

LIFE SATISFACTION IN THE
RETIREMENT YEARS

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The average age of the American population is increasing (Butler, 1975). With a larger number of citizens over 65 years of age, there is more concern for the quality of life of older people. In addition to physical health and a supportive environment, an important aspect of quality of life is psychological well-being.

In the past 30 years, several measures have been developed to determine the causes and correlates of successful aging. One (Kutner, Fanshel, Togo, and Langner, 1956) focuses on the overt behavior of the individual and uses criteria of social competence. Another (Neugarten, Havighurst, and Tobin, 1961) takes the individual's own evaluations as the point of reference. Traditionally, the measured variable is the individual's self-evaluation of his or her morale. The instrument developed by Neugarten et al. (1961), Life Satisfaction Ratings (LSR), assesses five sets of attitudes related to life satisfaction among older persons. These sets are identified as zest, resolution, congruence, self-concept, and mood tone. The antecedents of such attitudes are many and, no doubt, are interrelated in a very complex way.

Little recent work pertaining to adjustment in the retirement years has been reported. With growing interest in the older portion of our population, it seems appropriate to give further attention to a variety of factors related to the aging. There is wide concern with

providing health care and housing for older Americans. The investigator has attempted to contribute to knowledge regarding the quality of life of elderly citizens by gathering information on attitudes related to life satisfaction held by a group of older Oklahomans and by examining these attitudes in relation to certain selected factors, i.e., age, sex, size of family of orientation, childhood residence, marital status, and children. Birth ordinal position was given particular attention.

The questions raised by an examination of the literature and from the investigator's experiences were:

1. Do retired adults show different attitudes at different age levels?
2. Do male adults have higher morale than do female adults?
3. Are retired adults reared in small families better able to adjust to the later years than are those adults reared in large families?
4. Do retired adults of differing birth ordinal positions show differences in attitudes?
5. Do retired adults reared on a farm have higher morale than do those who were reared in a city?
6. Are retired adults who are married now more contented than are single retirees?
7. Do retired adults who have children or grandchildren reveal greater satisfaction than those without offspring reveal?

Purpose of the Study

It was the purpose of this investigation to ascertain attitudes

concerning life satisfaction held by men and women in reasonably good health during their retirement years. More specifically, it was the purpose of this study:

1. To describe a group of retired persons in Oklahoma in terms of their responses to the Life Satisfaction Ratings and the scales upon which the ratings are based.
2. To note differences in LSR scores according to:
 - a. Age
 - b. Sex
 - c. Size of family of orientation
 - d. Differing birth ordinal positions
 - e. Area of childhood residence
 - f. Marital status
 - g. Presence of children and/or grandchildren.
3. To compare current findings with those reported previously as a means of evaluating the instrument.

Hypotheses

In order that the purposes of this study might be fulfilled, the following hypotheses were tested:

- I. There are no significant differences in LSR scores according to:

Age

Sex

Size of family of orientation

Differing birth ordinal positions

Area of childhood residence

Marital status

Presence of children and/or grandchildren.

- II. There are no significant relationships between scores for LSR and LSIA, LSR and LSIB, and LSIA and LSIB.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Retirement Years

In the American population, 10 per cent, or more than 20 million people, are now over 65 years of age. Through daily confrontation with internal and external forces (e.g., the death of a loved one, health problems, and a small retirement income) each one comes to terms with his or her own personality (Butler, 1975). Adjustments must be made to the changes and loss which occur as part of aging, and there is a lifetime of experience on which to draw. The potentials for satisfaction in late life are real but greatly underexplored.

Most Americans do not care to think about growing old and postpone making preparations for retirement (Schulz, 1975). Such postponement is possible for more and more people since Medicare and Medicaid have reduced significantly the burden of health costs for the aged, and people rely heavily on their employers and the government to plan for retirement income. In 1954 Hurff noted that home ownership was the main asset of those old people who had assets. Butler reported in 1975 that 69 per cent of the retired generation were home owners.

There are basic needs of older people which must be met in all cultures (Huyck, 1974). These include the desires to maintain involvement in the society, to serve a worthy purpose and be valued, to preserve

dignity and possessions, and to meet death honorably. Developmental tasks for the elderly include rethinking one's perceptions of life's meaning, reflecting upon one's identity, and retooling capacities to meet new situations (Saul, 1974). These tasks are performed within circumstances of individual, family, and social unpreparedness, discontinuity, threat of crisis, few resources and alternatives, convergence of change, and pressure of death.

Buckley (1967) considers two main classes of needs which motivate retirees. One has to do with survival and includes food, clothing, and shelter. The other is the approval of one's fellow men and women and acceptance in an in-group.

Alleviation of an individual's anxiety about death through provision of reassurance and comfort is an outstanding function of the church ministry. Pollak (1948) states that a pastor will go to a person when the person's children and friends may not. Activities of the church can provide companionship, replace a lost sense of usefulness, and help an individual retain a feeling of self-respect.

As people pass retirement age in the United States, they regret the drop in activity which occurs in their lives. However, most older persons accept this drop as an accompaniment of growing old, and they maintain a sense of worth and satisfaction with past and present life (Neugarten et al., 1961). Two sets of values appear to be embraced: the desire to stay active in order to preserve a sense of self-worth and the desire to withdraw from social commitments to pursue a more contemplative, restful way of life.

Older retirees are a group of people who differ from those younger in their degree of disengagement and change. Cumming and Henry (1961)

suggest that the very old have exchanged responsibilities for concern with themselves. Their detached conditions, free of dynamic changes, suit them and seem to provide a pleasant passage from a long life.

Lebo (1953) investigated the relative importance of seven factors said to make for happiness in old age and found that:

1. physical health by itself did not seem to be important;
2. when only a small income was received, financial security appeared vital;
3. neither the number of hobbies nor the hours spent in reading made a difference between happiness and unhappiness;
4. the happier group had more visitors and friends and attended a larger number of meetings;
5. advancing age seemed related to unhappiness;
6. a greater percentage of women than men reported they were not as happy as they were formerly;
7. a significantly larger number of happier old people lived with their mates, friends, or relatives.

The conclusion has been reached (Kalish, 1975) that in normal males and females there is no sharp discontinuity of personality with age, but an increasing consistency instead. Those characteristics which have been central to the personality seem to become even more obvious, and those values the individual has been cherishing become more prominent.

