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ABSTRACT

Study objectives were to: derive a set of variables originating from background status attainments and proceeding through marital behavior via a literature search; develop models of marital happiness and family satisfaction by residence; delimit specific variables contributing to marital happiness and family satisfaction by residence within the three residence model specifications; and empirically construct a theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction by residence. Data were derived from the total adult noninstitutionalized population of the U.S. (survey respondents were categorized as follows: 135 rural nonfarm, 343 rural farm, and 1,023 urban residents). An attempt was made to interrelate bivariate relationships identified in the literature search in a causal sequence utilizing symbolic interactionism and Blau and Duncan's theory of intergenerational status transmission as the overall framework. The key variables reflecting model differences across residences were identified as: respondent's perceived financial situation at age sixteen, respondent's education, and respondent's general happiness for the rural nonfarm model; respondent's father's occupational prestige, respondent's general happiness and respondent's job satisfaction for the rural farm model; and respondent's education and general happiness for the urban model. (JC)

RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES IN MARITAL HAPPINESS AND FAMILY SATISFACTION: TOWARDS A GENERAL MODEL

by

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The Problem

Focusing upon the contemporary view of marriage in the United States, some sociologists and other social scientists have noted the decreasing importance placed on such functions as reproduction, status conferment and sexual gratification (and its association with reproduction). Keller (1971) has noted the possibilities of separating sex from procreation thus removing the functions of reproduction, and sexual gratification for purposes of procreation, from the marital bond. The function of status conferment is also steadily being eroded from outside the marital bond. As an individual, one is able to achieve status conferment within the marital bond, by reflecting the status of that bond, or from without, through one's position at an occupation (Winch, 1965). Examining labor force statistics, one readily sees basic economic changes which may contribute to the declining importance of status conferment in marriage. Increasingly, women are entering the labor force, regardless of marital status or the number of minor children present. First, in 1971, the Bureau of Census noted that of the entire female population, 41.4 percent of married women were employed at an occupation, either full- or part-time, outside their homes (Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 1972:219). Second, this increase in married female employment is also apparent for farm as well as nonfarm wives. In 1967, 37 percent of all married nonfarm wives were employed while 34 percent of all married farm wives were employed outside the home. Since 1950 these percentages have increased significantly -- up from 25 percent and 17 percent in 1950 for respective populations (Handbook of Agricultural Charts, 1968:59). Third, the presence of minor children in the home does not appear to be a deterrent to married female employment figures. In 1971 the percent of mothers

with husbands present in the home, in the labor force with children less than 6 years of age was 29.6 percent, with children age 6 to 17 years the figure was 49.4 percent, and with no children less than 18 years the figure was 42.1 percent (Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 1972:219). Although no one can argue conclusively that the function of status conferment will cease to be a function of the family, these figures yield an image which reflects that women have wider options at their disposal for status achievement. Thus it appears as though an ~~increasingly~~ important function of marriage now and in the future will be that of affectional gratification.

With the possibility of decreasing marital functions in the contemporary United States, concern for the happiness of the spouses in the marital relationship becomes of paramount importance to the spouses themselves, to their children, to their parents and kin, and to the larger society. Divorce, the ultimate legitimate alternative to marital unhappiness, can be a disruptive force to the spouses and others immediately involved.

For the social scientist, concern for predicting factors contributing to marital happiness and family satisfaction dates as early as 1929 (Hamilton, 1929; Davis, 1929; and Bernard, 1932). The significance of these early studies appears to be twofold. First, the identification of predictive factors of marital happiness is of practical usefulness. To the spouses, or potential spouses, identifying those factors would aid in the selection of marriage mates, and would help them to anticipate the problems they could face in the marital bond. Second, identifying these factors is of theoretical usefulness. Identifying factors predicting marital happiness would contribute meaningful generalizations about the marriage process and would further lead to explanation and understanding that phenomenon.

Purpose of Study

The primary focus of this paper is to empirically develop models of marital happiness and family satisfaction by residence and compare them for differences. To accomplish this task, three secondary objectives will be undertaken.

First, several early studies reveal that their authors merely chose what logically seemed to fit with marital happiness and family satisfaction and tested that relationship. One objective here is to derive a set of variables which logically originates from background status attainments and proceeds through marital behavior.

Second, past studies of marital happiness and family satisfaction appear to focus on small, localized samples. Typically, the generalizations at hand are the result of research which has been limited to specific geographical locales and almost always have been comprised of individuals with white, middle class and urban characteristics. An additional objective of this paper will be to examine a national sample of individual spouses of varying characteristics to compare the extent to which the social indicators of marital happiness and family satisfaction vary across residence.

Third, since an abundant literature prevails on the topic, an additional objective will be to delimit those variables which add to or detract from marital happiness and family satisfaction. By indicating those variables, greater accuracy of predicting marital happiness and family satisfaction is expected.

In conclusion, the ultimate objective of the study will be to construct models of marital happiness and family satisfaction by rural farm, rural nonfarm and urban residences. Since the family literature is devoid of a theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction, this study will strive towards suggesting one.

Theory and Literature

This section presents the general framework within which a particular multivariate theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction will be constructed. It must be noted that no general theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction exists, at present, in the literature. Consequently, the statement of such a theory has to be somewhat exploratory in nature. The family literature presents some empirical findings concerning bivariate relationships between marital happiness and family satisfaction with various independent variables but no attempt at multivariate theory building exists. The present study focuses upon these sets of bivariate relationships and attempts to interrelate these sets and to present a general framework from which a theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction can be derived. The result of this research will be a statement of a testable theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction.

Two extant theoretical perspectives are employed in classifying the sets of bivariate relationships. Symbolic interactionism is the general perspective that is used to classify and interrelate the relationships dealing with an individual's definition of the situation and his resultant behavior. Figure 1 presents the organizational framework from which the theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction eventually will evolve. The three blocks of variables labelled (X), (Y), and (Z) in Figure 1 represent the organization suggested by symbolic interaction. That is, an individual's status background is mediated by the individual's attitudinal and social-psychological profile to produce the resultant behavior, marital happiness and family satisfaction.

(Figure 1 about here)

The second perspective employed ~~were~~ here is Blau and Duncan's theory of intergenerational status transmission; which simply states that an individual's socioeconomic status is directly related to one's parents' socioeconomic status.

