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ABSTRACT

In response to concerns resulting from changes in metropolitan growth during the past decade, and the concomitant gain in population of nonmetropolitan areas, this study was conducted in an effort to understand the effects of such growth on the quality of rural life and the physical environment. Data analyzed dealt with satisfactions, perceptions, evaluations, behaviors, and environmental characteristics, as seen by rural residents in three national and one regional (northern Michigan) surveys conducted between 1971 and 1976. The studies, which included questionnaires, personal interviews, and telephone interviews, defined the population groups by age, race, income and educational levels, job status, and occupation, with the last three categories looked at separately for men and women. Results indicated a somewhat "mixed picture" of life in rural America. In most instances, a greater satisfaction than dissatisfaction was seen in rural areas than in urban areas, but rural residents taken as a whole were seen to be neither better nor worse off than urban Americans. Stemming from limitations of using available national data in characterizing life in rural America, six issues concerning research tasks were identified which should be addressed by policy makers and other groups and individuals concerned with the quality of rural life. (JD)

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Perceptions of Life Quality in Rural America

An Analysis of Survey Data from Four Studies

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Executive Summary

Purpose of the Report

During the past decade a slowdown in metropolitan growth and the concomitent population gains experienced in several nonmetropolitan areas of the country have spawned an interest among government officials in the quality of life in rural America. At the same time there has been a plethora of statistics depicting conditions in all parts of the country. Yet little attention has been given toward understanding the meaning of these statistics in terms of people's thoughts about various aspects of their lives.

This report is intended to contribute to that understanding by considering the perceived quality of life of rural Americans. It does so by examining data from one regional and three national surveys conducted at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. Perceptions of several life domains are considered for people in rural areas and compared with perceptions of urban area residents. The report also cautions against the use of findings from regional and national studies conducted for other purposes in drawing implications for public policy. Finally, it outlines a research agenda which might be followed in order to develop a better understanding of the changes occurring in rural America.

Summary of Major Findings

1. The population in rural America is as heterogeneous as that found in the country's large urban areas. Nonetheless comparisons with urban area residents show that rural Americans tend to be older, predominantly white, of lower income and educational levels and more likely to be unemployed.

2. Most rural Americans are quite content with their community and neighborhood environments. More than four in five rate their neighborhood and community positively while less than one in twenty give them negative evaluations. In large urban areas, two-thirds of the residents express satisfaction with their communities and seven in ten give their neighborhoods high marks.

3. Relative to other parts of the country, rural America is deficient with respect to several local public services. People in rural areas are most likely to give their local units of government relatively poor ratings on road repairs, public transportation, fire protection and parks. On the other hand, rural people view the quality of public schools quite positively.

4. People in rural sections of the country are more likely than people in urban areas to say their neighborhoods are safe. Rural Southerners are less positive in their feelings about public safety than rural area residents in other parts of the country.

5. Police-community relations are viewed more favorably in rural areas than in large urban centers. Yet rural police protection is rated no better than in large urban areas and rated worse than in small urban centers and small towns.

6. Residents from rural and large urban areas are roughly comparable in their poor ratings of local parks and recreation facilities. Rural residents on the other hand are most content with the open outdoor places around them.

7. Where public transportation is available positive evaluations are most likely to be given by people in urban areas while people in small towns and rural areas rate transportation significantly lower.

8. People living in small rural areas and in small urban communities are comparable in their assessments of the quality of public schools. Ratings of school quality are lowest among urban area residents.

9. Single family detached housing and trailers dominate the residential landscape of rural and small town America. Whereas nine out of every ten dwellings located in rural areas are detached units less than six in ten urban area dwellings are single family homes or trailers. Rural residents are most likely to own their homes while those in the large urban centers are least likely to be homeowners.

10. Rural area residents are among the most positive in their overall assessment of their homes. Nine in ten say they are satisfied with their dwellings and the usable outdoor space around them. Rural area residents are least likely to say they want to move while residents of large urban centers are the most likely to express such sentiments.

11. Among working men, those in rural areas are least likely to say they are paid well and most likely to report security in their jobs. Overall job satisfaction tends to be higher among rural men than among those from urban centers.

12. Among all workers, women in each setting except small rural areas are more inclined to report better job security than men. On the other hand women, more so than men, feel the chances for job promotions are poor. Worst opportunities for job promotion are reported by women in small rural areas. Only one in four say the chances for promotion are good. More than half of the rural men give this response.

13. Compared to all other workers, farmers report greater dissatisfaction with their pay, their job security, and their chances for promotion. On the other hand, farmers are most likely to express higher levels of overall job satisfaction.

14. While the proportion of men who engage in sports and active leisure does not differ by locational setting, the amount of time participants devote to active leisure is substantially higher for men in rural areas than it is for urban men. On average rural men who participate spend 2.8 hours in sports and active recreation whereas men in urban areas spend 2.2 hours per day. For participating women in large urban areas and in rural settings, the amount of time devoted to active leisure is comparable--an hour and one half per day.

15. Rural residents are among the most satisfied with their free time activities. Two-thirds of those in small rural areas say they are completely or very satisfied with the things they do in their free time. In urban areas less than six in ten give these responses.

16. When asked about the quality of their friendships the national survey data show that small town residents and those living in small rural areas are most content. Least likely to evaluate their friendships favorably are residents of large urban areas. Rural Americans are most likely to say that having good friends and the right number of them is extremely or very important.

17. Residents of rural areas and small towns are just as likely as people living in urban areas to give positive responses to questions about their spouses and children. More than nine in ten evaluate their marriages favorably while seven in ten are satisfied with the time devoted to children.

18. People in small rural areas tend to be more satisfied than those living in large urban centers in their assessments of their standard of living. In two of the three national studies rural women express greater satisfaction with their standards of living than do men.

19. Data from the national studies indicate that people in small rural areas tend to express higher levels of life satisfaction than those living in large urban areas.

Summary and Recommendations

Several of the above findings could be considered in the deliberations of policy makers operating at the national and local levels. Nonetheless, there are a number of limitations in the data and the approaches to gathering

them which necessitate caution in their use. To a significant extent, these deal with the small number of rural residents obtained as a part of the national samples and their heterogeneity, the coverage of the rural population which overrepresents some groups while underrepresenting others, the inability to tap the needs of minority groups concentrated in selected rural counties, and the restricted definition of the term "rural" as it has been used in the surveys. A number of findings from the several studies also appear to be contradictory. In part, this stems from differences in question wording and reliability, data collection techniques and variations in the definition of the term "rural." We also note that the findings sometimes present puzzling paradoxes when viewed in light of what we know about rural America based on other data sources. These paradoxes are difficult to explain, given the limitations of sample size and scope and our ability to examine them systematically with the more objective data. Finally, we mention that policy making should not be based solely on data dealing with the perceived quality of life; such data are useful only when they are considered in conjunction with data covering the objective conditions which exist in rural America.

Based on our experiences in working with these survey data we have been able to identify a number of issues which need to be addressed and which constitute the core of a research agenda for groups and individuals concerned with the quality of rural life. Among the research tasks requiring attention are: 1) establish an operational definition of rural Americans, 2) design national sample surveys of rural America, 3) conduct periodic national surveys covering rural life, 4) develop a conceptual model for guiding quality of rural life surveys, 5) conduct surveys of minority groups in rural America, 6) conduct studies of selected regions of the country undergoing rapid population and environmental change.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The impetus for this report comes from a number of seemingly unrelated phenomena that have been occurring in the United States during the past decade. One deals with the changing pattern of population growth between the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of the country since 1970. Prior to the late 1960's America was characterized by a period of rapid urbanization and an exodus from rural areas; in the years since 1970, we have seen a slowing of metropolitan growth and concomitant gain in the population of nonmetropolitan areas. For each year between 1970 and 1975, 131 people moved out of metropolitan areas of the country for every 100 who moved in. At the same time, three-fourths of all nonmetropolitan counties showed population gains including those distant from urban centers. As Morrison and Wheeler have stated, there are unmistakable signs of population growth in distinctly remote rural areas which indicate that "nonmetropolitan growth" can not be explained away semantically as simply urban sprawl sprawling further out (1976). As a result of a careful analysis of county census data from Current Population Reports and extensive coverage of this phenomenon, there now appears to be a general recognition among both researchers and the public that America in the 1970's is in the midst of a rural renaissance.

Paralleling the growth of nonmetropolitan areas has been an increasing concern among new and established rural residents about the effects of such growth on the quality of rural life and the physical environment. Low key lifestyles and the "simple existence" that often are associated with rural America and which attract newcomers are being threatened by a continuing influx of people who bring with them a demand for services and man-made amenities

characteristic of urban areas. At the same time, excessive and improper use of land and water resulting from rapid development and inadequate planning and growth management have led to a loss of wildlife habitat, soil erosion, deteriorated water quality and other disamenities. These concerns have also been expressed by a growing number of political leaders and social critics who have been sensitive to the fact that, in the past, little attention has been given to the qualitative aspects of American life relative to economic and other quantitative considerations.

Partly in response to these concerns, some researchers in the academic community have directed their energies toward developing a better understanding of what constitutes the quality of life experience while federal officials have acted by collecting indicators which reflect social conditions throughout the country (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, 1977). Most of these efforts have been directed toward describing our society in terms of health care statistics, crime rates, air pollution levels and other so-called objective measures. More recently, however, attempts have been made to understand the meaning of these statistics by examining how Americans view various aspects of their lives. Such subjective measures of well-being have been an important topic in social research since 1970. While there has been a plethora of material descriptive of the social condition in urban America, little information has been made available which describe conditions in the nonmetropolitan areas of the country. Conspicuously absent has been data about how people in rural America feel about their lives and the changing environment around them.

B. Purpose of Study

This report is intended to contribute to our understanding of the quality of life in nonmetropolitan areas by examining how it differs from the experiences

of people living in other parts of the United States. As a means of developing this understanding, survey data from four studies conducted at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research (ISR) are analyzed. For the most part the surveys cover people's self-reports on various aspects of their lives. Survey questions deal with satisfactions, perceptions, evaluations, behaviors, and environmental characteristics.

C. Data Sources

The data from the four studies were collected between 1971 and 1976. Three of the studies were based on national sample surveys while one surveyed residents of a growing nonmetropolitan region in northern Michigan.

One national study directed by Angus Campbell, Phillip Converse and Willard Rodgers focused on the quality of American life and used face-to-face interviews during the summer of 1971 (Campbell et al., 1976). The intent of the study was to measure people's perceptions of their social and psychological condition, their needs and expectations, and the extent to which these needs were being fulfilled.

A second national study aimed at the development and measurement of social indicators and was conducted in early 1970s under the direction of Frank M. Andrews and Stephen B. Withey (1976). The study was intended to develop an appropriate set of measures of people's perceptions of well-being covering various life domains. As part of the study data from four national surveys and one community survey were collect Data analyzed for this report come from one of the national surveys conducted during Spring, 1972.

A third national study from which data are drawn deals with time use in economic and social accounting and was prepared under the direction of F. Thomas Juster. The study attempted to measure household time allocation utilizing a time diary methodology. Data were collected as part of a 1975 ISR national survey. Subsequently three telephone reinterviews were conducted with

respondents and their spouses during 1976. For our purposes we have chosen to analyze a composite of data covering only the respondents in the four surveys.

The fourth study directed by Robert W. Marans as part of the Northern Michigan Environmental Research Program was conducted jointly by U of M's Biological Station and ISR. The ISR component involving social surveys addressed several issues relating to the future of the region and the need for planning and growth management (1978). Surveys were conducted during the summers of 1974 and 1975 with permanent and seasonal residents in the two northernmost counties in Michigan's lower peninsula. In 1974 face-to-face interviews were conducted in households situated along the inland lakes and rivers in the two county area. In 1975 interviews were conducted in households situated in other parts of the two county area. These households were located in small towns, villages and the rural parts of the two county area. Data for the analysis presented in this report are based on permanent residents identified in the two surveys.

D. Size of Place Categorization

As part of the three national studies Size of Place variables were constructed and used in each data analysis. These variables contained from six to eight categories with the urban places grouped according to self-representing and nonself-representing primary sampling areas. The northern Michigan study distinguished between urban and rural sections of the two counties. By definition, urban areas in northern Michigan included any incorporated town or village. Densely built up portions of the regions which were not incorporated were classified as rural.

For purposes of the comparative analysis presented in this report a common Size of Place variable has been created and used in the analysis of the three national data sets. These are shown in the following table.

TABLE 1

Size of Place Definition

Category	Definition
1. Large Urban	Includes all cities and suburbs (places with a population of 50,000 or more. All are part of an SMSA.
2. Small Urban	Includes urban Places (cities and suburbs) with a population between 10,000 and 49,999. May or may not be found in an SMSA.
3. Small Town	Places between 2,500 and 9,999 and "other urbanized areas" in an SMSA.
4. Large Rural	Areas having no place of 2,500 or more located in an SMSA and having at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more.
5. Small Rural	Places with less than 2,500 located in a non-SMSA.

In order to match the northern Michigan sample with new categories, a different urban-rural grouping had to be created. The former urban categorization from northern Michigan has now been designated as "small town" and excludes places with less than 2,000 residents. Incorporated places with less than 2,000 people as well as those living in the unincorporated settlements such as farm communities are classified as "small rural."[1] The distribution for the four studies according to the five size of place categories is shown in the following table. These five categories are used in the tables throughout the remainder of the report.

The reader who is interested in the statistical significance of differences in proportions between each size of place category for the three national studies should refer to the tables of approximate sampling errors in Campbell, et al. (1976:515). For the significance of differences in the statistics covering the northern Michigan study, see the tables in Marans and Wellman

[1]In order to include one of the "true" small towns of northern Michigan in our definition, the minimum size was lowered to 2,000 inhabitants.

(1978:207). Where the authors of this report discuss differences in perceptions between one population subgroup and another, the above-mentioned tables have been used to verify the statistical significance of these differences.

TABLE 2

Size of Population in Four ISR Studies
(percentage distribution)

Data Set	Category* 1	2	3	4	5	Total	Number of Respondents
Quality of Life; 1971	30.0	16.3	20.0	8.2	25.5	100	2164
Social Indicators; 1972	31.9	16.7	21.1	6.5	23.8	100	1297
Time Use; 1975	31.3	20.1	19.2	7.4	22.0	100	1519
Northern Michigan; 1974/75	--	--	32.0	--	68.0	100	769

*
1. Large Urban
2. Small Urban
3. Small Town
4. Large Rural
5. Small Rural

E. Organization of the Report

Quality of life is often viewed as a function of the experiences that people have in various domains of everyday life. In our analysis of the data from the four ISR studies, we have chosen to present findings organized around those domains for which data were available. In the next section, description data covering selected domains are presented so as to allow the reader to make comparisons between people in urban, small town, and rural areas of the country. The first part of that section deals with the background of the respondents from each survey while subsequent parts focus on community and public service quality, housing, work life, social life and leisure, family life, financial well-being, health, education and overall

life satisfaction. In the final part of the report data limitations are discussed as are potential policy implications and directions for future research. Detailed data from each national study which cover specific responses within each domain are presented as a set of appendix tables.

II. SURVEY FINDINGS

A. Background of Respondents

Data from the three national studies and the regional study clearly indicate that rural America is as heterogeneous in population as the country's large urban areas. While there are selected instances where a concentration of particular population groups is found in one or two locational settings, each group is ubiquitous. Our studies have defined population groups by their age, race, income and education levels, job status and occupation. In the last three instances, we have looked at data for men and women separately. A summary of selected statistics from each of the studies is presented in Table 3.[1]

According to data from the three national studies, the adult population in small rural areas and small towns is roughly divided into three equal age categories: those under 35, 35 to year olds and people 55 years of age and older. At the same time, data from two of the national studies show a large concentration of the younger adult group living in large rural areas (nearly 50 per cent). For the nation as a whole, the highest proportion of people over 55 years of age is found in the small towns and small rural areas. This is clearly shown in the first part of Table 3.

With respect to race, the surveys show that less than one out of ten residents in each locational setting except the first (large urban) is black.[2] In the large urban areas of the country, approximately one in five adults is black.

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[1] For each national study, detailed data covering percentage distributions for each characteristic of the population are presented in Appendix Table A.

[2] Because of the small number of cases, other non-white respondents were excluded from the analysis. In the case of northern Michigan, the number of blacks and other non-whites was less than one half of one per cent.

TABLE 3

Background Characteristics
(selected proportions in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Age of Respondent					
Population aged 55 and over*	28	28	30	22	37
Population aged 55 and over†	27	30	33	29	33
Population aged 55 and overθ	28	33	32	25	41
Population aged 55 and overΔ	--	--	40	--	38
Race					
White*	79	98	94	94	92
White†	81	100	95	93	94
Whiteθ	85	97	93	95	92
Family Income					
Less than $6,000*	34	26	30	32	45
Less than $6,000†	30	23	27	24	39
Less than $6,000Δ	--	--	32	--	32
Less than $7,500θ	30	28	24	27	40
Education					
Women with less than a high school education*	36	36	37	44	47
Women with less than a high school education†	29	27	33	38	38
Women with less than a high school educationθ	29	27	29	39	40
Women with less than a high school educationΔ	--	--	35	--	35
Men with less than a high school education*	35	30	34	39	55
Men with less than a high school education†	35	28	34	30	50
Men with less than a high school educationθ	31	30	29	38	46
Men with less than a high school educationΔ	--	--	24	--	42
Employment Status of Respondent					
Working men*	77	89	83	79	71
Working men†	74	71	78	82	75
Working menθ	75	70	74	72	65
Working menΔ	--	--	75	--	68
Retired men*	14	8	10	13	21
Retired men†	17	16	16	15	15
Retired men (includes disabled)θ	16	17	18	19	29
Retired menΔ	--	--	22	--	26

TABLE 3 (continued)

Background Characteristics
(selected proportions in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Employment Status of Respondent					
Working women*	45	48	41	35	37
Working women†	49	39	39	42	30
Working womenθ	40	38	46	33	36
Working womenΔ	--	--	53	--	42
Retired women*	6	5	5	1	4
Retired women†	7	10	16	8	9
Retired women (includes disabled)θ	11	12	11	3	11
Retired womenΔ	--	--	19	--	21
Occupation					
Professional, managerial -- men*	29	29	36	21	15
Professional, managerial -- men†	28	36	27	25	17
Professional, managerial -- menθ	28	31	40	19	20
Farmers, farm managers and laborers -- women*	--	2	--	--	4
Farmers, farm managers and laborers -- women†	--	--	2	4	4
Farmers, farm managers and laborers -- womenθ	--	--	--	--	1
Region					
Population in South*	25	20	35	50	46

*Quality of Life
†Social Indicators
θTime Use
ΔNorthern Michigan

While it is difficult to compare income levels across the three national studies conducted over a six year period, the pattern nonetheless is quite clear. Incomes of families in small rural areas are the lowest in the country--four in ten families had incomes of less than $6,000 annually.[1] Incomes of families in the larger rural areas and small towns were comparable to families in urban settings.