Childless married subjects who desired children overcame the disappointment in earlier years, and those who did not want children did not verbalize regrets in old age according to a study by Fried and Stern (1948). The individuals who remained unmarried accepted their childless state calmly. Two forms of compensation were caring for the

children of relatives and assuming a parental, affectionate attitude toward an individual of an age similar to that of the retiree. Grandparents were pleased to see their lives continued in grandchildren but said that their sons and daughters meant more to them than did the grandchildren. Three subjects stated that their husbands tried to make up for neglect of their own offspring through increased attention to the grandchildren.

Individuals who were separated or divorced from their mates more than 10 years before the Fried and Stern (1948) study had adjusted well, but two-thirds of the widowed persons found their single state lonely. In the higher age groups there was a strengthening of protection and dependency between husband and wife. However, the majority of parents detached themselves to a certain degree from their children after the youngsters reached maturity.

In human beings in the latter part of the life cycle, social functioning resists physical decline and becomes partially independent of body structure (Havighurst, 1957). The conclusion drawn from this study is that the period from ages 40 to 70 is a plateau of social competence with a decrease toward the later years. People who drop in role-performance may be those hurt by accidents such as widowhood, sickness, or loss of family or friends.

When talents are cultivated from youth, they may bear fruit in elderly people (Neuhaus and Neuhaus, 1974). Gilmore (1961) reveals that in an investigation of 300 great philosophers, statesmen, musicians, writers, and scientists, nearly 15 times as many of them lived to an older age than was average for the population. They had longer to develop their abilities, and intellectual activity is easier to maintain

in the later years than is physical activity.

Scott-Maxwell (1968) noticed an occasional feeling of rage in later life. She wrote,

Age is a desert of time--hours, days, weeks, years perhaps--with little to do. So one has ample time to face everything one has had, been, done; gather them all in: the things that came from outside, and those from inside. We have time at last to make them truly ours (p. 41).

Social participation is associated with life satisfaction for both men and women (Granick, 1952). Rose (1955) measured participation in terms of number of evenings out with the spouse. The dissatisfied women wanted less time spent in work around the home, but that was not true for dissatisfied men. Butler (1975) reported that 81 per cent of the people over 65 were independent and fully ambulatory. Only five per cent were institutionalized, and 95 per cent lived in the community.

Gardner's (1948) study of 193 aged Americans revealed that engagement with life, rather than disengagement, contributed most to the psychological well-being of the subjects but not when that engagement included aggressiveness or a drive to control. The happiest of the subjects were economically independent, and strong social interests were shown by 80 per cent. Most indulged in daydreaming of the past. Eliot (1943) wrote,

Home is where one starts from. As we grow older
The world becomes stranger, the pattern more complicated . . .
There is a time for the evening under starlight,
A time for the evening under lamplight . . .
In my end is my beginning (p. 17).

Measurement of Attitudes

Several studies have been made in attempts to measure the well-being of older people. Neugarten et al. (1961) wrote about two general

points of view. One investigated the extent of an individual's activities and assumed that a greater range of social participation indicated more satisfaction on the part of the subject. The other point of view was that the individual's evaluation of his own morale could minimize the value judgments of an investigator and eliminate the importance of social participation.

Evaluations which scored on high levels of activity were those of Cavan, Burgess, Havighurst, and Goldhamer (1949), Havighurst and Albrecht (1953), and Havighurst (1957). Tests which relied on the direct self-report of satisfaction were by Pollak (1948), Lebo (1953), Rose (1955), and Kutner et al. (1956). Neugarten et al. (1961) wanted an instrument of the second type for their Kansas City Study of Adult Life, but found that those being used had not been checked against a more objective criterion for validity. Therefore, a measure of successful aging (LSR) was devised and validated by the researchers in the Kansas City Studies, as were two short, easily-administered instruments, Life Satisfaction Index A (LSIA) and Life Satisfaction Index B (LSIB).

Neugarten et al. (1961) identified the five components of LSR which were: (1) zest (vs. apathy), (2) resolution and fortitude, (3) congruence between desired and achieved goals, (4) positive self-concept, and (5) mood tone. Each component was rated on a five-point scale, and the ratings were summed to obtain an overall rating with a possible score of 25. LSIA was made up of 20 attitude items for which only an "agree" or "disagree" response was required. LSIB consisted of 12 open-ended questions and checklist items to be scored on a three-point scale.

LSR ratings based on an LSIA questionnaire and one interview per respondent were made by three investigators in Kansas (Wood, Wylie, and

Sheafor, 1969). Of 150 paired judgments by the raters, 95 per cent showed agreement either exactly or within one step on the five-step scales. Agreement was 100 per cent for resolution, lowest for zest at 83 per cent, and 97 per cent for the three other components. However, it was suggested as a result of this study that LSIA be reduced by seven items, numbers 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15, and the scoring changed to "0" for each "wrong" answer, "1" for a question mark, and "2" for the "right" answer.

Adams (1969) found that the LSIA provided a fair estimate of life satisfaction for a small-town elderly sample, as was shown for urban and rural samples in previous tests. He approved of the scoring method but recommended omitting items 11 and 14 from further use in the index. In addition, research for new index items to fill out the five-component design was suggested.

Ordinal Position

Some theorists (Sears, Maccoby, and Levin, 1957) have argued that the position of a child in relation to his or her brothers and sisters is an influencing factor in development and makes a difference in life satisfaction. Ordinal position, considered here to mean the birth order of all children born alive in a family, provides possible explanations for different effects according to Thurstone and Jenkins (1929). There is more adequate maternal experience in rearing later children; the economic status of families usually improves progressively; and, there are more favorable social opportunities for the later-born.

It is assumed generally that the children in a family have a similar environment, but differences among children do exist. For example,

a first-born child has relatively inexperienced parents and is an only child for a while. Later, the first-born may have a younger sibling or several younger brothers and sisters, but a later-born child does not experience being the eldest until the older sibling leaves home. Results of a recent study (Marjoribanks and Walburg, 1975) provide support for the proposition that experiences for children of different ordinal positions are related to variations in mental ability scores, with earlier-borns tending to have higher verbal and numerical ability scores.

McGurk and Lewis (1972) found that the age gap between first- and second-borns (median is 18 months) is consistently less than that between second- and third-borns (median is 30 months). Due to such differences, it can be argued that mothers are more free to attend to first- and third-born children during their first year or so than is the case with second-borns. It is thought, therefore, that middle children experience a degree of attention deprivation in early childhood and for this reason spend more time in individual activity and are more talkative generally than other subjects.

