarkets	2
local groceries	4
4. Apparel stores	2
5. Furniture, home equipment stores	1
6. Drugstores	2
7. Other	
jewelry stores	1
gift, craft shops	2
tire sales	1
motorcycle sales	1
B. Automobile Dealers	6
C. Eating, drinking establishments	
taverns	6
restaurants/cafes	4
D. Gasoline service stations	7
E. Banks	2
F. Government buildings	
Secretary of state	1
Ranger station	1
Soil Conservation Service	1
Fire department	1
Library	1
Extension office	1

TABLE 58 (Cont'd)

Resources	Number
G. Small businesses	
tax service	1
laundromats	2
insurance agencies	2
funeral homes	1
cleaners	1
beauty shops	2
barber shops	1
H. Professional offices	
dentists	1
attorneys	4
clinic/hospital/medical care	1
I. Other	
motels	2
frozen food locker	1
electric company	1
power company	1
telephone company	1
museum	1
paper mill	1
oil company	1
state liquor store	1
bowling alley	1
travel information	1
newspaper office	1
VFW Post	1
Eagles club	1

TABLE 59
COMMUNITY LOCATION OF RESPONDENTS

	Mass	Greenland	Ewen
High POQL	4	1	1
Low POQL	5		2

resources available because no notable differences were found in community location.

4.2 Subjective Indicators

Although community was not included in the list of 21 life concerns, community satisfaction was measured using a separate scale. Members of the low POQL group expressed less satisfaction with their communities than the members of the high POQL group, also varying to a greater degree among each other (Table 60). In examining community likes and dislikes, members of the low POQL group expressed a comparable number of likes as the members of the high POQL group, but also expressed notably more dislikes (Tables 61 and 62). Members of both groups indicated primarily positive reasons for remaining in the area (Table 63). In addition, feelings of satisfaction with neighborhoods was unanimous, with the members of the low POQL group listing a similar number of neighborhood assets (Tables 64 and 65). Members of both groups also perceived community change in a similar manner (Table 66).

TABLE 60
 COMMUNITY SATISFACTION
 (1 = delighted, 7 = terrible)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Mean	Standard Deviation
High POQL	3	3						1.50	.55
Low POQL		3	1	2	1			3.14	1.21

TABLE 61
 COMMUNITY LIKES

	Small Size	Peace and Quiet	Privacy	Freedom	Friendly
High POQL	1	1	1		1
Low POQL		1		1	3

	Close to/ has stores	Natural Environment	Everything	A place to live	
High POQL	1	1	1		
Low POQL	1	2			1

TABLE 62
COMMUNITY DISLIKES

	No sewage system	Not enough services	Roads	High costs	Delinquency	Not enough transportation	Nothing
High POQL	1		1				3
Low POQL	2	1		1	1	2	2

TABLE 63
REASONS FOR STAYING IN COMMUNITY

	Like it	Friends and family	Grew up here/ its home	Friendly	Own home	Natural Environment	No place else to go	DK
High POQL	3	2	2					
Low POQL	2	2		1	2	1	1	1

TABLE 64
SATISFACTION WITH NEIGHBORHOOD

	Yes	No
High POQL	6	
Low POQL	7	

TABLE 65
NEIGHBORHOOD LIKES

	People	Grew up here	Used to it	Freedom	Quiet	Natural Environment	Location	Good road	Not able to compare
High POQL	4	1		1			1	1	
Low POQL	3	3	1		2	1	2		1

TABLE 66
PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY COMPARED TO 20 YEARS AGO

	Better off	Worse off	Same	Mixed
High POQL	5	1		
Low POQL	5	1	1	

4.3 Objective and Subjective Comparison

Although the resources available in each of the three communities differed, the relatively even distribution of respondents among communities provided for a basically constant objective measure of community for all respondents. Thus, objectively, no variations existed between the groups. Yet the members of the low POQL group expressed lower levels of satisfaction with their communities and a greater number of "dislikes." Other probes of community satisfaction, including community "likes," neighborhood evaluations and perceptions of stability and change produced no further differences. Thus, the members of the low group, while expressing some positive feelings about their communities, felt more dissatisfaction than the members of the high group, although no objective differences existed.

4.4 Literature Comparison

In discussing community social indicators, Rossi (1972) suggested that research should determine whether or not the local community provides input into feelings of well-being. The importance of perceptions of community to perceptions of well-being can be seen in the differing levels of satisfaction between the two groups. The findings also support the conclusions of Marans and Rodgers (1975) and Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) that

people tend to be fairly content with their communities. Some discrepancies can be seen, however, in the responses of some of the members of the low POQL group.

5. General Summary and Discussion

In comparing the four environments examined, objective differences between the groups were found to be relatively fewer in all environments than subjective differences. No differences were found between the members of the high POQL group and the members of the low POQL group in objective measures of the clothing, dwelling and community environments. The sole differences between the objective environments of the groups occurred in the frequency of communication between parents and children. Similarly, the groups were comparable in terms of perceptions of the importance of the various environments, with clothing ranked the least important by both groups and family ranked high in importance.

The most notable differences between the groups occurred in perceptions of satisfaction with the various environments. The members of the low POQL group expressed lower levels of satisfaction with each environment, with the family environment rated much lower. In view of similar objective conditions and similar perceptions of importance, perceptions of satisfaction appears to be the key in distinguishing the two groups. In examining the more in-depth probes, the members of the low POQL group expressed

specific feelings of dissatisfactions and dislikes more frequently than the members of the high POQL group. The lower levels of satisfaction indicated by the members of the low group in the four environments are in keeping with the lower levels of satisfaction expressed on all 21 life concerns (Chapter 4). The individual biographies also pointed to the lower levels of satisfaction felt by the members of the low POQL group.

The similarities between the two groups in relation to objective conditions, in combination with the varying perceptions of satisfaction appears to point to the phenomenon of relative deprivation. Runciman (1968) discussed relative deprivation in terms of the referent by which the level of a person's aspirations and standards are set (p. 70). Members of both groups appeared to experience lower levels of living than the general population in the clothing, dwelling and community environments. Yet the members of the high POQL group were satisfied, while the members of the low POQL group were not. Differences could stem from varying degrees of felt deprivation. Perhaps the members of the low POQL group perceived objective deprivations in a different light, or used a different referent than the members of the high POQL group. Or perhaps the members of the high group compensated for deprivation experienced in objective conditions by giving a greater amount of attention to social relationships,

such as family life. Regardless of the explanation, the members of both the high POQL group and the low POQL group were deprived relative to the general population, but the members of the low POQL group felt more deprived than the members of the high POQL group.

The importance of satisfactions in distinguishing the members of the two groups also points to the critical role of the interactional element of the man/environment relationship. McCall's (1975) proposition that quality of life be measured in terms of environmental resources available to meet measured needs does not appear viable. Rather, the Campbell, Converse and Rodgers (1976) view of the importance of human feelings as well as objective conditions appears to be a more useful concept. Although the availability of resources is crucial in fulfilling human needs, it seems that it is the individual's perception of those resources that affect his feelings of satisfaction.

The differing degrees of importance placed on each of the four environments seems to have some implications in terms of the framework as developed. The more material environments of clothing and housing were less important than the social environment of family. Although clothing and housing both involve the more social areas of communication, attitudes and aspirations, the rural setting seemed to eliminate this function of both environments to some extent. The concept of community, described in this

investigation primarily in terms of resources available, was often conceptualized in more social terms by the respondents. Like the family environment, perceptions of community satisfactions differed between the members of the two groups. In terms of the environments themselves, therefore, the more subjective areas of feelings and attitudes in relation to family and community were more important in distinguishing the groups than the more objective resources of clothing and housing.

In summary, the findings point toward the critical nature of feelings and attitudes when examined using several perspectives. Subjective rather than objective measures were the key. In addition, the environments of family and community which included more elements of feelings and attitudes than the clothing and dwelling environments were also more important in distinguishing the groups.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

1. Summary and Conclusions

The following chapter will summarize the findings of this investigation in terms of the stated research questions and the literature surveyed. Implications, as well as limitations and recommendations will also be discussed.

1.1 Purpose, Conceptual Model and Sample

As stated at the outset, the primary goal of this investigation was to examine in depth the quality of life of a select group of people. The human ecological focus on the individual, his environments, and the interaction between them provided the framework. The four environments of concern to home economics emphasized in this investigation included clothing, dwelling, family and community. Objective social indicators were used to examine both the individual and the environments, while subjective social indicators measured additional individual characteristics and the interaction between the environments and the individual.

To operationalize the above goals, a sample of 17 of the respondents participating in the 1975 "Families in

Evolving Rural Communities" project were selected. The subjects were chosen on the basis of their response to the perceived overall quality of life measure (POQL) on which they expressed their feelings about their lives as a whole. The nine individuals of the high POQL group represented those who were delighted or pleased with their lives. The low POQL group was composed of eight individuals who had mixed feelings about their lives and represented the "least happy" group. Refusals later reduced the sizes of the groups to six in the high POQL group and seven in the low POQL group.

Data were collected on the thirteen individuals in 1956, 1975 and 1976. The individuals and each of the environments were measured objectively. Subjective measures, including perceptions of importance and satisfaction, were also employed. The resulting information was thus composed of in-depth objective and subjective data on the individual and his own environments, as well as some longitudinal information. Detailed case studies of each individual were presented in addition to the compiled data which provided for comparisons between the members of the two groups.