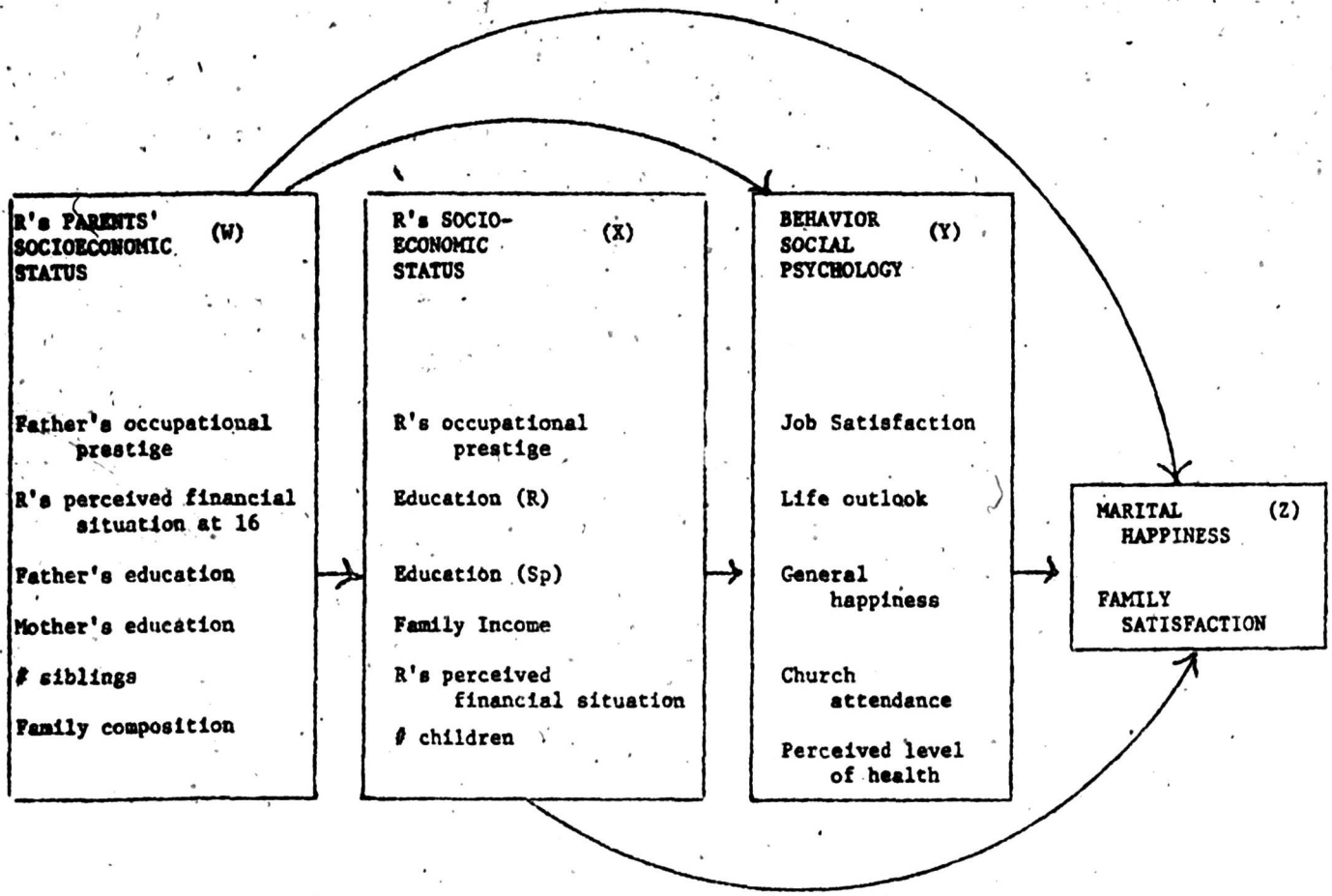


FIGURE 1

Intergenerational Model of Marital Happiness and Family Satisfaction

Blocks (W) and (X) in Figure 1 present the classification of variables as per Blau and Duncan. The individual's parents' socioeconomic status is hypothesized to be related to the individual's own socioeconomic status. Figure 1 then presents a framework for constructing an intergenerational model of marital happiness and family satisfaction.

By sequencing the sets of relationships as in Figure 1 an implicit time ordering and causal sequencing of variables is established. The appropriate specification of the resultant theory is dependent upon whether or not such a causal sequencing and time ordering of variables can be established (Blalock, 1969).

The bulk of this section pertains to the theoretical development of the general framework of the marital happiness and family satisfaction model. The first segment of this framework concerns the theoretical relationship between parents' socioeconomic status and its effects on the socioeconomic status and mobility of their offspring (see Figure 1, Block W and X).

Studies by Duncan (1965) and Blau and Duncan (1967) support the idea that there is a strong relationship between the mobility achievement status of fathers and their sons. In an effort to test the relationship of intergenerational achievement status and mobility, Blau and Duncan (1967) examined five specific variables: father's educational attainment, father's occupational status, respondent's educational attainment, status of respondent's first occupation after education, and respondent's current occupational status. Blau and Duncan (1967) found direct influences between father's educational attainment with his son's educational attainment; father's occupational status with his son's first occupational status; father's occupational status with his son's educational attainment and with his son's current occupational status; the respondent's educational attainment with his first occupational status; and, the respondent's first occupational status with his current occupational status. For purposes in this study,

it is generally anticipated that a similar model will result to coincide within the larger framework being constructed to explain marital happiness and family satisfaction.

There is some additional evidence supportive of this intergenerational status transmission theory. Wrong (1966) cites that there is an inverse relationship between socioeconomic status and fertility, even though many instances may be identified where this pattern does not hold up. One may infer that the number of children present is one's family of orientation would have an effect on that family's socioeconomic status which in turn, may contribute to the socioeconomic status of the son. Further, Goode (1964) has asserted that the relationship between socioeconomic status and divorce is also an inverse one. Taking this evidence slightly further, one may infer that if one's family of orientation was broken, it may indeed reflect on the socioeconomic status of the son (Nye, 1957). Thus, in this study, it is hypothesized that the parents' socioeconomic status will be positively related to the respondent's socioeconomic status.

The second segment of this framework concerns the theoretical relationship between one's socioeconomic status and its effects on one's values and personality, as well as ultimately on one's degree of marital happiness and family satisfaction (see Figure 1, Block X and Y). It will be demonstrated that the process of stratification has specific behavioral consequences for individuals within society. In studying the effect of status on job satisfaction, Kornhauser (1965) found that lower status individuals appear to be less satisfied with their jobs than higher status individuals' particularly in view of the fact that the former's jobs are often repetitive and machine-oriented. Socioeconomic status also appears to have an inverse effect on church attendance. Fukuyama (1961) and Demerath (1965) both found that members of the lower strata are less inclined to attend church regularly or to be members of a specific faith than higher status individuals.