Parents, when acknowledging a favored child, most often refer to a youngest or oldest child (Yando, Zigler, and Litzinger, 1975). If such favoritism results in the delivery of intensive social reinforcement, it is not surprising that later-born children in the study by Yando et al. (1975) performed similarly to the first-born children. If eight or more years elapsed between the births of the first and second child, there is a chance that the parents, in effect, reared two "only-born" children (Kappelman, 1975). Only-born children may not be the recipients of continuing, intensive social reinforcement, for parents of only

children were rated lower in marital adjustment and were less close to each other than were parents who had several children.

Older and middle children are assigned more tasks than younger children, and the middle children receive less recognition for work completed (Sears et al., 1957). This occurs mostly in the larger families where older children can save time and energy for the mother. The situation in the larger size family (where first- and later-born of the same sex show the sharpest contrast of responsibility and independence) may be reflecting parental fatigue (Harris and Howard, 1968). With the parents older and somewhat tired, assisting the parents becomes the duty of the first-born and increases his or her sense of responsibility. This same dilution of parental energy, however, may act upon the later-born to decrease the child's sense of responsibility and increase the desire for early independence.

The position has been stated (Swanson, Massey, and Payne, 1972) that the first-born becomes more adult-centered sooner in his development than the later-born. While the data do not support consistently a clear relationship between general adjustment and birth order, there is a slight trend in favor of the second- or later-born as being better adjusted. At the most speculative level, it is suggested that, as adults, first-born and only children may be disproportionately influential in positions of responsibility with their influence directed toward the preservation of existing social systems (McDonald, 1969).

Later-borns have a closer relationship with others, and more self-disclosure is found among later-borns than first-borns in two-child families (Burnand, 1972). In the extensive literature on ordinal position there is also evidence of later-borns having greater expressive and

dramatic interests and a strong desire for identity.

Many behavioral scientists who have observed and analyzed infancy, childhood, and youth now specialize in human development and maturation in middle and old age (Barron, 1961). The earlier patterns and problems of life are linked to those which appear at the other extreme of the years' span. Only in later years can an individual experience a personal sense of the entire life cycle. Older people turn to a review of their past, searching for purpose, reconciliation, and resolution (Butler, 1975).

CHAPTER III

PROCEDURE

Subjects

The subjects for this study were 75 Oklahoma adults. They were selected from a retired teachers' organization, a civic group, a church department, and a social club. These different groups were approached in an effort to eliminate the bias of using only one group. The sample was approximately 40 per cent male and 60 per cent female ranging in age from 60 to 95 years. Only those who were not bedridden participated. The participants included Oklahoma's first Maid of Cotton, the state's leading life insurance underwriter for 1978 and 1979, the originator of the idea to feature Pistol Pete as mascot for Oklahoma State University, a China painter whose series of plates featuring state birds was accepted by the Smithsonian Institution this year, and an artist in ceramics whose vase was chosen as Stillwater's gift to Mrs. Richard Nixon during a Presidential visit to Stillwater, Oklahoma, as well as 70 other special people. Only 12 per cent of the adults had less than a high school education, and several had graduate degrees. Table I presents characteristics of the subjects.

Collection of Data

In Grandfield, Oklahoma, the investigator was invited to the "Life

TABLE I
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS

Group	No.	%
Age		
60-69	23	30.67
70-79	35	46.67
80 and over	17	22.67
Sex		
Male	31	41.33
Female	44	58.67
Family of Origin		
Three children or less	14	18.67
More than three children	61	81.33
Ordinal Position by Sex		
Only- and first-born		
Male	9	12.00
Female	12	16.00
Middle-born		
Male	16	21.33
Female	22	29.33
Last-born		
Male	6	8.00
Female	10	13.33
Area of Childhood Residence		
Farm	54	72.00
Town	18	24.00
City	3	4.00
Marital Status		
Married now	53	70.67
No longer has mate	17	22.67
Never married	5	6.67
Children or Grandchildren		
Yes	63	84.00
No	12	16.00
Education		
Less than high school	9	12.00
High school or college	66	88.00
Religion		
Yes	74	99.00
No	1	1.00

Begins at Eighty" monthly meeting of a local social organization. She requested that those present participate in this research. Members agreed to cooperate, and 10 of the 11 adults there completed the written portion of the study that evening. The next day each subject was telephoned for the background information.

At First Baptist Church, Stillwater, Oklahoma, one Wednesday night, a Bible class used study time to participate in the investigation. Of the 27 individuals present, 13 were younger than 60. Therefore, their responses were removed. Of the 14 who were older than 60, one declined to respond. The researcher next visited the home of each subject in this group and collected background information. The church directory contained names and phone numbers of all members of the senior adult department. Telephone calls were made to individuals not reached through the Bible class, and 20 granted interviews. From an enrollment of 145, a total of 33 senior adult members participated in the research.

Permission to interview members of Stillwater's Senior Citizens' Center was denied by the activities director, so background questions were prepared as a cover sheet for each questionnaire. The investigator reviewed in detail the instrument with the staff associate. The associate then informed those present over a three-day period of the project and requested their participation. The questionnaires were stacked in a central location with the researcher's phone number displayed, and members were invited to answer as they desired. From this group, 25 sets of answer sheets were received; however, only 15 were complete and usable. Attendance records on the three days indicated that 72 persons were present in the center.

For a large source of subjects, the Stillwater president of Payne

County's Retired Teachers' Association was contacted. She provided a yearbook which contained a complete list of names and phone numbers, and telephone calls were made to the names on this list. Many were out of town at the end of summer, some had guests, and others preferred not to be interviewed, but 17 people responded before the allotted time ended. These subjects answered questions in their homes during visits scheduled by the interviewer. From the four organizations, 75 complete returns were obtained.

Instrument

Background information was obtained from a questionnaire (see Appendix A) designed by the investigator to obtain the following information: (1) age, (2) sex, (3) area of childhood residence, (4) ordinal position, (5) number of children in family of origin, (6) educational level, (7) marital status, (8) religion, and (9) presence of children or grandchildren.

Measurement of Variables

Life Satisfaction Ratings first were based on extensive personal interviews, but two self-report instruments which took only a few minutes to administer were devised by Neugarten et al. (1961) to be used together or separately. The first (LSIA) consisted of 20 attitude items for which an "agree," "disagree," or "not sure" response was required (see Appendix B). The second (LSIB) consisted of 12 open-ended questions and checklist items (see Appendix C). From the background information and items from LSIA and LSIB, five components or scales (zest, resolution, congruence, self-concept, and mood tone) were rated on a

five-point continuum. For each scale, a score of five indicated the greatest degree of that characteristic. Appendix D shows the items and score values for the five scales.

