THE PROCESS OF RETIREMENT

MIGRATION TO A RURAL

OKLAHOMA COMMUNITY

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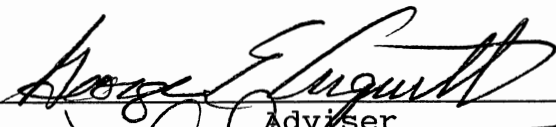Greenville, North Carolina
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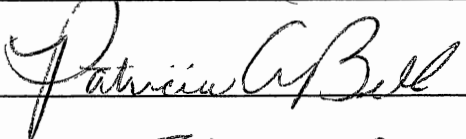THE PROCESS OF RETIREMENT
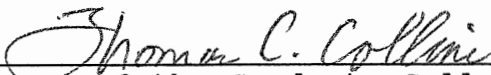
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OKLAHOMA COMMUNITY

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The focus of this research was to address the various issues and processes involved in the residential and migration patterns of retirement aged people. Retirement aged is defined in this research as people 50 years of age and older. A small rural community that has received relatively large numbers of immigrant retirees became the site for data collection.

Migration of retirees is associated with the changing demographic characteristics of the United State's population and influences the development of policy and planning strategies to accommodate shifts in population composition. This research topic has received considerable interest over the past decade and is likely to continue to be a relevant topical area into the next century.

The retirement age population as a whole will become increasingly important economically, politically and socially as numbers in this group increase. Included in this process are geographic shifts in retirement age populations. These have both significant positive and negative effects on receiving communities and neighborhoods. These effects can be due to the influx of additional money

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into the economy (Aday and Miles, 1982), the increased use

of basic services (Duggar, 1985), expansion of health care

systems (Haas and Crandall, 1988) and political impact

(Rosenbaum and Button, 1988; Bryant and El-Attar, 1984).

Adding to the complexity of understanding retirement

migration are different characteristics of the process when

comparing rural and urban areas (Clifford et al., 1982;

Glasgow, 1980; Longino, 1980, 1985, 1988).

When research on retirement age people is discussed, it

typically focuses on "elderly people" with problems. Such

topics as health care, financial concerns, or social support

tend to predominate in the research literature. However, a

large number of retirement aged people today and in the

future are not expected to experience major economic,

health, or social problems until they become a part of the

old-old age group, over eighty-five years of age. Many of

these are the young-old, under 75 years of age, who are

potential migrants to selected new neighborhoods and

communities in the United States. Focusing on such elderly

who are well rather than ill result in research publications

more reflective of the elderly in general. This should

improve self-evaluations and reduce the perceived need for

extensive supports by emphasizing wellness as opposed to

pathology (Kahana and Kahana, 1983).

The site of this research was Delaware County, rural

county located in extreme northeastern Oklahoma (Figure 1).

This county is located in the "Green Country" region of

Oklahoma on the Ozark Uplift. Specifically a small
community of approximately 4,000 population was the primary
site of data collection.
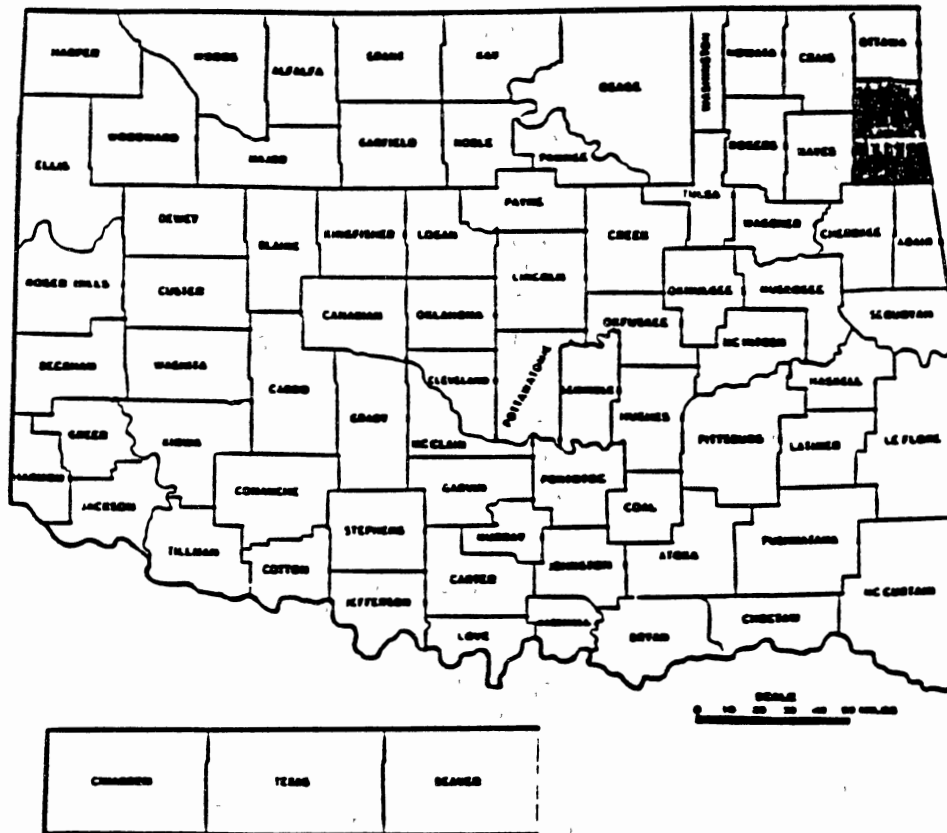
Figure 1.