1.2 Research Question Conclusions

Because the response to the general research question is predicated on the answers to the related research questions, the related questions will be discussed first.

1.2a Related Research Questions

Question a: When comparing those who were delighted or pleased with their lives (high POQL group) with those who had mixed feelings (low POQL group) are there differences in individual, clothing, family, dwelling or community indicators as measured objectively?

Objective differences between the individuals of the two groups did exist in some areas. The members of the low POQL group were somewhat older, had lower incomes and less education than the members of the high POQL group. There were more females in the high group, causing some variance in occupation. Objective measures of health status showed similarity between the groups.

Differences between the members of the groups were found to be less pronounced when examining the environments. No differences were found in objective measures of the clothing, dwelling and community environments. Differences did occur, however, in the frequency of communication between parents and children. The members of the low POQL group experienced more parent-child contacts that were infrequent than the members of the high POQL group. Family structure, household composition and number of children were not notably different between the members of the groups. Although residential location varied, the members of the groups had the same number of children living inside of and outside of the county. More members of the low POQL

group had extended family living outside of the county.

In response to related research question a, therefore, some differences were found in objective measures of the individual as well as the family environment.

Question b: When comparing those who were delighted with their lives (high POQL group) with those who had mixed feelings (low POQL group) are there differences in the perceptions of changes that have occurred since 1956?

Similar to other subjective measures, the members of the low POQL group expressed more negative feelings regarding the changes that occurred since 1956 than the members of the high POQL group. Comparisons of life in 1975 and life in 1956 were more negative as were perceptions in the changes in one's own life.

Question c: When comparing those who were delighted or pleased with their lives (high POQL group) with those who had mixed feelings (low POQL group) do the members of the groups perceive themselves, their clothing, family, shelter or communities in different ways? Are there differences between the members of the groups concerning the importance of various life concerns? Are there differences in satisfaction with the same life concerns?

In analyzing responses to the SALI measure of the importance of various life concerns, the members of the two groups were found to be similar. Most differences between the members of the groups in 1975 were negligible

by 1976. In both years, however, the members of the low POQL group felt that spare-time activities were less important and the activities of the national government were more important than did the members of the high POQL group.

Differences between the members of the groups were much more pronounced when analyzing SALS scale responses. Members of the low POQL group felt less satisfied with each of the 21 life concerns, particularly in the areas of accomplishing something, work, fun, financial security, family and independence.

When examining the four environments in particular, a similar pattern was found. The members of the two groups expressed similar feelings of importance regarding each of the environments.* Family was rated very high in importance and clothing relatively low. As on the SALS scale, the members of the low POQL group expressed lower levels of satisfaction with each of the four environments. The most notable differences occurred in the family and community environments. In analyzing additional in-depth probes in each of the areas, the members of the low POQL group more often expressed dislikes and feelings of dissatisfactions. Thus, in answer to question b, the members of the low POQL group did have different perceptions than the members of

*Measures of the importance of the community environment were not obtained.

the high POQL group. Members of the low POQL group expressed less satisfaction with several of the life concerns as well as the four environments. Perceptions of importance, however, did not vary significantly between the members of the two groups.

Question d: When comparing those who were delighted or pleased with their lives (the high POQL group) with those who had mixed feelings (the low POQL group), what is the relationship between objective and perceptual indicators of the individual and his environments?

The objective differences that were found between the members of the high POQL group and the members of the low POQL group could account for some of the subjective differences of satisfaction. The fact that the members of the low POQL group were older, had lower incomes and less education than the members of the high POQL group could have influenced their feelings of satisfaction, especially in the areas of accomplishing something, work, fun, financial security, family and independence. Work and fun could be areas in which satisfaction is no longer found for older individuals because they are no longer key elements of life. Similarly, low educational and income levels can lead to less satisfied feeling about accomplishing something and work. Increased age can also bring about family disruption through deaths and illnesses and a decrease in independence.

Comparisons of objective and subjective measures of the four environments are somewhat different. Although objective measures of the groups in relation to the environments found them to be similar, the members of the low POQL group expressed lower levels of satisfaction in each case. In relation to the four environments, it appears that objective conditions are not as critical in determining quality of life as the perceptions of those conditions are.

1.2b General Research Question

Question: Is the human ecological conceptualization of the individual in interaction with his near environments of clothing, shelter, family and community a useful tool for examining quality of life?

The original home economics concern for human well-being and its focus on the near environments of man bring together the quality of life movement and the ecological framework. Home economists, in attempting to enhance well-being, have focused on the study of the near environments. If the home economics assumptions hold true, measures of the near environments should be indicators of well-being. The emphasis on the interaction between man and his environments is also unique to the home economics discipline.

In adopting the human ecological* framework for

*The original home economics concept of the interaction of the individual with his near environments has received a new emphasis by some leaders in the field. Human ecology has been accepted as a new title for the re-emphasis of the original focus.

this investigation, the individual was defined as the enviroined unit; clothing, dwelling, family and community composed the environments of interest; and perceptions of importance and satisfaction were conceived of as the interaction between the individual and his environments.

Objectively, few differences were found between the environments of the members of the groups. Subjectively, differences were found in some of the perceptions of the members of the two groups. Perceptions of the importance of the four environments did not distinguish the two groups. The differences in perceptions of satisfaction, however, proved to be the key (Table 67).

The implications in terms of the viability of the human ecological model used in this research are therefore varied. Because objective measurements of the near environments selected for this investigation did not distinguish the groups, objective measures of the near environments only are not capable as serving as indicators of quality of life. In addition, the low importance placed on the clothing environment by this sample warrants further investigation using other samples.

The principal finding of this investigation was the difference between the groups in terms of perceptions of satisfaction. Perceptions of importance did not distinguish the groups for the most part. Both importance and satisfaction were described in terms of interaction between

TABLE 67
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - RELATED RESEARCH QUESTIONS a, b, AND c

Objective Measures									
Individual					Environments				
	Age	Income	Education	Occupation	Health	Clothing	Dwelling	Family	Community
<u>Differences</u> Between High POQL and Low POQL	Low POQL older	Low POQL lower income	Low POQL lower education	Some variances				1. Family communication frequency 2. Location of extended family	
<u>No Differences</u> Between High POQL and Low POQL					X	X	X	1. Family structure 2. Household composition 3. Number and location of Children	X

TABLE 67 (Cont'd)

Subjective Measures										Perceptions of Change
Individual		Environments								
		Clothing		Dwelling		Family		Community		
		SALI	SALS	SALI	SALS	SALI	SALS	SALI	SALS	
<u>Differences</u> Between High POQL and Low POQL	SALI Scale	SALS Scale		SALI	SALS	SALI	SALS	SALI	SALS	Low POQL more negative feelings regarding changes
	1. Low POQL "spare-time activities" less important	All SALS life concerns especially: accomplishing something, work, fun, financial security, family, independence more important		Low POQL lower	Low POQL lower	Low POQL notably lower	Low POQL notably lower	Low POQL notably lower		
	2. Low POQL "activities of national government" more important									
<u>No Differences</u> Between High POQL and Low POQL		All other SALI life concerns		X		X		X		-- no meas- ure

the individual and his environments. Interaction has also been defined as the focus of a human ecological model. The critical role played by one measure of interaction implies that a focus on individual/environment interaction is important in quality of life study and that this element of the human ecological approach is indeed a useful tool.

As a consequence of the entire research process, including data collection and analysis, this researcher has concluded that the partial model developed here requires expansion. It appears that the model abstracted to too great a degree. These findings do indicate to some extent, however, that near environments are important to the individual and that some aspects of his interaction with them are particularly critical in determining quality of life. The recommendations in this chapter present first attempts by this investigator to expand upon the partial model used in this research.

2. Limitations

2.1 General Limitations

Some of the limitations occurring in this research are inherent in social science research as a whole and stem from the use of human subjects. Respondents often varied in their general reactions to the interviews. Some respondents thought out answers carefully, while others responded quickly, briefly or not at all. Because of the personal nature of the questions, some respondents may

have believed there was a "right" way to answer. The fact that the interviews were conducted by several different researchers at three points in time may also have introduced some degree of variation.

The small sample size, while allowing for more data on each individual also provided some limitations. If missing data occurred, analysis became particularly difficult. If the members of a group required further breakdown (to males and females, for example), the resulting number of respondents in each division made analysis virtually impossible. Finally, the loss of generalizability stemming from the selection of a small, non-random, geographically isolated sample cannot be overlooked.

2.2 Measures

Although the measures appeared to be basically sound, several problem areas did exist. The SALI and SALS scales require further testing, particularly to determine reliability and validity. Several of the open-ended questions dealing with satisfaction on the 1976 interview schedule also seemed to be confusing to some respondents.

The primary problems, however, seemed to lie in the objective measures, particularly with the clothing inventory instrument. The low response rate appeared to have been caused by a combination of the advanced age of some respondents and the indifference of others. The length and complexity of the inventory appeared to be the

key. A much simpler form may have obtained the needed information from more respondents. In addition, the objective measures of family and community appeared to be somewhat narrow. An objective measure of the family could include areas other than structure and reported communication. Objective measures of family interaction in terms of quality as well as amount of communication could provide further insights. Similarly, community services as well as resources could be included in measuring community.

3. Recommendations

The recommendations for further research stem from both the limitations and the findings described above.