Paralleling the data on income are those dealing with the educational levels of men and women. The three national studies show that for both groups, the proportions with less than a high school education are greater in the rural areas than in either the small towns or urban areas. At the same time, rural men and women are least likely to have college training. Data illustrating the educational levels of women relative to men in each regional setting are shown in Figure 1.

As in the other parts of the country, men in rural areas are more likely than women to be employed. Yet in two of the national studies, (Quality of Life and Time Use), somewhat lower proportions of men in small rural areas are gainfully employed. These same two studies also indicate higher proportions of small rural area men who report being retired--about one in four compared to one in seven from other parts of the country. Rural women too are least likely to be employed compared to their urban and small town sisters but just as likely as other women to be retired. About half of the women in rural areas are housewives.

Not surprisingly, working men in small rural areas are most likely to be employed in farming and least likely to be categorized in a professional or managerial occupation. Nonetheless, data from the three national studies

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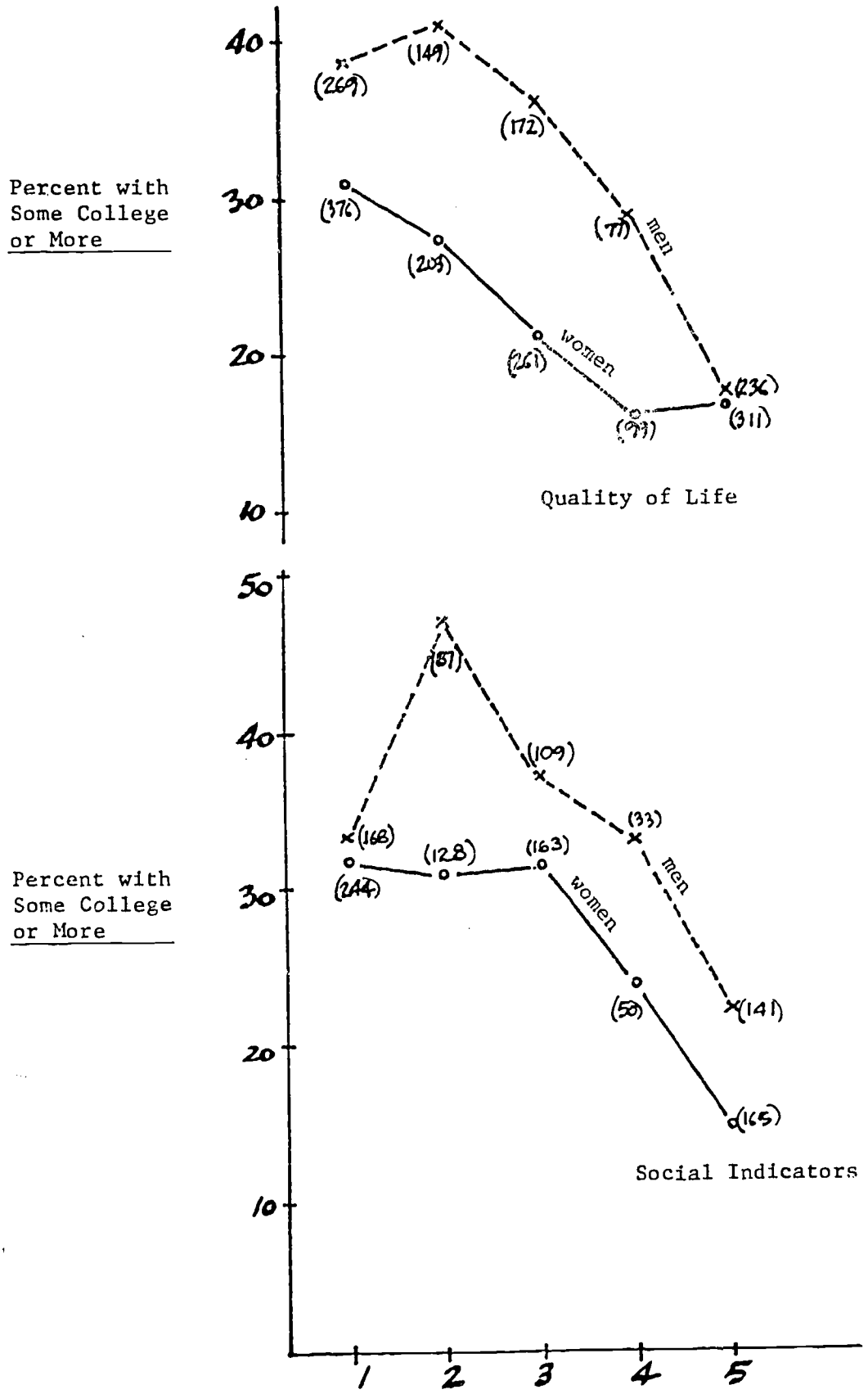
[1] In the most recent study dealing with time use, the income level for the lowest group was set at $7,500.

FIGURE 1

College Education Among Men and Women



indicate that about one out of every five men in rural areas is a professional or non-farm manager. Among employed women in rural areas, less than one in twenty is engaged in farming while the proportion who are classified in a professional or managerial occupation is roughly equal to the proportions found in other settings.

B. Indicators of Community and Public Service Quality

In recent years a number of empirical studies have demonstrated that people's assessments of the environment around them contribute significantly to their quality of life experience. Of particular interest to policy makers operating in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas is the relative importance of those environmental components which are subject to alteration by design and planning. Data from the three national studies and the northern Michigan study provide a wealth of information on people's responses to their residential environments. By residential environment we mean the community setting including the services offered by local government, the neighborhood and the individual dwelling within which people live. In this section we present data on people's responses to their communities and neighborhoods. While data cover both positive and negative evaluations only the positive responses of people living in the five locational settings are presented here in summary form.[1]

As seen in Table 4 people living in rural areas are among those most likely to give their community high ratings as a place to live. In two of the three national studies more than four out of five rural area residents expressed some level of satisfaction with their community. Similar proportions are found among people in small urban areas and in small towns while the proportion of positive evaluations is significantly lower for residents of large urban centers--about seven in ten said they were satisfied with their community.

The difference between urban and rural residents is more noticeable in their global assessments of neighborhood quality. Whereas nine in ten small rural area residents expressed satisfaction with their neighborhoods

[1]Detailed data from each of the studies is presented in Appendix Table B. Subsequent sections of the report also summarize statistics from each study while detailed tables covering the substantive topics are presented in the Appendix Tables.

TABLE 4

Indicators of Community and Public Service Quality
(proportion of positive responses in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Overall Community Quality					
Overall satisfaction (% satisfied)*	64	81	80	71	82
Overall evaluation (% positive evaluation)†	76	84	88	88	90
Overall Neighborhood Quality					
Overall satisfaction (% satisfied)*	70	82	88	76	89
Overall satisfaction (% satisfied)Δ	--	--	87	--	95
Overall evaluation (% positive evaluation)†	74	82	84	90	86
Neighborhood Privacy					
Satisfaction with amount of privacy (% satisfied)Δ	--	--	76	--	89
Evaluation of noise level (% satisfied)Δ	--	--	70	--	84
Hear neighbors? (% occasionally-almost never)Δ	--	--	90	--	96
Evaluation of crowding (% uncrowded)Δ	--	--	57	--	74
Streets and Roads					
Street traffic (% almost none)θ	42	49	53	70	56
Streets and roads upkeep (% positive evaluation)*	72	76	76	63	73
Streets and roads upkeep (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	55	--	69
Streets paved? (% yes)Δ	--	--	90	--	65
Public Safety and Police					
Safety (% positive evaluation)†	69	86	86	88	94
Safety (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	85	--	86
Safe at night? (% yes)*	52	76	79	74	83
Safe at night? (% very-quite safe)θ	65	80	82	82	83
Safety during day (% very-quite safe)θ	92	97	97	95	98
Lock doors (% not very-not at all important)*	11	21	29	36	44
Police protection (% positive evaluation)*	70	84	80	64	69
Police protection (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	79	--	76
Police relations (% positive evaluation)*	70	86	82	79	83
Fire Protection					
Overall evaluation (% very-fairly good)Δ	--	--	88	--	74
Rubbish Disposal					
Garbage collection (% positive evaluation)*	85	89	83	79	80
Parks and Recreation					
P and R (% positive evaluation)*	66	70	63	31	65
P and R (% very good-good)θ	58	63	64	59	51
Outdoor places (% positive evaluation)†	77	82	80	86	85
Recreation facilities (% positive evaluation)†	74	79	71	76	71

TABLE 4 (continued)

Indicators of Community and Public Service Quality
(proportion of positive responses in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Public Transportation					
Available public transportation? (% yes)θ	86	60	37	21	13
Available public transportation? (% yes)*	91	53	37	19	9
Public transportation (% positive evaluation)*	74	69	53	59	59
Adequate public transportation to work? (% yes)θ	81	75	73	75	37
Use of public transportation (% almost daily)*	17	6	3	--	5
Public Schools					
Quality of public schools (% positive evaluation)*	70	88	81	78	84
Quality of public schools (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	91	--	81
Public schools (% positive evaluation)†	65	78	82	73	75
Public schools comparison (% better than others)θ	42	45	42	41	32
Public schools (% very good-good)θ	61	74	78	81	73
Health Care					
Services and facilities (% positive evaluation)†	76	77	79	66	79
Medical care (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	91	--	78
General Convenience					
Convenience (% convenient)*	88	91	88	69	75
Convenience (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	95	--	86
Convenience (% convenient)Δ	--	--	92	--	78
Air Pollution					
Compared to rest of area (% less serious)θ	39	56	59	79	60

*Quality of Life
†Social Indicators
θTime Use
ΔNorthern Michigan

less than three-quarters of those living in large urban areas evaluated their neighborhoods favorably.[1] Poorest ratings were given by residents of large urban areas.

Although specific attributes of the residential environment were evaluated by people in each of the studies under consideration, the most extensive questioning appeared in the northern Michigan survey. In comparing small town and rural area residents in their feelings about neighborhood crowding and privacy from neighbors, levels of satisfaction were highest among people living in rural areas.[2]

With respect to public services, data from the four studies suggest that urban-rural differences in evaluations do not consistently favor rural life. For example, rural area residents are somewhat less inclined to describe the traffic around them as heavy compared to people in urban areas. On the other hand, evaluations of the upkeep of roads and streets were relatively low among residents of large rural areas. People in urban centers, small towns and in small rural areas were similar in their assessments of road maintenance.

People in rural sections of the country were most likely to say their residential areas are safe than people living in urban areas. Detailed data from the three national surveys show that relative to those in metropolitan

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[1] One might question the use of the term neighborhood when asking people in rural areas how they feel about the area immediately around them. For a discussion of the problems of neighborhood questions administered to people living in rural areas see Marans, Robert W. Determinants of Neighborhood Quality: The Analyses of the 1976 Annual Housing Survey, Washington: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, 1979.

[2] We note parenthetically that in a Detroit metropolitan area study, urbanites and suburbanites were less likely than northern Michigan residents to say their neighborhoods are uncrowded (Marans and Wellman, 1978:52). At the same time, 17 percent of Detroit area residents said that noisy neighbors were somewhat of a problem or a big problem in their neighborhoods (Rodgers, Willard L., et al., The Quality of Life in the Detroit Metropolitan Area: Frequency Distributions, unpublished manuscript, June, 1975).

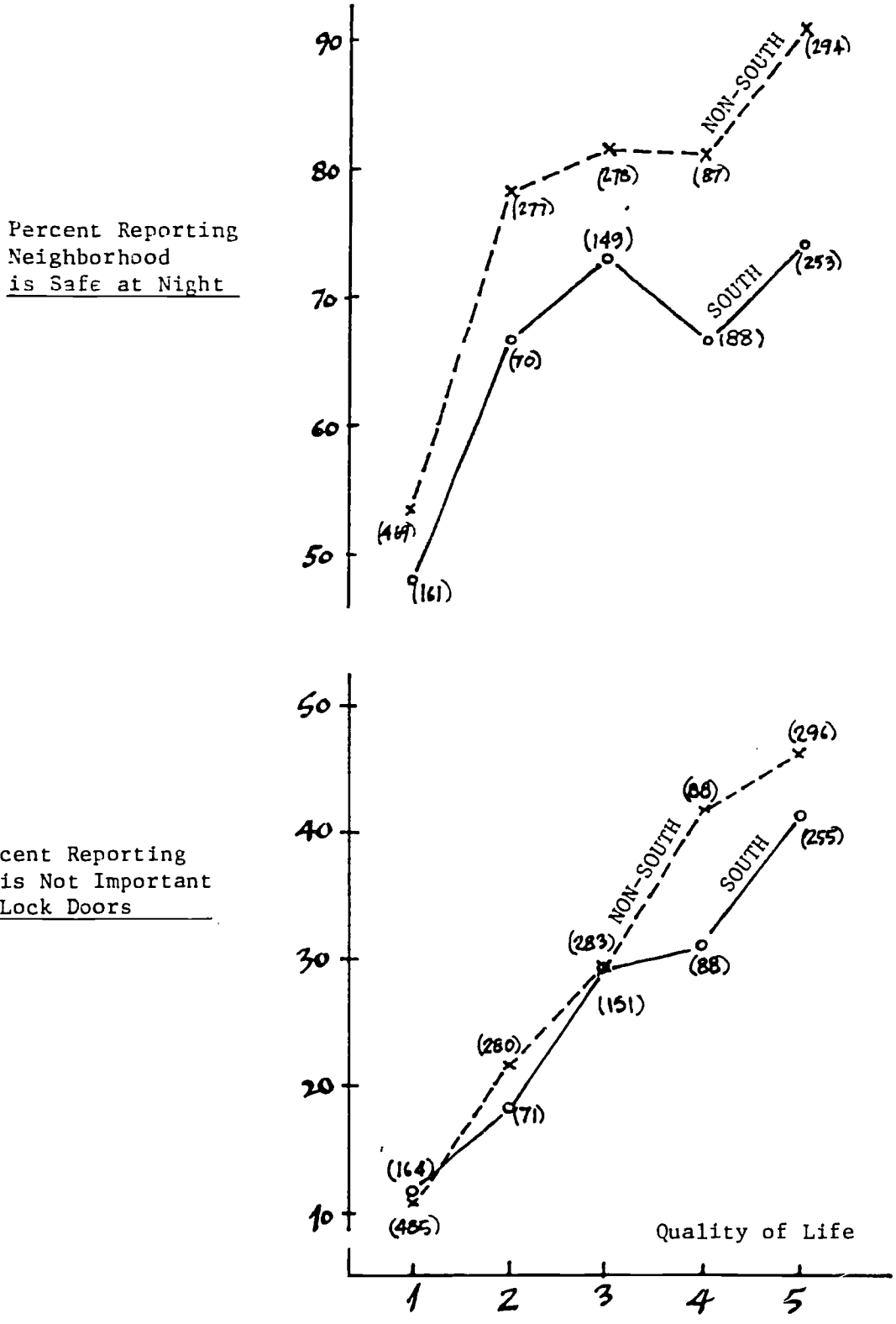
areas, few residents of small rural areas considered their neighborhoods unsafe. For example, one study indicates that four in five rural area residents said their neighborhood was safe at night whereas only half of the people in large urban areas gave the same response. However, questions concerning the safety of the neighborhood during the day show fewer differences between urban and rural residents. In fact there are virtually no differences in responses among residents of small urban areas, small towns and small rural areas in their perceptions of their neighborhood as being unsafe during daytime hours.

The perceptions of the quality of police protection and police-community relations represent another type of indicator of the quality of community life. In the studies for which data are available people in small towns and small urban areas gave more favorable assessments of the quality of police protection than people from rural areas and large urban centers. In fact, only one quarter of the rural area residents rated police protection as very good whereas nearly 40 percent of urban area and small town inhabitants gave such positive ratings. On the other hand, police-community relations were viewed least favorably by people living in the large urban areas. Those from small urban areas, small towns and from rural areas were most positive; four out of five said they were good or very good.

When examining relationships between people's feelings about public safety and locational setting we find significant differences among people living in the south and living in other parts of the country. In two instances, rural southerners were somewhat less positive than rural non-southerners in their feelings about public safety. Summary data for these regional ratings from the Quality of Life survey are presented in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2

Perceptions of Public Safety - South and Non-South



Unfortunately, people's evaluations of the quality of fire protection were not obtained as part of the national surveys. In reviewing the data on rubbish collection, this service tends to be viewed somewhat less favorably by people in rural areas than by urban area residents.