Map of Oklahoma with Delaware County Highlighted

Note. From Oklahoma Water Atlas, Oklahoma Water Resources
Board, Publication No. 120, University of Oklahoma Printing,
Norman, Oklahoma, 1984.

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Delaware County covers a total area of 792 square miles
including 451,483 acres of land and 47,077 acres of water
(Oklahoma Land Inventory, 1978). The county is a non-
metropolitan county containing one urbanized area, the town
of Grove, which is in the northeastern part of Delaware
County adjacent to Grand Lake O'The Cherokees. (Figure 2).
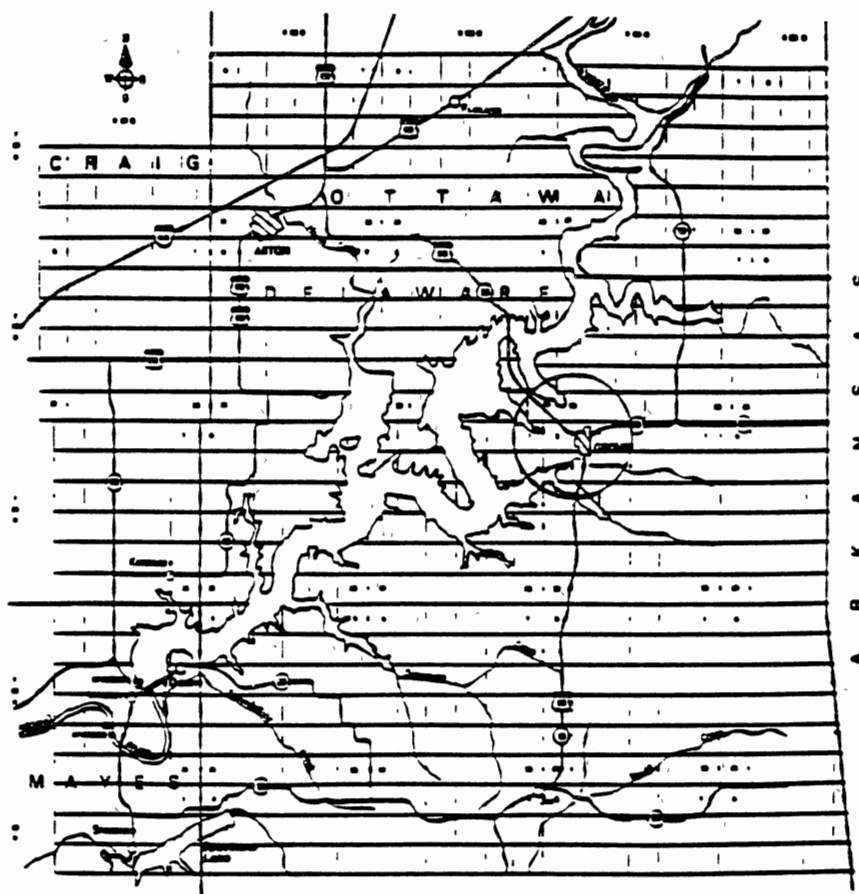
Figure 2.

Map of Northern Delaware County,

The Town of Grove and Grand Lake

Note. From Oklahoma Water Atlas, Oklahoma Water Resources
Board, Publication No. 120, University of Oklahoma Printing,
Norman, Oklahoma, 1984.

This research illuminates various issues resulting from experiences elderly migrants have during and after their move. Since the construction of the Grand River Dam in 1940, which forms Grand Lake, the area around the lake has developed a substantial tourist industry. Until recently the nature of tourism in the area has been characterized by short term visitation for fishing, boating, and other forms of recreation. However, within the past twenty years growing numbers of retired individuals have chosen to live permanently in Delaware County. This phenomenon has created significant changes in the social organization of the county. Golant (1980) suggests "much research is still needed on the topics of who moves among the elderly and where they move, the significance of period and cohort effects, the local environmental context of residential adjustments, the significance of elderly individuals' lifelong versus stage-in-life attributes as explanations of migration behavior, and the specification and evaluation of relationships among public policy, social planning, and elderly migration" (pg.541). By focusing on the local environmental context of migration of the elderly and stage-in-life attributes as part of the elderly migration event, this research fulfills several aspects of the research areas suggested by Golant.

When addressing migration events in elderly individuals' lives, it is helpful to separate research questions into specific areas. First, socioeconomic

characteristics of the individuals migrating need to be identified. Second is to address the type of migration events that correspond to migration statuses of the individuals of interest. Third is to address the social and physical nature of the location that is experiencing migration events. These three sets of research foci can lead to improved understanding of elderly migration events and, consequently, to a better understanding of their effects on the host community.

The methods used to investigate these phenomena were qualitative and quantitative in nature. This was necessary due to the unique and complex characteristics of regional elderly migration. The methods used in this research include participant observation and indepth interviews carried out during an extended stay in the community. Additionally a survey based on a portion of the migrant population in the community, United States census data and secondary sources such as newspapers, brochures and maps.