Although the model as developed proved to be useful in examining quality of life, it should be considered as only a preliminary step. The model was described at the outset as partial. New research should focus on collecting quality of life data using a more complex model. The following section is devoted to suggestions for developing a more detailed model based on the conclusions drawn from this research. These suggestions are seen as readily adaptable to measurement. Because they represent an extension of a model, the need for the abstraction of reality still holds true. As a result, suggestions are confined to concepts which can be operationalized and may omit aspects of the total complex of human life.

The individual as the organism of interest should

be defined more completely. Objective measures should include not only demographic information, but data pertaining to his physiological and psychological states. Subjective measures should focus on the feelings of the individual about himself. Several life concerns on the SALI and SALS scales measure feelings about oneself, such as those referring to accomplishments and self-developments. Andrews and Withey (1974a) have found feelings about oneself to be critical in determining overall perceptions of quality of life. The interaction within the individual (his feelings about himself) should be included in a more complete model.

The environments of the individual should also be expanded. The Morrison model (1974) which distinguishes the natural, built and behavioral environments could serve as a take-off point for delineation of the various environments. The natural environment, influential in the lives of the individuals composing the sample used in this research, could be measured objectively and precisely in terms of climate, geography, pollutant levels, amounts of wildlife, energy availability and so on. The built environment would include the constructed environments of man in which resources from the natural environment have been transformed to meet human needs. Examples would include clothing, dwellings, dwelling interiors, transportation systems, schools, stores, businesses, factories and

all other man-built environments in which the individual finds himself. The physical resources of the local community would be included here. Instead of the behavioral environment suggested by Morrison, a human environment is proposed which includes the people who create an additional type of environment. Included here are families, ethnic and racial groups, the residents of the community, the participants in the work and school environments and abstract human institutions. The unique complex of environments of each individual including his own natural, built and human environments could be explored. Another approach could focus on the environments various individuals have in common, such as work or community. The bulk of environmental measures are seen as objective in nature.

Interactions between the individual and his environments should be viewed as two-way and on-going. The individual's perceptions of his environments are one example of interaction only.* In a more complex model, the individual should be seen as acting and reacting to the various environments which also act and react. Interactions can be measured both objectively and subjectively. Actual processes which take place (e.g. matter flows) can be

*In a study of resources available for educability, Baker (1970) measured use of resources as well as availability. Quantity and quality of both availability and use provided information on additional dimensions. Measures such as Baker's are examples of measurements of other types of individual/environment interaction.

measured as well as attitudes, feelings and values in relation to the various environments. The amount of telephone contact between an individual and the members of his family can be defined as an objective measure of individual/human environment interaction in an expanded model. His feelings about such contact constitutes a subjective measure of the same interaction. The examination of continuing interactions (including both individual and environmental actions) is necessary for analysis of the dynamic nature of interaction.

The expanded model described above should be considered tentative. Various elements could be extracted for a research focus on a particular area. The process by which the individual transforms reality into perception is an element of individual/environment interaction which requires further exploration. Such research could add to the body of information processing theory. The sociological hypothesis of relative deprivation could also be investigated. Social movements have been hypothesized to stem from feelings of deprivation rather than actual objective deprivation (Morrison, Hornback and Warner, 1972). Research examining the subjective perceptions of objective conditions can add to the knowledge available in social movement study.

Such a model could be used with a large, random sample as well as with a small, purposive sample. An urban

sample is essential in quality of life analysis. Comparisons of findings using young and old, rural and urban samples could provide further insights into varying perceptions of quality of life.

4. Implications

The impetus for this research came from two sources: the recognition of the inadequacy of economic indicators of well-being and the need to develop new measures of quality of life in the limited environment of the future. The findings of this research provided information relating to both areas.

The sample of thirteen was as a whole unique with respect to the general American populace. Incomes were low, material possessions were scarce and the sample was older. Community resources were limited by urban standards. Yet none of the respondents felt entirely dissatisfied with their lives and half of them felt very pleased. The overall impression, gained through in-depth examinations of each of the thirteen individuals, is that their happiness was certainly not based on economic well-being. Many individuals in this country, including the respondents in Ontonagon County, already exist in limited environments. The elements of life from which such individuals gain feelings of well-being could serve as the focus of future planning and research.

The implications of these findings can be discussed

in relation to the social indicators/quality of life movement as a whole. One of the goals of the movement as defined by Wilcox, Beal, Brooks and Klonglan (1972) is to provide information in the form of a social report that can guide public policy formation. The data provided in this investigation, in combination with the findings of other quality of life research, can assist in the development of public policy.

Government programs today focus on providing for the material necessities of life. Most assistance programs, such as Aid to Dependent Children and food stamps, provide direct material aid. Proposals such as guaranteed annual income also focus on monetary assistance. Yet this research, which in general supported similar findings by other researchers, points to the critical role of feelings and attitudes as well. In addition, several areas found to be crucial in determining quality of life center on man's social and psychological needs. Such findings seem to point toward the need for public programs that provide new types of services. Expansion of family counseling and planning programs could be a new approach to increasing the quality of life in view of the critical role of family life in determining feelings of well-being. Additional funds for family life research could aid in the generation of new information relating to the impact of the family on the individual. Job enrichment programs could have an

influence on the key areas of work and accomplishments. Programs for the older citizen could be developed in view of the importance of independence and accomplishing something on feelings of well-being. The extremely high level of importance placed on health definitely speaks to the role of the government in the health care arena. Such programs focus on the social and psychological needs of the individual as well as his material needs.

"Quality of life" became a stated goal for Americans in the 1976 Presidential election (Ford, 1976). Yet what quality of life really means had not yet been determined. The research reported here, in combination with other findings, can assist in providing the needed information. New data defining quality of life, as well as delineating the ways in which it can be improved, can aid in the development of social reports. Such reports, in turn, can guide policy-makers in designing public programs that work toward achieving the goal of a high quality of life.

APPENDIX A
1956 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Schedule No. _____

Dept. Soc. & Anthrop.
Mich. State UniversityMIGRATION IN THE UPPER PENINSULA

How do you do? I am Mr./Mrs. _____ of Michigan State University. The Sociology Department and the Agricultural Experiment Station are conducting a survey of why people move. We are interviewing farmers and others around here to find out how moving affects the people and their communities. We hope the results will be useful. (Your answers will be strictly confidential and will be used only for research purposes.)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

RESIDENTIAL HISTORY OF HEADS (PRESENT TO 1940)

2

<u>PRESENT</u> (5) Is this the only job you've had since you've lived here? Yes ___ No ___ If no, what else? (Order	(6) What is the loca- tion of the store where you do most of your grocery shopping?	(7) Where do the children go to H.S.?	(8) Now, considering all your friends in what general areas do they live?

<u>PAST</u> (5) Was that the only job you had when you lived there? Yes ___ No ___ If no, what else? (order)	(6) Why did you leave this community?	(7) Why did you move to _____?	(8) When you moved to ___ did you change the place where you shopped for groceries?	(9) When you moved to ___ did the child- ren go to a differ- ent H.S.?
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

About how many other moves have you made since you left home? ____.

RESIDENTIAL HISTORY OF HEADS (PRESENT TO 1940)

2

<u>PRESENT</u> (5) Is this the only job you've had since you've lived here? Yes ___ No ___. If no, what else? (Order	(6) What is the loca- tion of the store where you do most of your grocery shopping?	(7) Where do the children go to H.S.?	(8) Now, considering all your friends in what general areas do they live?

<u>PAST</u> (5) Was that the only job you had when you lived there? Yes ___ No ___. If no, what else? (order)	(6) Why did you leave this community?	(7) Why did you move to _____?	(8) When you moved to ___ did you change the place where you shopped for groceries?	(9) When you moved to ___ did the child- ren go to a differ- ent H.S.?
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

About how many other moves have you made since you left home? ____.

ASPIRATIONS

(Now, we'd like your ideas about some of the places you've been and jobs you've had.)

1. Of all the places you have lived, which place did you like best? _____

2. Of all the places you know of, which place would you like to live? _____

3. Of all the places you know of, where would you like your children to live?

4. Of all the jobs you have held, which job did you like the best? _____

5. Of all the jobs in this community, which job would you like best? _____

6. Of all the jobs you can think of, which job would you like best? _____

7. Of all the jobs you can think of, which job would you like a son of yours to have? _____
8. Of all the jobs you can think of, which job would you like a daughter of yours to have? _____
9. What do you want most that you don't have enough money for now? _____

SOCIAL COSTS AND URBAN IMAGES

(Now, we'd like to ask a few questions about where you have traveled and what you think of city life.)

1. What is the farthest West you have traveled? _____
2. What is the farthest South you have traveled? _____
3. What is the farthest East you have traveled? _____

4. Have you been to: Canada Yes ☐ No ☐
 Detroit ☐ ☐
 Chicago ☐ ☐
 Milwaukee ☐ ☐
 If no, any large city? ☐ ☐ What city? _____
5. Would you please tell me what you think is typical of life in the city?