It has often been argued that because of the abundance of open lands around them most people in rural areas are not interested in government-sponsored parks, recreational facilities and programs. Data from the three national studies suggest that the poor quality (and possible lack) of nearby parks and playgrounds, especially for children, is of concern to rural area residents. In the Quality of Life survey, for example, less than half of these respondents gave local parks and playgrounds good ratings while more than two-thirds of the urban residents said these facilities were good or very good. Data from the other national studies reveal that residents from large urban areas and rural areas were roughly comparable in their relatively low ratings of local parks and recreational facilities while the highest ratings were reported by people living in the smaller urban settings. On the other hand, rural residents were quite content with the outdoor places they could visit in their spare time. Nearly 90 per cent reported being delighted, pleased or mostly satisfied--77 per cent of the urban residents gave these responses.

As might be expected data from the national studies show that the proportion of people without public transportation increases as one moves from the large urban category to the small rural category. In places where public transportation is available the public's assessment of it varies considerably. Positive evaluations were most likely to be found in urban areas whereas those of people in small towns and rural areas were significantly lower. It is interesting to note that although some people in rural areas and small towns had public transportation, they were not inclined to use it. Not surprisingly, respondents most likely to use public transportation were found in large urban areas.

Data from the two national surveys conducted in the early 1970's show that people living in small rural areas are comparable in their assessments of the quality of public schools to people living in small urban (suburban) areas. Least satisfied with public schools are residents of large urban centers. Small town residents are consistently high in their ratings of schools.

Despite the abundance of facilities for publicly provided medical care in urban centers they were not evaluated any more favorably than health facilities and services in rural settings. Unfortunately data covering this type of service are available from only one national study and the regional study. In the latter small town residents spoke quite favorably relative to those in the countryside about the quality of medical care available to them. In fact it was among the most highly rated services throughout the entire northern Michigan region.

If urban residents were asked what they thought were the disadvantages of living in a rural setting, general inconvenience would probably be high on the list of responses. Rural residents for the most part don't seem to mind their situation. Data from the Quality of Life and the northern Michigan studies suggest that most rural area residents feel their residence is conveniently located. Nationally only one fourth said they lived in an inconvenient location compared to one in ten living in urban areas. In northern Michigan as well as nationally, people in small towns said their residences were very conveniently located.

Finally, national data are presented on people's judgments of the amount of air pollution in their neighborhood relative to the rest of the area in which they live. The data indicate that people in large rural areas are most likely to believe the air around them is cleaner than it is elsewhere.

C. Housing Characteristics and Housing Quality Indicators

Housing data from the ISR studies are descriptive and evaluative in nature. The descriptive data include a detailed breakdown on housing type, housing tenure, age of structure, housing costs and size. Summaries of several of these characteristics are reported in Table 5. For the most part single family detached housing and trailers characterize the residential landscape of rural and small town America. Whereas nine out of every ten dwellings located in rural areas are detached units less than six in ten urban area dwellings are detached single family units or trailers. The data simply reflect the fact that apartments, two-family homes and townhouses are relatively scarce in nonmetropolitan areas.

A detailed review of data covering trailers and mobile homes in the five regional locations shows that such housing is most likely to be found in small rural areas and scarcest in large urban centers. Related to the distribution of housing types are the data on housing tenure. Table 5 reveals that the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings is highest in the rural areas and lowest in the large urban centers, the location of most of the country's multifamily housing.

Data from the Quality of Life study suggest that the homogeneity of housing type found in rural areas and small towns is reflected in the concerns of people living in these settings. In response to a question asking residents who wanted to move why they are inhibited from doing so, more than one in seven responses referred to difficulties in finding a suitable or desirable place to live. This response was more prevalent among people in small towns and the small rural areas.[1]

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[1]The most frequently mentioned reasons for not moving dealt with the respondents' limited financial resources, irrespective of where they lived.

TABLE 5

Housing Characteristics and Housing Quality Indicators
(proportion of respondents in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Housing Type					
Percent detached single family and trailerθ	57	76	81	94	94
Percent detached single family and trailer†	47	69	85	82	94
Percent detached single family and trailer*	45	69	83	90	93
Percent detached single family and trailerΔ	--	--	77	--	97
Trailer/Mobile Home Occupancy					
Percent trailer/mobile homeθ	1	4	5	12	18
Percent trailer/mobile home†	0.2	5	4	4	14
Percent trailer/mobile home*	0.5	2	6	4	9
Percent trailer/mobile homeΔ	--	--	5	--	13
Housing Tenure					
Percent owningθ	55	68	72	79	77
Percent owning*	46	62	67	79	75
Percent owningΔ	--	--	68	--	88
Housing Choice					
Difficulty in finding suitable housing*	12	12	20	3	17
Housing Evaluation					
Overall satisfaction (% satisfied)*	68	80	79	79	83
Overall evaluation (% positive evaluation)†	77	81	80	79	81
DU as place to live (% positive evaluation)*	82	87	88	90	89
Overall evaluation (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	92	--	92
Usable outdoor space (% positive evaluation)†	67	74	83	88	91
Desire to move (% no)*	61	72	65	79	72
Importance of housing (% extremely-very important)*	69	70	69	78	67

*Quality of Life
†Social Indicators
θTime Use
ΔNorthern Michigan

With respect to the evaluative questions people in large rural areas were among the most positive in their assessments of their dwellings. While the housing evaluations of these individuals and those living in small towns and small urban areas were not significantly different they were more favorable than evaluations of residents of large urban areas. Similarly people in large urban areas expressed the lowest levels of satisfaction with the amount of useful outdoor space around their dwellings whereas those in small rural areas tended to be the most satisfied. Levels of satisfaction appear to be associated with people's moving intentions. Rural area residents were least likely to say they wanted to move while residents of large urban centers were the most likely to express such sentiments.

In sum, housing data for people in communities of different sizes reveal an interesting paradox. On the one hand, choices in housing opportunities are somewhat greater in urban areas than in rural settings. This fact is recognized by people who live in small rural areas and small towns and who indicate they have difficulty in finding suitable and adequate housing for their needs. On the other hand, people in rural settings are the most content with their housing situation and less interested in moving than people in urban areas.

D. Quality of Work Life

In his discussion of public policy issues in rural development, Kenneth Deavers has suggested that expanding economic opportunities should be one operational objective for the Department of Agriculture (1979). It is generally understood that this objective implies improved access to better jobs and income for rural people. Implicit in the term "better jobs" is the concept of a satisfying work life and those dimensions of the job which contribute to people's assessments of it. Data from the three national surveys enable us to examine how rural Americans feel about their jobs and how these feelings compare tc those of people living in other parts of the country. At the same time our national and regional data enable us to examine how much time people in different locations spend at work as well as the proportion who work for pay.

The national time use data reveal that the proportion of the men who were employed is virtually identical in each locational setting; about six in ten men said they were working for pay.[1] In the small towns in northern Michigan a somewhat higher proportion (70 per cent) said they were gainfully employed. Among working men, the average number of hours per day devoted to their jobs differed by location. In small rural areas, the amount of time devoted to work was just over eight hours per day. In other locations, men averaged nearly nine hours of work per day. The pattern is reversed in northern Michigan where men i rural portions of the region labored more than nine hours daily while small town workers averaged 8.4 hours.

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[1] These data are not consistent with data reported earlier in our discussion of the background characteristics of respondents. It should be recalled that the employment data shown here are derived from time diaries and may reflect weekend activities when working for pay is less likely to take place.

TABLE 6

Quality of Work Life
(indicators of quality in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Work Involvement					
Men working (% participating)θ	62	56	60	60	57
Men's work time (average hours per day)θ	8.97	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.2
Number of participants and non-participantsθ	207	129	141	47	144
Women working (% participating)θ	30	29	35	26	27
Women's work time (average hours per day)θ	8.1	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.8
Number of participants and non-participantsθ	269	176	150	66	190
Men working (% participating)Δ	--	--	70	--	63
Men's work time (average hours per day)Δ	--	--	8.4	--	9.2
Number of participants and non-participantsΔ	--	--	69	--	248
Women working (% participating)Δ	--	--	36	--	34
Women's work time (average hours per day)Δ	--	--	7.4	--	6.5
Number of participants and non-participantsΔ	--	--	115	--	323
Pay/Security					
Satisfaction -- Men (% positive evaluation)†	67	68	81	75	79
Pay Good? -- Men (% true)*	81	80	79	85	73
Job security good? -- Men (% true)*	77	83	82	85	84
Satisfaction -- Women (% positive evaluation)†	71	79	66	55	74
Pay good? -- Women (% true)*	63	85	73	66	73
Job security good? -- Women (% true)*	82	89	87	91	77
Promotion Opportunities					
Chances good? -- Men (% true)*	50	55	51	53	56
Chances good? -- Women (% true)*	45	50	32	43	27
Overall Job Quality					
Job satisfaction -- Men (% positive evaluation)†	80	82	88	73	82
Job satisfaction -- Men (% satisfied)*	71	83	80	79	87
Job satisfaction -- Men (% positive evaluation)θ	73	73	79	64	78
Work satisfaction -- Men (% positive evaluation)†	84	88	86	85	87
Job satisfaction -- Women (% positive evaluation)†	77	91	87	73	80
Job satisfaction -- Women (% satisfied)*	77	81	80	71	83
Job satisfaction -- Women (% positive evaluation)θ	68	77	74	75	82
Work satisfaction -- Women (% positive evaluation)†	83	96	90	77	86

*Quality of Life
†Social Indicators
θTime Use
ΔNorthern Michigan

Not surprisingly, the proportion of women who worked for pay in each locational setting is smaller than the proportion of working men. Unlike men, however, differences exist in the proportion of working women within each location. Approximately a third of urban area and small town women reported working for pay compared to one-fourth of the rural women. Longest hours on the job were reported by women in the large urban and small rural areas (8 hours per day) whereas women in small urban areas worked the fewest hours averaging 6.7 hours per day. In part we suspect the shorter average workday is attributable to the relatively high proportion of women, many of whom are housewives, engaged in part-time work. In northern Michigan, we note that the proportion of women from small towns and rural areas who particpated in the job market was identical but that small town women worked on average more than those in the rural hinterlands (7.4 hours versus 6.5 hours).

While the work participation data show only moderate differences among men and women who live in various settings, data covering people's feelings about various aspects of their job show more substantial differences. In the Quality of Life study men in rural areas were the least likely to say their pay was good and most likely to report good job security. In the Social Indicator study which asked about satisfaction with pay and job security within the context of a single question, rural men and those in small towns were most satisfied while urban men reported the lowest levels of satisfaction.

Differences between working women in urban and rural areas were also found when feelings about pay and job security were examined. Women in small urban areas were most likely to say they received good pay (85 percent). Seventy-three percent of the small town and small rural area women gave this

favorable response while 63 per cent of the working women in the large urban areas said their pay was good. Similarly, good job security was reported most often by urban women (85 per cent) and least often by rural women (79 per cent). It is interesting to note that among all workers women in each setting except small rural areas were more inclined to report better job security than the men. On the other hand, women, more than me, felt that chances for a job promotion were poor. The worse opportunity for promotion were reported by women in small rural areas.

In one of the three national studies (Quality of Life), highest levels of overall job satisfaction are found for men living in small rural areas--87 per cent expressed some level of satisfaction compared to 71 per cent of the men in large urban areas.[1] For working women, the data from the three studies are even less conclusive. In fact, there are essentially no differences in their global assessments of jobs.

Consideration was also given to the quality of work life as expressed by farmers and farm laborers relative to those of men in other occupational groups. As seen in Figure 3 farmers were less likely to be satisfied with their pay, their job security and their chances for promotion than men in other occupations. At the same time, they were more likely to express higher levels of overall job satisfaction than others. To a large extent this is attributed to the relatively high ratings farmers give to their working conditions and the challenge associated with their jobs.[2]

Finally, an examination of Quality of Life data covering work attitudes of southerners and those in other regions of the country reveal that men

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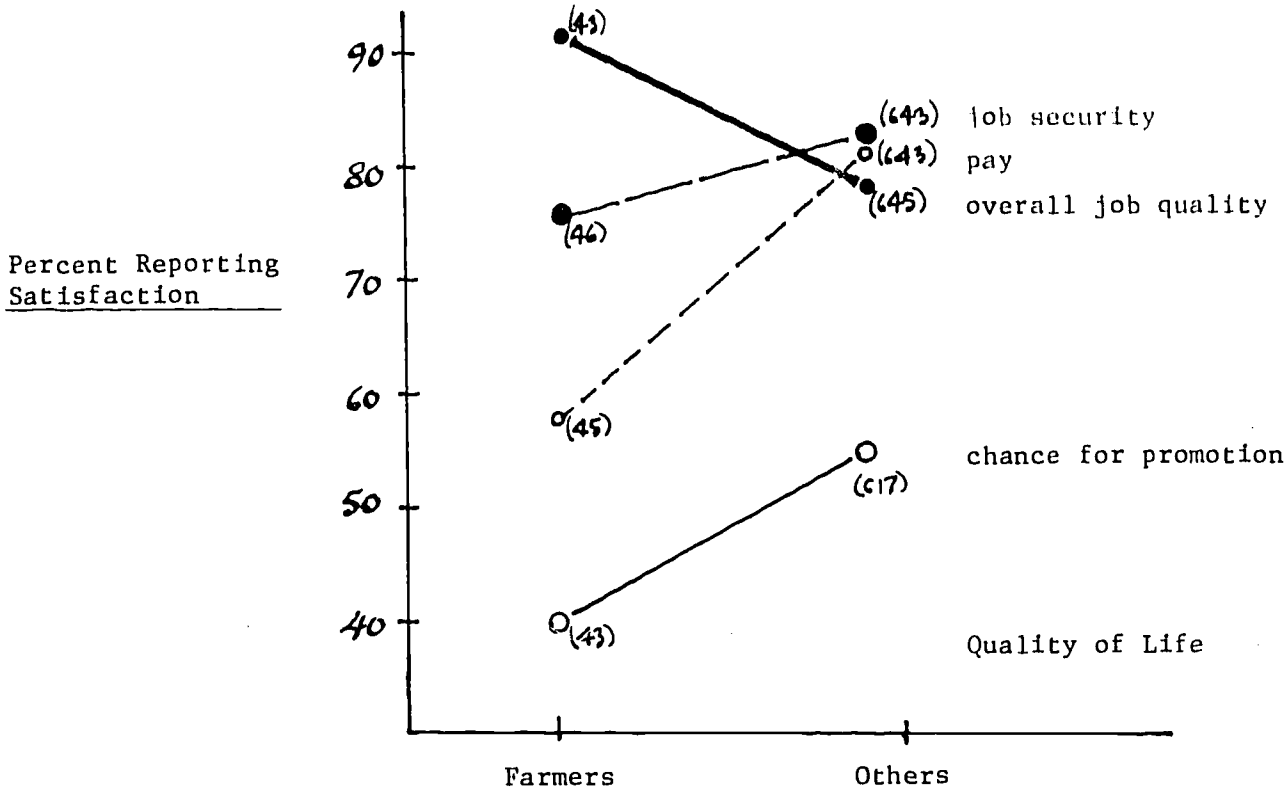
[1]On average, the proportion of men who express satisfaction with their jobs in each region were fairly comparable in the other two studies. However, it should be noted that in the Time Use study, 15 per cent of the men in large urban areas expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs compared to only 5 per cent of the men in small rural areas.

[2]Data covering these aspects of work are not presented in this report but represe recently analyzed data from a 1978 ISR Quality of Life survey.

FIGURE 3

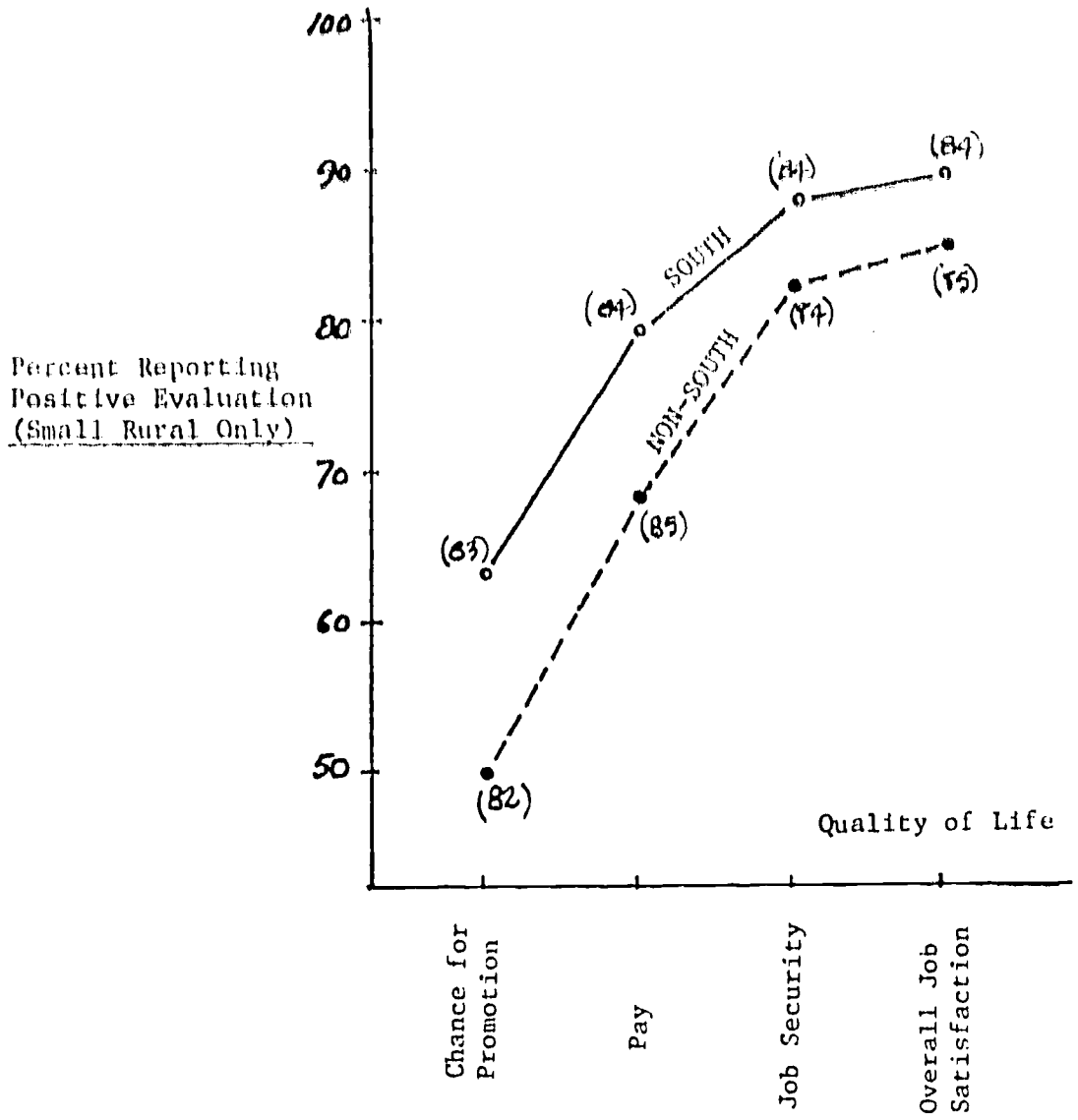
Worker Dissatisfaction - Farmer and Others



from the rural south were more satisfied with their jobs, their chances for promotion, their pay and their job security than men from other rural areas of the country. (See Figure 4).