It is interesting to note that Oklahoma is not considered to be an elderly migration destination as are the neighboring states of Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico (Wiseman, 1979; Yeats, Biggar, and Longino, 1987). However, there are several localities in Oklahoma that have been significantly affected by elderly migration. This small lake community in northeastern Oklahoma was selected as the site of this research due to the number of retirees moving to the vicinity. The migration event occurring in this part

of Oklahoma has gone uninvestigated from a sociological perspective; therefore, questions concerning characteristics of migrants, attributes of place, forms of social structure and changes in symbolic meaning that are contributing to this ongoing social process need to be examined. In order to arrive at these answers without imposing previous findings from related research, the combination of methods mentioned above were incorporated within a grounded naturalistic approach.

Information on migration statuses and stage in life attributes of retired individuals was gathered using the primary methods of indepth interviews and a purposive survey. Additional data relevant to understanding the social context of the community and lives of the migrants were collected via the methods mentioned above and participant observation. The resulting data consist of analysis of notes based on interviews, survey results which were coded and computer analyzed, observations, photographs, maps, magazines, newspapers, other printed matter and a variety of additional information gathered during the field work.

The resulting data produced focus points that suggested several factors important for the migratory act that will be expanded upon in later chapters. Geographic proximity and prior visitation to the Grand Lake area were very important in the choice of a migration destination. The social and physical amenities of the area were also of premier

importance. Issues of secondary importance were the social structure of the community, the personal characteristics of migrants and relatives of migrants living in the area. These findings add explanatory power to elderly migration theory by providing indepth information about regional retirement migration. Additionally, suggestions for the use of this information by the state of Oklahoma include the development of retirement migration as an industry and the positive/negative effects of this social process.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

The following literature review focuses on several
themes that deal with issues involved in the study of
elderly migration. These issues are represented by selected
studies, books and articles from the following areas:
geographic gerontological migration research, demographic
perspective on migration and other research that has focused
on motivations for elderly migratory behavior such as
migration distance effects and ties to place.

Geographic Literature

Geographic literature on the older population of the
United States has focused on four major subject areas: (1)
residential location and migration patterns; (2) spatial
activity; (3) transportation patterns; and (4) people-
environment relationships (Golant, 1984). The first
research with this emphasis was published by W. Zelinsky in
1966. The next research on this topic appeared in 1972 by
Stephen Golant. Hence, it is a very young area of research.
This topic continues to be an increasingly relevant focus
for geographical researchers interested in gerontology

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(Rudzitis, 1984).

One focus of this geographical gerontological (ie. spatial organization) research has been residential and migration patterns that can be used to answer questions about the organization of society and its institutions (Rudzitis, 1984). There are a multitude of possible methods available to approach questions generated from this perspective. Geographers have used several. The historical and contemporary locational analysis is one such method and has been used on the county, regional, MSA, intraurban divisions and country levels (Golant, 1984).

Moore and Publicover (1979) point out the need to develop "local level data bases capable of supporting the information needs required by public agency decision makers and their analysis of the dynamics of change in the elderly population within specific urban or community areas" (pg. 147). The need for local level data bases is a byproduct of the usual sources of migration and demographic data, that is, census and economic data produced on a regional or national level. These forms of data cannot supply local level information necessary for understanding and predicting small scale affects. Therefore new methods have been developed by geographers to supply this information. The most recent of these methods is the use of micro data from the 1970 and 1980 censuses. With micro data information small areas within the larger SMSA's can be studied and programs of service provision can be developed to fit these

various areas. The availability of this data for the 1970
and 1980 censuses has lead to useful applications in urban
areas. The application of this technique to rural areas
should be a fruitful area of research, pending the
development of methodologies to deal with density problems.
These problems stem from data suppression regulations
(concerning respondent confidentiality) in low population
density regions. Suppression of data causes the scale of
investigation to be increased to regional levels that may
preclude county comparisons.

Flynn, et al., (1985) used a nationwide sample of
census data to report major patterns of elderly migration.
This research, The Retirement Migration Project, funded by
the National Institute on Aging, concentrated mainly on
analytical and theoretical problems. Flynn, et al., (1985)
note that through the use of micro data from the 1980 census
comparisons of migration streams to and from substate areas
are possible. This allows for more precise location of
increases and decreases due to large and small migration
streams. These types of data are becoming valuable to local
and regional planners in the development of services for the
elderly.

Graff and Wiseman (1978) used more traditional forms of
census data and focused on state and regional migration by
describing spatial patterns of the elderly population in the
United States. Utilizing census data from 1950, 1960 and
1970 they investigated changes in elderly population

patterns during this time span and identified possible factors responsible for the patterns. Data from county and state levels allowed them to identify three basic demographic processes that produce change in population concentrations (i.e. fertility, mortality, and migration). A fourth basic demographic process, immigration, is not as salient a factor due to low immigration levels of retirees to the United States.

Graff and Wiseman (1978) identified two geographic areas of the United States that experienced major increases in the proportion of elderly during the time period 1950-1970. These were, the southern region and the midwestern region, as defined by the United States Department of the Census. Both the southern regional and the midwestern regional changes were largely due to out-migration of younger cohorts and the aging-in-place of older cohorts. The authors found this pattern at both the state and county levels. In addition to these two processes Graff and Wiseman (1978) identify dying-in-place, in-migration of elderly to amenity rich areas and migration of younger persons as processes accounting for the changes.