An individual was considered to have positive psychological well-being to the extent that he or she: (1) took pleasure from everyday activities (zest); (2) regarded his or her life as meaningful and accepted what his or her life had been (resolution); (3) felt he or she had achieved major goals (congruence); (4) had a positive image of self (self-concept); and, (5) felt happy and maintained optimistic attitudes (mood tone) (Neugarten et al., 1961). The scores for the five scales were summed to obtain an overall score.

The five LSR scales were developed from items in LSIA and LSIB and interviewing suggestions from Neugarten et al. (1961). Each response identified would receive a score of "1." For the five scales the possible total score would be "25."

1. Zest versus Apathy

Enthusiasm of response and ego-involvement were rated here. Physical energy was not important, but friends, enjoyable activities, and the impression that the current time was the best time were positive aspects of this scale.

2. Resolution and Fortitude

Important here were the acceptance of personal responsibility for living and the acceptance of life as meaningful and inevitable. This person was not fearful of death, took the good with the bad, and looked for the best side of life. He or she would not change the past.

3. Congruence between Desired and Achieved Goals

This person seemed to have accomplished what he or she wanted and had achieved or was achieving personal goals. A low rating would go to one who considered most opportunities missed or himself or herself not suited to his or her work.

4. Self-concept

One who cared about appearance and good grooming, who was knowledgeable, comfortable, and considered important to someone else received high ratings here. He or she acknowledged achievements, might advise others, and felt deserving of good breaks received. Expressed thoughts of being burdensome, incompetent, or sick could cause low ratings.

5. Mood Tone

This person had a minimum of bitter or lonely feelings and thought that the present time of life was the best yet. Optimistic attitudes, positive affection for people and things, happiness, and expressed pleasure from life brought high ratings (Neugarten et al., 1961).

In addition to LSIA and LSIB, two items from the interviewing suggestions of Neugarten et al. (1961) were used. The item "association with others" was rated affirmatively on the basis of the subjects' participation in the groups involved in data collection. The item regarding "belief in God" was rated affirmatively if the subject attended Sunday School or identified church preference in item number seven on the information sheet.

Validity of Instrument

In developing the Life Satisfaction Indexes, Neugarten et al. (1961) reported that derivation and validation proceeded as a single set of operations. The interval of time between the LSR interview and the two index scores for the same respondent was as much as 18 to 20 months. That period of time could have operated to lower the consistency between the measures. In addition, direct self-reports could be expected to agree only partially with evaluations of life satisfaction made by an observer.

In the work by Neugarten et al. (1961) the question was raised regarding the extent to which LSIA and LSIB were more reflective of mood tone, but scores on each index correlated no higher with ratings on mood tone alone than with interview scores for LSR. The coefficient of correlation between the final form of LSIA and LSR was .55. (The mean score on LSIA was 12.4, and the standard deviation, 4.4.) The correlation between the final form of LSIB and LSR was .58. (The mean score for LSIB was 15.1, the standard deviation, 4.7.) For combined scores on the two indexes, the correlation with LSR was .61. (The mean for the combined scores was 27.6, the standard deviation, 6.7.) Findings reflected greater congruence between measures for the respondents of advanced age, which seemed to substantiate LSIA and LSIB as more successful instruments for persons over 65 than for younger persons.

Treatment of Data

Scores were derived for Life Satisfaction Ratings according to Neugarten et al. (1961). Scale items and score values for each may be

found in Appendix D. Percentages and frequencies were used to describe the subjects and their responses to the LSR scales. Total LSR scores for subjects were grouped according to age of subject, sex, family of origin, ordinal position, childhood residence, marital status, and presence of children or grandchildren. Scores for the five scales according to ordinal position of the subjects also were calculated. Total LSR scores and LSIA and LSIB scores for the subjects were calculated according to ordinal position and age groups.

Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to examine the data for evidence related to differences in Life Satisfaction Ratings according to the factors studied. Scores were described by mean scores and standard deviations. An analysis of variance was utilized to test overall group differences, and the t test of differences between two independent samples was used for testing individual comparisons. In order to examine relationships between Life Satisfaction Ratings and scores from LSIA and LSIB, the coefficients of correlation were found and compared with the coefficients of correlation reported by Neugarten et al. (1961). Finally, the significance of correlations between related groups was calculated.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Responses to the LSR scales from each of the 75 subjects were recorded, and a summary of these responses may be found in Table II. Resolution had the highest average individual score and was followed by self-concept, zest, mood tone and congruence in that order. Mean scores for all subjects on the LSR scales may be found in Table III. Interesting findings were that the study participants expressed a desire to live and said that their everyday activities were not monotonous. The general trends were toward belief in God and acceptance of what life had been and had become.

Answers to the seven research questions were sought through an examination of the data. The t test was used to determine significance of differences. Results are summarized in Table IV and are discussed below:

1. The 23 people in early retirement (ages 60 to 69) averaged LSR scores of 19.57. This might have revealed some elation felt because of freedom from regular work hours. Those 35 persons who had been retired for several years (ages 70 to 79) received a mean rating of 16.91, perhaps disclosing the missing of mid-life involvement. The 17 retirees in their 80's and older had an average of 18.65 points. Members of this age group might have disengaged somewhat from busy

TABLE II
RESPONSES TO LSR BY SCALES

Index & Item No.	Scale, Item, & Indicated Response	Positive Response		Negative Response
		No.	%	No.
	<u>Zest</u>			
A - 9	1. The things I do are as inter- esting to me as they ever were. Agree	57	76	18
Member of group	2. Associates with others. Yes	75	100	0
A - 7	3. Most of the things I do are monotonous. Disagree	61	81	14
A - 6	4. These are the best years of my life. Agree	35	46	40
B - 10	5. How much unhappiness do you find in your life today? Almost none	41	55	34
	<u>Resolution</u>			
A - 11	1. I feel my age, but it does not bother me. Agree	62	83	13
Expressed in church preference	2. Belief in God Yes	74	99	1
B - 8	3. How often do you feel there is no point in living? Never; hardly ever	65	87	10
A - 1	4. As I grow older, things seem better. Agree	61	81	14
A - 13	5. I would not change my past life. Agree	40	53	35
	<u>Congruence</u>			
B - 12	1. How satisfied are you with your way of life? Very satisfied	49	65	26
A - 12	2. As I look back on my life, I am fairly well satisfied. Agree	63	84	12
A - 2	3. I've gotten more breaks in life than most people I know. Agree	56	75	19

TABLE II (Continued)