FIGURE 4

Job Attitudes of Men - South & Non-South



E. Social Life and Leisure

While it is generally acknowledged that public policy can influence the quality of work life of people in rural America it is less certain how public policy might impact on people's non-working hours, particularly those hours devoted to social engagements. On the other hand, active leisurely pursuits can be influenced in part by opportunities which are present in the surrounding environment and which in turn can be influenced by public policy. As a basis for planning, information is needed on what opportunities for leisurely activities are available in the environment and how their availability influences people's behavioral patterns. Our national surveys do not provide us with the environmental data to allow for such analysis. However, one national study and the northern Michigan study do contain data on the amount of time people devote to leisure and other discretionary activities. Additionally, the national data enable us to examine people's thoughts about their leisure time as well as their feelings about friends and neighbors. Such descriptive data, particularly when gathered over a period of time and viewed in conjunction with work data, can be significant indicators of societal change.

The national time use study presents data based on daily time diaries collected during the Fall, 1975. Data from northern Michigan cover the average time allocated to different activities of men and women during one day in the summer. Working with averages in the first part of Table 7, about one out of every three American men spent part of their day socializing. Largest proportion are found in the large rural areas and large urban areas where four in ten men said they had visited with others at someone's home, at a party, or in a bar or cocktail lounge. Lower proportions (three out of ten) of men from small urban areas and small rural areas said they had socialized. In northern Michigan a significantly larger proportion of men (50 per cent) said they had socialized during the preceding day.

TABLE 7

Social Life and Leisure
(indicators of quality in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Activity Patterns - Year-Round Averages θ					
Socializing -- Men (% participating)	41	29	38	45	29
Socializing -- Men (average minutes per day)[1]	137	141	126	125	154
Socializing -- Women (% participating)	43	42	41	42	51
Socializing -- Women (average minutes per day)	118	116	104	125	120
Active leisure -- Men (% participating)	18	25	21	19	19
Active leisure -- Men (average minutes per day)	148	119	156	200	158
Active leisure -- Women (% participating)	13	17	13	17	15
Active leisure -- (average minutes per day)	102	93	108	106	81
Passive leisure -- Men (%participating)	95	94	91	100	92
Passive leisure -- Men (average minutes per day)	242	233	254	246	259
Passive leisure -- Women (% participating)	92	93	91	95	93
Passive leisure -- Women (average minutes per day)	263	254	236	228	234
Number of men participants and non-participants	207	129	141	47	144
Number of women participants and non-participants	269	176	150	66	190
Activity Patterns - Summer Only Δ					
Socializing -- Men (% participating)	--	--	45	--	54
Socializing -- Men (average minutes per day)[1]	--	--	146	--	141
Socializing -- Women (% participating)	--	--	67	--	66
Socializing -- Women (average minutes per day)	--	--	120	--	149
Active leisure -- Men (% participating)	--	--	28	--	36
Active leisure -- Men (average minutes per day)	--	--	174	--	159
Active leisure -- Women (% participating)	--	--	25	--	30
Active leisure -- Women (average minutes per day)	--	--	147	--	146
Passive leisure -- Men (% participating)	--	--	93	--	81
Passive leisure -- Men (average minutes per day)	--	--	255	--	194
Passive leisure -- Women (% participating)	--	--	88	--	90
Passive leisure -- Women (average minutes per day)	--	--	255	--	228
Number of men participants and non-participants	--	--	69	--	248
Number of women participants and non-participants	--	--	115	--	323
Leisure Time					
Overall satisfaction (% satisfied)*	73	82	77	80	81
Overall evaluation (% positive evaluation)†	78	83	84	86	88
Overall satisfaction (% completely-very satisfied) θ	59	56	59	63	65
Available free time (% satisfied) θ	60	60	63	57	67
Fun (% positive evaluation)†	75	77	80	75	80

TABLE 7 (continued)

Social Life and Leisure
(indicators of quality in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Friends					
Overall satisfaction (% positive evaluation)*	77	83	83	78	86
Overall satisfaction (% positive evaluation)Δ	--	--	84	--	90
Overall evaluation (% positive evaluation)†	95	95	97	94	96
Opportunity to know people (% positive evaluation)†	73	74	82	78	83
Having good friends (% extremely-very important)*	68	68	72	69	73
Activities with friends (% positive evaluation)†	88	88	92	91	90
Neighbors					
Overall evaluation (% positive evaluation)*	80	90	88	82	94
People near you (% positive evaluation)†	77	84	87	92	87
People in your community (% positive evaluation)†	77	85	90	86	89
Similarity (% saying people like me)Δ	--	--	50	--	63
Friendliness (% saying neighbors friendly)Δ	--	--	79	--	84

* Quality of Life
† Social Indicators
θ Time Use
Δ Northern Michigan

[1]Average minutes per day cover only those respondents who said they participated in socializing, active leisure or passive leisure.

The amount of time men who socialized devoted to this activity varied somewhat; those in small rural areas were most active (2.6 hours) while men in small towns and large rural areas spent the least amount of time socializing (2.1 hours).

Compared to women in the other four areas a larger proportion of small rural area women said they socialized (40 percent vs. 50 percent). Of these socializing women those in rural areas devoted slightly more than two hours per day to this activity while those in the urban areas spent just under two hours.

Among men, the proportion in each locational setting who engaged in various forms of active leisure (sports and active recreation) does not differ significantly. However, the amount of time devoted to active leisure was substantially higher for rural men than it was for men in urban areas. Whereas men in rural areas devoted an average 168 minutes (2.8 hours) to sports and active recreation.

The likelihood of women in each of the five settings engaging in active leisure was also comparable. Within each type of setting, about 15 percent participated in sports and outdoor recreation; in northern Michigan nearly 30 percent of the women said they had engaged in some type of active leisure. Of the women who had participated, those in urban areas, small towns and large rural areas recreated longer than rural women. For example, active women in small towns spent on average 108 minutes each day in active leisure, those in small towns devoted 106 minutes while active small rural area women spent an average of 81 minutes per day. In the recreational setting of northern Michigan women participants spent considerable more time in active leisure (146 minutes).

Some form of passive leisure was part of the daily routine of virtually everyone. For both national and regional studies, more than nine out of ten people on average said they had watched television, read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or engaged in similar activities during the past 24 hours. Data

from the national study suggest that men in rural areas spent more time in passive leisurely pursuits than their counterparts in urban areas. Women living in urban areas on the other hand devoted more time to passive leisure than women in rural areas. The data from northern Michigan reveal that rural area and small town women are not very different in the amount of time devoted to passive leisure than the men from these areas.

How do people living in different locational settings feel about their use of leisure time? Data from the three national studies suggest that residents of rural areas were among the most satisfied with their free time activities while those in urban areas expressed the lowest levels of satisfaction. For example, in the Quality of Life study, 81 percent of the residents of small rural areas said they were completely or very satisfied with the things they do in their free time; in large urban areas, 73 percent gave these responses.[1] Similar differences are found between residents of large urban and small rural areas when examining data from the other two national studies. Yet a somewhat different but related set of questions asked as part of the Social Indicators study and dealing with having fun and the time with friends shows no differences in responses between urban and rural people; most favorable responses came from the small town residents.

To some extent leisure is spent in the company of family, friends and neighbors. The quality of family life is discussed in the next section. Data from the regional and national studies enable us to examine people's social life in terms of their feelings about neighbors and friends. When asked about the quality of their friendships data from two national studies show that people in small towns were most satisfied followed closely by those living in small rural areas. Least likely to be satisfied with their friends were residents of the

[1] A review of sampling errors for the Quality of Life study indicates this difference is statistically significant. The differences between urban and rural respondents from the Time Use study, although greater, are statistically insignificant.

large urban areas. The importance attached to having good friends support these findings. People living in small towns and small rural areas were most likely to say that having good friends and the right number of them is extremely important.

Neighborliness is still another aspect of one's social life and people living in the small rural areas and small towns were most likely to express satisfaction with those living around them. The national data covering evaluations of neighbors in the broader community also show that small town residents were most satisfied while those in large urban areas were the least satisfied.

F. Responses to Other Aspects of Life

Responses of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area residents to questions covering a number of additional domains were examined using data from the three national surveys. One focused on family life. Specifically, respondents were asked evaluative questions about their marriage, their children and the time spent with children and the entire family. In reviewing the data for people in the five settings no discernible pattern is detected (see Table 8). People living in rural areas and small towns were just as likely as people living in urban areas to give positive responses to questions about their spouses and children. In some instances, however, people living in urban areas tended to express lower levels of satisfaction with their marriages and with the time they have to spend with their children. Nevertheless it is worth noting that more than nine out of ten urban residents evaluated their marriage positively while seven in ten were satisfied with the time allocated to children. In rural areas, nine in ten expressed satisfaction with both situations.

Financial well-being was another aspect of life examined for urban/rural differences. While we have not attempted to equate income levels across the three national studies conducted over the six year period, our findings support other data showing that income levels are generally lower in rural areas than in urban centers. When examining people's feelings about their family income, however, few differences are found between the evaluations made by people living in the different regional locations. In fact, the data from the Social Indicators study show that despite higher incomes, residents of large urban areas were somewhat more likely to express dissatisfaction with their family income than those in other locations. When data dealing with people's perceptions of their standard of living are examined a more consistent pattern emerges. People in small rural areas tended to be more satisfied than those

TABLE 8

Other Life Domains
(indicators of quality in five locational settings)

	1	2	3	4	5
Family					
Spouse (% positive evaluation)†	94	99	97	95	96
Marriage (% satisfied)*	89	90	89	92	90
Marriage (% positive evaluation)†	90	98	97	95	94
Family life (% satisfied)*	82	89	86	89	89
Time spent with family (% satisfied)θ	61	64	60	81	69
Children (% positive evaluation)†	98	99	98	94	98
Time spent with children (% satisfied)θ	70	72	69	86	77
Things done with family (% positive evaluation)†	92	90	90	94	89
Financial Well-Being					
Family income (% positive evaluation)†	65	76	76	65	70
Family income (% positive evaluation)θ	59	68	62	69	66
Standard of living -- Men (% positive evaluation)θ	74	81	78	77	79
Standard of living -- Men (% satisfied)*	67	69	77	79	79
Standard of living -- Men (% positive evaluation)†	78	86	84	93	79
Standard of living -- Women (% positive evaluation)θ	72	82	84	89	81
Standard of living -- Women (% satisfaction)*	62	80	75	69	76
Standard of living -- Women (% positive evaluation)†	78	79	83	82	85
Health					
General health (% positive evaluation)†	82	78	83	77	83
General health (% satisfied)*	78	86	81	79	83
Health and energy (% satisfied)θ	81	81	76	75	66
Education					
Usefulness of education (% positive evaluation)†	75	78	80	82	79
Usefulness of education (% satisfied)*	73	74	73	69	74
Life					
Overall life (% positive evaluation)†	84	91	89	79	90
Overall life (% positive evaluation)θ	79	83	82	89	83
Overall life (% satisfied)*	78	85	81	78	86
Easy or hard (% easy)*	46	44	46	48	46

*Quality of Life
†Social Indicators
θTime Use
ΔNorthern Michigan

living in large urban areas. Differences between men and women for the three studies in their standard of living evaluations are shown in the graphs in Figure 5. While the patterns are by no means consistent they nonetheless reflect lower levels of satisfaction among both men and women living in the large urban areas, and relatively high levels of satisfaction among both in rural settings.

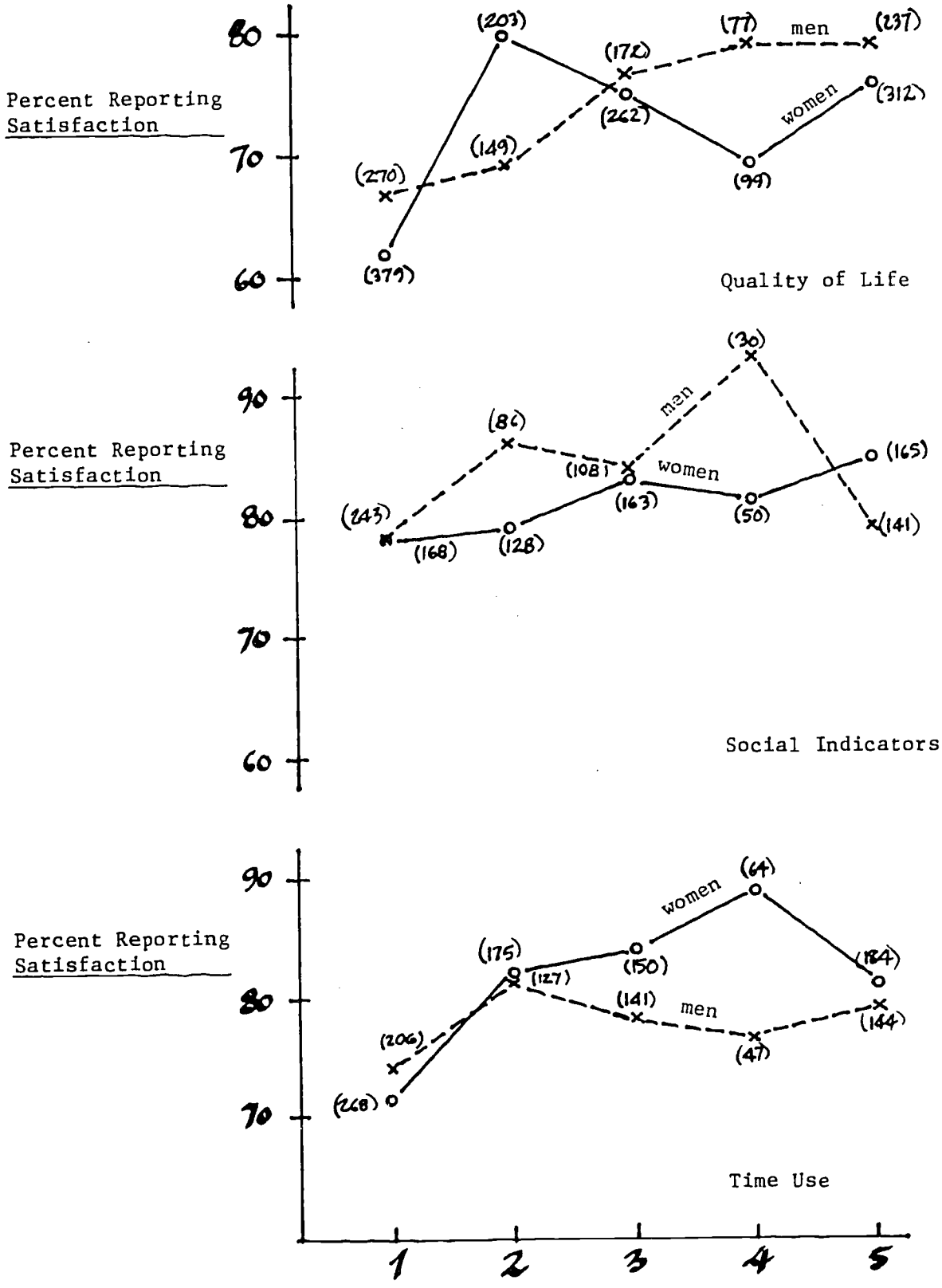
Data on people's perceptions of their health are by no means conclusive. Whereas one study (Quality of Life) reports a somewhat larger proportion of residents of small urban areas (86 per cent) expressing satisfaction with their health compared to residents in other locations (79 per cent), data from a second study (Time Use) indicate that rural area residents were least inclined to be satisfied with the state of their health (68 per cent). In part these discrepancies may reflect question wording. Whereas the Quality of Life study asked respondents to evaluate only their health, the national Time Use study asked respondents how satisfied they were with their health and the energy they had for doing things. Conceptually one could argue that personal health and energy are not synonymous. If this were the case we might expect the amount of physical exertion required of people living in rural areas would be greater than that required of urban residents and therefore they would be less likely to be satisfied with their energy resources. Unfortunately, no data are available to test this hypothesis.

Data were also available from the Social Indicators and Quality of Life studies on people's satisfaction with the usefulness of their formal education. As seen in Table 8, the differences in evaluations among people in urban and rural areas are not large.