Wiseman (1979) presents major migration patterns in the United States of persons 60 years and older during the years 1965-1970. California and Arizona are second and third in number of migrants, and Texas is the forth largest recipient of migrants (Wiseman, 1979). Litwak and Longino (1987) report Florida has been, and continues to be, the major

destination state of retirement migration. Other streams
have been identified that are growing in importance. The
recipient states or regions are the Ozark area and the
Chicago area (Yeats, Biggar, and Longino, 1987).

It is important to recognize that each of these
recipient areas attracts migrants that have area specific
individual characteristics (e.g., income, area of out-
migration, marital status, etc). These characteristics help
support the position put forth by Yeats, Biggar and Longino
that states "the assumption that the study of migration for
elderly persons is simply another variation in the study of
the same variables for the general population is no longer
tenable" (pg. 294).

The review of the research on the spatial organization
theme brings to light a primary goal of these authors, the
prediction of needed services and the impact on state and
local area planning based on the redistribution of the
elderly population of the United States. Due to the
impending growth of this age group, combined with the
increased value placed on leisure lifestyles in the United
States, this research focus will provide productive results
well into the next century.

Demographic Perspective on Migration

The study of population characteristics has been a
concern of scholars for many years. The consequences of the
changes that occur in populations can create problems for

nations that equal the consequences of any war or natural
disaster. Therefore, demographic research has developed
into a substantial field that relies on a variety of data
sources in its attempt to understand population dynamics.

The study of population characteristics includes three
primary topics: births, deaths and migration. Due to the
focus of this research on elderly migration, the topic of
birth would seem completely unnecessary. However, the topic
of birth and death are important to the extent that certain
methods utilize the number of births and deaths in a year to
estimate the net migration increase for a particular region.
Migration is the most important topic for this research and
can be broken down into two other basic concepts. These are
movement within a country and movement to/from a country.
Movement within this country is of primary interest in this
research.

The push-pull theory of migration suggests that there
are characteristics of place that push people out or pull
people in to certain geographic areas. The idea was first
suggested by Ravenstein (1889) as an explanation for
migration that was occurring in England at that time. Today
the push-pull theory is still a valuable tool in
understanding the reasons people move (Weeks, 1981).

Migration is defined by demographers as any permanent
change in residence that results in crossing a political
boundary during a specified period of time. However, this
definition must be changed to fit the characteristics of the

question to be answered. The following possibilities exemplify the chance of confusion: when someone moves within a city but does not cross a political boundary; when someone moves to a different county but remains in the same state; when someone moves between states next to or far apart from each other; and when someone is a seasonal migrant such as a migrant farm worker. These possibilities compound the difficulty in determining the total migration rate for any given region. To help clarify these ideas, specific definitions have been established by researchers in the field of demography (Shyrock, et al., 1976).

There are two primary sources for data on migration--censuses and population registers. A census gains information by asking direct questions about mobility or prior residence. A population register requires a person who moves to transfer his record from one local registry to another. Other sources of data are social security systems, public utility records, city directories, etc. (Shyrock, et al., 1976).

There are several direct and indirect measures that are used to estimate population changes. The indirect methods do not require special questions and can be produced from standard population counts. Two such methods are: (1) the national growth rate method and (2) the residual method. These two methods are limited in uses, such as estimating gross in-migration or out-migration or migration streams. In addition the migration period must be the inter-censal

period. Direct measures rely on specific questions that refer to the person directly, such as: (1) place of birth, (2) residence at a fixed past date and (3) duration of residence and last prior residence. These direct questions have limitations due to indefinite time references, migrants who have died during the period, multiple migrants counted only once, children born after the reference date not counted and the possible exclusion of short-distance movement (Shyrock, et al., 1976).

Another form of information on migration is the migration history, which is a roster of previous usual residences with the dates of moves. This type of information can be obtained from national surveys or surveys of specific areas. The major problem with this form of information is the increased response error due to the time that has elapsed between the questions and the events (Shyrock, et al., 1976).

Another relevant topic that can be addressed by survey questions is the reasons a person moves. The primary purpose of these questions is to determine motivation. This is accomplished by asking the respondents why they moved. The strongest benefit of this method is that it allows for the interpretation of the subjective reasons for moving (Shyrock, et al., 1976).

There are two primary ways to approach the question of motivations to move. First, to survey or question individuals before they move; and second, to survey or

stated that to question after the move "often conceals the complexities of the decision-making process before the move, and such data do not permit the separation of the independent influences of several factors in making the final decision" (Pampel, et al., 1984). In addition, to survey or question after the move selects out only those people who did move and gives no basis of comparison for the group of migrants under study.