Index & Item No.	Scale, Item, & Indicated Response	Positive Response		Negative Response
		No.	%	No.
A - 14	4. Compared to others my age, I've made a lot of foolish decisions in my life. Disagree	34	45	41
A - 17	5. When I think back over my life, I didn't get most of the important things I wanted. Disagree	49	65	26
<u>Self-concept</u>				
A - 15	1. Compared to others my age, I make a good appearance. Agree	51	68	24
B - 5	2. Do you ever worry about your ability to do what people expect of you? No	47	63	28
B - 3	3. What is the most important thing in your life right now? Positive answer	74	99	1
A - 8	4. I expect some interesting things to happen to me in the future. Agree	50	67	25
A - 18	5. Compared to other people, I get down in the dumps too often. Disagree	62	83	13
<u>Mood Tone</u>				
A - 3	1. This is the dreariest time of my life. Disagree	54	72	21
A - 20	2. The life of the average man is getting worse, not better. Disagree	41	55	34
B - 1	3. What are the best things about being the age you are now? Positive answer	71	95	4
B - 7	4. How often do you find yourself feeling lonely? Never; hardly ever	51	68	24
B - 11	5. As you get older, do things seem better or worse than you thought they would be? Better	36	48	39

TABLE III
MEAN SCORES ON LSR SCALES
FOR TOTAL GROUP

Scale	Mean Score
Zest	3.59
Resolution	4.03
Congruence	3.33
Self-concept	3.79
Mood Tone	3.37

TABLE IV
DIFFERENCES AMONG TOTAL LSR SCORES
BY GROUPS

Group	No.	Mean	SD	<u>t</u>	<u>p</u>
Age					
60-69 (vs. 70-79)	23	19.57	3.03	5.49	.001
70-79 (vs. 80-95)	35	16.91	3.29	3.07	.01
80-95 (vs. 60-69)	17	18.65	3.57	1.53	n.s.
Sex					
Male	31	18.48	3.43		
Female	44	17.86	3.50	1.40	n.s.
Family of Origin					
Three or less children	14	19.79	2.91		
More than three children	61	17.75	3.44	3.85	.001
Ordinal Position					
Only- and first-born (vs. last-born)	21	19.00	3.13	.52	n.s.
Middle-born (vs. only- and first-born)	38	17.47	3.23	2.20	.05
Last-born (vs. middle-born)	16	18.50	4.10	1.30	n.s.
Childhood Residence					
Rural	54	17.52	3.40		
Town or city	21	19.67	3.12	4.58	.001
Marital Status					
Married now	53	18.72	3.25		
No longer or never married	22	17.14	3.42	3.43	.01
Children or Grandchildren					
Yes	63	18.48	3.15		
No	12	16.25	4.39	1.55	n.s.

living and could have been able to enjoy more fully the contemplation and leisure in retirement living. The difference between the subjects age 60-69 and those 70-79 was significant ($p < .001$), as was the difference between the retirees age 70-79 and those 80-95 ($p < .01$). However, there was no significant difference between the mean score of the 60-69 group and the mean score of those 80-95. Individual and mean LSR, LSIA, and LSIB scores for the subjects according to age-sex groups may be found in Appendix E.

2. Since both male and female respondents in this study were members of a group and since membership in a group suggests interested involvement, it was not surprising to learn that only five subjects scored less than 50 per cent on the Life Satisfaction Ratings. Two retirees, one male and one female, had 10 points. Three female subjects made scores of 12. The mean LSR score for the 31 males was 18.48. For females the average or mean score was 17.86. The difference was not significant.
3. Adults reared in small families had an average LSR score of 19.79, while persons reared in families of more than two other children rated an average of 17.75. The difference was significant ($p < .001$). Perhaps retired adults reared in small families are better able to accept and enjoy the solitude which often is part of the later years (Cumming and Henry, 1961) than are those adults reared in large families. Fourteen of the subjects (19%) had families of origin composed of three or less children. Families with four or more children were

represented by 61 subjects (81%).

4. Adults of differing ordinal positions revealed slight differences in attitudes. With a possible LSR score of 25, the only- and first-born people had an average score of 19. Middle-born retirees averaged 17.47, and last-borns, 18.50. The only significant difference was between middle-born and only- and first-borns ($p < .05$). Total LSR scores and LSIA and LSIB scores for the subjects according to ordinal position and mean scores for groups may be found in Appendix E.
5. If adults who were reared on a farm are happier and more self-sufficient, it was not apparent in LSR scores. Those 54 men and women who grew up in a rural home (72%) averaged 17.52 points. The 21 people reared in a town or city (28%) earned an average rating of 19.67 points. That difference is significant ($p < .001$).
6. The five subjects who never were married (7%) had a mean LSR score of 15.80. Four males and 13 females (23%) who no longer were married had mean ratings of 18.50 for the males and 17.23 for the females. The 53 people presently married (70%) earned averages of 18.48 points for the 27 males and 18.58 points for 26 females. For analysis the never-married subjects were combined with those no longer married. This group of 22 people (30%) had an average score of 17.14. In comparison to the married subjects' score of 18.72, the difference was significant ($p < .01$). Neugarten et al. (1961) found that the non-married (single, divorced, separated, and widowed) had significantly lower LSR scores, and this was true for both sexes

and younger and older subgroups. Perhaps having the interaction and companionship which a mate provides does increase a retired person's life satisfaction.

7. Twelve of the respondents (16%) had neither children nor grandchildren. In this group the mean LSR scores were: for the three males, 16.33, for the nine females, 16.22, and for the 12 combined, 16.25. For the 63 subjects (84%) with children or grandchildren, the average male score was 18.71, the average female score was 18.29, and the mean score for the combined group of 63 was 18.48. Children and grandchildren might provide satisfaction in a sense of immortality or biological renewal, but the difference between the two groups of LSR scores is not significant.

Further examination of the responses to individual items in the LSR scale revealed that the subjects were strongest in associating with others (100%), belief in God (99%), feeling importance in life (99%), and finding good in the retirement years (95%). Many felt their age but were not bothered by it (83%), and most were satisfied as they looked back on their lives (84%). Many retirees considered the things they were doing interesting (81%).

In examining responses to the instrument, it appears that certain items are weak in discriminating. Wood et al. (1966) and Adams (1969) suggested omitting items 11 and 14 from further use in Life Satisfaction Index A. Item 11 states that a subject feels his age but is not bothered by it. Item 14 declares that compared to other people his or her age, the subject has made a lot of foolish decisions in his or her life. Both of those statements provoked questions during the present

research. In addition, the researcher heard three retirees misread item three in LSIA. The item states that this is the dreariest time of the subject's life. In each instance the subject read, "This is the dearest time of my life." Without correction, item three would have been misinterpreted.