Finally, we considered measures of overall life satisfaction from the three national surveys. Data from two of those studies indicate that people in small rural areas and small urban areas were somewhat more likely to express high levels of individual well-being (life satisfaction) than those living in

FIGURE 5

Satisfaction with Standard of Living - Men and Women



the large urban areas. In fact, the most striking aspect of the life satisfaction data coming from the three national studies is the relatively low levels of satisfaction expressed by people from the large urban areas. For example, the Quality of Life data show that 78 per cent of large urban area residents said they were satisfied with life whereas an average of 84 per cent of people in other locational settings responded in the same favorable manner.

In sum, the expressed levels of satisfaction among people in various settings are not markedly different in the domains of family life, financial well-being, education, health, and life satisfaction. In some instances, however, people in large urban settings were somewhat less favorable in their assessments than people living in other locations. At the same time these are inklings of the fact that rural area residents may be somewhat more content with their lot in life than those living elsewhere. Nonetheless the data do not reveal any substantial differences in peoples' assessments.

III. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A. Limitations of the Data

It would be highly desirable to make definitive statements about the quality of life in rural America using the results of the preceeding data analysis. However, there are a number of limitations in our data and the approaches used in gathering them which restrain us from doing so.

National sample surveys such as the three we have considered contain relatively few "rural" people regardless of how rural is defined. Samples that are drawn to represent the population of the nation as a whole will by definition have less than one third of the respondents living outside the nation's SMSAs. An additional number will be residents of nonmetropolitan cities in the 10,000 to 50,000 range which may or may not be considered rural. As we become more restrictive in our definition of rural, for example confining it to people in non-SMSAs who live in the rural countryside, the sample of the population we are most interested in studying becomes increasingly smaller. Small rural areas, even from our largest national study contain only 550 people.

The small number of rural people in our national samples makes it difficult to do the detailed and important analyses that would produce the kind of information that is essential for targeting Federal rural development programs. For example, dilapidated housing is often identified as an important problem in rural America. Yet, the housing concerns of certain rural people in some regions of the country may be quite different from those in others. For instance there may be greater housing dissatisfaction in Southern counties having low income families than in the cornbelt where there was a greater number of high income families. And the housing concerns of rural farmers are likely to be very different than those of nonagriculturally

employed persons who commute to cities to work. With larger sample sizes we would be able to test these hypotheses e.g., housing satisfaction could be examined for rural families of different incomes who live in different regions of the country.

Another potential limitation in using our data for policy purposes is implied by the above discussion and deals with the lack of one agreed upon definition of the term "rural." In public policy rural populations are sometimes interpreted as: 1) people who live outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas; 2) people who live outside of any incorporated place, regardless of proximity to any nearby cities; 3) people who live in towns or villages with less than 2,500 people; 4) people who live in or near towns or cities that are less than a particular size, say, 10,000, regardless of whether they are located inside or outside of an SMSA.

Our national studies have chosen to define small rural areas as places with less than 2,500 people in one of the Primary Sampling Units of the national sample. These places may be located outside or within SMSAs. Such a definition precludes the use of our data for guiding certain public programs. For example, a rural development program designed to improve rural public transportation might be well suited for unincorporated areas or towns and cities of greater than 2,500 people, even if they were located inside a metropolitan area. But the national data would not be helpful to policy makers in their deliberations; data on attitudes toward public transportation for people in such areas would be included with data covering people in other places categorized as "small town" or "small urban."

A related problem with our national data is the manner in which "ruralism" was coded. We have noted that each survey defined and coded rural locations as places with less than 2,500 people. If this definition of rural satisfied the needs of all planners and policy makers, they could find poten-

tial use of our data. Usually, however, planners, policy makers and analysts concerned with the rural environment need data for areas which are larger in size, which vary in density, and which are located at varying distances from central cities. The coding scheme employed in our surveys does not allow the analyst the flexibility to view the data from the perspective of different rural definitions. Had we returned to the original questionnaires and separately coded for each, information such as the residential location inside or outside an SMSA, the size of the nearest geographic place (town, village, or city) where the residence is located and whether the residence is located within or outside that geographic place, we would have the potential to analyze the data in ways consistent with the varying requirements of policy makers.

A fourth limitation of the data drawn from the national surveys is that they do not reflect the heterogeneity of rural residents throughout the United States. We know from census data that there is substantial variation from one rural county to another with respect to the dominant type of rural resident. A large percentage of commercial farmers is located in some counties but not in others. Some counties have large percentages of ethnic minorities whereas other counties have virtually none. Some have large percentages of retired urbanites. Such counties are scattered throughout the United States, and often are concentrated in scenic rural areas such as the Upper Great Lakes region and the Missouri Ozarks. Other counties have high percentages of recreationists who live there on a seasonal basis. Still other counties have high percentages of alternative lifestyle agriculturalists (for example, certain counties in Vermont, Washington and California). And some have large numbers of high income residents while others have primarily low income residents.

Another problem is related to the specific sample design used in the national surveys. These as well as other national surveys use relatively few

Primary Sampling Units and consequently the rural residents that fall in the sample represent relatively few geographical areas. For example, the sampling frame includes only 30 nonmetropolitan counties, a number substantially smaller than would be included in a sample explicitly designed to represent rural America. With our sample, there is considerable risk that some segments of the rural U.S. population will be overrepresented while others will be underrepresented. To illustrate this problem, if one were interested in using the data for comparisons among the rural population in four major regions of the country, then the comparisons would be based upon respondents from four counties used to represent eleven western states, ten counties used to represent twelve north central states, twelve counties used to represent sixteen southern states and only four counties used to represent nine northeastern states.[1]

A related concern with the data from national surveys is the small percentage of rural minorities, groups which often have low incomes and are therefore important target groups for Federal rural development programs. Rural minorities tend to be concentrated in certain regions and counties (Blacks in southern counties, Mexican-Americans in southwestern counties, and native Americans in scattered western counties). The sample limitations described above make it impossible to use the national data to make specific statements about rural minorities.

If we were interested in learning about a particular subgroup of the rural population, whether minorities, commercial farmers or alternative lifestyle agriculturists, regional surveys might be undertaken in areas where such subgroups are concentrated. Similarly, regional surveys can provide valuable information on geographic areas experiencing a rapid change in population or environmental alteration such as strip mining or the building of a nuclear generator. Data from one such study were examined as part of this report and

[1]The reader should be reminded that the national sample is intended to represent people rather than states or regions. Each region and its selected counties is intended to represent an equal number of people.

provide useful insights on the quality of life in one nonmetropolitan area. Where data from such regional studies are publicized there is danger that inferences may be made to other regions of the country or the results used in the formulation of national rural development policy. Therefore we remind the reader once again of the limitations of using northern Michigan data for purposes beyond those for which they were intended.

Finally, the reader may be concerned with the lack of comparability of the behavioral data from the national time use study and the one conducted in northern Michigan. Discrepancies exist in part because the northern Michigan study was conducted during the summer months in a vacation setting. The national data represent average times reported by the same respondent interviewed at four seasons of the year.

B. Potential Policy Implications

In our analysis of the data, we have presented several findings which policy makers operating at the national, state and local levels might be tempted to consider in their deliberations. For example, we have shown that for a number of local public services the evaluations suggest deficiencies in Rural America relative to other parts of the country. People in rural areas are most likely to give their local units of government relatively low marks on repairing roads, public transportation, fire protection, and parks. Similarly, opportunities to choose from a wide range of housing and jobs tend to be limited in nonmetropolitan areas compared to opportunities in metropolitan areas On the other hand, the quality of their public schools is viewed quite favorably by rural Americans while levels of overall job satisfaction, particularly among farmers, are among the highest in the country. Such findings can be helpful in identifying both problems requiring solution and qualities worthy of preserving.

As implied earlier we are reluctant to draw policy conclusions from the data we have presented, either with reference to a single substantive area examined, or to summary judgments about the quality of life in rural America. We are hesitant for several reasons, some of which transcend the specific work we have undertaken. First, the results of our analysis are sometimes contradictory. For example, one national study shows that rural men tend to be more satisfied with their paychecks than are men in urban areas. In a second national study, urban men express higher levels of satisfaction with their pay. Similarly, Americans living in small rural areas according to the Quality of Life data are more likely than those in large urban areas to be satisfied with their friendships. The Social Indicators data, on the other hand, show the same level of satisfaction with friends, irrespective of where people live. Where differences between urban and rural residents in their responses to the same question are consistent across the several studies they often are not significant enough to warrant the conclusion that the quality of life with respect to that domain is much better or worse in rural areas.[1]

Secondly, we might argue the danger of drawing conclusions about the quality of any particular domain when data covering that domain are represented by responses to a single question in a survey. Every variable examined in the four surveys depicts a response to only one question. The use of a single question raises the issue of data reliability, that is, are responses really measuring the concept intended to be measured? Often, survey researchers ask two or more questions, each designed to capture one of several dimensions of a concept under study. Responses to one question are also used as a check against responses to others dealing with the same concept. When the responses correspond to one another (as they most often do) they are combined into a new variable which is said to be more reliable than any one of its component

[1] We acknowledge the fact that questions covering the same domain often differ in their wording and response categories from one study to another and that those differences in fact may contribute to variation in people's responses.

parts. When possible, survey data intended for use by policy analysts should reflect composite rather than single measures.

A third reason for not drawing policy implications stems from the fact that a number of puzzling paradoxes are suggested when we consider the survey data in relation to other data sources. For instance, we wonder why people in the most rural areas of the country evaluate their health and the quality of health care services and facilities at least as positively as do urbanites when objective data from other sources reveal a widespread lack of medical care facilities in rural America. And why are the evaluations of job pay, security, and chances for promotion nearly as positive in rural areas as they are in urban areas when objective employment data reveal that pay in fact is substantially lower and opportunities for moving up the promotion ladder are quite limited in rural places.

Finally, rural people express greater satisfaction with their housing and less desire to move elsewhere. Yet they express greater difficulty in finding suitable housing while at the same time census data show a disproportionate amount of structurally inadequate housing in rural places.

We can only speculate as to why these paradoxes exist. Perhaps rural residents have lower expectations for services and find that they can be satisfied with less than it takes to satisfy residents of urban places. The wider range of job opportunities, housing situations, and health services available to urban residents is quite visible to others and could be responsible for triggering a sense of relative deprivation among urban residents and concommitantly lower satisfaction scores. Or people's expectations and evaluations may be intertwined into a web that reflects income, education, and life experience differences that we do not yet understand. Unfortunately, the limitations of our data in terms of sample size and scope and our inability

to match them with objective environmental conditions covering the sample points where respondents live preclude our examining these issues more thoroughly and testing alternative hypotheses.

Fourth, the sampling and coding restrictions discussed earlier suggest the danger of drawing conclusions about the quality of life in rural America and concommitantly what policy directions might be taken for its future. Certainly national data covering rural life, even if they were representative of rural Americans, are not suitable for decision making at the regional or local levels. When such data are available to local decision makers as benchmarks against which the results of their own studies can be compared, national data can play a useful role in local decision making.

Finally, we are reluctant to draw policy implications from these data alone since they reflect the quality of life in rural America as viewed by its inhabitants. Such data are subjective in nature and as we suggested a moment ago, it is only when they are examined in conjunction with the more objective conditions existing in rural areas that they will take on meaning and warrant serious attention. Our view is that both subjective and objective indicators of life in rural America are needed if policy makers are to have the best possible information with which to act.

C. Future Research Agenda

Based on our experiences in working with one regional and three national data sets we have been able to portray a somewhat mixed picture of life in rural America. While in most instances there is greater satisfaction than dissatisfaction in rural areas, rural residents taken as a whole are neither substantially better nor worse off than urban Americans. Our experiences have also enabled us to point out the limitations of using available national data in

attempting to characterize various aspects of life in rural America and the pitfalls of drawing policy implications from those characterizations. Stemming from these limitations and pitfalls are issues which need to be addressed and which constitute the core of a research agenda for groups and individuals concerned with the quality of rural life, now and in the future.

Establish Operational Definitions of "Rural" Americans. One basic task essential to other research efforts is the development of several operational definitions of the term, "rural." We noted earlier the problem of an agreed upon definition which is appropriate for different levels of government, for agencies within the same governmental unit, or even for programs within the same agencies. Rural residents have often been defined as: 1) people living in nonmetropolitan areas, 2) people living outside incorporated areas, 3) people living in a place with less than 2,500 people, or 4) people living in towns ranging from 5,000 to 25,000 depending on the particular size definition one chooses to use. We have also argued for flexibility in definitions but it seems that many now being used in national surveys are narrow in scope, have too many sample points that overlap into other definitions or do not address the various federal programs specifically aimed at rural areas. We suggest that considerable attention be given to developing a typology of ruralism which can take into account the requirements of different governmental agencies and programs, the kinds of data that are currently available through the U.S. Census and other federal sources, and the potential data that could be collected as part of social surveys--either through observation, by interviewers or by responses of residents.

Design National Sample Surveys of Rural America. As we have implied, there is little to be gained of policy interest from the secondary analysis of data from national surveys conducted for other purposes. The limitations

of sample size make it virtually impossible to produce reliable findings that could guide the targeting of federal programs. Consequently, the need exists for designing and conducting national surveys of people in rural areas which address public policy as well as theoretical issues. As part of the design, particular attention should be paid to developing an appropriate sampling frame covering all regions of the country, and within each, conducting a substantial number of interviews so that regional and sub-regional analyses and comparisons can be made.

National surveys can be used to assess problems and deficiencies that exist throughout rural America, and at the same time they can provide useful baseline data against which results of regional and sub-regional studies can be compared. National studies can also be used to monitor changes that take place within rural areas including the impact of particular policies and programs directed toward targeted populations.

Conduct Periodic National Surveys. Explicit in the above uses of national surveys is the need to conduct them on more than a one-shot basis. The population turnaround that we have been experiencing is having uneven effects on rural America. Some places are declining in population while others grow. Those that are growing are doing so for widely disparate reasons; new industries, migration of early retiring urbanites, people opting to change a suburban life style that relies on the automobile or choosing to escape congested urban areas and take employment risks to relocate where they want to live. Often population shifts are not fully understood nor are the reasons behind them. In attempting to develop an understanding of the dynamics of change in rural America and in its urban hinterland national surveys should be conducted at regular intervals of approximately three to five years.

Develop a Conceptual Framework for Guiding Quality of Life Surveys. A crucial aspect of any quality of life survey is the development of a conceptual framework for linking subjective quality of life indicators (people's perceptions of their well-being), their aspiration levels, and environmental attributes which are subject to manipulation by public policy. At a theoretical level, an appropriate conceptualization can be helpful in understanding why public perceptions are held by certain segments of the population and not others and why there are often discrepancies between certain perceptions of well-being (e.g. satisfaction with medical care) and associated indicators of a more objective nature (e.g. medical doctors per capita). At an operational level, a conceptual framework can guide the selection of both questions to be asked of respondents as part of the survey and of objective data to be collected, either as part of the survey process by interviewers or independent of it.

Studies of Minorities in Rural America. Even with a large sample size, a national sample of rural America is insufficient to deal with the number of minority groups concentrated in selected regions and counties of the country. For example, the quality of life of Blacks in the rural South, of Native Americans in the Southwest, and of Mexican Americans can be better understood by either oversampling selected counties as part of a national survey or by conducting special studies focusing on specific ethnic minorities. Two such studies, designed for other purposes, are currently underway within ISR's Survey Research Center and could serve as models for quality of life research which focus on minorities in rural America.

Studies of Selected Regions. Finally, we recognize the need for a series of localized studies of selected rural regions of the country so as to obtain information of greater depth than that which would be obtained from national

studies. Regional studies may be more appropriate for examining the impact of certain governmental programs on selected populations or for addressing a set of problems unique to a particular geographic area. The types of data collected as part of such studies should, where possible, replicate the types of data collected as part of national as well as other regional studies. To this end, it would be appropriate to establish a national clearinghouse or repository for all national and regional studies touching on various aspects of life in rural America.