Examining the relationship between socioeconomic status and life outlook, Kahl (1957) notes that lower class individuals react to their status by becoming fatalistic in their life outlook. He maintains that this attitude develops out of a sense that lower class individuals perceive themselves as economically deprived and feel that there is no chance of escaping from that sense. Cohen and Hodges (1963) agree with Kahl (1957) and further note that lower class life is one which has "a set of life conditions characterized by powerlessness and deprivation;" their "adoption of a view of the world as bleak and uncertain" is "partly a matter of realistic perception and partly an adaptive protection against disappointment (Cohen and Hodges, 1963:323). Berkowitz (1972:128-130) in a study comparing working class and middle class life styles, found that working class social life is less conducive to general happiness and mental health than middle class social life. Similarly Cantril (1975) reports in a comparative study on general happiness that people in general perceive that money means increased levels of happiness. Finally, the relationship between socioeconomic status and health has generally been maintained to be a positive one. Mynko (1974) summarized the relationship by stating that as one's socioeconomic status rises so too does one's level of health. More specifically, she noted that higher status individuals do not suffer from disabilities, military rejections based on ill health, injuries, hospital admissions or lengths of stay, or finally dental ills with as much frequency as do lower status individuals (Mynko, 1974:141-142). To summarize the second segment of this framework, it is hypothesized that one's socioeconomic status will be positively related to one's behavioral and social psychological characteristics.

The third segment of the model which links the respondent's parents' socioeconomic status with the respondent's behavioral and social psychological characteristics (see Figure 1, Block W and Y) logically fits within the bounds of the

model under examinations. Although meager data are available, these relationships are assumed to exist because of prior evidence given in the model linking the respondent's parents' socioeconomic status with the respondent's socioeconomic status with the respondent's behavior and social psychological characteristics. Therefore, it is hypothesized that one's parents' socioeconomic status will be positively related to one's own behavioral and social psychological characteristics.

The final segment of the theory is one which has received considerable attention in the family literature. Pertinent to the model under construction, several variables from portions of its development have been shown to be significnatly related to either marital happiness or family satisfaction. Meager evidence exists associating the socioeconomic status of one's parents with one's own marital happiness (see Figure 1, Block W and Z). In general, Christensen (1958) and Burgess and Cottrell (1939), stress the significance of the similarity of the status of the parents as opposed to the "superiority" of higher, middle, or lower status in reference to marital happiness. With reference to sibling patterns, Burgess and Cottrell (1939) found that if potential spouses were reared in homes with four or more siblings, their chances for marital happiness were regarded as greater than if these spouses were the only children their parents had. Finally, Burgess and Cottrell (1939), Locke (1951) and Toman (1959) report lesser degrees of marital happiness among spouses who lost family members during childhood either through death or divorce. Thus, it is further hypothesized that the socioeconomic status of one's parents is positively related to one's own marital happiness and family satisfaction.

Additional evidence is available linking one's own socioeconomic status with one's marital happiness (see Figure 1, Block X and Z). Goode (1956) found no significant relationship between one's occupation and subsequent marital happiness; but stressed the importance that the husband be regularly employed. Burgess and

Cottrell (1939), found that certain white-collar, professional occupations enhance marital happiness, as opposed to lower prestigious occupations. Popenoe (1947), in comparing farm and nonfarm marriages, reported that farm-related occupations are highly related to marital happiness, while semi-professional occupations are less related to marital happiness. With regard to educational achievement, the general consensus appears to indicate that the higher the educational level achieved by both spouses, the greater the probability of marital happiness (Burgess and Cottrell, 1939; Locke, 1951; Goode, 1956; Christensen, 1958; and Komarovsky, 1967). Pertinent to family satisfaction, Burgess and Cottrell (1939) found that among families where the wife's educational level surpasses that of the husband's, family satisfaction levels are less than if the relationship is reversed. Considering the relationship between income and marital happiness, Goode (1956) and Locke (1951) indicate that what is significant to marital happiness is whether the couple perceives their income as "adequate." Burgess and Cottrell (1939) found that "insufficient" income is the most frequent source of marital unhappiness. The relationship between marital happiness and family size has largely been found to be an inverse one (Renne, 1970; Rollins and Feldman, 1970). Blood and Wolfe (1960:123-124) noted that "the smaller preference of the very happy wives (for fewer children) may reflect... the tendency for such wives to want to hold on to their good relationship to their husbands by not introducing too many distractions." In summary, it is further hypothesized that one's socioeconomic status will be positively related to one's level of marital happiness and family satisfaction.

Few data exist supporting the relationship between one's behavioral and social psychological characteristics with one's marital happiness and family satisfaction (see Figure 1, Blocks Y and Z). Examining the relationship between church attendance and marital happiness, Burgess and Cottrell (1939) found a high degree of association between church attendance and marital happiness. The variable health,

or one's perception of health, has been found to be related to marital happiness. Bernard (1934) suggests that levels of marital happiness are highest among healthy men and women. Burgess and Cottrell (1939) support this conclusion noting that good health in both the husband and wife is associated with marital happiness. Therefore it is hypothesized that one's behavioral and social psychological characteristics are positively related to one's marital happiness and family satisfaction.

In conclusion, the fundamental task of this study is to classify the existing empirical relationships theoretically and to interrelate them to present a general framework from which a theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction can be derived using empirical data. The result of this study will be a statement of a testable theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction.

Data utilized in this study were collected by National Opinion Research Center (NORC). According to NORC, the universe sampled was the total noninstitutionalized population of the United States who were at least 18 years old at the time of the study. A total of 1,504 interviews were gathered during March and April, 1973. Of these 1,504, 135 respondents reported living in a rural nonfarm area at age 16; 343 reported a rural farm residence at age 16; 479 reported living in a small town less than 50,000 at age 16; 188 reported living in a medium-sized city between 50,000 and 250,000 at age 16; 106 reported living in a suburb proximate to a city at age 16; 250 reported living in a large city of at least 250,000 at age 16; and 3 failed to respond to the question. For purposes in this study, it was decided to designate the 135 people reporting a rural nonfarm residence and the 343 people reporting a rural farm residence as the rural nonfarm and rural farm samples, respectively. To derive the urban sample, the categories of "small town" through "large city" were collapsed into a total figure of 1,023. Of the original 1,504 respondents, 1,076 reported being married at the time of the interview.

Operationalization of Variables

Respondent's Parents' Socioeconomic Status

This concept in this study has six indicators labelled as: father's occupational prestige, perceived financial situation at respondent's age of 16, father's education, mother's education, number of siblings and family composition. Regarding the variable, father's occupational prestige, NORC employed the U.S. Bureau of Census's 3-digit occupational classification for 1970 and the Hodge, Siegel and Rossi 2-digit prestige scores for 1960 to operationalize this variable. The variable, perceived financial situation, was measured by asking the respondents what they perceived their family situation to be at age 16 when compared with other American families. Categories of response ranged from "far below average" to "far above average" on a 5-point scale. The variables, father's and mother's education, were measured by recording the exact grade level achieved in terms of years. Number of siblings was measured by asking the respondents the number of brothers and sisters they had, both dead and alive. The variable, family composition, was measured by asking general questions about the number of people living in the respondent's home around age 16 and their relationship to the respondent.

It is significant to note, at this time, a particular methodological problem built into the posing of questions pertinent, in this case, to the socioeconomic status of one's parents. There is the inherent problem of interpreting such responses based on the total recall of the respondent. Dexter (1970:122) notes that all of us have the tendency to alter, or exaggerate, our recollections of the past in such a way which fits more conveniently with our present world view. In this study, it is wholly possible that the responses to such questions as "perceived financial situation of the family at age 16" will be biased. However, in the absence of actual information concerning this possible bias, these background status variables will still be included in this research.