Results in the present study were compared with those reported by Neugarten et al. (1961) who obtained a mean score for LSIA of 12.4 with a standard deviation of 4.4. Their mean score for LSIB was 15.1, SD, 4.7. In the present study, the mean score for LSIA was 13.61, with a standard deviation of 3.3. The mean score for LSIB was 18.63, SD, 2.9. Neugarten et al. (1961) found no correlation between life satisfaction and age (r was $-.07$). In the present study, r for life satisfaction and age was $.03$. Neugarten et al. (1961) found no significant sex difference on LSR scores. The mean for females was 17.9, SD, 3.58, and for males, 17.5, SD, 4.04. In the present study, the mean for females was 17.86, SD, 3.5, and for males, 18.48, SD, 3.43. The differences were not significant in either study. For the 177 cases examined by Neugarten et al. (1961), Life Satisfaction Ratings ranged from 8 to 25, with the mean 17.8 and SD 4.6. The 75 cases in this study had LSR scores ranging from 10 to 24, with a mean of 18.12 and SD 3.44. The Oklahoma subjects in 1978 were similar to the original 177 Kansas subjects of 1961 in the responses which were given to the Life Satisfaction Ratings.

Table V reveals how subjects responded to the statement that he or she is happier than before retirement. Table VI reports the number and percentage of subjects who chose their present homes over living anywhere else. Although total percentages for Tables V and VI were

TABLE V

MEASURE OF HAPPINESS BY AGE GROUPS
 "Would you say you are happier now than you were
 during the earlier periods of your life?"

Age	Sex	Yes		No	
		No.	%	No.	%
<u>60-69</u>	M	10	100	0	00
	F	13	100	0	00
<u>70-79</u>	M	10	77	3	23
	F	17	77	5	23
<u>80-95</u>	M	7	88	1	12
	F	5	56	4	44
<u>TOTAL</u>	M	27	87	4	13
	F	35	80	9	20

TABLE VI

CHOICE OF WHERE TO LIVE BY AGE GROUPS
 "If you could do anything you pleased, where
 would you most like to live?"

Age	Sex	Here		Elsewhere	
		No.	%	No.	%
<u>60-69</u>	M	7	70	3	30
	F	9	69	4	31
<u>70-79</u>	M	13	100	0	00
	F	19	86	3	14
<u>80-95</u>	M	8	100	0	00
	F	8	89	1	11
<u>TOTAL</u>	M	28	90	3	10
	F	36	82	8	18

similar, the 13 people who were happier at a former time noted that during an earlier period their mates were alive or healthy, the children lived at home, or their interesting jobs prevented loneliness. The 11 subjects who would enjoy living elsewhere said that they preferred a smaller town, a different climate, or living close to someone special, such as a grandchild or sister.

Socializing is the subject of Table VII. On it are given the frequencies and percentages of those respondents who think things are O.K. as they are, of those who would like to see more of their friends, and of respondents who wish they had more time for themselves. The female who needed more personal time had a job, while the male was trying to write a book and continue to be active socially.

The intercorrelations among the five components of LSR, which were calculated using group scores, are shown in Table VIII. Two correlations, self-concept and zest and self-concept and resolution, were not positively interrelated. However, the intercorrelation between self-concept and zest was .18 when the calculation was done with individual scores. Neugarten et al. (1961) found the intercorrelations to be:

Zest and Resolution,	.67
Zest and Congruence,	.56
Zest and Self-concept,	.79
Zest and Mood Tone,	.84
Resolution and Congruence,	.70
Resolution and Self-concept,	.83
Resolution and Mood Tone,	.48
Congruence and Self-concept,	.73
Congruence and Mood Tone,	.57

TABLE VII
MEASURE OF SOCIALIZING BY AGE GROUPS

Ages	Sex	"Things are O.K. as they are."		"I'd like to see more of my friends."		"I wish for more time to myself."	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<u>60-69</u>	M	6	60.0	4	40.0	0	00.0
	F	6	46.0	6	46.0	1	8.0
<u>70-79</u>	M	9	69.0	4	31.0	0	00.0
	F	11	50.0	11	50.0	0	00.0
<u>80-95</u>	M	6	75.0	1	12.5	1	12.5
	F	5	56.0	4	44.0	0	00.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	M	21	68.0	9	29.0	1	3.0
	F	22	50.0	21	48.0	1	2.0

TABLE VIII
INTERCORRELATIONS OF THE COMPONENTS OF LIFE
SATISFACTION USING GROUP SCORES (N = 75)

	Resolution	Congruence	Self-concept	Mood Tone
<u>Zest</u>	.72	.91	-.06	.360
<u>Resolution</u>		.40	-.31	.390
<u>Congruence</u>			.18	.004
<u>Self-concept</u>				.570

Self-concept and Mood Tone, .82 (page 139).

In the present study the coefficient of correlation between LSIA scores and LSR was .80, and the coefficient of correlation between LSIB scores and LSR was .55. Neugarten et al. (1961) found the coefficient of correlation between LSIA scores and LSR to be .55, and the coefficient of correlation between LSIB scores and LSR to be .58. Calculating significance of correlations between related groups yields a t value ($t = 3.46$, $df = 72$, $p < .001$) which indicates that the responses of the current subjects to Life Satisfaction Index A are not related to their responses to Life Satisfaction Index B even though the originators of the scales felt that they were measuring the same variables and had used an item analysis to eliminate items which did not fit with total LSR scores. Neugarten et al. (1961) reported an r of .73 when comparing the two groups of responses. In the current study an r of .22 was found for the same comparison. As a result, it seems very important to consider total LSR scores rather than either LSIA or LSIB scores in interpreting responses.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

The purpose of this study was to examine attitudes related to life satisfaction held by older men and women. The attitudes were examined in relation to such selected factors as age, sex, size of family of orientation, area of childhood residence, marital status, presence of children or grandchildren, and, especially, differing ordinal positions.

Subjects who participated in this study were 44 women and 31 men ranging in age from 60 to 95 years. They all were in reasonably good health, and many were well educated. The groups involved in data collection were a retired teachers' organization, a senior citizens' center, a church department, and a social club.

The instrument developed by Neugarten et al. (1961) to measure life satisfaction (LSR) was selected for use and evaluation in this research. Two easily administered indexes and a brief interview provided information for rating scales. The scales assessed five sets of attitudes related to life satisfaction among older persons. The five sets were identified as zest, resolution, congruence, self-concept, and mood tone.

Results of this research were as follows:

1. Significantly higher ($p < .001$) Life Satisfaction Ratings were made by the subjects between 60 and 69 years of age than were made by the subjects between 70 and 79 years of

age. Significantly higher ($p < .01$) ratings were made by retirees in their 80's and older than were made by those 70 to 79 years of age. There was no significant difference between the scores of the 60-69 group and the scores of those 80 and older.