IV. APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX TABLE A

Background Characteristics
(selected proportions in five locational settings)

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Age*						
Less than 35	37.6	40.4	36.6	49.4	26.5	36.0
35 - 54	34.4	31.5	33.4	28.4	36.4	33.7
55 or more	28.0	28.1	30.0	22.2	37.1	30.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	649	352	434	176	550	2161
Age†						
Less than 35	42.5	40.7	34.0	32.9	35.4	38.1
35 - 54	30.9	29.4	33.0	37.8	32.1	31.8
55 or more	26.6	29.9	33.0	29.3	32.5	30.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	414	214	273	82	308	1291
Age⊖						
Less than 35	40.7	37.1	34.5	45.1	35.8	38.0
35 - 54	31.2	30.3	33.4	30.1	23.5	29.7
55 or more	28.1	32.6	32.1	24.8	40.7	32.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	474	304	290	113	332	1513

* Quality of Life

† Social Indicators

⊖ Time Use

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Race*						
White	78.4	97.7	93.5	93.6	92.3	89.4
Black	21.6	2.3	6.5	6.4	7.7	10.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	615	341	428	173	546	2103
Race†						
White	80.9	100.0	95.2	92.8	93.8	91.0
Black	19.1	--	4.8	7.2	6.2	9.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	404	211	273	83	307	1278
Raceθ						
White	85.1	96.6	93.3	94.5	92.1	91.2
Black	14.9	3.4	6.7	5.5	7.9	8.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	456	297	282	110	328	1473

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Family Income*						
Less than $6,000	33.8	25.7	29.8	32.1	44.7	34.3
$6,000 - $10,999	32.6	32.2	29.1	40.5	30.3	31.9
$11,000 or more	33.6	42.1	41.1	27.4	25.0	33.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	619	335	419	168	532	2073
Family Income†						
Less than $6,000	30.1	22.9	27.1	24.4	39.2	30.1
$6,000 - $9,999	24.0	21.0	20.3	24.4	21.3	22.1
$10,000 or more	45.9	56.1	52.6	51.2	39.5	47.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	396	205	251	78	296	1226
Family Income⊖						
Less than $7,500	29.9	27.5	24.1	26.7	40.4	30.5
$7,500 - $14,999	32.3	35.1	28.1	27.6	38.2	33.1
$15,000 or more	37.8	37.4	47.8	45.7	21.4	36.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	415	262	249	105	309	1340

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Education -- Women Only*						
Less than high school	36.2	36.4	36.8	44.4	47.0	39.7
High school degree	33.2	36.0	42.1	39.4	36.0	36.7
Some college	30.6	27.6	21.1	16.2	17.0	23.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	376	203	261	99	311	1250
Education -- Women Only†						
Less than high school	29.1	27.3	33.1	38.0	38.2	32.3
High school degree	39.3	41.4	35.6	38.0	47.3	40.5
Some college	31.6	31.3	31.3	24.0	14.5	27.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	244	128	163	50	165	750
Education -- Women Only⊖						
Less than high school	29.0	27.3	28.7	39.4	39.7	31.8
High school degree	40.9	44.3	40.0	39.4	41.3	41.4
Some college	30.1	28.4	31.3	21.2	19.0	26.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	269	176	150	66	189	850

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Education -- Men Only*						
Less than high school	35.3	30.2	33.7	38.9	54.6	39.6
High school degree	26.0	28.9	30.2	32.5	28.0	28.3
Some college	38.7	40.9	36.1	28.6	17.4	32.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	269	149	172	77	236	903
Education -- Men Only†						
Less than high school	35.2	27.6	33.9	30.3	49.6	37.2
High school degree	31.5	25.3	29.4	36.4	28.4	29.5
Some college	33.3	47.1	36.7	33.3	22.0	33.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	168	87	109	33	141	538
Education -- Men Only◊						
Less than high school	30.9	30.2	28.6	38.3	46.1	34.1
High school degree	22.7	31.0	26.4	29.8	29.4	27.0
Some college	46.4	38.8	45.0	31.9	24.5	38.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	207	129	140	47	143	666

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Employment Status of R -- Men Only*						
Employed or temporarily laid off	76.6	88.6	82.5	79.2	71.3	78.6
Housewife	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.9	3.8	2.9
Retired	14.1	8.1	9.9	13.0	21.1	14.0
Student	5.2	0.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.1
Disabled	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	270	149	172	77	237	905
Employment Status of R -- Men Only†						
Working	73.5	71.4	78.4	81.8	74.8	74.9
Housewife	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.2
Unemployed, sick or laid off temporarily	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.0	4.2	3.9
Retired	17.1	16.1	16.2	15.2	14.7	16.0
Student	2.9	8.0	1.8	--	4.9	3.9
Permanently disabled	1.8	1.1	0.9	--	0.7	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	170	87	111	33	143	544
Employment Status of R -- Men Only⊖						
Working	79.3	69.8	73.8	72.4	64.5	71.5
Temporarily laid off	0.5	2.3	1.4	2.1	--	1.0
Housewife	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unemployed	4.8	2.3	4.3	2.1	2.8	3.6
Retired or disabled	15.5	17.1	18.4	19.1	29.2	19.6
Student	3.9	8.5	2.1	4.3	3.5	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	207	129	141	47	144	668

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Employment Status of R -- Women Only*						
Employed or temporarily laid off	45.2	48.2	40.6	35.4	36.6	41.8
Housewife	40.3	42.9	50.5	60.6	56.1	48.3
Unemployed	5.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.3
Retired	6.3	4.9	4.6	1.0	4.1	4.8
Student	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.1
Disabled	1.1	--	0.4	--	0.3	0.5
Other	--	0.5	0.4	--	--	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	380	203	263	99	314	1259
Employment Status of R -- Women Only†						
Working	49.2	39.1	38.7	42.0	30.3	40.5
Housewife	36.9	43.7	39.8	42.0	51.0	42.2
Unemployed, sick or laid off temporarily	4.9	2.3	1.2	6.0	4.8	3.7
Retired	6.6	10.2	16.0	8.0	9.1	9.9
Student	1.6	3.1	3.1	--	3.6	2.5
Permanently disabled	0.8	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	244	128	163	50	165	750
Employment Status of R -- Women Only⊖						
Working	39.8	37.5	46.0	33.4	35.8	39.0
Temporarily laid off	0.7	--	0.7	--	1.1	0.6
Housewife	37.9	44.3	36.7	54.6	46.7	42.3
Unemployed	6.7	2.3	4.0	4.5	3.2	4.3
Retired or disabled	10.8	11.9	11.3	3.0	11.1	10.6
Student	4.1	4.0	1.3	4.5	2.1	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	269	176	150	66	190	851

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Occupation of R -- Men Only*						
Professional, technical	19.3	17.7	27.1	15.6	9.6	17.9
Managers, officials, not self-employed	9.7	11.5	9.3	5.2	5.4	8.5
Proprietors, businessmen, self-employed	7.1	6.9	2.9	3.4	5.4	5.5
Clerical, sales	14.3	13.8	11.4	12.1	7.8	11.9
Craftsmen, foremen	18.4	28.6	20.0	24.1	22.8	22.2
Operatives	18.4	13.8	19.3	24.1	18.6	18.2
Laborers, service workers	12.8	6.9	8.6	13.8	5.4	9.1
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers	--	0.8	1.4	1.4	25.0	6.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	196	130	140	58	167	691
Occupation of R -- Men Only†						
Professional, technical	20.1	21.3	21.1	14.3	5.3	16.2
Managers, officials, proprietors, not self-employed	7.8	14.8	5.6	10.7	11.5	9.5
Managers, officials, proprietors, self-employed	8.5	6.6	5.6	10.7	8.8	7.8
Clerical, sales	16.3	16.4	15.6	3.6	6.2	12.6
Craftsmen, foremen	20.1	26.2	22.1	17.9	23.1	22.1
Operatives	15.5	9.8	18.9	39.2	18.6	17.8
Laborers, service workers	10.9	4.9	7.8	3.6	8.8	8.3
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers	0.8	--	3.3	--	17.7	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	129	61	90	28	113	421
Occupation of R -- Men OnlyΘ						
Professional, technical	16.0	21.9	20.5	11.1	12.9	17.1
Managers, officials, proprietors, not self-employed	12.3	9.4	19.6	8.3	6.9	11.9
Managers, officials, proprietors, self-employed	6.7	3.1	7.5	5.6	2.0	5.2
Clerical, sales	20.2	12.5	8.4	11.1	5.0	12.5
Craftsmen, foremen	20.8	25.0	24.3	30.6	29.6	24.9
Operatives	12.3	17.7	15.0	13.9	19.8	15.5
Laborers, service workers	11.7	8.3	4.7	8.3	12.9	9.5
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, forement	--	2.1	--	11.1	10.9	3.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	163	96	107	36	101	503

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Occupation of R -- Women Only*						
Professional, technical	20.1	17.5	15.5	11.8	14.2	16.8
Managers, officials, not self-employed	3.0	3.1	1.9	--	2.7	2.5
Proprietors, businessmen, self-employed	2.4	2.1	3.9	--	4.4	2.9
Clerical, sales	47.1	41.2	44.7	53.0	28.3	41.8
Craftsmen, foremen	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.9	1.6
Operatives	9.1	13.4	10.7	17.6	16.8	12.5
Laborers, service workers	16.5	19.6	21.4	14.7	29.2	20.7
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers	--	2.1	--	--	3.5	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	164	97	103	34	113	511
Occupation of R -- Women Only†						
Professional, technical	16.0	20.7	20.0	--	19.3	17.0
Managers, officials, proprietors, not self-employed	7.6	--	3.1	8.3	7.0	5.5
Mangers, officials, proprietors, self-employed	1.5	3.8	--	--	3.5	1.8
Clerical, sales	45.1	32.1	40.0	41.7	29.9	39.0
Craftsmen, foremen	1.5	3.8	1.5	--	--	1.5
Operatives	9.2	18.9	15.4	25.0	22.8	15.5
Laborers, service workers	19.1	20.7	18.5	20.8	14.0	18.5
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers	--	--	1.5	4.2	3.5	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	131	53	65	24	57	330
Occupation of R -- Women Only⊖						
Professional, technical	15.0	22.5	23.9	15.4	16.9	18.8
Managers, officials, proprietors, not self-employed	3.5	5.6	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.3
Managers, officials, proprietors, self-employed	1.8	--	1.4	3.8	4.2	2.0
Clerical, sales	43.4	43.7	36.7	38.6	25.4	38.0
Craftsmen, foremen	1.8	1.4	4.2	--	--	1.7
Operatives	6.2	9.9	18.3	3.8	28.2	13.6
Laborers, service workers	28.3	16.9	11.3	34.6	19.7	21.3
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, foremen	--	--	--	--	1.4	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	113	71	71	26	71	352

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Region*						
South	25.4	20.2	34.7	50.0	46.3	33.7
Non-South	74.6	79.8	65.3	50.0	53.7	66.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	650	352	435	176	551	2164

* Quality of Life

† Social Indicators

Θ Time Use

APPENDIX TABLE B

Indicators of Community and Public Service Quality
(percentage distribution)

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with City/County As a Place to Live in*						
(1) Completely satisfied	28.9	39.4	38.6	37.5	48.7	38.4
(2)	20.3	2[illegible].6	21.8	18.8	21.5	22.1
(3)	15.2	[illegible].4	19.9	14.8	11.6	14.9
(4) Neutral	21.7	12.9	11.8	21.0	15.5	16.6
(5)	7.9	3.7	4.2	5.1	1.5	4.6
(6)	2.6	--	2.8	1.1	0.7	1.6
(7) Completely dissatisfied	3.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	645	350	432	176	550	2153
Satisfaction with Community As a Place to Live†						
Delighted	12.9	18.2	21.6	25.6	20.4	18.2
Pleased	36.2	37.4	43.0	36.7	41.4	39.1
Mostly satisfied	26.8	28.5	23.5	25.6	28.0	26.6
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12.2	10.7	7.1	7.3	5.9	9.1
Mostly dissatisfied	5.6	3.3	1.5	1.2	2.3	3.3
Unhappy	3.4	0.5	2.2	2.4	1.0	2.0
Terrible	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	410	214	268	82	304	1278

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Neighborhood Satisfaction*						
(1) Completely satisfied	32.9	47.5	49.3	42.0	60.9	46.6
(2)	19.8	22.2	19.2	21.6	21.5	20.6
(3)	17.3	11.9	13.9	12.5	6.5	12.6
(4) Neutral	15.4	9.7	9.9	14.8	6.4	11.0
(5)	6.2	4.5	3.7	2.8	2.9	4.3
(6)	4.2	1.4	2.8	2.3	0.7	2.4
(7) Completely dissatisfied	4.2	2.8	1.2	4.0	1.1	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	648	352	433	176	550	2159
Neighborhood Satisfaction$^{\Delta}$						
(1) Completely satisfied			55.4		70.3	65.5
(2)			23.4		18.2	19.8
(3)			8.5		6.5	7.2
(4) Neutral			6.9		2.3	3.7
(5)			3.7		1.9	2.5
(6)			1.6		0.1	0.6
(7) Completely dissatisfied			0.5		0.7	0.7
Total			100		100	100
Number of respondents			188		578	766
Neighborhood Evaluation†						
Delighted	9.5	17.0	25.1	24.4	24.4	18.6
Pleased	34.5	45.7	35.8	37.9	43.0	38.8
Mostly satisfied	30.4	18.9	23.2	28.0	18.9	24.0
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12.7	11.8	6.6	4.9	9.4	10.0
Mostly dissatisfied	4.6	4.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	3.7
Unhappy	3.4	1.9	2.6	--	1.3	2.3
Terrible	4.9	0.5	3.0	2.4	0.7	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	411	212	271	82	307	1283

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Traffic on Streetθ						
Almost none	41.7	49.3	52.8	69.9	56.2	50.7
Moderate	47.7	40.7	37.8	27.4	34.7	40.0
Heavy	10.6	10.0	9.4	2.7	9.1	9.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	470	300	286	113	329	1498
Satisfaction with the Upkeep of Streets and Roads*						
Very good	20.0	26.4	23.4	17.6	21.1	21.8
Fairly good	51.5	49.9	52.2	45.5	52.1	51.0
Neither good nor bad	7.7	6.0	6.3	5.7	7.3	6.9
Not very good	15.8	12.6	14.2	19.3	15.1	15.1
Not good at all	5.0	5.2	3.9	11.9	4.4	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	646	349	431	176	550	2152
Neighborhood Safety†						
Delighted	5.7	13.9	12.2	13.6	12.9	10.7
Pleased	30.6	36.0	37.8	43.2	47.1	37.8
Mostly satisfied	32.6	36.0	36.3	30.9	34.3	34.2
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	14.3	7.5	5.9	8.6	3.0	8.3
Mostly dissatisfied	6.9	1.9	4.8	1.2	1.7	4.0
Unhappy	4.0	1.4	1.5	--	0.3	1.9
Terrible	5.9	3.3	1.5	2.5	0.7	3.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	405	214	270	81	303	1273

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Evaluation of Neighborhood SafetyΔ						
(1) Safe			56.4		63.9	61.4
(2)			21.3		14.8	16.9
(3)			6.9		7.4	7.3
(4)			10.6		8.5	9.2
(5)			2.1		2.8	2.6
(6)			1.6		0.7	1.0
(7) Unsafe			1.1		1.9	1.6
Total			100		100	100
Number of respondents			188		577	765
Whether Neighborhood Safe at Night*						
Yes	52.1	75.6	78.9	74.2	82.9	71.0
Qualified; in between	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2
No	44.0	20.7	18.5	22.9	14.4	25.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	630	347	427	175	547	2126
Neighborhood Safety at Night Θ						
Very safe	26.2	40.0	41.0	35.8	50.5	37.9
Quite safe	38.4	39.5	41.0	45.7	32.2	38.4
Not very safe	23.3	14.5	14.8	12.3	12.6	16.7
Very unsafe	12.1	6.0	3.2	6.2	4.7	7.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	313	200	217	81	214	1025

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
How Safe Do You Feel Being Out Alone in Your Neighborhood During the Day⊖						
Very safe	58.0	69.8	73.7	61.5	69.9	66.3
Quite safe	34.3	27.3	23.6	33.7	28.2	29.4
Not very safe	4.8	2.9	1.8	4.8	1.9	3.2
Unsafe	2.9	--	0.9	--	--	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	315	205	220	83	216	1039
How Important It Is to Lock Doors*						
Very important	75.2	60.7	50.9	51.8	37.6	56.5
Somewhat important	13.7	17.9	20.5	11.9	18.9	16.9
Not very important	6.6	13.4	17.5	15.3	21.4	14.4
Not at all important	4.5	8.0	11.1	21.0	22.1	12.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	649	351	434	176	551	2161
Satisfaction with Police Protection*						
Very good	32.8	44.7	38.0	27.0	25.5	33.5
Fairly good	37.3	39.0	42.2	36.9	43.0	39.9
Neither good nor bad	11.6	9.1	7.7	15.3	12.0	10.8
Not very good	12.6	4.5	8.9	9.8	12.9	10.4
Not good at all	5.7	2.7	3.2	11.0	6.6	5.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	610	331	405	163	498	2007

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Police Relations*						
Very good	32.9	41.2	38.8	37.0	33.0	35.8
Fairly good	36.8	45.1	43.1	42.2	50.1	43.3
Neither good nor bad	11.8	7.7	8.0	10.4	5.6	8.7
Not very good	13.4	5.4	7.5	7.8	9.0	9.3
Not good at all	5.1	0.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	569	313	389	154	479	1904
Satisfaction with Fire Protection$^{\Delta}$						
Very good			55.3		38.2	43.4
Fairly good			33.1		35.9	35.1
Neither good nor bad			5.5		7.7	7.0
Not very good			5.5		11.4	9.6
Not good at all			0.6		6.8	4.9
Total			100		100	100
Number of respondents			163		535	698
Satisfaction with Garbage Collection*						
Very good	48.5	69.6	57.8	48.3	56.0	55.8
Fairly good	36.8	19.4	25.4	30.9	24.2	28.7
Neither good nor bad	5.1	5.8	4.0	4.3	6.1	5.0
Not very good	6.1	2.9	6.0	7.9	5.6	5.5
Not good at all	3.5	2.3	6.8	8.6	8.1	5.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	623	345	398	139	198	1703

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Rating of Parks and Playgrounds for Children in the Neighborhood*						
Very good	29.3	36.8	30.0	14.3	33.0	30.1
Fairly good	36.2	33.4	32.5	16.7	32.0	32.7
Neither good nor bad	7.0	10.9	5.1	4.0	8.3	7.2
Not very good	15.8	10.6	16.5	13.5	9.5	14.0
Not good at all	11.7	8.3	15.9	51.5	17.2	16.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	546	302	333	126	169	1476
Rating of Parks or Playgrounds within Walking Distance⊖						
Very good	28.4	38.0	27.0	38.2	21.7	29.9
Good	29.2	25.2	36.5	20.6	28.9	29.5
Fair	34.4	32.7	29.7	29.4	41.0	33.5
Poor	8.0	4.1	6.8	11.8	8.4	7.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	250	147	148	34	83	662
Satisfaction with Sports or Recreational Facilities R Uses or Would Like to Use, Like Parks, Bowling Alleys, Beaches†						
Delighted	8.9	9.9	6.8	12.8	8.2	8.7
Pleased	32.7	30.8	31.6	31.4	31.5	31.8
Mostly satisfied	32.1	37.9	32.6	31.4	31.5	32.9
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	11.9	12.6	12.8	8.6	13.5	12.4
Mostly dissatisfied	7.2	5.5	7.7	10.0	7.5	7.3
Unhappy	4.7	3.3	4.7	2.9	4.1	4.2
Terrible	2.5	--	3.8	2.9	3.7	2.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	361	182	234	70	267	1114