Respondent's Socioeconomic Status

In Figure 1, the second concept of the model -- respondent's socioeconomic status -- is represented by six indicators: respondent's occupational prestige, the educational levels of the respondent and spouse, the family income, the subjective view of one's financial situation, and the number of children. As with the variable, father's occupational prestige, NORC employed the same occupational classification and prestige scores to measure the variable, respondent's occupational prestige. The variables, respondent's and spouse's education, were also measured by recording the highest levels attained and coded in terms of number of years. Family income was measured by recording the total amount of income earned from all sources in 1972 before taxes. Measuring the variable perceived financial situation, was achieved by asking the respondent which category he would choose to describe his perceived present financial situation -- far below average, below average, average, above average, or far above average. Finally, similar to the measurement of the variable number of siblings, NORC asked the respondents to report the number of children ever born, including all those born alive at any time and those from previous marriages.

Respondent's Behavior and Social Psychological Characteristics

Variables utilized to indicate the respondent's behavior and social psychological characteristics in this study are listed here as: job satisfaction, life outlook, general happiness, church attendance, and perception of health. In an attempt to measure the variable, job satisfaction, NORC asked of those respondents currently employed or keeping house how satisfied they were with the work they did. The variable, life outlook, was measured by asking all respondents if they found life exciting, routine or dull. General happiness was measured by asking all respondents if they viewed themselves as very happy, pretty happy, or not too happy. To measure the variable church attendance, all respondents were asked

how often they attended religious services. Finally, in measuring perception of health, respondent's were asked how they personally perceived their health to be.

Marital Happiness and Family Satisfaction

In the final segment of the model, two variables ~~will be~~ were considered and operationalized -- marital happiness and family satisfaction. These variables ~~are~~ were self-defined by the respondent according to his individual perception. When asked to describe their marriages, currently married respondents were asked if they thought their marriages were very happy, pretty happy or not too happy. Similarly, in measuring family satisfaction, all respondents were asked to report how much satisfaction they derived from their family life: a very great deal, a great deal, quite a bit, a fair amount, some, a little, or none.

Building the Model

Partial and multiple correlation analyses ~~will be~~ were used to analyze the relationships presented in the heuristic model presented in Figure 1 for rural farm, rural nonfarm and urban samples. The rural nonfarm, rural farm and urban models of marital happiness and family satisfaction ~~will be~~ were compared for the purpose of answering the question whether or not residence has an effect on the process. A comparison of the patterning of significant partial coefficients across models, ~~will be~~ were undertaken. On the basis of these comparisons, the conclusion to develop three separate residence models of marital happiness and family satisfaction ~~will be~~ were made.

Findings

Within this section, the major findings of the study will be reported. Tables 1, 2 and 3 comprise the zero-order correlation matrices for the rural nonfarm, rural farm and urban samples. A cursory examination of these tables

should reveal that three variables listed in Figure 1 were not utilized in any of the analyses using correlation and regression techniques. (These three variables were respondent's family income, respondent's occupational prestige, and respondent's spouse's education). The primary explanation behind this decision is due to the problem of multicollinearity.

(Tables 1 through 3 about here)

Careful examination of Tables 1 through 3 indicates that only a handful of bivariate relationships are not statistically significant with each other at the .05 level for the rural nonfarm, rural farm and urban samples, respectively. These tables provide a brief statement on the status of the bivariate relationships pertinent to marital happiness and family satisfaction in the literature.

Tables 4 through 9 contain the standardized and unstandardized partial regression coefficients for the rural nonfarm, rural farm and urban samples. It is expected that the standardized partials will reveal significant relationships within each sample while the unstandardized partials will reveal significant relationships for comparison across the three residence samples. A closer examination of Tables 4 through 6 columns A through J reveals that as segments of the model presented in Figure 1 are entered into the regression equation, the relationships among these blocks of variables changes. In all three samples, the effect of the respondent's parents' socioeconomic status is filtered through the remaining blocks of variables. Examining Table 5 columns I and J for the rural farm sample indicates that the respondent's father's occupational prestige is the only variable, from the block grouped as respondent's parents' socioeconomic status, which remains significantly related to the marital happiness of the respondent.

(Tables 4 through 6 about here)

Further examination of Tables 7 through 9 columns A through J indicates that the significant unstandardized partials vary by residence sample, as the blocks of variables in Figure 1 are entered into the regression equation. Taking Table 8 column J for the rural farm sample as an example, the only two variables which are significant to marital happiness are the respondent's father's occupational prestige and the respondent's general happiness. A comparison with the rural nonfarm and urban samples (Tables 7 and 9 column J) reveals differences between the samples regarding the significant relationships among variables with the respondent's marital happiness, as well as differences in magnitudes among variables between residence samples. In the rural nonfarm sample (Table 7 column J), the respondent's perceived financial situation at age sixteen, the respondent's number of children, and the respondent's general happiness are significantly related to marital happiness. For the urban sample (Table 9 column J) only the respondent's general happiness was found to be significantly related to the respondent's marital happiness. With the exception of the respondent's general happiness, in this example, the significant variables related to marital happiness differed across residence samples. The magnitudes of the unstandardized partials in Tables 7 through 9 of the predictors of the dependent variables provides evidence

(Tables 7 through 9 about here)

supportive of three separate residence models for marital happiness and family satisfaction. The variation in the multiple R's, the predictor sets of variables, and the magnitude of common significant predictors all suggest the separate models by residence

Discussion

Within this section, the three residence models of marital happiness and family satisfaction will be constructed according to the significant standardized

partial regression coefficients given in Tables 4 through 6. For a between models comparison of the magnitude of these relationships among the variables presented in the following models, Tables 7 through 9 should be consulted.