6. What are the most important ways in which city life differs from life around here? _____

7. Have you ever heard friends, neighbors, or members of your own family who moved to the city talk about problems they had in getting started? Yes ☐ No ☐. If yes, what sorts of things did they mention? _____

8. Have you ever heard friends, neighbors, or members of your own family who moved to the city talk about what they liked in city life? Yes ☐ No ☐
 If yes, what? _____
9. If you were to move to the city, what do you think would be the hardest part of getting started? _____

10. If you were to move to the city, what do you think the advantages would be?

5a

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

(Now I'd like to know something about the people who are now living with you and your children who are not now at home.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Relation to Informant	Year Born?	Where born?	Marital status	If married, where did spouse grow up?	Highest grade completed and where?*
Informant					
Spouse					
Children (oldest to youngest)					
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					

*For informant and spouse, is this where you grew up?

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Children (oldest to youngest)	(6) Now Living Home? (IF NO, GO TO Q.8)	(7a) Ever lived away from home? (IF YES, GO TO Q. 8)	(7b) IF NO, Main occupation at present	(8a) What age first left home?	(8b) Where went?	(8c) Why decided to go there?
	ASK ONLY IF NOW LIVING OR HAD LIVED AWAY FROM HOME					
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

6a

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

ASK ONLY IF NOW LIVING OR HAD LIVED AWAY FROM HOME

(8d) IF NOT CLOSE BY, Know anyone in new place	(8e) First job?	(8f) How obtained?	(8g) Main occupation?	(9) IF NOW LIVING AT HOME, Why de- cided to return?	(10)	(11)
					IF NOT LIVING AT HOME	
					Present address	Why moved there?
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						

FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

(12) Take News?	(13) Write friends?	(14) How often visit her him?	(15) How often he visit you	(16) (17) (18) (Is there anyone else living with you?)			
				Relationship to Informant	Year Born	Employed NOTE, IF YES, What occupation?	Marital Status
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							

COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

7

(We would like to know some of your opinions about your community.)

1. What do you like about your community? _____

2. What do you dislike about it? _____

3. Do you think there are any improvements needed in your community?
Yes ___ No ___ DK ___. If yes, what kinds? _____

(If not mentioned, probe for Recreation) _____
Markets _____ Health _____
Education _____
4. Even if these changes are not made, will you stay around here?
Yes ___ No ___ DK ___. If yes, why? _____

5. If you were to leave the community, where would you move? _____
6. What do you like about that place? _____
7. Have you ever been there? Yes ___ No ___.
8. Would you move from this community for any of the following reasons?
a. More pay? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___. Comment: _____
b. Health reasons? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___. Comment: _____
c. To get ahead? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___. Comment: _____
9. What kinds of people leave this area? _____

10. What kinds of people stay? _____

11. What kinds of people are moving in? _____

8

12. Why would you say you have stayed? _____

13. Can you remember any specific occasions when you seriously considered moving? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___. If yes, what were the occasions? _____

14. Of what organizations are you and your spouse members?

Organization	Head or Spouse		What proportion of all meetings would you say you attend?	Were you an officer in the past 5 years?		
	Head	Spouse		Yes	No	DK
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Probe for church and church related, extension, cooperative, farm organizations, school, service, fraternal, veterans, professional, and sportsman's clubs.)

INCOME AND CONTROL

ASK ONLY OF RURAL NON-FARM (Not living on farm).

1. Do you own or rent your home? Own ___ Rent ___ DK ___.
2. What would you estimate to be the family's gross income last year? _____
3. What is the main source of your income? _____
4. Of what nationality background do you consider yourself to be? _____
Your spouse? _____

INCOME AND CONTROL

9

ASF ONLY OF RURAL-FARM

1. Do you own or rent your home? Own ___ Rent ___ DK ___.
 2. How much land do you own/rent in Ontonagon County? Own ___ Rent ___.
 3. How much of the land is tillable? _____ (Acres).
 4. What would you estimate to be the family's gross income last year? _____
 5. What percentage of this is from farming? All ___ 3/4 ___ 1/2 ___ 1/4 ___
None ___.
 6. What is the main source of farm income? _____
 7. What is the source/sources of your nonfarm income? _____
 8. About how many days did you work at this/these jobs in the last year? _____
 9. Of what nationality background do you consider yourself to be? _____
- Your spouse? _____

LEVEL OF LIVING

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Construction of House | 8. Telephone. | Yes ___ 6 |
| Brick, stucco, painted frame. ___ 5 | | No ___ 3 |
| Unpainted frame or other. . . ___ 2 | 9. Auto (other than truck) | Yes ___ 5 |
| | | No ___ 2 |
| 2. Lighting facilities | 10. Takes daily newspaper. | Yes ___ 6 |
| Electric. ___ 8 | | No ___ 3 |
| Gas, mantle, or pressure. . . ___ 6 | 11. Central heating. . . . | Yes ___ |
| Oil lamp or other ___ 3 | | No ___ |
| 3. Water piped into house | 12. Indoor flush toilet. . | Yes ___ |
| Yes ___ 6 | | No ___ |
| No ___ 4 | 13. Bathtub or shower. . . | Yes ___ |
| 4. Power washer. | | No ___ |
| Yes ___ 6 | 14. Number of rooms in house | ___ |
| No ___ 3 | 15. Location of House | |
| 5. Refrigerator | Hard surfaced. | ___ |
| Mechanical (Electric or gas . ___ 8 | Gravel, shell, or shale. . | ___ |
| Ice ___ 6 | Dirt or unimproved . . . | ___ |
| Other or none ___ 3 | | |
| 6. Radio | | |
| Yes ___ 6 | | |
| No ___ 3 | | |
| 7. TV. | | |
| Yes ___ 6 | | |
| No ___ 3 | | |

APPENDIX B

1975 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

"FAMILIES IN EVOLVING RURAL COMMUNITIES" PROJECT

Depts. of FCS and HED
College of Human Ecology
MSU 1975

Old Respondent Number: _____

1975 Schedule Number: _____

NOTE: Initial to indicate sources of information.

I. 1956 _____ Source _____

A. Name of respondent _____

B. Position in household _____

II. 1975 _____

A. Name of respondent _____

B. Position in household _____

C. Widowed _____

D. Remarried _____

E. Additional constraints: _____

PHONE CONTACT:

Subject's phone number _____ Date _____

Refusal _____ Time _____

Appointment for interview _____ (date) _____ (time)

Location and directions _____

Interviewer _____ (signature) _____ (date) _____ (time)

I would like to begin by introducing myself and whom I represent. I am _____ of Michigan State University. In 1956, the Sociology Department and the Agricultural Experiment Station conducted a survey in Ontonagon County about why people move. The Departments of Human Environment and Design and Family and Child Sciences, with the Agricultural Experiment Station, have returned to this area to do a survey of the people in that original group who still live here. We would like to ask you some questions about what has taken place for you and your family in this community between 1956 and now. Your answers will be strictly confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INTERVIEWER: Interview the original respondent OR their 1956 spouse. Do not interview a new spouse or any other person.

A. VERIFICATION OF SUBJECTS

You are (Mr., Mrs., Miss) _____
(full name)

1. Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

Do you remember whether you or your spouse were interviewed for this study in 1956?

2. Yes ___ No ___ Uncertain ___ DK ___ NA ___

I need to read some of the information I have copied from the 1956 interview:

Birth date of the husband _____

Birth place of the husband _____

Birth date of the wife _____

Birth place of the wife _____

Number of children: Boys _____ Girls _____

This is the information we have from 1956.

3. Is it correct? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

NOTE: If respondent indicates this is all incorrect, probe for referral to another family with the same or similar name.

B. UP-DATE OF DYAD

We need to check your marital status:

NOTE: Do not ask question B.1 if we already know spouse is dead. Begin questioning at B.3a or B.3 if spouse is deceased prior to 1956.

1. Is the husband/wife identified by the birth date and birth place still living? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

2. He/she is still your spouse? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

NOTE: If yes, go to Section C; if no, go to B.3.

3a. I understand that _____ is no longer living.
(name)

3. Have you remarried? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

NOTE: If no, go to Section C; if yes, go to B.4.

4. Is your present spouse a long time resident of the county? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

5. What is the occupation of your present spouse?

6. How many years of schooling did your present spouse complete? _____

7. Did he/she receive any other training such as technical school or apprenticeship?

Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ IF YES: What was it?

Now I would like to ask you a more general question:

C. How would you compare the way you feel about your life in general now with how it was 20 years ago?

Better off ___ Worse off ___ About the same ___. Why? (PROBE: In what ways?) _____

D. RESIDENTIAL HISTORY OF FAMILY UNIT

When we interviewed you in 1956, you lived in (community/RFD) _____

1. Is this the same house (apartment, etc.)? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ (NOTE: If NO, go to question 3.)
2. Have you lived in any other place between now and 1956? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ (NOTE: If NO, go to question 6.)
3. Would you tell me all the places you have lived since 1956 beginning with the present house and going back in time.

RESIDENCE LOCATION

4. DATE OF MOVE TO: _____

5. REASONS FOR MOVING TO: _____

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

6. Are you retired? Yes ___ No ___ 7. (If YES) What was the date of retirement? _____
8. Is your spouse retired? Yes ___ No ___ 9. (If YES) What was the date of retirement? _____
10. Have you or your spouse changed jobs since 1956? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ (NOTE: If NO, go to question E.1)
Tell me the jobs you and your spouse have had since 1956 (up to retirement) beginning with the most recent.

Jobs of Head of household		Jobs of Spouse	
11. Description	Date Started	12. Description	Date Started
a. _____	_____	a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____	b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____	c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____	d. _____	_____

E. QUALITY OF LIFE QUESTION

We have been talking about where you've lived and worked for the past 20 years. Now I would like to ask you questions about how you feel about those years. (NOTE: Hand respondent card #1.)