2. There was no significant difference between mean LSR scores for male and female subjects.
3. Adults reared in families of three or less children had a significantly higher ($p < .001$) mean Life Satisfaction Rating than did those adults reared in larger families.
4. Ordinal positions showed significant difference ($p < .05$) in a lower mean LSR score for middle-born children than for only- and first-born ones.
5. Significantly higher ($p < .001$) Life Satisfaction Ratings were made by people reared in a town or city than were made by those who grew up in the country.
6. Significantly higher ($p < .01$) Life Satisfaction Ratings were made by married subjects than were made by those never or no longer married.
7. There was no significant difference between the LSR scores for those subjects with children or grandchildren and those without.

The data provided by LSR was examined for differences in life satisfaction according to the factors studied. Scores were described by mean scores and standard deviations, and the t test of differences between means of two independent samples was used.

Relationships between total LSR scores and the index scores in this

study were similar to those reported by Neugarten et al. (1961). However, the responses of the current subjects to Life Satisfaction Index A are not related to their responses to Life Satisfaction Index B even though the originators of the scales felt that they were approaching the same variables. Therefore, it is important to consider total LSR scores rather than the scores of either index in interpreting responses.

Implications for Further Study

The author feels that additional research would be helpful in understanding more fully the implications of greater life satisfaction revealed by those individuals reared with two or less siblings. A study investigating factors which seem to make for more happiness among youngest and oldest retirees during the later years would be interesting. The subjects who indicated that they were reared in a town or city had higher levels of morale than did subjects from a rural background. Research directed toward the adjustment of individuals according to the locations of the homes of their youth would be a possibility. It is hoped that this sort of study will be of benefit to persons who are seeking to make possible more supportive environments. Further research which takes into account life's stages is needed to determine conditions preceding successful adjustment to the retirement years.

Conclusion

The correlations found suggested that the instrument was covering some of the things for which Neugarten et al. (1961) developed it. This study supported the earlier one in the absence of differences according

to sex. At least certain groups are making positive adjustments to retirement.

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APPENDIX A

INFORMATION SHEET

INFORMATION SHEET

Initials ___ ___ ___

Year of Birth _____

Male or Female _____

1. Did you grow up in the country, a town, or a city?
2. In your childhood family, were you the oldest child, one of the middle children, or the youngest child?
3. How many children were in your childhood family?
4. Did you get to complete high school or attend college?
5. Are you married, widowed, or unmarried?
6. Do you have a church preference?
7. Do you have children or grandchildren?

Thanks for helping with this project!

APPENDIX B

LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX A

LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX A

Here are some statements about life in general that people feel differently about. Would you read each statement on the list, and if you agree with it, put a check mark in the space under "AGREE." If you do not agree with a statement, put a check mark in the space under "DISAGREE." If you are not sure one way or the other, put a check mark in the space under "?." PLEASE BE SURE TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION ON THE LIST.

(Key: score 1 point for each response marked X.)

	AGREE	DIS- AGREE	?		AGREE	DIS- AGREE	?
1. As I grow older, things seem better than I thought they would be.	...x...	.....	.....	12. As I look back on my life, I am fairly well satisfied.	...x...	.....	.....
2. I have gotten more of the breaks in life than most of the people I know.	...x...	.....	.....	13. I would not change my past life even if I could.	...x...	.....	.....
3. This is the dreariest time of my life.	.....	...x...	.....	14. Compared to other people my age, I've made a lot of foolish decisions in my life.	.....	...x...	.....
4. I am just as happy as when I was younger.	...x...	.....	.....	15. Compared to other people my age, I make a good appearance.	...x...	.....	.....
5. My life could be happier than it is now.	.....	...x...	.....	16. I have made plans for things I'll be doing a month or a year from now.	...x...	.....	.....
6. These are the best years of my life.	...x...	.....	.....	17. When I think back over my life, I didn't get most of the important things I wanted.	.....	...x...	.....
7. Most of the things I do are boring or monotonous.	.....	...x...	.....	18. Compared to other people, I get down in the dumps too often.	.....	...x...	.....
8. I expect some interesting and pleasant things to happen to me in the future.	...x...	.....	.....	19. I've gotten pretty much what I expected out of life.	...x...	.....	.....
9. The things I do are as interesting to me as they ever were.	...x...	.....	.....	20. In spite of what people say, the lot of the average man is getting worse, not better.	.....	...x...	.....
10. I feel old and somewhat tired.	.....	...x...	.....			
11. I feel my age, but it does not bother me.	...x...	.....	.....		

APPENDIX C

LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX B

LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX B
(with scoring key)

Would you please comment freely in answer to the following questions?

1. What are the best things about being the age you are now?
 - 1.....a positive answer
 - 0.....nothing good about it
 2. What do you think you will be doing five years from now? How do you expect things will be different from the way they are now, in your life?
 - 2.....better, or no change
 - 1.....contingent—"It depends"
 - 0.....worse
 3. What is the most important thing in your life right now?
 - 2.....anything outside of self, or pleasant interpretation of future
 - 1....."Hanging on"; keeping health, or job
 - 0.....getting out of present difficulty, or "nothing now," or reference to the past
 4. How happy would you say you are right now, compared with the earlier periods in your life?
 - 2.....this is the happiest time; all have been happy; or, hard to make a choice
 - 1.....some decrease in recent years
 - 0.....earlier periods were better, this is a bad time
 5. Do you ever worry about your ability to do what people expect of you—to meet demands that people make on you?
 - 2.....no
 - 1.....qualified yes or no
 - 0.....yes
 6. If you could do anything you pleased, in what part of — would you most like to live?
 - 2.....present location
 - 0.....any other location
 7. How often do you find yourself feeling lonely?
 - 2.....never; hardly ever
 - 1.....sometimes
 - 0.....fairly often; very often
 8. How often do you feel there is no point in living?
 - 2.....never; hardly ever
 - 1.....sometimes
 - 0.....fairly often; very often
 9. Do you wish you could see more of your close friends than you do, or would you like more time to yourself?
 - 2.....O. K. as is
 - 0.....wish could see more of friends
 - 0.....wish more time to self
 10. How much unhappiness would you say you find in your life today?
 - 2.....almost none
 - 1.....some
 - 0.....a great deal
 11. As you get older, would you say things seem to be better or worse than you thought they would be?
 - 2.....better
 - 1.....about as expected
 - 0.....worse
 12. How satisfied would you say you are with your way of life?
 - 2.....very satisfied
 - 1.....fairly satisfied
 - 0.....not very satisfied
-