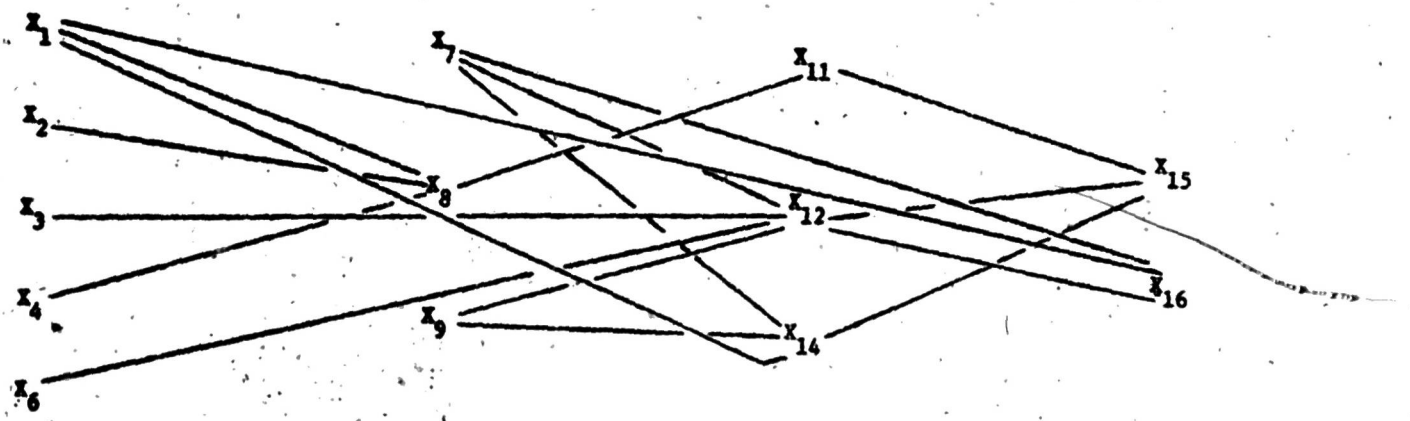
Figure 2 represents the revised model of marital happiness and family satisfaction for the rural nonfarm sample, omitting those variables which are not significantly related to any other variable in the model. Generally, the Blau and Duncan's theory of intergenerational achievement status and mobility

(Figure 2 about here)

explained in the Theory and Literature section appears to work less well for the rural nonfarm model. The key variable in this model appears to be the respondent's education since three background status variables are directly related to it and from which respondent's perception of health is directly related to family satisfaction.

Figure 3 for the rural farm sample yields some interesting results. First, the Blau and Duncan thesis is not significant to the rural farm model of marital happiness and satisfaction at all. The respondent's socioeconomic status variables have been eliminated in the rural farm model. Second, the respondent's father's occupational prestige impacts directly upon the respondent's marital happiness, indicating that farm background status is significantly related to one's marital happiness. Third, two additional background status variables are significantly related to two behavioral and social psychological variables which in turn are significantly related to family satisfaction.

Finally, Figure 4 represents the revised model of marital happiness and family satisfaction for the urban sample with the extraneous variables omitted. Unlike the rural nonfarm and rural farm models, the urban model is significantly dependent upon the Blau and Duncan thesis. The key variable in this model is respondent's education. In turn, the background status variables are filtered



where:

X_1 = Perceived Fin. sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's occ. prestige
X_4 = R's F's education
X_6 = R's M's education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's perceived fin. sit.
X_{11} = R's perception of health
X_{12} = R's general happiness
X_{14} = R's job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

FIGURE 2

Revised Models of Marital Happiness and Family Satisfaction for the Rural Nonfarm Sample, United States, 1973 (Based on Standardized Regression Coefficients)

through respondent's education and then through respondent's life outlook to family satisfaction. Interesting too, that respondent's mother's education is the only variable in the urban model which breaks the consistent chain between respondent's parents' socioeconomic status, respondent's socioeconomic status, respondent's behavior and social psychological characteristics, and marital happiness and family satisfaction, by impacting directly on the variable family satisfaction. However, the urban model most closely conforms to the hypothesized model presented in Figure 1.

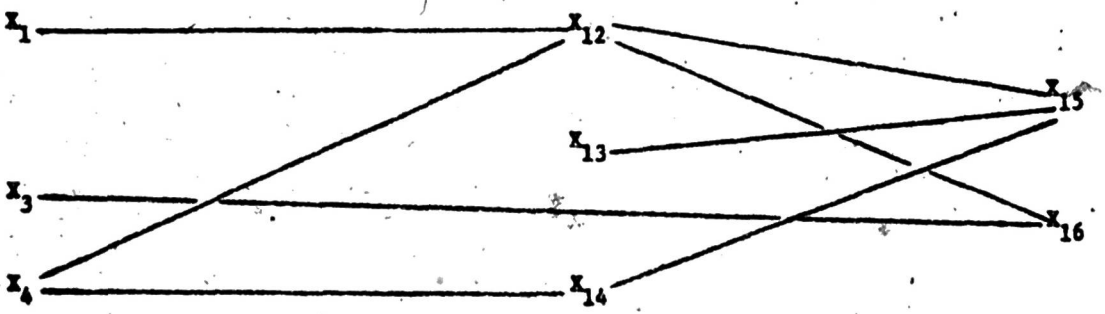
(Figures 3 and 4 about here)

In attempting to explain residential differences for marital happiness and family satisfaction, extant literature bases must be consulted. Little has been established regarding marital happiness and family satisfaction differences by residence (Burchinal, 1971). Specifically, literature bases pertinent to the rural nonfarm family are practically nonexistent. However, an abundant literature base can be constructed supporting the rural-urban difference issue specific to family patterns and may be found collectively in Burchinal (1971).

In general, the differences in the predictor sets of variables for the three residence samples can be explained in terms of known differences in the structure of the rural and urban families. Although differences in these families' structures are declining, rural families can still be characterized by the following: greater degrees of familism, more children, more traditional in family functions, patricentric, fewer divorces, lower standard of living, greater tendency to save money, surplus cash invested in the family farm, and more aged relatives present in the home (Rogers and Burdge, 1972; Burgess, Locke and Thomes, 1971).

Implications for Future Research

The results of this study yield several implications for future research. First, the major purpose of this study was to construct a theory of marital happiness



where:

X_1 = Perceived fin. Sit. at 16

X_3 = R's F's occ. prestige

X_4 = R's F's education

X_{12} = R's general happiness

X_{13} = R's life outlook

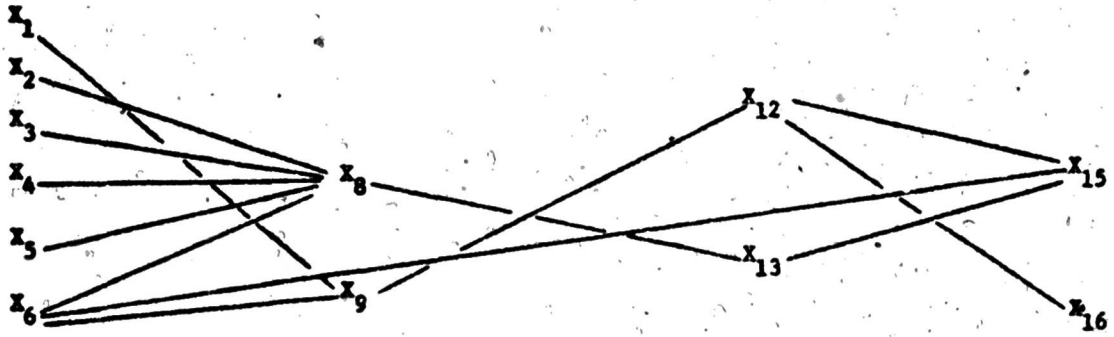
X_{14} = R's job satisfaction

X_{15} = Family satisfaction

X_{16} = Marital happiness

FIGURE 3

Revised Models of Marital Happiness and Family Satisfaction for the Rural Farm Sample, United States, 1973 (Based on Standardized Regression Coefficients)



where:

X_1	= Perceived fin. sit. at 16	X_5	= Family comp. at 16	X_{12}	= R's general happiness
X_2	= # siblings	X_6	= R's M's education	X_{13}	= R's life outlook
X_3	= R's F's occ. prestige	X_8	= R's education	X_{15}	= Family satisfaction
X_4	= R's F's education	X_9	= R's perceived fin. sit.	X_{16}	= Marital happiness

FIGURE 4

Revised Models of Marital Happiness and Family Satisfaction for the Urban Sample, United States, 1973
(Based on Standardized Regression Coefficients)

and family satisfaction by residence. Three distinct models representative of three separate theories of marital happiness and family satisfaction emerged in this study and are presented in Figures 2 through 4. These three models should be evaluated on different samples.