On this card are descriptions of how people might feel about life. Read over the descriptions. (NOTE: Interviewer read aloud the descriptions.)

1. What number best describes how you feel about your life as a whole?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delighted	Pleased	Mostly satisfied	Mixed, about equally satisfied & dissatisfied	Mostly Dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrible

☐ A = Neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied)

☐ B = I never thought about it

☐ C = Does not apply to me

2. What would you say the major changes have been in the life of your family in the last 20 years? _____

3. What would you say the major changes have been in your own life in the past 20 years? _____

<u>1-1</u> Sex and name of children	<u>1-2</u>
<u>Correct (write in names)</u>	Birthdate

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

<u>2-1</u> Sex and name of children	<u>2-2</u>
	Birthdate

a.

b.

c.

**Now we would like to up-date the information on members of your family. The children we have listed are:
(NOTE: Ask questions across page for each child.)**

[illegible]

2. Have you had any more children since 1956? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ (NOTE: If YES, fill out the information for each child on the chart below.)

[illegible]

G. QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SALI (Interviewer instructions are in parentheses. Use cards #2 and #3.)

ALL OF US HAVE AN IDEA OF WHAT WE THINK IS IMPORTANT IN LIFE. TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO THINK ABOUT WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU. (Let respondent think for a minute or so.) HERE IS A PICTURE OF A LADDER. (Hand SALI scale card to respondent.) LET'S SAY THE TOP OF THIS LADDER REPRESENTS THE THINGS YOU THINK ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN YOUR LIFE--THE THINGS YOU CONSIDER "MUSTS" OR ESSENTIALS. (Point to top.) LET'S SAY THE BOTTOM REPRESENTS THINGS YOU THINK ARE NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL--THINGS THAT DO NOT MATTER TO YOU; THINGS THAT ARE NOT NECESSARY. (Point to bottom.) THE STEPS IN BETWEEN REPRESENT VARIOUS DEGREES OF IMPORTANCE. (Run finger from top to bottom.) THERE ARE FIVE STEPS. (Read the name of each step, starting with the top.)

WOULD YOU TELL ME SOME THINGS YOU THINK YOU WOULD PUT AT THE TOP OF THE LADDER--THE THINGS OF VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE TO YOU--WHAT YOU CONSIDER "MUSTS." (Write down on Step 5 the things respondent name. If respondent names items that are on list of concerns, draw a line through those items. After he/she has named some and stopped, ask:) ARE THERE ANY OTHER THINGS YOU WOULD PUT AT THE TOP?

HERE IS A LIST OF THINGS WHICH ARE PART OF LIFE FOR MOST PEOPLE. (Hand SALI Concerns card to respondent.) LET'S READ THEM OVER. (Read aloud.) ARE THERE FOUR OR FIVE THINGS ON THIS LIST WHICH YOU WOULD PUT AT THE TOP--ON STEP 5? THINGS THAT ARE OF VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE TO YOU? WOULD YOU TELL ME WHAT THEY ARE? (Give respondent time to go over items on card; as respondent names or points out items, put a "1" in the blanks preceding those items. If respondent has already named some of the items, allow them to repeat those items if they so desire.)

ARE THERE ANY THINGS ON THIS LIST THAT YOU WOULD PUT AT THE BOTTOM, ON STEP 1? THINGS OF NO IMPORTANCE TO YOU? (If respondent names some, put a "1" in those blanks.) NOW, WOULD YOU TELL ME ON WHAT STEPS BETWEEN 5 AND 1 YOU WOULD PUT THE REST OF THE ITEMS? YOU MAY PUT SEVERAL ITEMS ON ONE STEP IF YOU WISH. (Then go over remaining items; as you come to each item, ask:) HOW IMPORTANT IS _____? ON WHICH STEP WOULD YOU PUT IT? (Repeat for each item. Write number of step named or pointed out in blank preceding each item.)

SALI SCALE

5	VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE
4	(PRETTY) HIGH IMPORTANCE
3	SOME IMPORTANCE
2	LITTLE IMPORTANCE
1	NO IMPORTANCE AT ALL

INTERVIEWER: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

Life Concerns

- ___ A. Safety
 ___ B. Condition of the natural environment
 ___ C. Accomplishing something
 ___ D. Work - either a job or work at home
 ___ E. Your own health and physical condition
 ___ F. Fun and enjoyment
 ___ G. Religion
 ___ H. Clothing
 ___ I. The place you live - house or apartment
 ___ J. Financial security
 ___ K. Beauty and attractiveness of your world
 ___ L. Family life
 ___ M. Sleep
 ___ N. Food
 ___ O. Having an interesting day-to-day life
 ___ P. Independence (freedom)
 ___ Q. The things you do and the times you have with your friends
 ___ R. The way you spend your spare time--your non-working activities
 ___ S. What our National government is doing
 ___ T. Developing yourself and broadening your life.
 ___ U. Car or other transportation.

H. COMMUNITY SATISFACTION

We would like to know some of your opinions about your community. By community, I mean _____.

1. What do you like about your present community? _____

2. What do you dislike about it? _____

3. Do you think there are any improvements needed in your community? YES ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ (If DK, go directly to probes. If NO, go to #6.)
4. (IF YES) What kinds? _____

(NOTE: If not mentioned, always probe for:) a. What about recreation? _____

- b. What about stores? _____ c. What about health facilities? _____
- d. What about education? _____
5. Even if these changes are not made, will you stay around here? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
(IF YES) Why? _____

6. If you were to leave the community, where would you move? DK ___ NA ___
7. What do you like about that place? DK ___ NA ___
8. Would you move from this community for any of the following reasons?
 - a. More income? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ Comments: _____
 - b. Health reasons? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ Comments: _____
 - c. To be closer to your children? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ Comments: _____
 - d. To be closer to other relatives? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ Comments: _____
 - e. To be closer to friends? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ Comments: _____
 - f. To reduce living expenses? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___ Comments: _____
 - g. For any other reason? _____

9. Why would you say you have stayed? _____

10. Can you remember any (other) specific occasions when you seriously considered moving? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

(IF YES) What were the occasions? _____

11. Considering all of your friends, where do they live? _____

	12. <u>Organization</u>	13. <u>Head</u>	14. <u>Spouse</u>	15. <u>Head</u> How often do you attend meetings? (Record as fraction)	16. <u>Spouse</u>	17. <u>Head</u> Were you an officer in the past five years?	18. <u>Spouse</u>
a.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

d. (NOTE: Probe for church and church-related, extension, cooperative, farm organizations, school, service, fraternal, veterans, professional, and sportsmen's clubs.) _____

19. What is the location of the store where you do most of your grocery shopping? _____
(community name)

20. Where do you buy most of your clothing? _____

21. Are you satisfied with the clothing (or fabrics) the stores offer in this community? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
Why/Why not? _____

I. COMMUNITY CHANGES

1. What would you say the major changes have been in your community in the last 20 years? _____

2. On this card are descriptions of how people might feel about their community. What number best describes how satisfied you are with your community? (NOTE: Use Card 4.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very Satisfied	Pretty Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Mixed, about equally satisfied & dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Pretty Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied

☐ A = Neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied)

☐ B = I never thought about it

☐ C = Does not apply to me

3. How would you rate your community now compared to 20 years ago? Is it: Better off ___ Worse off ___ About the same ___
Why? (PROBE: In what ways?) _____

J. ASPIRATIONS

Now we'd like your ideas about some of the places you've been since we last talked to you.

1. Of all the places you have lived, which place did you like best? _____

2. Of all the places you know, which place would you like to live? _____

3. Of all the places you know, where would you most like, or have liked, your children to live? _____
4. Of all the jobs you can think of, which job would you recommend to a young man today? _____
5. Of all the jobs you can think of, which job would you recommend to a young woman today? _____
6. What do you want most that you don't have enough money for now? _____

SOCIAL COSTS AND URBAN IMAGES

Now we'd like to ask a few questions about where you have traveled and what you think of city life.

1. What is the farthest West you have traveled? _____
2. What is the farthest South you have traveled? _____
3. What is the farthest East you have traveled? _____
4. Have you been to:

a. Canada	Yes__ No__ DK__ NA__	b. Detroit	Yes__ No__ DK__ NA__
c. Chicago	Yes__ No__ DK__ NA__	d. Milwaukee	Yes__ No__ DK__ NA__
e. (IF NO) Any large city?	Yes__ No__ DK__ NA__ (IF YES)	What city?	_____

5. Would you please tell me what you think is typical of life in the city? _____

6. What are the most important ways in which city life differs from life around here? _____

L. INCOME AND CONTROL

1. Do you own or rent your home? Own__ Rent__ DK__ NA__

2. What is the letter on the card which includes the family's gross income for 1974? (NOTE: Use Card 5.)

A__ B__ C__ D__ E__ F__ G__ H__ I__ J__

3. What is your main source of income? _____

4. What is the second most important source of your income? _____

(NOTE: If farming was listed for questions above:) What percentage of your income is from farming?