Motivations for Elderly Migratory Behavior

Researchers interested in the issues surrounding elderly migratory behavior have suggested appropriate ways of assessing the motivating conditions for migration. Wiseman and Roseman (1979) indicate

> the elderly decision to move is strongly
> influenced by three sets of factors. The first
> and most direct set includes transitions through
> life cycle stages and other triggering mechanisms
> which result in a redefinition of residential
> needs. These include retirement, loss of spouse,
> and health decline. The second set of migration
> influences is exogenous to the individual, it
> derives from the residential environment and
> results in house and neighborhood dissatisfaction.
> Declines in the safety, attractiveness, and
> socioeconomic character of the neighborhood are
> particularly significant here. A third set of
> forces is comprised of the generally improving
> economic status of older people and those factors
> which countervail residential inertia. These
> migration facilitating conditions include pre-
> retirement planning, standard of living
> improvements, dispersion of family members, and
> development of retirement communities (pg. 329).

Wiseman and Roseman (1979) suggest that this

categorization of responses for moving is helpful in three
basic ways: (1) it juxtaposes the wide variety of types of
elderly migration behavior and the many circumstances within
which this behavior occurs and in doing so, argues for
models that recognize the heterogeneous nature of the
elderly population and its migration decisions emphasizing
the need for careful disaggregation in the application of
migration models to the elderly case and proposing one
effective way to accomplish such disaggregation; (2) the
typology points to certain topical emphases that are needed
in future research including the detailed specification of
the actual decision making for different types of migration
behavior; and (3) the entire decision-making process
including the decision to move, the decision where to move,
search space formation, and reason structures.

Serow (1987) uses a similar but different
characterization of the event

> the act of migration is, in effect, the
> result of two distinct, yet related, decisions
> that have been made: first, the decision to
> move from the area of current residence;
> second, the choice of a particular destination
> (from numerous alternatives) to move to. In
> other words, there exist so-called "push"
> factors that should serve as stimuli for
> outmigration and so-called "pull" factors that
> should serve as stimuli for inmigration (pg. 96).

Sofranko, et al., (1982) note "older urban-to-rural
migrants are attracted to rural areas for a variety of
reasons. Lower costs of living, personal safety, the

friendliness of rural people, recreational opportunities,
and scenic beauty are among the attractions of rural life"
(pg. 299).

Gober and Zonn (1983) found in their study of
retirement migration that "migration in the direction of
kin, as providers of information and accommodation" (pg.
293) were salient factors. In addition their study "showed
that kin and amenity migration are not independent processes
but, for many people, operate jointly to realign elderly
persons with family members in amenity-rich areas" (Gober
and Zonn, 1983, pg. 294).

Several authors have noted unique characteristics of
the elderly who move interstate. Chevan and Fischer (1979)
demonstrated that interstate migration was linked to
retirement. Long (1979) reported that almost twenty percent
of interstate moves made by people 55 years of age or older,
were reported in the Annual Housing Survey (AHS) as being
due to retirement, while twelve percent wanted a change of
climate. Biggar (1980) found that interstate migration is
more likely among the more affluent. Flynn (1980) points
out that those who move greater distances are more likely to
be married.

When analyzing the migration patterns of the elderly in
the United States, it is important to recognize their unique
characteristics. For example, labor force related variables
are less important than retirement lifestyle, family ties,
and health in influencing elderly migration (Litwak and

Longino, 1987). To provide better understanding of the why and how of migration in the elderly population, new techniques of research need to be developed that will include both macro data sets and micro-qualitative data sets. One example of the micro-qualitative data set has been presented by Lee Cuba (1989), which focused on regional retirement migration to Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. Cuba found that "the most important aspect of the migrant's social integration into his or her new community is the limited relevance of previous occupational and familial statuses to the development of new ties" (Cuba, 1989, pg. 16). Without the previous networks associated with work and family the migrant is free to establish new networks of friends based on interests other than work or family. Cuba explains that the constitution of symbolic meanings of "origin as a place to leave" and "destination as a place to move" help the migrants develop a perspective of life in a new place (Cuba, 1989, pg. 14). By combining the theoretical perspectives of structure and symbolic meaning, Cuba has helped to explain some of the complex nature of migration decision-making.

Several aspects of Cuba's study are replicated in this research project (ie. regional character of migration and symbolic perceptions of place by the migrant retirees). In respect to these issues this research is a replication of Cuba's study of Cape Cod.

Summary

Issues presented in this review of literature helped to establish tentative goals for this research project. Several issues including, research foci, demographic issues and methodological concerns were identified by previous researchers concerning retirement migration are incorporated in the succeeding chapters. The following summary points to those specific issues.

Research Foci

Moore and Publicover (1979) suggested the need for local level data to provide information to regional planners and policy makers. This need is met by addressing the impacts migrant retirees have on the local socioeconomic structure of the area in question.

This research augments other research concerning elderly migration to the Ozark area as noted by Yeats, Biggar, and Longino (1987). This need is met by the geographic region, that is, the Ozark Uplift in northeastern Oklahoma, as opposed to northwestern Arkansas, in which this research took place.

This research was concerned with both exogenous and endogenous motivating conditions for retirement migration. Wiseman and Roseman (1979), pointed out the desirability of addressing both conditions of motivation. This research focuses on regional elderly migration that is unique to northeastern Oklahoma and some of the motivations for

migration to the area but not an intensive investigation of motivations for retirement migration.

The research further outlines attractive characteristics, or "pull" factors, of the area identified by elderly migrants that contributed to the migration event. In addition, the respondents identified factors that were negative in their previous residence and personal characteristics that allowed an attraction to the host community, which can be considered "push" factors (Serow, 1987; Sofranko, et al., 1982).