Second, in testing these models on other data sets, one should also look for additional significant variables to be used in the predictor sets of the three residence models. Much of the variance still remains to be explained in marital happiness and family satisfaction and hence additional variables will have to be isolated.

Third, future research should focus on how the status variables in Figures 2 through 4 are indirectly related to marital happiness and family satisfaction through the social psychological and behavioral variables. In this study, for all three residence models, these latter variables predominantly act as intervening variables.

Fourth, little evidence prevails on marital happiness and family satisfaction among rural nonfarm and rural farm families. Largely, these areas have been underresearched, particularly the rural nonfarm area. Further research across residences would tend to confirm such differences or confirm their insignificance.

Fifth, additional research needs to be done to further specify the relationship between marital happiness and family satisfaction. These variables are not two measures of the same phenomenon but are independent concepts which are explained by different predictor sets of variables.

Finally, as supported in this study, multivariate modelling is more reasonable approach to studying marital happiness and family satisfaction than is examining bivariate relationships. Further research which focuses on ordering bivariate sets of relationships in a causal sequence should support the multivariate approach.

Summary

This research was focused upon four primary objectives. The first objective, deriving a set of variables which originated from background status attainments and proceeded through marital behavior, was achieved through an extensive literature search. This search contained empirical findings concerning bivariate relationships between marital happiness and family satisfaction with several independent variables but not much information on multivariate theory building. In this study, it was attempted to interrelate these bivariate relationships in a causal sequence utilizing symbolic interactionism and Blau and Duncan's theory of intergenerational status transmission as the overall framework.

The second objective, developing models of marital happiness and family satisfaction by residence, was accomplished in the analysis. Figures symbolic of these models were empirically generated and represent significant standardized partial regression coefficients. The major differences in these figures are based on the different sets of variables predicting marital happiness and family satisfaction as well as the utility of the Blau and Duncan thesis.

The third objective, delimiting specific variables contributing to marital happiness and family satisfaction by residence, was achieved within the three residence model specifications. The key variables reflecting model differences across residences are: respondent's perceived financial situation at age sixteen, respondent's education, and respondent's general happiness for the rural non-farm model; respondent's father's occupational prestige, respondent's general happiness and respondent's job satisfaction for the rural farm model; and respondent's education and respondent's general happiness for the urban model.

Finally, the fourth objective, to empirically construct a theory of marital happiness and family satisfaction by residence, was accomplished in the specification of the three residence models. These models represent three separate

theories empirically generated in this study. The relationships represented in these models were established according to the literature bases and the results of this study. However, further tests on these models on other data sets should be undertaken. Additional variables need to be isolated and much of the variance still remains to be explained in marital happiness and family satisfaction.

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TABLE 1

Zero-Order Correlations - Rural Nonfarm Sample, United States, 1973

	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}	X_{16}
X_1	1.000															
X_2	-.303	1.000														
X_3	.253	-.205	1.000													
X_4	.448	-.396	.351	1.000												
X_5	-.346	.161	.094	-.130	1.000											
X_6	.490	-.498	.371	.547	.014*	1.000										
X_7	-.145	.004*	-.047	-.085	-.011*	-.080	1.000									
X_8	.564	-.504	.298	.575	-.273	.554	-.256	1.000								
X_9	.186	-.108	.029	.086	-.034	.147	-.068	.252	1.000							
X_{10}	.072	.092	.047	-.194	-.073	-.191	-.131	.062	.162	1.000						
X_{11}	-.420	.207	-.137	-.226	.124	-.349	.228	-.495	-.240	-.195	1.000					
X_{12}	-.143	.047	.078	-.131	-.027	-.254	.236	-.178	-.259	-.113	.222	1.000				
X_{13}	-.465	.045	-.225	-.294	.240	-.280	.162	-.451	-.357	-.250	.478	.319	1.000			
X_{14}	-.254	.081	.003	.037	.103	-.061	-.187	-.065	-.226	-.030	-.012*	.312	.169	1.000		
X_{15}	-.200	-.023*	-.040	-.059	.048	-.114	.197	-.231	-.230	-.067	.337	.403	.365	.311	1.000	
X_{16}	-.298	.086	.112	-.053	.125	-.113	.298	-.211	-.249	-.226	.187	.565	.317	.273	.554	1.000

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's Occ. Prestige
X_4 = R's F's education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's M's education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Financial situation
X_{10} = R's church attendance
X_{11} = R's Perception of health
X_{12} = R's General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life Outlook
X_{14} = R's Job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

* NOT significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 2

Zero-Order Correlations - Rural Farm Sample, United States, 1973

	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}	X_{16}
X_1	1.000															
X_2	-.145	1.000														
X_3	.017	-.056	1.000													
X_4	.182	-.425	.156	1.000												
X_5	-.168	-.127	-.040	.017	1.000											
X_6	.215	-.307	.150	.624	-.014	1.000										
X_7	-.130	.149	-.035	-.211	-.016	-.249	1.000									
X_8	.239	-.346	.053	.376	-.032	.474	-.233	1.000								
X_9	.234	-.209	.128	.280	-.037	.364	-.231	.323	1.000							
X_{10}	.001*	.028	.106	.042	-.074	-.071	.132	.078	.072	1.000						
X_{11}	-.190	.208	-.033	-.330	.039	-.395	.130	-.400	-.328	-.025	1.000					
X_{12}	-.229	.009*	-.064	-.225	-.001*	-.068	.113	-.050	-.151	-.124	.308	1.000				
X_{13}	-.153	.016	-.111	-.200	.062	-.280	.185	-.193	-.246	-.173	.280	.383	1.000			
X_{14}	-.098	.079	-.107	-.214	-.055	-.098	.079	-.047	-.165	-.063	.219	.147	.189	1.000		
X_{15}	-.162	.059	-.155	-.230	.057	-.227	.085	-.137	-.183	-.050	.229	.344	.341	.343	1.000	
X_{16}	-.094	.003*	-.183	-.177	.087	.012*	.038	.027	-.163	-.135	.161	.527	.247	.183	.418	1.000