5. Up to 25%__ 26% to 50%__ 51% to 75% 75% to 100%

1. LEVEL OF LIVING

Now I'd like to ask you about some of the features of your home:

1. Housing type
 Single family residence _____
 Mobile home _____
 Duplex _____
 Apartment _____
 Room _____
 Nursing home _____
2. Location of residence
 Hard surfaced road _____
 Gravel, shell or shale _____
 Dirt or unimproved _____
3. Housing construction
 Brick, stucco, painted frame _____
 Unpainted frame or other _____
4. Number of rooms _____
 (including kitchen and bathroom)
5. Lighting facilities
 Electric _____
 Other _____
6. Water piped into house
 Yes _____
 No _____
 Well _____
 Public system _____
7. Bathtub
 Yes _____
 No _____
8. Shower
 Yes _____
 No _____
9. Indoor flush toilet
 Yes _____
 No _____
10. Sauna
 Yes _____
 No _____
11. Central heating
 Yes _____
 No _____
 Coal _____
 Oil _____
 Gas _____
 Wood _____
12. Clothes washer
 Yes _____
 No _____
13. Clothes dryer
 Yes _____
 No _____
14. Food storage
 Icebox _____
 Refrigerator/freezer _____
 Freezer unit _____
15. Radio
 Yes _____
 No _____
 How many? _____
16. Television
 Yes _____
 No _____
 How many? _____
17. Telephone
 Yes _____
 No _____
18. Car
 Yes _____
 No _____
 How many? _____
19. Truck
 Yes _____
 No _____
20. Snowmobile
 Yes _____
 No _____
 How many? _____
21. Takes newspaper
 Yes _____
 No _____
 Daily _____
 Weekly _____

N. QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SALS (Interviewer instructions are in parentheses. Use Cards #6 and #7.)

MOST OF US ARE MORE SATISFIED WITH SOME PARTS OF OUR LIFE THAN OTHERS. THIS LADDER REPRESENTS HOW SATISFIED WE ARE WITH LIFE. (Hand SALS card to respondent.) THINK OF THE TOP AS REPRESENTING THE BEST POSSIBLE LIFE YOU CAN THINK OF--WHERE YOU FEEL YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED. THINK OF THE BOTTOM AS REPRESENTING A LIFE IN WHICH YOU ARE VERY DISSATISFIED. THE STEPS IN BETWEEN REPRESENT VARIOUS DEGREES OF SATISFACTION. THERE ARE SEVEN STEPS. (Read the names for each step, starting with the top.)

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU TELL ME HOW SATISFIED YOU ARE WITH EACH ITEM ON THIS LIST. (Hand SALS concerns card to respondent.) FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED WITH IT, PUT IT AT THE TOP. IF YOU ARE VERY DISSATISFIED, PUT IT AT THE BOTTOM. YOU CAN PUT SEVERAL THINGS ON ONE STEP, AND YOU DO NOT NEED TO HAVE SOMETHING ON EVERY STEP. (Go over each item on the Concerns list; as you come to each item, ask:) HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH _____? ON WHAT STEP WOULD YOU PUT IT? (Repeat for each item. Write the number of the step named or pointed out, in the blank preceding each item. After completing list, look back at respondent's SALS and see if there are items on Step 5 which have not been on the Concerns list. Phrasing appropriately, ask for each thing named:) HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH _____? ON WHAT STEP WOULD YOU PUT IT? (Write the item on the appropriate step of the ladder.)

(NOTE: If respondent says the item doesn't apply, write NA in the blank preceding the item.)

SALS SCALE

7	DELIGHTED
6	PLEASED
5	MOSTLY SATISFIED
4	MIXED - ABOUT EQUALLY SATISFIED & DISSATISFIED
3	MOSTLY DISSATISFIED
2	UNHAPPY
1	TERRIBLE

Life Concerns

- ___ A. Your safety
- ___ B. The condition of the natural environment, the air, land and water in this area
- ___ C. What you are accomplishing in your life
- ___ D. Your job
- ___ E. Your own health and physical condition
- ___ F. The amount of fun and enjoyment you have
- ___ G. Your religious faith
- ___ H. Clothing - having the kind you want and need
- ___ I. Your house/apartment
- ___ J. How secure you are financially
- ___ K. The amount of beauty and attractiveness in your world
- ___ L. Your own family life--your wife/husband, your marriage, your children
- ___ M. The sleep you get
- ___ N. Food - having the kind and amount you want and need
- ___ O. How interesting your day-to-day life is
- ___ P. Your independence or freedom - the chance to do what you want to do
- ___ Q. The things you do and the times you have with your friends
- ___ R. The way you spend your spare time, your non-working activities
- ___ S. What our National government is doing
- ___ T. The extent to which you are developing and broadening your life
- ___ U. The way you can get around to work, school, shopping, etc.

(LOOK BACK AT SALS for items respondent named which are not on list and ask how satisfied respondent is with those items.)

Now I have one more question. Here is a card. (NOTE: Hand card #8 to respondent.) The descriptive phrases are: (NOTE: Read phrases by each number aloud.)

How do you feel about your life as a whole?

Delighted	Pleased	Mostly satisfied	Mixed - about equally satisfied & dissatisfied	Mostly dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrible

A = Neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied)

8 - I never thought about it

C - Does not apply to me

Name of Family Interviewed: _____ Person(s) Interviewed: _____ Date of Interview: _____
 Family Number: _____ Interviewer: _____ Length of Interview: _____

EVALUATION OF INTERVIEWEE BEHAVIOR

(INTERVIEWER: Choose number 1-5 which best describes interviewee behavior and record under COMMENTS column.)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	COMMENTS
A. Interest in Interview	Uncooperative. Guarded answers.	Suspicious of Interviewer at first. Somewhat Interested at end of interview	Neutral reaction in beginning. Moderate inter- est at end.	Asked questions about project OR wants copy of popular article. Cooperative.	Asked questions about project; wants copy of popular article. Willingly participated.	# _____
B. Time Commitment	Hurried inter- view for no apparent reason.	Hurried inter- view. (Ill child, appoint- ment, etc.)	Gave only approx- imate time Interviewer requested.	Flexible within 15-20 minutes of time requested.	Could adjust time schedule if ne- cessary. Uncon- cerned about time Continued inter- est at end of interview.	# _____
C. Comprehension of Interview Schedule	Did not under- stand. Clari- fication needed for all ques- tions	Needed clarifi- cation on most questions.	Needed clarifi- cation on sever- al questions.	Understood most questions.	Readily compre- hended without additional clarification.	# _____
D. Type of Response Provided	Would not answer all questions.	Terse, short answers.	Off-the-cuff answers.	Mostly thought- ful answers with a few sketchy answers	Complete. Thoughtful answers.	# _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

APPENDIX C

1976 INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

2/19/76
SB:jv

Hello, I'm _____ of Michigan State University. I am a member of the research team that visited this area last March. I understand you were interviewed by _____ at that time. After reviewing the information collected at that time, the research team decided that additional information from several of you would be most helpful. As before, your answers will be strictly confidential and will be used only for research purposes. I'd like to start by asking just a few questions about yourself and your family.

A. Family

1. I understand that you are _____ (marital status) and that you have _____ (# of children). According to the information you gave us last March, you seem to have _____ (amount of contact) contact with your children. Are you satisfied with that amount of communication? Yes _____ No _____ DK _____ NA _____
2. Can you tell me why or why not? _____
3. _____ (# of children) of your children live in Ontonagon county. Are you satisfied with the location of their home(s)? Yes _____ No _____ DK _____ NA _____
4. IF NO: Where would you like them to live? _____
5. _____ (# of children) of your children live outside of the county. Are you satisfied with their location? Yes _____ No _____ DK _____ NA _____
6. IF NO: Where would you like them to live? _____
7. Would you say that most of your relatives live around here, that is in this county? Yes _____ No _____ DK _____ NA _____
8. IF YES: Which relatives? _____

2/19/76

SB:jv

9. Are you satisfied with the geographical location of your relatives? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

10. IF NO: Where would you like them to live? _____

B. SAI Scale

As you may recall, last March the interviewer asked you some questions concerning the importance of various items in your life. I's like to ask you the same questions now.

G. QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SALI (Interviewer instructions are in parentheses. Use cards #2 and #3.)

ALL OF US HAVE AN IDEA OF WHAT WE THINK IS IMPORTANT IN LIFE. TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO THINK ABOUT WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU. (Let respondent think for a minute or so.) HERE IS A PICTURE OF A LADDER. (Hand SALI scale card to respondent.) LET'S SAY THE TOP OF THIS LADDER REPRESENTS THE THINGS YOU THINK ARE VERY IMPORTANT IN YOUR LIFE--THE THINGS YOU CONSIDER "MUSTS" OR ESSENTIALS. (Point to top.) LET'S SAY THE BOTTOM REPRESENTS THINGS YOU THINK ARE NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL--THINGS THAT DO NOT MATTER TO YOU; THINGS THAT ARE NOT NECESSARY. (Point to bottom.) THE STEPS IN BETWEEN REPRESENT VARIOUS DEGREES OF IMPORTANCE. (Run finger from top to bottom.) THERE ARE FIVE STEPS. (Read the name of each step, starting with the top.)

WOULD YOU TELL ME SOME THINGS YOU THINK YOU WOULD PUT AT THE TOP OF THE LADDER--THE THINGS OF VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE TO YOU--WHAT YOU CONSIDER "MUSTS." (Write down on Step 5 the things respondent name. If respondent names items that are on list of concerns, draw a line through those items. After he/she has named some and stopped, ask:) ARE THERE ANY OTHER THINGS YOU WOULD PUT AT THE TOP?