The unique problem posed by this research topic for theoretical understanding involves decisions concerning methods, disciplines, structural, symbolic and naturalistic perspectives and their integration to produce a more complete understanding of elderly retirement migration.

Demographic Concerns

The question of who is a migrant within the context of this research resulted in a specific definition of elderly migrant as used in this research.

This research project utilized several methods of assessing migration by incorporating census data from the 1970, 1980, and 1990 United States censuses, data gathered through survey questions and indepth interview questions.

The indepth interview process took place during the participant observation phase of this research and included migration histories of respondents.

Methodological Concerns

The issue of questioning before or after the move, raised by Pampel, et al., (1984), was settled by questioning after the move. This was primarily due to limited resources, however, within the context of this study, the processes and issues of the migration event and the impact on the community in question was best understood through participant observation, ethnographic interviews and survey questions after the move occurred.

CHAPTER III

THEORY

Introduction

Theoretical understanding of elderly retirement
migration is in its infancy. The intensive study of this
phenomenon has existed for little more than ten years.
Therefore, one goal of this research was to address the
theoretical understanding of elderly retirement migration by
increasing its explanatory power. This was accomplished by
focusing on regional retirement migration rather than
retirement migration in general.

Wiseman and Roseman (1979) suggest the "current
understanding of migration by the elderly is limited by an
inadequate theoretical framework" (pg. 324). There have
been some attempts at theoretical models but the explanatory
power of these models is low. In an attempt to address this
problem, this research combined several theoretical
perspectives in order to arrive at a better understanding of
the processes and results of regional retirement migration.

A guiding observation in the development of the
theoretical framework was the suggestion by Litwak and
Longino (1987) that "it is abundantly clear that migration
after age 60 is not an undifferentiated residual category,

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but that it, too, is strongly influenced by life course events" (pg. 266). The theoretical framework utilized in this research was organized with life course migration theory (Litwak and Longino, 1989) as a starting point. Life course migration theory and additional perspectives were used as a basis for building a theoretical and methodological approach for understanding regional retirement migration.

Theoretical Perspectives

The combination of perspectives used in this research results in a better understanding of the research questions by allowing for a broad view of the issues at hand. Several theoretical perspectives were combined and utilized in this research. The various parts in this theoretical perspective include, life course migration theory (a sub-part of the push-pull theory of migration), structural symbolic interactionism (a sub-part of the symbolic interaction perspective), ideal type theory and grounded theory (a sub-part of the naturalistic inquiry perspective). The combination of symbolic interactionism, structural symbolic interactionism, ideal type theory, naturalistic inquiry and grounded theory to address this particular research question from a sociological perspective is important to augment the life course theory of elderly migration.

The first section of this chapter will address the push-pull theory of migration and life course migration

theory. The remaining sections will address each of the following theoretical perspectives respectively: symbolic interactionism, structural symbolic interactionism, ideal type theory, naturalistic inquiry perspective and grounded theory.

The Push-Pull Theory of Migration

The push-pull theory of migration suggests that there are characteristics of place that push people out or pull people in to certain geographic areas. The idea was first suggested by Ravenstein (1889) as an explanation for migration that occurred in England at that time. More recently, Cuba (1989a) notes that this theory suggests that communities have attributes (i.e., climate, job opportunities, economic conditions, school systems and social networks) that will attract or repel people. Factors influencing the migration of older persons that seem to be important include, amenities of the area (Speare and Meyer, 1988), attraction of the "new place", and any negative aspects of the "old place", including ties to both (Cuba, 1989b; Glasgow, 1980; Longino, 1981, 1982). In addition to these attributes, this researcher suggests that there are regional or culturally specific characteristics that can encourage or discourage migration in the later years.

The push-pull migration theory served as a basis for understanding the reasons for migration patterns of elderly migrants. Characteristics of place, geographical issues and

cultural issues (ie., lifestyle types) that attract migrants were collected during all phases of the research and will be discussed in the conclusion.

Life Course Migration Theory. An additional and more specific theoretical framework, related to the push-pull theory of migration, is based on stages of life. This theory is known as the life course migration theory and has had the attention of several researchers (Litwak and Longino, 1987; Rogers, 1988; Rowles, 1983; Yee and Van Arsdol, 1977). In addition life course migration patterns appear to be common across the United States as well as cross culturally (Rogers, 1988; Castro and Rogers, 1983; Rogers and Willekens, 1986).

The basic assumptions of life course migration theory include the idea that modern social life puts the kinship relationships of older people (Litwak, 1985) "under institutional pressures to make three basic types of moves: one when they retire, a second when they experience moderate forms of disability, and a third when they have major forms of chronic disability" (Litwak and Longino, 1987 pg. 266).

Life course migration theory hypothesizes that the "social pressure for three basic moves derives from the ability of older people in the first stage of their retirement to live at some distance from their children and their need at the second and third stages for their children or a combination of children and institution to help them" (Litwak and Longino, 1987, pg. 267).

Litwak and Longino feel that "by taking a developmental perspective and separating basic post-retirement moves into three types, it is possible to order migrants in terms of the stage of mobility they represent and to account for their differential age, widowhood, and disability; or whether they live independently, with a child, or in an institution; or the extent to which they depend on welfare or whether they have returned to their state of birth" (Litwak and Longino, 1987 pg. 271).