APPENDIX D

SCALE ITEMS AND SCORE VALUES

SCALE ITEMS AND SCORE VALUES

Scale	Items	Response	Score
A.	Zest		
	1. Index A, Item 9	"Agree"	"1"
	2. Association with others	"Yes"	"1"
	3. Index A, Item 7	"Disagree"	"1"
	4. Index A, Item 6	"Agree"	"1"
	5. Index B, Item 10	"Almost None"	"1"
B.	Resolution		
	1. Index A, Item 11	"Agree"	"1"
	2. Belief in God	"Yes"	"1"
	3. Index B, Item 8	"Never; hardly ever"	"1"
	4. Index A, Item 1	"Agree"	"1"
	5. Index A, Item 13	"Agree"	"1"
C.	Congruence		
	1. Index B, Item 12	"Very Satisfied"	"1"
	2. Index A, Item 12	"Agree"	"1"
	3. Index A, Item 2	"Agree"	"1"
	4. Index A, Item 14	"Disagree"	"1"
	5. Index A, Item 17	"Disagree"	"1"
D.	Self-concept		
	1. Index A, Item 15	"Agree"	"1"
	2. Index B, Item 5	"No"	"1"
	3. Index B, Item 3	"Positive Answer"	"1"
	4. Index A, Item 8	"Agree"	"1"
	5. Index A, Item 18	"Disagree"	"1"
E.	Mood Tone		
	1. Index A, Item 3	"Disagree"	"1"
	2. Index A, Item 20	"Disagree"	"1"
	3. Index B, Item 1	"Positive Answer"	"1"
	4. Index B, Item 7	"Never; hardly ever"	"1"
	5. Index B, Item 11	"Better"	"1"

APPENDIX E

TABLES

TABLE IX
INDIVIDUAL AND MEAN LSR, LSIA, AND LSIB SCORES BY AGE-SEX GROUPS

Age	Sex	No.	LSR (25 points possible)	LSIA (20 points possible)	LSIB (23 points possible)
<u>60-69</u>	M	10	23 16 23 23	16 12 19 15	18 18 19 23
			16 20 19	13 13 15	16 23 16
			21 21 16	17 18 11	21 21 18
			<u>19.80*</u>	<u>14.90*</u>	<u>19.30*</u>
	F	13	20 14 20 23 23	15 11 16 18 18	20 16 17 19 23
			21 16 21 23	19 12 16 16	17 18 20 21
17 14 19 21			12 10 20 15	18 18 16 18	
		<u>19.38*</u>	<u>15.20*</u>	<u>18.50*</u>	
<u>70-79</u>	M	13	22 13 16 22 18	17 9 12 16 14	21 21 20 21 15
			19 17 15 17	14 11 13 13	21 21 16 17
			14 17 14 19	10 8 12 13	20 21 15 22
			<u>17.15*</u>	<u>12.46*</u>	<u>19.30*</u>
	F	22	17 19 18 10 14 19 14 21	14 13 14 9 10 15 8 15	13 20 20 13 17 17 19 22
			19 17 16 22 16 24 20 16	11 13 10 18 7 19 16 11	20 13 19 21 22 22 21 18
12 18 12 14 19 12			7 14 6 11 16 9	17 18 20 15 16 9	
		<u>16.77*</u>	<u>12.09*</u>	<u>17.80*</u>	
<u>80-95</u>	M	8	17 22 22	11 14 15	19 23 21
			10 18 19	9 15 14	17 18 21
			24 20	19 15	23 20
			<u>19.00*</u>	<u>14.00*</u>	<u>20.25*</u>
	F	9	17 22 17	16 17 13	14 20 14
			18 23 17	11 19 11	20 21 22
20 13 18			13 11 13	17 12 18	
		<u>18.30*</u>	<u>13.77*</u>	<u>17.55*</u>	

* Mean individual score for subjects in group

TABLE X
INDIVIDUAL AND MEAN LSR, LSIA, AND LSIB SCORES BY ORDINAL POSITION

Position	Sex	No.	LSR (25 points possible)	LSIA (20 points possible)	LSIB (23 points possible)
<u>Only- and First-born</u>	M	9	16 22 24	11 16 19	18 21 23
			16 22 16	12 17 12	20 21 18
			19 16 17	14 13 11	21 16 19
			<u>18.60*</u>	<u>13.80*</u>	<u>19.60*</u>
	F	12	18 23 16 14	14 16 10 18	18 21 19 19
			16 23 17 18	7 18 14 11	22 19 13 20
			23 24 20 19	19 19 16 11	21 22 21 20
			<u>19.25*</u>	<u>13.58*</u>	<u>19.58*</u>
<u>Middle-born</u>	M	16	21 19 18 20 10 19	18 15 15 15 9 14	21 16 18 20 17 21
			13 21 14 22 17	9 17 12 14 8	21 21 15 23 21
			18 23 17 15 19	14 19 13 13 13	15 19 17 16 22
			<u>17.87*</u>	<u>13.60*</u>	<u>18.90*</u>
	F	22	23 18 17 20 17 12 12 16	18 13 13 15 16 9 7 11	23 18 13 20 14 9 17 18
			14 16 19 19 20 14 14 13	11 12 13 20 13 10 10 11	16 18 20 16 17 17 18 12
			18 21 20 21 17 17	14 19 16 15 12 11	20 17 17 22 18 22
			<u>17.18*</u>	<u>13.10*</u>	<u>17.36*</u>
<u>Last-born</u>	M	6	17 14	11 10	21 20
			23 23	15 16	23 18
			22 20	15 13	21 23
			<u>19.80*</u>	<u>13.30*</u>	<u>21.00*</u>
	F	10	17 22 22 12	13 17 18 6	14 20 21 20
			19 19 10	16 15 9	16 17 13
			21 14 21	16 11 15	20 15 18
			<u>17.70*</u>	<u>13.60*</u>	<u>17.40*</u>

*Mean individual score for subjects in group

TABLE XI
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE--GENERAL LINEAR
MODELS OF PROCEDURE--MEAN LSR SCORES

Source	Sum of Squares (Type I)	d f	Mean Square	F Ratio	<u>p</u>
Between Groups					
Age	103.64	2	51.82	4.64	.012
Sex	3.80	1	3.80	0.34	.561
Age X Sex	0.24	2	0.12	0.01	.989
Error	770.23	69	11.16		
TOTAL	877.91	74			

VITA²

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Master of Science

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Major Field: Family Relations and Child Development

Biographical:

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