HERE IS A LIST OF THINGS WHICH ARE PART OF LIFE FOR MOST PEOPLE. (Hand SALI Concerns card to respondent.) LET'S READ THEM OVER. (Read aloud.) ARE THERE FOUR OR FIVE THINGS ON THIS LIST WHICH YOU WOULD PUT AT THE TOP--ON STEP 5? THINGS THAT ARE OF VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE TO YOU? WOULD YOU TELL ME WHAT THEY ARE? (Give respondent time to go over items on card; as respondent names or points out items, put a "5" in the blanks preceding those items. If respondent has already named some of the items, allow them to repeat those items if they so desire.)

ARE THERE ANY THINGS ON THIS LIST THAT YOU WOULD PUT AT THE BOTTOM, ON STEP 1? THINGS OF NO IMPORTANCE TO YOU? (If respondent names some, put a "1" in those blanks.) NOW, WOULD YOU TELL ME ON WHAT STEPS BETWEEN 5 AND 1 YOU WOULD PUT THE REST OF THE ITEMS? YOU MAY PUT SEVERAL ITEMS ON ONE STEP IF YOU WISH. (Then go over remaining items; as you come to each item, ask:) HOW IMPORTANT IS _____? ON WHICH STEP WOULD YOU PUT IT? (Repeat for each item. Write number of step named or pointed out in blank preceding each item.)

INTERVIEWER: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON OPPOSITE PAGE

Life Concerns

5	VERY HIGH IMPORTANCE
4	(PRETTY) HIGH IMPORTANCE
3	SOME IMPORTANCE
2	LITTLE IMPORTANCE
1	NO IMPORTANCE AT ALL

- ___ A. Safety
- ___ B. Condition of the natural environment
- ___ C. Accomplishing something
- ___ D. Work - either a job or work at home
- ___ E. Your own health and physical condition
- ___ F. Fun and enjoyment
- ___ G. Religion
- ___ H. Clothing
- ___ I. The place you live - house or apartment
- ___ J. Financial security
- ___ K. Beauty and attractiveness of your world
- ___ L. Family life
- ___ M. Sleep
- ___ N. Food
- ___ O. Having an interesting day-to-day life
- ___ P. Independence (freedom)
- ___ Q. The things you do and the times you have with your friends
- ___ R. The way you spend your spare time--your non-working activities
- ___ S. What our National government is doing
- ___ T. Developing yourself and broadening your life.
- ___ U. Car or other transportation.

C. Individual

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about yourself, your health, and your job.

1. Is our information that you had (yrs. of ed.) years of education correct? _____
2. Approximately how often do you visit the doctor? _____
3. Have you spent one or more nights in a hospital, clinic or convalescent home in the last year?
Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
4. IF YES: How many times? _____
5. In general, would you say your own health is: Excellent ___ Good ___ Fair ___ or Poor ___?
6. Has your job situation changed since last March? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
7. IF YES: How? _____
8. IF YES: Could you indicate the letter on this card that corresponds to your present income? _____

9. On this card are descriptions of how people might feel about life. Read over the descriptions (NOTE: Interviewer read aloud the descriptions.) What number best describes how you feel about your life as a whole?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delighted	Pleased	Mostly Satisfied	Mixed	Mostly Dissatisfied	Unhappy	Terrible

D. Dwelling

Now I have a few brief questions concerning how you feel about your home.

1. Are you satisfied with the furniture and interior of your house? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

2. Can you tell me why or why not? _____

3. Do you like living here in this neighborhood? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___

4. Can you tell me why or why not? _____

E. SALS Scale

As you may recall, last March we also asked you some questions about how satisfied you were with different items in your life. I'd like to repeat these questions again, also.

N. QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SALS (Interviewer instructions are in parentheses. Use Cards #6 and #7.)

MOST OF US ARE MORE SATISFIED WITH SOME PARTS OF OUR LIFE THAN OTHERS. THIS LADDER REPRESENTS HOW SATISFIED WE ARE WITH LIFE. (Hand SALS card to respondent.) THINK OF THE TOP AS REPRESENTING THE BEST POSSIBLE LIFE YOU CAN THINK OF--WHERE YOU FEEL YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED. THINK OF THE BOTTOM AS REPRESENTING A LIFE IN WHICH YOU ARE VERY DISSATISFIED. THE STEPS IN BETWEEN REPRESENT VARIOUS DEGREES OF SATISFACTION. THERE ARE SEVEN STEPS. (Read the names for each step, starting with the top.)

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE YOU TELL ME HOW SATISFIED YOU ARE WITH EACH ITEM ON THIS LIST. (Hand SALS concerns card to respondent.) FOR EXAMPLE, IF YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED WITH IT, PUT IT AT THE TOP. IF YOU ARE VERY DISSATISFIED, PUT IT AT THE BOTTOM. YOU CAN PUT SEVERAL THINGS ON ONE STEP, AND YOU DO NOT NEED TO HAVE SOMETHING ON EVERY STEP. (Go over each item on the Concerns list; as you come to each item, ask:) HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH _____? ON WHAT STEP WOULD YOU PUT IT? (Repeat for each item. Write the number of the step named or pointed out, in the blank preceding each item. After completing list, look back at respondent's SALS and see if there are items on Step 5 which have not been on the Concerns list. Phrasing appropriately, ask for each thing named:) HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH _____? ON WHAT STEP WOULD YOU PUT IT? (Write the item on the appropriate step of the ladder.)

(NOTE: If respondent says the item doesn't apply, write NA in the blank preceding the item.)

SALS SCALE

7	DELIGHTED	
6	PLEASED	
5	MOSTLY SATISFIED	
4	MIXED - ABOUT EQUALLY SATISFIED & DISSATISFIED	
3	MOSTLY DISSATISFIED	
2	UNHAPPY	
1	TERRIBLE	

Life Concerns

- ___ A. Your safety
- ___ B. The condition of the natural environment, the air, land and water in this area
- ___ C. What you are accomplishing in your life
- ___ D. Your job
- ___ E. Your own health and physical condition
- ___ F. The amount of fun and enjoyment you have
- ___ G. Your religious faith
- ___ H. Clothing - having the kind you want and need
- ___ I. Your house/apartment
- ___ J. How secure you are financially
- ___ K. The amount of beauty and attractiveness in your world
- ___ L. Your own family life--your wife/husband, your marriage, your children
- ___ M. The sleep you get
- ___ N. Food - having the kind and amount you want and need
- ___ O. How interesting your day-to-day life is
- ___ P. Your independence or freedom - the chance to do what you want to do
- ___ Q. The things you do and the times you have with your friends
- ___ R. The way you spend your spare time, your non-working activities
- ___ S. What our National government is doing
- ___ T. The extent to which you are developing and broadening your life
- ___ U. The way you can get around to work, school, shopping, etc.

(LOOK BACK AT SALS for items respondent named which are not on list and ask how satisfied respondent is with those items.)

F. Clothing

Finally I'd like to ask you some questions about your clothing. Were you able to complete the clothing inventory form I mailed to you? (NOTE: Interviewer should check form to see that it is complete.)

You mentioned several minutes ago that you were _____ with your clothing.
(SALS response)

1. If you are not entirely satisfied with your clothes is it because:

- a. you have chosen the wrong styles or sizes? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
b. you do not have time to plan and shop for the best buys for you? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
c. you are not interested enough in clothes to take the time and money for it? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
d. you do not have enough to spend on clothes? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
e. your clothes are different from clothes of your friends? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
f. other, specify: _____

2. How often are you satisfied with the way you look in your clothes? Would you say:

Often ___ Sometimes ___ Seldom or Never ___

3. Do you feel you have enough clothing? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
4. IF NO: What kinds of clothes do you feel you need more of? Do you feel you need more:

- a. outer coats or jackets? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
b. dress-up clothes for special occasions? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
c. clothes for work? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
d. undergarments? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
e. sleepwear? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
f. shoes or boots? Yes ___ No ___ DK ___ NA ___
g. other, specify _____

2/19/76
SB:jv

5. Have you ever felt as if you couldn't go somewhere because you did not have the right clothes?

Would you say: Often ___ Sometimes ___ Seldom or Never ___

6. IF SOMETIMES or OFTEN: To what events does this apply?

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| a. work? | Yes ___ | No ___ | DK ___ | NA ___ | |
| b. school meetings or activities? | Yes ___ | No ___ | DK ___ | NA ___ | |
| c. church, weddings or funerals? | Yes ___ | No ___ | DK ___ | NA ___ | |
| d. shopping? | Yes ___ | No ___ | DK ___ | NA ___ | |
| e. friend's home? | Yes ___ | No ___ | DK ___ | NA ___ | |
| f. other, specify | _____ | | | | |