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Outdoor Places R Can Go to in Spare Time†						
Delighted	13.3	18.2	19.9	26.0	17.2	17.2
Pleased	32.7	34.4	32.6	32.4	38.3	34.3
Mostly satisfied	30.7	29.6	27.6	27.3	29.3	29.3
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	9.5	8.9	8.8	2.6	8.1	8.5
Mostly dissatisfied	8.2	5.9	8.8	5.2	5.1	7.0
Unhappy	4.1	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.0	2.4
Terrible	1.5	1.5	0.4	3.9	1.0	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	391	203	261	77	297	1229
Whether Public Transportation Available within Easy Walking Distance of HomeΘ						
Yes	86.3	59.5	36.7	20.7	13.2	50.2
No	13.7	40.5	63.3	79.3	86.8	49.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	321	205	218	82	219	1045
Whether Public Transportation Available in Neighborhood*						
Yes	91.3	53.1	37.3	18.6	8.6	47.5
No	8.7	46.9	62.7	81.4	91.4	52.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	630	343	416	167	526	2082

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Rating of Public Transportation*						
Very good	37.1	26.5	18.2	18.5	12.2	30.7
Fairly good	36.4	36.4	34.8	40.8	46.3	37.7
Neither good nor bad	7.5	8.0	17.4	18.5	4.9	9.3
Not very good	12.5	16.0	20.5	7.4	26.8	14.8
Not good at all	6.5	7.4	9.1	14.8	9.8	7.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	522	162	132	27	41	884
Whether Public Transportation Is Good Enough for Most People to Use It to Get to and from Work0						
Yes	81.4	75.4	73.0	75.0	36.7	75.9
No	18.6	24.6	27.0	25.0	63.3	24.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	264	114	74	16	30	498
Frequency of Use of Public Transportation (if Available)*						
Almost daily	17.4	6.1	3.2	--	4.5	12.0
Once a week or more	12.4	7.7	3.9	--	2.3	9.3
Once a month or more	8.9	6.6	7.1	12.9	2.3	8.0
Less than once a month	18.3	19.9	16.9	32.3	20.5	18.9
Never	43.0	59.7	68.9	54.8	70.4	51.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	574	181	154	31	44	984

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Quality of the Public Schools that the Children from Around Here Go to*						
Very good	29.5	49.1	43.5	34.6	35.8	37.6
Fairly good	40.4	38.8	37.0	43.3	48.5	42.0
Neither good nor bad	7.3	4.8	6.2	9.6	6.4	6.6
Not very good	12.1	6.2	7.7	7.4	6.4	8.3
Not good at all	10.7	1.1	5.6	5.1	2.9	5.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	478	273	338	136	453	1678
Satisfaction with the Quality of the Public Schools That the Children from Around Here Go to$^{\Delta}$						
Very good			49.4		41.0	43.6
Fairly good			41.3		40.2	40.5
Neither good nor bad			4.7		6.6	6.0
Not very good			3.3		9.3	7.5
Not good at all			1.3		2.9	2.4
Total			100		100	100
Number of respondents			150		483	633
Satisfaction with the Schools in Area†						
Delighted	8.0	9.3	10.6	6.7	4.5	7.8
Pleased	26.5	36.4	42.8	22.7	40.7	35.0
Mostly satisfied	30.2	32.4	28.2	43.9	30.1	31.0
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	18.2	14.8	9.0	12.0	15.8	14.7
Mostly dissatisfied	8.5	3.8	2.0	12.0	5.8	5.9
Unhappy	4.3	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.4	3.1
Terrible	4.3	1.1	4.1	--	0.7	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	351	182	245	75	292	1145

* Quality of Life

† Social Indicators

Θ Time Use

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
How the Elementary School in Neighborhood Compares with Other Elementary Schools in the Districtθ						
Much better	19.2	15.5	18.2	19.0	12.2	16.8
Somewhat b[illegible]	22.3	29.7	24.1	22.4	19.9	23.7
About the	50.9	51.4	53.6	53.5	61.5	54.0
Somewhat w[illegible]	4.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	5.1	3.8
Much worse	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	224	148	170	58	156	756
Rating of Public Schools in Districtθ						
Very Good	26.6	24.3	36.5	34.2	25.7	28.7
Good	34.2	49.7	41.3	46.6	47.0	42.5
Fair	25.9	21.5	16.9	17.8	22.4	21.7
Poor	13.3	4.5	5.3	1.4	4.9	7.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	263	177	189	73	183	885
Satisfaction with the Doctors, Clinics and Hospitals R Would Use in Area†						
Delighted	11.5	12.3	12.8	12.5	5.7	10.6
Pleased	33.5	33.9	37.3	26.2	34.5	34.1
Mostly satisfied	31.1	30.7	28.6	27.5	38.5	32.0
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12.2	10.4	9.1	15.0	11.8	11.3
Mostly dissatisfied	3.6	5.2	5.7	10.0	5.1	5.1
Unhappy	3.8	4.2	4.2	6.3	2.7	3.9
Terrible	4.3	3.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	392	212	265	80	296	1245

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Whether Location Convenient*						
Very convenient	50.0	54.3	45.7	27.8	27.3	42.2
Convenient enough	38.2	36.6	41.8	40.9	47.8	41.4
Not very convenient	9.3	7.7	9.5	23.9	20.7	13.2
Not convenient at all	2.5	1.4	3.0	7.4	4.2	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	646	352	433	176	550	2157
Air Pollution in R's Neighborhood Compared to the Rest of the Area						
Less serious	39.1	55.5	59.3	78.5	59.5	53.8
About the same	51.8	40.9	37.8	21.5	37.0	41.3
More serious	9.1	3.6	2.9	--	3.5	4.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	307	193	209	79	200	988

APPENDIX TABLE C

Housing Characteristics and Housing Quality Indicators
(proportion of respondents in five locational settings)

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Type of Structureθ						
Trailer	1.3	3.6	4.8	12.4	17.5	6.8
Detached single family	55.4	72.2	75.9	81.3	76.8	69.2
Two family, side by side	6.7	3.9	3.8	1.8	2.1	4.2
Two family, one above the other	3.6	4.3	1.7	--	1.2	2.6
Detached 3-4 family	6.5	3.6	1.4	--	0.3	3.1
Row house (3 or more units in attached row)	3.4	3.0	1.0	2.7	0.6	2.2
Apartment (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)	13.0	4.9	6.9	0.9	0.6	6.6
Apartment (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)	8.0	2.6	2.8	--	--	3.6
Apartment in partly commercial structure	1.5	0.3	1.7	--	0.9	1.1
Other	0.6	1.6	--	0.9	--	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	476	305	290	113	331	1515
Type of Structure†						
Trailer	0.2	5.1	4.0	3.6	14.4	5.4
Detached single family	47.0	64.2	81.4	78.[illegible]	79.6	[illegible].0
Two family, side by side	6.5	6.0	2.2	9.[illegible]	0.6	4.3
Two family, one above the other	7.2	9.3	1.8	[illegible].2	0.6	4.4
Detached 3-4 family	6.3	5.1	2.2	2.4	0.3	3.5
Row house (3 or more units in attached row	6.5	3.7	1.8	--	--	3.1
Apartment (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)	16.2	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.6	7.4
Apartment (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)	6.5	--	1.5	--	--	2.4
Apartment in partly commercial structure	0.7	--	0.7	--	1.3	0.7
Other	2.9	1.9	--	2.4	1.6	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	414	215	274	83	308	1294

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Type of Structure*						
Trailer	0.5	2.0	5.5	4.0	8.9	4.2
Detached single family	44.9	66.7	77.5	86.4	84.2	68.3
Two family, side by side	5.6	4.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	3.6
Two family, one above the other	8.8	5.7	2.5	3.4	0.9	4.6
Detached 3-4 family	5.4	6.8	5.1	1.1	0.7	4.0
Row house (3 or more units in attached row)	6.7	4.8	0.7	--	1.1	3.2
Apartment (5 or more units, 3 stories or less)	13.6	8.5	5.1	2.8	0.5	6.9
Apartment (5 or more units, 4 stories or more)	11.3	--	0.9	--	0.2	3.6
Apartment in partly commercial structure	2.9	0.6	--	--	1.1	1.3
Other	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	646	351	434	176	550	2157

Type of StructureΔ					
Single family detached			72.1	84.0	80.3
Trailer or mobile home			4.8	12.6	10.1
2-3 family attached			[illegible]	1.6	4.9
4 or more family house			[illegible]	1.0	2.9
Living quarters attached to store			2.7	0.3	1.0
Hotel; motel			0.5	0.3	0.3
Other			1.1	0.2	0.5
Total			100	100	100
Number of respondents			187	580	767

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Ownership Statusθ						
Own	54.8	68.1	71.9	78.5	77.1	67.5
Rent	42.7	30.8	27.0	18.7	17.6	29.9
Neither	2.5	1.1	1.1	2.8	5.3	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	438	276	267	107	318	1406
Ownership Status*						
Own	45.7	62.0	67.1	78.4	74.9	62.7
Rent	51.7	36.3	28.5	16.9	15.8	32.6
Neither	2.6	1.7	4.4	4.7	9.3	4.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	644	350	431	172	546	2143

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
How Good Dwelling Unit Is to Live in*						
Very good	40.6	50.9	52.7	54.0	50.6	48.3
Fairly good	42.2	36.0	35.6	36.4	38.8	38.5
Neither good nor bad	6.6	8.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	5.9
Not very good	8.8	3.7	4.6	2.8	5.1	5.7
Not good at all	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.5	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	649	350	435	176	551	2161
Satisfaction with Dwelling Unit†						
Delighted	12.9	15.6	17.3	12.3	12.5	14.1
Pleased	31.8	37.0	34.7	29.6	42.3	35.5
Mostly satisfied	32.5	28.0	27.9	35.9	26.0	29.5
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	9.2	9.0	12.1	13.6	10.9	10.5
Mostly dissatisfied	5.1	7.6	5.1	7.4	5.3	5.7
Unhappy	4.1	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.7
Terrible	4.4	0.9	1.1	--	0.7	2.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	412	211	272	81	304	1280
Evaluation of Home△						
Very good			55.6		57.2	56.7
Fairly good			36.4		34.4	35.0
Neither good nor bad			3.7		4.4	4.2
Not very good			3.2		3.5	3.4
Not good at all			1.1		0.5	0.7
Total			100		100	100
Number of respondents			187		581	768

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
(For People Who Want to Move) Main Reason That Inhibits Move*						
Financial	50.2	45.7	42.7	36.3	42.2	46.0
Employment	5.2	6.5	9.7	6.1	8.4	6.8
Obligations	11.7	5.4	4.9	15.2	9.6	9.2
Family	5.6	7.6	5.8	12.1	6.0	6.5
Neighborhood	3.9	6.5	1.9	6.1	2.4	3.9
Difficulty in finding a suitable/desirable place; can't find what I want	12.1	12.0	20.4	3.0	16.9	13.8
Moving, alreading planning to move; only temporary accomodation	11.3	16.3	14.6	21.2	14.5	13.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	231	92	103	33	83	542
Satisfaction with Dwelling Unit*						
(1) Completely satisfied	28.2	37.8	36.3	37.8	44.5	36.2
(2)	23.4	27.6	27.3	28.6	26.5	26.0
(3)	16.6	14.2	14.5	13.1	12.1	14.4
(4) Neutral	16.9	11.6	11.8	12.6	10.2	13.0
(5)	8.2	5.1	5.3	1.7	2.9	5.3
(6)	3.4	1.4	3.0	1.1	2.0	2.5
(7) Completely dissatisfied	3.3	2.3	1.8	5.1	1.8	2.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	645	352	433	175	547	2152

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Space Outside the Dwelling for R to Use†						
Delighted	9.0	16.0	20.3	27.2	27.2	18.1
Pleased	31.2	32.5	38.3	37.0	46.0	36.9
Mostly satisfied	26.4	25.5	24.4	23.5	17.5	.5
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	10.2	12.3	6.3	2.5	5.0	8.0
Mostly dissatisfied	7.7	5.7	4.4	3.7	2.6	5.2
Unhappy	8.0	4.2	3.3	4.9	0.7	4.4
Terrible	7.5	3.8	3.0	1.2	1.0	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	401	212	271	81	302	1267
Whether Satisfied to Stay or Would Like to Move to Another Dwelling*						
Satisfied to stay	61.0	71.9	74.8	79.1	82.1	72.4
Would like to move	39.0	28.1	25.2	20.9	17.9	27.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	636	349	432	172	548	2137
How important is a house or apartment that you like to live in?*						
Extremely important	37.0	36.8	32.3	50.0	31.3	35.6
Very important	32.3	33.0	36.7	28.4	35.8	33.9
Quite important	19.0	20.9	18.1	14.2	17.9	18.4
Somewhat important	9.3	7.8	10.7	6.8	12.1	9.9
Not at all important	2.3	1.4	2.3	0.6	2.9	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	643	345	431	176	547	2142

* Quality of Life

† Social Indicators

Θ Time Use

APPENDIX TABLE D

Quality of Work Life
(indicators of quality in five locational settings)

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Pay and Fringe Benefits and Security of Job -- Men Only†						
Delighted	7.2	9.2	18.6	8.3	6.7	9.9
Pleased	24.0	32.3	33.7	37.4	33.7	30.7
Mostly satisfied	34.4	26.2	29.1	29.2	38.4	32.7
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	16.0	21.5	8.1	16.7	8.7	13.4
Mostly dissatisfied	7.2	6.2	4.7	4.2	7.7	6.4
Unhappy	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.2	2.9	3.2
Terrible	8.0	1.5	2.3	--	1.9	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	125	65	86	24	104	404
(If R Is Working) Whether the Pay Is Good -- Men Only*						
Very true	41.8	42.5	42.3	47.6	30.2	39.6
Somewhat true	39.3	37.1	36.6	37.7	43.2	39.2
Not very true	12.6	15.9	15.5	13.1	21.9	16.1
Not at all true	6.3	4.5	5.6	1.6	4.7	5.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	206	132	142	61	169	710
(If R Is Working) Whether Job Security Is Good -- Men Only*						
Very true	55.3	57.5	53.1	62.2	54.7	55.8
Somewhat true	21.4	25.0	28.4	23.0	29.2	25.4
Not very true	15.5	11.4	14.2	6.6	11.9	12.9
Not at all true	7.8	6.1	4.3	8.2	4.2	5.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	206	132	141	61	168	708

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Pay and Fringe Benefits and Security of Job -- Women Only*						
Delighted	11.4	13.2	10.4	18.2	3.5	10.6
Pleased	27.6	35.8	28.4	13.7	36.9	29.8
Mostly satisfied	31.7	30.2	26.8	22.7	33.3	30.1
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	13.8	13.2	13.4	18.2	12.3	13.7
Mostly dissatisfied	5.7	1.9	9.0	22.7	7.0	7.1
Unhappy	4.9	3.8	6.0	4.5	3.5	4.7
Terrible	4.9	1.9	6.0	--	3.5	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	123	53	67	22	57	322
(If R Is Working) Whether the Pay Is Good -- Women Only*						
Very true	29.1	43.9	38.6	37.1	36.0	35.8
Somewhat true	33.7	40.8	34.0	28.6	36.8	35.4
Not very true	23.8	7.1	17.0	25.7	16.7	17.9
Not at all true	13.4	8.2	10.4	8.6	10.5	10.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	172	98	106	35	114	525
(If R is Working) Whether Job Security Is Good -- Women Only*						
Very true	56.9	72.2	65.7	64.7	52.2	61.0
Somewhat true	25.4	16.5	21.0	26.5	25.2	22.9
Not very true	11.2	7.2	5.7	5.9	14.8	9.8
Not at all true	6.5	4.1	7.6	2.9	7.8	6.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	169	97	105	34	115	520

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
(If R Is Working) Whether Chances for Promotion Are Good -- Men Only*						
Very true	21.8	28.7	20.4	22.0	25.5	23.7
Somewhat true	28.4	26.2	30.7	30.6	30.8	29.2
Not very true	30.5	25.4	28.5	25.4	27.9	28.1
Not at all true	19.3	19.7	20.4	22.0	15.8	19.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	197	122	137	59	165	680
(If R Is Working) Whether Chances for Promotion Are Good -- Women Only*						
Very true	23.5	18.8	15.4	22.8	12.4	18.5
Somewhat true	21.2	31.2	16.3	20.0	14.2	20.5
Not very true	31.8	26.0	26.0	28.6	38.0	30.7
Not at all true	23.5	24.0	42.3	28.6	35.4	30.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	170	96	104	35	113	518
Satisfaction with Job -- Men Only*						
Delighted	12.5	20.0	20.9	15.4	8.5	14.6
Pleased	41.4	38.4	50.0	11.5	50.1	43.0
Mostly satisfied	25.8	23.1	17.4	46.2	23.6	24.3
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	13.3	12.3	3.5	15.4	13.2	11.2
Mostly dissatisfied	3.9	--	3.5	7.7	2.8	3.2
Unhappy	2.3	3.1	4.7	3.8	0.9	2.7
Terrible	0.8	3.1	--	--	0.9	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	128	65	86	26	106	411