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's Father's Occ. Prestige
X_4 = R's Father's Education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's Mother's education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Financial Situation
X_{10} = R's church attendance
X_{11} = R's Perception of health
X_{12} = R's General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life outlook
X_{14} = R's Job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

* NOT significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 3

Zero-Order Correlations - Urban Sample, United States, 1973

	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5	X_6	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}	X_{16}
X_1	1.000															
X_2	-.179	1.000														
X_3	.322	-.259	1.000													
X_4	.339	-.373	.454	1.000												
X_5	-.143	.065	-.008	.027	1.000											
X_6	.316	-.271	.350	.647	-.013	1.000										
X_7	-.061	.127	-.089	-.076	-.001*	-.078	1.000									
X_8	.188	-.368	.301	.431	-.078	.398	-.128	1.000								
X_9	.209	-.112	.168	.192	-.086	.198	.054	.327	1.000							
X_{10}	-.074	.038	.014	-.002*	-.089	.001*	.091	.038	.010	1.000						
X_{11}	-.073	.130	-.148	-.195	.078	-.102	.043	-.246	-.214	-.068	1.000					
X_{12}	-.054	.061	-.026	-.011	.083	-.020	-.014	-.004*	-.169	-.139	.234	1.000				
X_{13}	-.126	.110	-.155	-.173	.0 *	-.175	.018	-.251	-.151	-.005	.226	.204	1.000			
X_{14}	.066	.049	-.011	-.026	.004*	-.053	-.068	-.064	-.111	-.040	.154	.264	.182	1.000		
X_{15}	-.044	.095	-.065	-.072	.042	-.140	.021	-.070	-.088	-.067	.107	.338	.174	.172	1.000	
X_{16}	-.067	.063	-.078	-.024	.058	-.050	.034	-.041	-.105	-.111	.143	.429	.135	.153	.409	1.000

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Fit. at 16

X_2 = # siblings

X_3 = R's Father's Occ. Prestige

X_4 = R's Father's education

X_5 = Family composition at 16

X_6 = R's Mother's education

X_7 = # children

X_8 = R's education

X_9 = R's Financial situation

X_{10} = R's Church attendance

X_{11} = R's Perception of health

X_{12} = R's General happiness

X_{13} = R's Life outlook

X_{14} = R's Job satisfaction

X_{15} = Family satisfaction

X_{16} = Marital happiness

* NOT significant at the .05 level.

TABLE 4

Partial Regression Coefficients - Standardized Rural Nonfarm Sample, United States, 1973

			R's SES			R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH.						
		DV	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		IV	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}	X_{16}
R's Parents' SES		X_1	-.165	.245*	.172	.152	-.203	.002	-.228*	-.349*	.046	-.239
		X_2	-.052	-.212*	-.045	.035	-.058	-.098	-.271*	.060	-.106	.094
		X_3	.006	.052	-.043	.154	.027	.206*	-.113	.018	-.043	.123
		X_4	-.040	.252*	-.029	-.286*	.136	-.044	-.033	.172	.061	.066
		X_5	-.066	-.129	.032	-.011	-.027	-.035	.131	-.009	-.017	.010
		X_6	-.004	.173	.072	-.296*	-.129	-.310*	-.057	.035	.089	.084
R's SES		X_7				-.085	.096	.204*	.033	-.226*	.113	.176*
		X_8				.216	-.382*	.004	-.266*	.029	-.121	-.005
		X_9				.140	-.100	-.215*	-.255*	-.198	-.022	-.044
R's Behav. + Soc. Psych.		X_{10}									.110	-.106
		X_{11}									.232*	-.085
		X_{12}									.228*	.452*
		X_{13}									.149	.082
		X_{14}									.254*	.069
		X_{15}										
		X_{16}										
		R	.167	.732	.207	.426	.562	.447	.627	.427	.576	.674

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's Occ. Prestige
X_4 = R's F's Education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's Mother's Education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Fin. situation
X_{10} = R's Church attendance
X_{11} = R's Perception of haalth
X_{12} = R's General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life Outlook
X_{14} = R's Job Satisfaction
X_{15} = Family Satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital Happiness

* Significant at the .05 level.

IV = independent variable.

DV = dependent variable.

TABLE 5

Partial Regression Coefficients - Standardized Rural Farm Sample, United States, 1973

		R's SES			R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH.						
	IV \ DV	A X_7	B X_8	C X_9	D X_{10}	E X_{11}	F X_{12}	G X_{13}	H X_{14}	I X_{15}	J X_{16}
R's PARENTS' SES	X_1	-.076	.118	.153*	-.019	-.046	-.212*	-.064	-.070	-.020	.041
	X_2	.053	-.204*	-.087	.068	.003	-.128	-.128	-.028	-.010	- 0 -
	X_3	.005	-.023	.074	.103	.038	-.034	-.060	-.073	-.077	-.127*
	X_4	-.064	.048	.034	.146	-.129	-.317*	-.053	-.239*	-.003	-.134
	X_5	-.023	-.035	-.016	-.058	.019	-.047	.026	-.071	.054	.092
	X_6	-.177*	.359*	.272*	-.225*	-.101	.174	-.164	.095	-.116	.157
R's SES	X_7				.157*	-.024	.066	.098	.027	-.038	-.022
	X_8				.154	-.242*	.041	-.054	.054	-.029	.067
	X_9				.103	-.175*	-.098	-.134	-.127	-.011	-.105
R's BEHAVIOR + SOCIAL PSYCH.	X_{10}									.035	-.022
	X_{11}									-.004	-.006
	X_{12}									-.233*	.469*
	X_{13}									.160*	.046
	X_{14}									.263*	.075
	X_{15}										
	X_{16}										
	R	.275	.535	.415	.282	.489	.360	.366	.281	.519	.588

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's Occ. Prestige
X_4 = R's Father's Education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's Mother's Education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Fin. Situation
X_{10} = R's Church Attendance
X_{11} = R's Perception of health
X_{12} = General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life Outlook
X_{14} = R's job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

* Significant at the .05 level. IV = independent variable. DV = dependent variable.

TABLE 6

Partial Regression Coefficients - Standardized Urban Sample, United States, 1973

		DV	R's SES A	R's SES B	R's SES C	R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH. D	R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH. E	R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH. F	R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH. G	R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH. H	I	J
		IV	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}	X_{16}
R's PARENTS'	SES	X_1	-.023	-.015	.127*	-.104*	.034	-.014	-.047	.112*	.016	-.030
		X_2	.108*	-.219*	-.024	.055	.015	.071	-.002	.047	.047	.021
		X_3	-.050	.096*	.064	.044	-.048	-.005	-.054	-.003	-.013	-.053
		X_4	.019	.194*	.050	.013	-.148*	.024	-.008	.020	.052	.053
		X_5	-.013	-.067*	-.066	-.103*	.062	.066	-.027	.005	.012	.009
		X_6	-.037	.184*	.096*	.008	.096*	-.006	-.051	-.062	-.140*	-.031
R's	SES	X_7				.091*	.024	-.002	-.015	-.068	.019	.040
		X_8				.061	-.150*	.082	-.187*	-.024	.012	.008
		X_9				-.007	-.148*	-.181*	-.061	-.108*	- 0 -	-.014
R's BEHAVIOR + PSYCH.	SOCIAL	X_{10}									-.024	-.058
		X_{11}									-.003	.025
		X_{12}									.294*	.391*
		X_{13}									.084*	.031
		X_{14}									.071	.040
	PSYCH.	X_{15}										
		X_{16}										
		R	.145	.518	.273	.174	.317	.202	.284	.175	.384	.446

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's Occ. Pres.
X_4 = R's F's Education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's M's Education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Fin. Situation
X_{10} = R's Church Attendance
X_{11} = R's Perception of health
X_{12} = R's General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life Outlook
X_{14} = R's job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

* Significant at the .05 level.