This research uses this theory as a basic explanation for regional retirement migration. The first stage of the three stages represents the process of regional retirement migration observed at the site of this research. This stage is also characterized by what is known as "amenity migration", migration to areas that supply recreational, scenic and service amenities to elderly migrants (Spear and Myer, 1988). In addition, there are variations on the second stage evident in the data collected during the course of this research. These issues will be discussed in the conclusion.

Symbolic Interactionism

This section of the chapter introduces symbolic interaction in the "Chicago School" tradition. The integration of this form of symbolic interaction and structural issues is dealt with in the succeeding section. The purpose of these two sections is to incorporate symbolic

and structural issues to supplement the theoretical
understanding of elderly retirement migration provided by
the push-pull and life course migration theories.

Herburt Blumer coined the term "symbolic interaction"
in 1938. This description followed the work of Mead, James
and Cooley in describing the characteristics of this line of
thought. The early defining characteristics of symbolic
interaction were: (1) the emphasis was directed toward
social interaction processes, not structure; (2) impulse as
opposed to instinct was distinguished (they differ in that
impulse can only take place within the bounds of what is
called human society); (3) "symbolic behavior", in the form
of shared meanings, hold the society together; and (4)
interaction between the individual and the group is
emphasized which is understood through the method of
sympathetic introspection (Meltzer, et al., 1975).

The basic premises of symbolic interactionism as
described by Blumer (1969) are: (1) human beings act toward
things on the basis of the meanings that the things have for
them; (2) these meanings are a product of social interaction
in human society; (3) these meanings are modified and
handled through an interpretive process that is used by each
person in dealing with the thing he/she encounters. Thus
"symbolic interaction" is the interaction that takes place
among the various minds and meanings that characterize human
societies (Meltzer, et al., 1975).

Blumer advocated the intuitive, *verstehende* approach in

the study of human behavior, emphasizing intimate
understanding. He suggested the use of such observable
techniques as life histories, autobiographies, case studies,
diaries, letters, interviews (especially of the free, or
non-directive, type) and participant observation. Blumer
(1953) suggested that the study of human behavior should
begin with the study of the fact of human associations in
society. The main emphasis in Blumer's symbolic
interactionism is on the intuitive understanding of the
process of social life. In contrast to this view, Sheldon
Stryker (1980) offers a more structural approach.

Structural Symbolic Interactionism. Sheldon Stryker
(1980) offers eight basic tenets of symbolic interactionism
from a structural position.

1. Behavior is dependent upon a named or classified
world. The names or class terms attached to aspects of the
environment, both physical and social, carry meaning in the
form of shared behavioral expectations that grow out of
social interaction. From interaction with others, one
learns how to classify objects one comes into contact with
and in that process also learns how one is expected to
behave with reference to those objects.

2. Among the class terms learned in interaction are
the symbols that are used to designate "positions", which
are the relatively stable, morphological components of
social structure. It is these positions which carry the
shared behavioral expectations that are conventionally

labelled "roles".

3. Persons who act in the context of organized patterns of behavior, (i.e., in the context of social structure), name one another in the sense of recognizing one another as occupants of positions. When they name one another they invoke expectations with regard to each others' behavior.

4. Persons acting in the context of organized behavior apply names to themselves as well. These are reflexively applied positional designations, which become part of the "self" and create internalized expectations with regard to their own behavior.

5. When entering interactive situations, persons define the situation by applying names to it, to the other participants in the interaction, to themselves, and to particular features of the situation and use the resulting definitions to constrain the possibilities for alternative definitions to emerge from interaction.

6. Behavior is the product of a role-making process, initiated by expectations invoked in the process of defining situations but developing through a tentative, sometimes extremely subtle, probing interchange among actors that can reshape the form and content of the interaction.

7. The degree to which roles are "made" rather than simply "played", as well as the constituent elements entering the constructions of roles will depend on the larger social structures in which interactive situations are

embedded. Some structures are "open", others relatively "closed" with respect to novelty in roles and role enactments or performances. All structures impose some limits on the kinds of definitions which may be called into play and thus the possibilities for interaction.

8. The degree that roles are made rather than only played, changes the character of definitions, the names and the class terms utilized in those definitions and the possibilities for interaction that can occur. Such changes can in turn lead to changes in the larger social structures within which interaction takes place.

Stryker (1980) suggests this version of symbolic interaction places more emphasis on social structures and allows the increased use of structural concepts in the understanding of human social life.

Within the context of the theoretical research questions structural/symbolic interaction issues revolve around specific characteristics of the social structure and ecological/social environment. These include the influence of group expectations on behavior and group membership, the perceptions about the area as a retirement destination and the process of defining and labeling individuals considered to be part of the reference group. The issues presented in this section as they pertain to theoretical understanding of the research questions will be discussed in the conclusion.