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Friendships*						
(1) Completely satisfied	32.9	36.8	40.3	34.1	39.3	36.8
(2)	26.4	30.5	29.1	31.3	33.0	29.7
(3)	17.3	15.7	13.2	12.5	13.5	14.8
(4) Neutral	15.9	11.1	11.1	11.9	10.0	12.3
(5)	5.3	3.1	3.7	6.8	2.2	4.0
(6)	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5
(7) Completely dissatisfied	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	643	351	433	176	548	2151
Satisfaction with the People You See Socially†						
Delighted	16.7	19.7	16.2	21.0	12.7	16.4
Pleased	53.7	49.5	61.9	50.7	57.8	55.5
Mostly satisfied	24.5	25.5	18.9	22.2	25.5	23.5
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	3.7	4.3	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.6
Mostly dissatisfied	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.7
Unhappy	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.1
Terrible	0.2	--	--	--	0.3	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	408	208	265	81	291	1253
Satisfaction with the Chance You Have to Know People with Whom You Can Really Feel Comfortable‡						
Delighted	5.8	8.2	10.1	5.0	5.1	6.9
Pleased	29.7	31.7	36.7	27.5	39.7	33.8
Mostly satisfied	37.5	33.6	34.8	45.0	38.4	37.0
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	14.1	16.8	10.9	10.0	11.1	12.9
Mostly dissatisfied	9.1	6.3	4.9	10.0	4.4	6.6
Unhappy	3.5	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.0	2.5
Terrible	0.3	--	0.7	--	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	397	208	267	80	297	1249

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Importance of Having Good Friends and the Right Number of Friends*						
Extremely important	33.7	33.0	33.9	33.0	35.5	34.0
Very important	34.7	35.0	37.7	35.7	37.3	36.2
Quite important	20.1	18.0	19.3	18.8	17.1	18.7
Somewhat important	10.1	12.8	8.6	11.4	9.7	10.2
Not at all important	1.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	643	345	431	176	549	2144
Satisfaction with the Things You Do and the Times You Have with Your Friends†						
Delighted	13.6	22.2	14.6	24.7	11.0	15.3
Pleased	44.1	36.8	52.2	34.6	41.0	43.3
Mostly satisfied	30.2	29.2	25.0	32.1	37.7	30.9
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	8.7	7.5	4.9	3.7	9.0	7.4
Mostly dissatisfied	1.2	2.4	2.2	3.7	1.0	1.7
Unhappy	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.2
Terrible	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	404	212	268	81	300	1265

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Neighbors*						
Very good	40.9	56.9	59.8	44.0	68.4	54.6
Fairly good	38.5	32.6	28.3	38.3	25.8	32.2
Neither good nor bad	14.2	7.3	9.3	13.7	4.0	9.4
Not very good	5.5	2.6	1.4	4.0	1.6	3.1
Not good at all	0.9	0.6	1.2	--	0.2	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	642	344	431	175	546	2138
Satisfaction with the People Who Live in the Houses or Apartments Near Yours†						
Delighted	9.0	10.8	14.6	10.5	9.3	10.7
Pleased	35.3	46.0	42.1	43.4	49.4	42.6
Mostly satisfied	33.0	26.9	30.3	38.2	28.3	30.6
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	15.2	11.3	8.0	6.6	7.7	10.6
Mostly dissatisifed	3.7	2.5	3.1	--	3.3	3.0
Unhappy	2.7	2.0	1.1	--	1.0	1.6
Terrible	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	376	204	261	76	300	1217
Satisfaction with People in Community†						
Delighted	5.0	4.9	10.4	9.0	8.3	7.2
Pleased	34.1	46.6	45.7	42.3	44.4	41.6
Mostly satisfied	38.1	33.3	34.0	34.6	36.1	35.7
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	18.1	12.7	6.9	12.8	9.3	12.4
Mostly dissatisfied	1.8	2.5	1.5	--	1.3	1.6
Unhappy	2.1	--	1.5	--	0.3	1.1
Terrible	0.8	--	--	1.3	0.3	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	381	204	259	78	300	1222

APPENDIX TABLE F

Other Life Domains
(indicators of quality in five locational settings)

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Your Spouse†						
Delighted	57.1	62.1	55.9	62.3	53.0	57.0
Pleased	28.0	29.7	32.1	26.2	34.3	30.7
Mostly satisfied	8.4	7.6	9.1	6.6	8.3	8.3
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	1.9	0.6	1.0	4.9	0.9	1.4
Mostly dissatisfied	0.4	--	--	--	0.9	0.3
Unhappy	0.8	--	1.4	--	1.3	0.9
Terrible	3.4	--	0.5	--	1.3	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	261	158	209	61	230	919
Satisfaction with Your Marriage*						
(1) Completely satisfied	54.4	52.3	54.0	61.3	65.3	57.6
(2)	26.1	27.4	29.0	21.2	20.2	24.8
(3)	8.7	10.4	5.7	9.5	4.3	7.2
(4) Neutral	7.9	8.3	7.0	5.8	8.2	7.7
(5)	1.6	0.8	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.7
(6)	0.5	0.4	1.0	--	0.5	0.6
(7) Completely dissatisfied	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	--	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	380	241	300	137	392	1450
Satisfaction with Your Marriage†						
Delighted	47.9	54.1	51.0	58.1	46.0	49.8
Pleased	31.4	36.0	30.0	27.4	38.4	33.4
Mostly satisfied	10.7	7.5	15.7	9.7	10.5	11.2
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	3.0	1.2	1.4	4.8	2.5	2.3
Mostly dissatisfied	0.7	0.6	--	--	--	0.3
Unhappy	2.2	0.6	1.4	--	1.3	1.4
Terrible	4.1	--	0.5	--	1.3	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	271	161	210	62	237	941

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Your Family Life*						
(1) Completely satisfied	41.3	45.6	41.5	49.6	43.8	43.4
(2)	28.8	30.1	30.5	26.3	30.8	29.7
(3)	12.2	13.0	14.1	12.6	14.2	13.3
(4) Neutral	9.8	5.8	8.1	4.0	5.2	7.1
(5)	4.4	2.6	2.9	4.6	2.5	3.3
(6)	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.9
(7) Completely dissatisfied	2.0	1.2	1.0	--	1.2	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	614	346	419	175	520	2074
Satisfaction with Time Spent with the Family θ						
(1) Completely satisfied	16.5	9.9	11.1	27.0	12.8	14.1
(2)	6.4	4.9	11.1	8.1	6.4	7.3
(3)	14.7	18.6	17.8	27.0	20.1	18.5
(4)	16.5	16.0	8.9	10.8	18.0	14.6
(5)	7.3	14.8	11.1	8.1	11.7	10.7
(6)	22.1	19.9	23.4	13.6	12.8	18.9
(7)	8.3	4.9	5.6	--	4.3	5.4
(8)	4.6	4.9	3.3	5.4	8.5	5.4
(9)	1.8	3.7	4.4	--	1.1	2.4
(10)	--	1.2	1.1	--	--	0.5
(11)	1.8	1.2	2.2	--	4.3	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	109	81	90	37	94	411

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Your Children†						
Delighted	61.4	68.1	63.5	58.8	54.8	61.2
Pleased	24.5	24.4	24.8	26.5	35.3	27.4
Mostly satisfied	11.6	6.3	9.2	8.8	7.8	9.0
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	1.1	0.6	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.4
Mostly dissatisfied	0.7	--	0.5	1.5	--	0.4
Unhappy	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.5	--	0.5
Terrible	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	277	160	206	68	232	943
Satisfaction with Time Spent with Childrenθ						
(1) Completely satisfied	26.7	15.4	22.8	19.4	20.3	21.5
(2)	5.5	12.8	11.4	16.7	16.0	11.6
(3)	18.3	19.3	13.6	27.7	19.1	18.5
(4)	13.8	17.9	12.5	13.9	12.8	14.1
(5)	5.5	6.4	9.1	8.3	8.5	7.4
(6)	24.8	12.8	17.0	5.6	13.8	16.5
(7)	1.8	7.7	3.4	--	2.1	3.2
(8)	1.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.2	3.0
(9)	1.8	1.3	3.4	--	2.1	2.0
(10)	--	1.3	1.1	--	--	0.5
(11) Completely dissatisfied	--	1.3	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	109	78	88	36	94	405
Satisfaction with the Things You Do with Your Family†						
Delighted	29.0	29.2	29.4	33.3	22.6	27.9
Pleased	38.0	39.7	45.0	34.7	44.1	41.0
Mostly satisfied	25.3	21.7	15.3	25.6	22.2	21.8
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	4.7	6.1	6.5	3.8	7.3	5.9
Mostly dissatisfied	1.6	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.3
Unhappy	1.1	0.5	1.9	--	0.7	1.0
Terrible	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	379	212	262	78	288	1219

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Family Income†						
Delighted	3.9	5.2	7.0	4.9	3.7	4.8
Pleased	23.6	36.1	35.5	22.0	28.6	29.3
Mostly satisfied	37.3	34.7	33.0	37.8	37.8	36.2
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	14.8	13.6	14.4	13.4	16.9	14.9
Mostly dissatisfied	9.6	6.1	5.6	14.6	6.0	7.6
Unhappy	6.9	3.8	4.1	2.4	5.0	5.0
Terrible	3.9	0.5	0.4	4.9	2.0	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	406	213	270	82	301	1272
Satisfaction with Family Income†						
Delighted	5.3	3.7	2.8	4.5	2.4	3.8
Pleased	18.8	28.7	25.2	29.5	25.3	24.2
Mostly satisfied	35.2	35.3	33.8	34.7	38.5	35.6
Mixed	16.5	15.0	19.3	16.1	14.0	16.2
Mostly dissatisfied	9.3	10.0	8.6	8.9	10.1	9.4
Unhappy	8.4	4.3	6.2	2.7	6.7	6.4
Terrible	6.5	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.0	4.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	474	300	290	112	328	1504

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Standard of Living -- Men Onlyθ						
Delighted	6.8	9.4	12.1	8.5	9.7	9.2
Pleased	32.5	40.2	28.4	34.0	31.3	32.9
Mostly satisfied	34.9	31.5	37.6	34.0	38.2	35.5
Mixed	13.6	13.4	17.7	10.6	13.2	14.1
Mostly dissatisfied	5.8	3.1	2.8	12.9	6.9	5.4
Unhappy	4.9	1.6	1.4	--	--	2.1
Terrible	1.5	0.8	--	--	0.7	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	206	127	141	47	144	665
Satisfaction with Standard of Living -- Men Only*						
(1) Completely satisfied	23.8	22.8	24.4	31.3	31.3	26.4
(2)	20.0	26.7	28.6	26.0	25.7	24.8
(3)	23.3	19.5	24.4	22.1	21.9	22.4
(4) Neutral	15.9	18.8	12.8	11.7	10.1	13.9
(5)	8.5	8.1	5.2	1.3	6.3	6.6
(6)	4.1	3.4	2.3	5.2	3.4	3.5
(7) Completely dissatisfied	4.4	0.7	2.3	2.6	1.3	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	270	149	172	77	237	905
Satisfaction with Standard of Living -- Men Only†						
Delighted	4.8	8.1	14.8	19.9	5.7	8.4
Pleased	26.2	43.0	40.7	36.7	34.0	34.5
Mostly satisfied	46.9	34.9	28.7	36.7	39.7	38.8
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	13.1	11.6	13.0	6.7	13.5	12.6
Mostly dissatisfied	4.2	1.2	0.9	--	5.7	3.2
Unhappy	4.2	--	1.9	--	0.7	1.9
Terrible	0.6	1.2	--	--	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	168	86	108	30	141	533

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Standard of Living -- Women Onlyθ						
Delighted	7.1	7.4	8.7	9.4	7.6	7.7
Pleased	31.3	37.6	36.7	46.8	39.2	36.5
Mostly satisfied	33.6	36.6	38.6	32.8	34.3	35.2
Mixed	13.1	10.3	9.3	7.8	14.1	11.6
Mostly dissatisfied	6.7	4.6	4.7	--	4.3	4.9
Unhappy	5.6	2.9	2.0	1.6	0.5	3.0
Terrible	2.6	0.6	--	1.6	--	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	268	175	150	64	184	841
Satisfaction with Standard of Living -- Women Only*						
(1) Completely satisfied	21.4	39.4	31.0	26.3	35.7	30.2
(2)	23.0	25.1	28.2	26.3	26.9	25.7
(3)	17.9	15.3	16.0	16.1	13.8	15.9
(4) Neutral	18.7	12.8	10.3	14.1	13.1	14.3
(5)	6.6	4.4	5.7	10.1	6.1	6.2
(6)	8.2	1.0	4.6	5.1	2.2	4.5
(7) Completely dissatisfied	4.2	2.0	4.2	2.0	2.2	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	379	203	262	99	312	1255
Satisfaction with Standard of Living -- Women Only$\dagger$						
Delighted	8.2	3.1	8.6	12.0	6.1	7.2
Pleased	30.5	39.8	40.5	24.0	33.9	34.6
Mostly satisfied	39.1	35.9	33.7	46.0	44.9	39.1
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	10.3	14.1	12.9	10.0	9.1	11.2
Mostly dissatisfied	4.9	4.7	2.5	4.0	3.6	4.0
Unhappy	4.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.8
Terrible	2.1	0.8	--	2.0	0.6	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	243	128	163	50	165	749

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Health†						
Delighted	18.2	14.6	21.6	14.6	15.2	17.4
Pleased	39.2	31.1	35.9	33.0	36.9	36.3
Mostly satisfied	24.5	32.2	25.7	29.3	30.7	27.8
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied	5.3	9.4	8.2	8.5	8.6	7.6
Mostly dissatisfied	4.8	7.1	4.5	7.3	4.6	5.2
Unhappy	5.6	4.7	3.4	4.9	2.3	4.1
Terrible	2.4	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.7	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	413	212	268	82	303	1278
Satisfaction with Health*						
(1) Completely satisfied	42.7	49.6	46.2	52.3	41.4	44.9
(2)	25.9	27.4	25.7	20.1	30.1	26.7
(3)	8.9	9.0	8.7	6.3	11.4	9.3
(4) Neutral	9.2	6.7	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.7
(5)	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.1
(6)	4.4	1.7	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.9
(7) Completely dissatisfied	5.0	1.5	3.8	4.6	1.9	3.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	638	343	424	174	525	2104
Satisfaction with Health and Energyθ						
(1) Completely satisfied	26.7	28.6	27.8	25.0	23.1	26.3
(2)	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.2	11.6	12.3
(3)	24.0	21.5	14.9	16.2	18.9	19.8
(4)	11.2	11.8	11.3	10.3	7.4	10.5
(5)	6.7	6.5	8.7	10.3	4.7	7.0
(6)	11.2	9.1	11.8	14.7	19.5	12.9
(7)	3.4	3.2	1.0	4.4	4.2	3.1
(8)	1.9	1.6	8.7	4.4	3.7	3.9
(9)	1.5	0.5	1.5	--	1.6	1.2
(10)	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
(11) Completely dissatisfied	0.7	4.3	1.0	--	4.2	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	267	186	195	68	190	906

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Usefulness of Your Education*						
Delighted	8.7	7.3	13.2	7.7	4.0	8.2
Pleased	32.2	38.7	31.7	28.2	36.4	34.0
Mostly satisfied	34.0	31.6	35.5	46.2	38.4	35.7
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12.3	14.1	12.1	7.7	13.6	12.6
Mostly dissatisfied	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.6	6.5
Unhappy	4.3	1.0	1.1	3.8	0.7	2.2
Terrible	1.3	0.5	--	--	1.3	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	391	206	265	78	302	1242
Satisfaction with Usefulness of Your Education*						
(1) Completely satisfied	43.3	46.3	43.2	39.8	45.3	43.9
(2)	17.0	14.7	17.6	16.4	17.0	16.7
(3)	12.6	13.2	12.2	12.3	11.2	12.2
(4) Neutral	14.4	12.6	14.3	15.2	15.9	14.6
(5)	5.5	4.6	5.1	9.9	4.6	5.4
(6)	3.6	4.9	2.8	--	3.3	3.3
(7) Completely dissatisfied	3.6	3.7	4.8	6.4	2.7	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	637	348	433	171	546	2135

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Satisfaction with Life†						
Delighted	14.0	13.7	17.2	12.3	11.0	13.8
Pleased	31.4	41.5	39.8	33.4	43.2	37.8
Mostly satisfied	38.4	35.8	31.7	33.4	35.5	35.5
Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	11.3	6.1	9.0	17.3	8.7	9.7
Mostly dissatisfied	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.3	1.7
Unhappy	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.7
Terrible	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	407	212	268	81	299	1267
Satisfaction with Life0						
Delighted	14.3	16.1	14.5	20.5	16.7	15.7
Pleased	32.8	37.8	34.6	41.0	37.1	35.7
Mostly satisfied	32.1	28.8	32.9	27.7	29.6	30.7
Mixed	12.6	12.0	12.5	6.3	12.9	12.0
Mostly dissatisfied	4.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	1.2	3.0
Unhappy	2.6	2.0	2.4	0.9	2.2	2.2
Terrible	1.5	0.3	--	0.9	0.3	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	467	299	289	112	318	1485
Satisfaction with Life*						
(1) Completely satisfied	19.4	23.5	18.0	26.4	24.9	21.7
(2)	36.2	45.1	40.4	37.4	40.1	39.7
(3)	22.7	16.0	22.6	14.4	21.3	20.6
(4) Neutral	12.7	9.7	11.3	14.9	9.6	11.3
(5)	4.9	2.6	4.2	4.0	2.8	3.7
(6)	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.9	0.4	2.1
(7) Completely satisfied	1.3	1.1	0.7	--	0.9	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	639	349	433	174	539	2134

	Large Urban (1)	Small Urban (2)	Small Town (3)	Large Rural (4)	Small Rural (5)	Total
Whether Life Is Easy or Hard*						
(1) Easy	17.6	15.4	15.6	18.8	20.2	17.6
(2)	13.4	12.8	16.0	11.4	10.2	12.8
(3)	14.6	15.4	14.7	18.2	15.1	15.2
(4)	23.0	33.0	31.0	26.0	31.2	28.5
(5)	12.4	11.1	9.5	9.1	9.8	10.7
(6)	10.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	6.2	7.2
(7) Hard	9.0	6.3	7.2	11.4	7.3	8.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of respondents	643	351	430	176	549	2149

* Quality of Life

† Social Indicators

◊ Time Use

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