IV - independent variable.

DV = dependent variable.

TABLE 7

Partial Regression Coefficients - Unstandardized Rural Nonfarm Sample, United States, 1973

			R's SES			R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH.						
		DV	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		IV	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}	X_{16}
R's PARENTS'	SES	X_1	-.345	1.018*	.165	.506	-.215	.002	-.184*	-.357*	.068	-.179*
		X_2	-.028	-.230*	-.011	.030	-.030	-.022	-.057*	.016	-.041	.018
		X_3	.001	.015	-.003	.035	.002	.012*	-.006	.001	-.004	.006
		X_4	-.017	.209*	-.005	-.189*	.029	-.008	-.005	.035	.018	.010
		X_5	-.085	-.334	.019	-.022	-.017	-.019	.066	-.006	-.016	.005
		X_6	.002	.175	.017	-.239*	-.033	-.065*	-.011	.009	.032	.015
R's BEHAVIOR + SOC. PSYCH.	SES	X_7				-.134	.048	.085*	.013	-.110*	.079	.063*
		X_8				.172	-.097*	.001	-.052*	.007	-.043	-.001
		X_9				.488	-.111	-.195*	-.215*	-.211*	-.035	-.031
	SOCIAL PSYCH.	X_{10}									.049	-.024
		X_{11}									.324*	-.061
		X_{12}									.387*	.391*
		X_{13}									.271	.076
		X_{14}									.366*	.050
		X_{15}										
		X_{16}										
	intercept		3.554	8.014	2.524	7.691	1.934	2.448	4.002	2.938	-.527	.659

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's Occ. Pres.
X_4 = R's F's Education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's Mother's education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Fin. Situation
X_{10} = R's Church attendance
X_{11} = Perception of health
X_{12} = R's General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life Outlook
X_{14} = R's Job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satsifaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

* Significant at the .05 level.

IV = independent variable.

DV = dependent variable.

TABLE 8

Partial Regression Coefficients - Unstandardized Rural Farm Sample, United States, 1973

			R's SES			R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH.							
		DV	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		IV	X_7	X_8	X_9	X_{10}	X_{11}	X_{12}	X_{13}	X_{14}	X_{15}	X_{16}
R's PARENTS' SES		X_1	-.210	.562	.144*	-.067	-.055	-.180*	-.049	-.069	-.032	.029
		X_2	.028	-.184*	-.016	.045	.001	-.020	-.019	-.005	-.003	- 0 -
		X_3	.001	-.011	.007	.035	.004	-.003	-.004	-.007	-.012	-.010*
		X_4	-.038	.049	.007	.110	-.033	-.058*	-.009	-.052*	-.001	-.021
		X_5	-.028	-.075	-.007	-.091	.010	-.018	.009	-.031	.038	.030
		X_6	-.104*	.364*	.055*	-.167*	-.026	.031	-.027	.020	-.039	.024
R's SES		X_7				.200*	-.010	.020	.028	.010	-.022	-.006
		X_8				.113	-.060*	.007	-.009	.011	-.010	.010
		X_9				.382	-.221*	-.088	-.110	-.134	-.018	-.081
R's BEHAVIOR + SOCIAL PSYCH.		X_{10}									.016	-.004
		X_{11}									-.005	-.004
		X_{12}									.433*	.402*
		X_{13}									.326*	.043
		X_{14}									.414*	.054
		X_{15}										
		X_{16}										
intercept			4.139	7.305	1.843	.822	3.797	2.646	2.599	2.583	.952	.896

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's Occ. Prestige
X_4 = R's Father's education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's Mother's education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Financial situation
X_{10} = R's Church attendance
X_{11} = R's perception of health
X_{12} = R's General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life Outlook
X_{14} = R's Job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

* Significant at the .05 level.
IV = independent variable.
DV - dependent variable.

TABLE 9

Partial Regression Coefficients - Unstandardized Urban Sample, United States, 1973

		IV \ DV	A X_7	B X_8	C X_9	D X_{10}	E X_{11}	F X_{12}	G X_{13}	H X_{14}	I X_{15}	J X_{16}
			R's SES			R's BEHAV. + SOC. PSYCH.						
R's PARENTS'	SES	X_1	-.051	-.057	.121*	-.344*	.038	-.011	-.032	.106*	.019	-.020
		X_2	.060*	-.199*	-.006	.045	.004	.014	- 0 -	.011	.014	.003
		X_3	-.007	.021*	.004	.009	-.003	- 0 -	-.002	- 0 -	-.001	-.002
		X_4	.008	.129*	.009	.008	-.030*	.003	-.001	.003	.011	.006
		X_5	-.013	-.113*	-.029	-.156*	.032	.024	-.088	.002	.007	.003
		X_6	-.018	.143*	.019*	.005	.023*	-.001	-.007	-.012	-.036*	-.004
R's	SES	X_7				.134*	.012	-.001	-.004	-.028	.010	.011
		X_8				.056	-.046*	.018	-.034*	-.006	.004	.001
		X_9				-.024	-.175*	-.152*	-.043	-.108*	- 0 -	-.010
R's BEHAVIOR +	SOCIAL PSYCH.	X_{10}									-.090	-.011
		X_{11}									-.003	.015
		X_{12}									.450*	.319*
		X_{13}									.151*	.029
		X_{14}									.091	.027
		X_{15}										
		X_{16}										
		intercept	2.724	10.008	2.391	3.738	3.021	1.838	2.353	1.816	.700	.815

X_1 = Perceived Fin. Sit. at 16
X_2 = # siblings
X_3 = R's F's Occ. Pres.
X_4 = R's Father's education
X_5 = Family composition at 16
X_6 = R's M's Education
X_7 = # children
X_8 = R's education
X_9 = R's Financial situation
X_{10} = R's Church attendance
X_{11} = R's Perception of health
X_{12} = R's General happiness
X_{13} = R's Life Outlook
X_{14} = R's Job satisfaction
X_{15} = Family satisfaction
X_{16} = Marital happiness

* Significant at the .05 level.

IV = independent variable.

DV = dependent variable.