Name of Family
Interviewed: _____Person(s)
Interviewed: _____

Date of Interview: _____

Family Number: _____

Interviewer: _____

Length of Interview: _____

EVALUATION OF INTERVIEWEE BEHAVIOR

(INTERVIEWER: Choose number 1-5 which best describes interviewee behavior and record under COMMENTS column.)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	COMMENTS
A. Interest in Interview	Uncooperative. Guarded answers.	Suspicious of Interviewer at first. Somewhat Interested at end of interview.	Neutral reaction in beginning. Moderate inter- est at end.	Asked questions about project OR wants copy of popular article. Cooperative.	Asked questions about project; wants copy of popular article. Willingly participated.	# _____
B. Time Commitment	Hurried inter- view for no apparent reason.	Hurried inter- view. (Ill child, appoint- ment, etc.)	Gave only appro- ximate time interviewer requested.	Flexible within 15-20 minutes of time requested.	Could adjust time schedule if ne- cessary. Uncon- cerned about time Continued inter- est at end of interview.	# _____
C. Comprehension of Interview Schedule	Did not under- stand. Clari- fication needed for all ques- tions	Needed clarifi- cation on most questions.	Needed clarifi- cation on sever- al questions.	Understood most questions.	Readily compre- hended without additional clarification.	# _____
D. Type of Response Provided	Would not answer all questions.	Terse, short answers.	Off-the-cuff answers.	Mostly thought- ful answers with a few sketchy answers	Complete. Thoughtful answers.	# _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

APPENDIX D
1976 CLOTHING INVENTORY

University of Minnesota--'71
Michigan State University--3/76

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR CLOTHING INVENTORIES

I. These sheets are arranged so that you can list all garments owned of a particular type such as "dresses" under one category. For each item owned, we would like you to:

1. Put a check mark (✓) in the box which describes the season or seasons for which it is generally worn. Check all those that apply.
 - a. summer
 - b. winter
 - c. spring or fall
2. Put a check mark (✓) in the box which describes the occasion or occasions for which it is generally worn. Check all those that apply.
 - a. dress
 - b. street, work
 - c. home
3. Put a check mark (✓) in the box which describes how the garment was acquired. Check only one.
 - a. purchased
 - b. gift
 - c. home sewn
 - d. handed down
4. Estimate as accurately as you can the original price of the garment. If the garment was purchased used or on sale, please list, if you can remember, the actual price you paid for the garment.
5. Estimate as accurately as you can the age of the garment. If the garment was purchased used or was a gift, please give the age from the time you acquired it.

II. Please be sure to list:

1. All fall, winter, spring or summer clothing which may be stored away now but will be worn again later this year.
2. Clothes in the wash, at the laundry, at the cleaners, or put away for mending.
3. Clothes at work, in a car, loaned, etc.
4. Clothes worn when the inventory is taken.

III. Please do not include:

1. Clothing that you have not worn in the last year and do not intend to wear in the coming year.
2. Clothing that might have been borrowed from a relative or friend for temporary use or a particular occasion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WOMEN'S CLOTHING INVENTORY--Page 5

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX E

1976 COMMUNITY RESOURCE CHECKLIST

1976 DWELLING OBSERVATION AND EVALUATION

2/19/76
SB:jvTO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

Community _____

Date _____

Geographical Boundaries: _____

A. Stores (record number of each)

1. Lumber, building materials, hardware and farm equipment _____

2. General merchandise group stores:

department _____ discount _____ variety _____

3. Food stores:

large supermarket _____ small supermarket _____ local grocery _____

4. Apparel; accessory store _____

5. furniture, home furnishings, equipment stores _____

6. Drugstores _____

7. Other retail stores (specify): _____

B. Automotive Dealers _____

C. Eating, drinking places:

drinking primarily (bars, taverns) _____ eating primarily _____

D. Gasoline service stations _____

E. Banks _____

F. Government buildings

Post Office _____ other (specify): _____

G. Utility buildings _____

H. Small businesses (specify): _____

I. Professional buildings:

doctor _____ dentist _____ attorney _____ clinic _____

other (specify): _____

J. Other (specify): _____

2/19/76
SB:jvTO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

Dwelling

Interviewer: Record below the appropriate responses. Do not ask for this information unless you are unable to see the living room. If no living room, get the same information for the kitchen.

Check whether information is for: Living room ____ Kitchen ____

1. Floor (circle most appropriate response)
 - a. plain wood
 - b. tile
 - c. linoleum
 - d. large plain rug
 - e. wall to wall carpeting
 - f. other, specify _____
2. Walls (circle most appropriate response)
 - a. unpainted plaster
 - b. painted plaster
 - c. plain wood
 - d. painted wood
 - e. wallpaper
 - g. paneled
 - h. other, specify _____
3. Furnishings (record appropriate number)
 - a. sofa _____
 - b. upholstered chair _____
 - c. straight or kitchen chair _____
 - d. china cabinet _____
 - e. desk _____
 - f. bookcase _____
 - g. coffee table _____
 - h. floor lamps _____
 - i. table lamps _____
 - j. table _____
 - k. stove _____
 - l. refrigerator _____
4. Interviewer observe condition of dwelling:
INSIDE: excellent ____ good ____ fair ____ poor ____ dilapidated ____
OUTSIDE: excellent ____ good ____ fair ____ poor ____ dilapidated ____
5. Comments: (use back if necessary)

APPENDIX F
OBJECTIVE CLOTHING DATA

TABLE 68
PRIMARY SOURCE OF GARMENTS

	Purchased	Gift	Home Sewn	Handed Down	No Answer
High POQL	3	1		1	1
Low POQL	4	1		1	1

TABLE 69
AGE OF GARMENTS

	New to 5 years	New to 10 years	New to over 10 years	No Answer
High POQL	2	1	1	2
Low POQL		2	3	2

TABLE 70

NUMBER OF GARMENTS - WOMEN
 HIGH POQL GROUP - N = 5
 LOW POQL GROUP - N = 3

	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	No Answer
Coats - full length, jackets, raincoats, snowmobile suits, indoor jackets						
High POQL		1	2	1		1
Low POQL		1	1	1		
Pant Suits						
High POQL	2		1	1		1
Low POQL		2				1
Slacks						
High POQL			2	2		1
Low POQL			1	1		1
Dresses						
High POQL			4			1
Low POQL			2			1
Skirts						
High POQL	3		1			1
Low POQL		1				1
Sweaters, Sweatshirts, Tops						
High POQL		2	1		1	1
Low POQL			2			1

TABLE 70 (Cont'd)

	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	No Answer
Blouses						
High POQL			2	1	1	1
Low POQL	1				1	1
Shoes and Boots						
High POQL			2	1		2
Low POQL			2			1

TABLE 71

NUMBER OF GARMENTS - MEN
 HIGH POQL GROUP - N = 1
 LOW POQL GROUP - N = 4

	0-1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	No Answer
<hr/>						
Coats - full length, jackets, raincoats, snowmobile suits, indoor jackets						
High POQL			1			
Low POQL		1	2			1
Suits						
High POQL		1				
Low POQL	3					1
Work Uniforms						
High POQL	1					
Low POQL		2				1
Trousers						
High POQL			1			
Low POQL		1	1	1		1
Shirts						
High POQL			1			
Low POQL			1	2		1
Sweaters and Sweatshirts						
High POQL	1					
Low POQL	1	1	1			1
Shoes and Boots						
High POQL		1				
Low POQL		1	2			1

APPENDIX G
OBJECTIVE DWELLING DATA

TABLE 72
LOCATION OF RESIDENCE

	Hard Surface	Gravel	Dirt
High POQL	5	1	
Low POQL	5	2	

TABLE 73
HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

	Brick, stucco, painted frame	Unpainted	Asbestos
High POQL	5		1
Low POQL	6		1

TABLE 74
NUMBER OF ROOMS (INCLUDING BATHS)

	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11
High POQL			1	3	2	
Low POQL			1	4		2

TABLE 75
BATHROOM FACILITIES

	Bathtub	Shower	Sauna	Bathtub, shower	Shower, sauna	Bathtub, sauna	Bathtub, shower, sauna
High POQL	1		2	2	1		
Low POQL			2	2		1	2

TABLE 76
HEATING

	Central				No Central
	Oil	Coal	Gas	Wood	
High POQL	5			1	
Low POQL	4		1		2

TABLE 77
WASHING FACILITIES

	Clothes washer	Clothes dryer	Both
High POQL	3		3
Low POQL		1	6

TABLE 78
FOOD STORAGE

	Refrigerator/ Freezer	Freezer	Both
High POQL	3		3
Low POQL	2		5

TABLE 79
INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF LIVING ROOMS

FLOOR	Wood	Tile	Linoleum	Larger Rug	Wall-to-wall Carpeting								
High POQL	1			1	2								
Low POQL			2		1								

WALLS	Unpainted plaster	Painted plaster	Plain wood	Painted wood	Wall- Paneled paper								
High POQL		4											
Low POQL		3											

FURNISHINGS - number of large pieces including sofa, upholstered chairs, straight chairs, china cabinet, desk, bookcase, tables, floor model T.V., floor model stereo													
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
High POQL					2			1					1
Low POQL			1	1	1								

TABLE 80
INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF KITCHENS

FLOOR														
	Wood	Tile	Linoleum	Larger rug					Wall-to-wall carpeting					
High POQL		1		1										
Low POQL		2		2										

WALLS														
	Unpainted plaster	Painted plaster	Plain wood	Painted wood	Paneled					Wall-paper				
High POQL			2											
Low POQL			4											

FURNISHINGS - number of large pieces including tables, chairs, china cabinet, stove, refrigerator, benches														
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
High POQL		1				1								
Low POQL			1	1	1	1								

TABLE 81
INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF INTERIOR

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Dilapi- dated	No Observation
High POQL	2	1	2			1
Low POQL	1	5	1			

TABLE 82
INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION OF EXTERIOR

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Dilapi dated	No Observation
High POQL		3	2			1
Low POQL	2	3	2			

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