Ideal Type

The theoretical construct ideal type is one of the most often remembered contributions of Max Weber and maybe most often misunderstood. Weber felt the primary purpose for the construction of an ideal type concept was to make clear the unique individual character of cultural phenomena, not just the class or average character. Therefore, the usefulness of the concept stems from "success in revealing concrete cultural conditions and their significance" (Weber, 1903-1917/1949, pg. 90). Hekman (1983) describes this usefulness in terms of the concept's ability to transcend the difference between social action as perceived by the actor and the identification of structural facts that influence the actor. The ideal type is a concept that is neither individual nor general but, one which expands the range of investigation (Hekman, 1983). It is important to realize that the ideal type is not strictly a descriptive classifictory concept in nature, but becomes explanatory and theoretical when it is used to analyze social events (Giddens, 1971).

The steps in the development of a synthetic concept such as the ideal type involves two basic levels: selection of a group of facts of theoretical interest to the researcher and a synthesis based on characteristic traits, cultural significance and meaningful relationships based on the problem of interest (Hekman, 1983). The result of this process is the concept of ideal type as Weber defined it

> An ideal type is formed by the one-sided
> accentuation of one or more points of view and
> by the synthesis of a great many diffuse,
> discrete, more or less present and occasionally
> absent concrete individual phenomena, which are
> arranged according to those one-sidedly
> emphasized viewpoints into a unified analytical
> construct ... In its conceptual purity, this
> mental construct ... cannot be found
> empirically anywhere in reality (Weber, 1903-
> 1917/1949, pg. 90).

The relative accuracy or validity of the ideal type
created by the researcher is implied within the concept's
ability, as formulated, to explain the social events of
interest (Hekman, 1983).

Ideal type as a theoretical and methodological
construct, was used in this research to identify the ideal
typical characteristics of the retirement destination and
elderly migrants.

The development of an ideal type based on destination
characteristics allows for improved understanding of
socio/physical attributes that attract and keep regional
retirement migrants. An ideal typical description of a
specific destination can be used to help explain regional
differences pertinent to the process of regional retirement
migration in different geographic locations.

The creation of ideal typical attributes of people
involved in regional retirement migration allows for
improved understanding of the motives for migration and may
lead to improved understanding of the process itself. These
issues will be considered further in the conclusion.

Naturalistic Inquiry

The basic design, both theoretical and methodological, of this research was based on the naturalistic inquiry form of social research as explained by Lincoln and Guba (1985). In order to explain the use of this perspective in this research a brief discussion of the basic assumptions and positions of this ideology are necessary.

There are two basic and fundamental tenants of naturalistic inquiry from Lincoln and Guba's (1985) perspective: (1) there is no experimental or other manipulation by the researcher; and (2) the researcher imputes no *a priori* assumptions on the outcome of the investigation. These two tenants stand in direct opposition to positivistic methods which are commonly used to address sociological questions. In order to further clarify this position Lincoln and Guba (1985) have described fourteen characteristics of naturalistic inquiry. Each of these characteristics where considered and incorporated within this research to the extent deemed necessary by the researcher. It is stressed by Licoln and Guba (1985) that these characteristics are interdependent and need to be considered as a group and not individually. A definition and use in this research project of each characteristic is discussed briefly in the following section.

Naturalistic Inquiry Characteristics.

Characteristic 1: Natural setting. The naturalist conducts the study in the natural setting because realities are wholes which can not be understood in parts. To achieve the fullest understanding the observations should be made in the context in which the event occurs.

With this issue in mind, the process of data collection occurred in the community that was under investigation. Extended periods of time were spend in the community to grasp the character of the social milieu as it exists.

Characteristic 2: Human instrument. The naturalist uses him- or herself and other humans to gather data and keeps the intrusion of instruments to a minimum.

The primary sources of data collection were based on human interaction in the context of indepth interviews and participant observation. A research questionnaire was used subsequent and secondarily to the primary sources of data collection.

Characteristic 3: Utilization of tacit knowledge. The naturalist utilizes the intuitive forms of knowledge and propositional knowledge in order to grasp multiple realities with acknowledgment of the value patterns of the investigator.

The amount of time spent living in the community allowed for a more complete understanding of value patterns within the community. The variety of value patterns, both of the researcher and the various members of the community,

became evident with increasing perception of multiple social realities in the community.

Characteristic 4: Qualitative Methods. The naturalist uses qualitative methods, but not exclusively, to account for the influence of value patterns and to deal with multiple realities.

The primary means of data collection were qualitative methods (ie., participant observation, indepth interviews) with quantitative methods (ie., purposive survey and secondary analysis of census data) used subsequently and secondarily.

Characteristic 5: Purposive sampling. The naturalist utilizes purposive sampling in order to maximize the development of grounded theory within the social context of the research location.

The researcher purposefully selected the site, informants, and groups by which information regarding the research questions could be obtained. These selections were made with the idea of providing insight into the process of regional retirement migration.

Characteristic 6: Inductive data analysis. The naturalist uses inductive data analysis because the observer/subject interaction is made more explicit and multiple realities are more likely to be noticed in the data.

Any *a priori* assumptions about the process of regional retirement migration to the research site were kept to a

minimum. General questions about the migration process were utilized at first in order to induce research questions grounded in the data.

Characteristic 7: Grounded Theory. The naturalist uses grounded theory in order to prevent *a priori* assumptions from limiting observations and preselecting respondents.

Minimal theoretical speculations about the process of regional retirement migration were utilized allowing for an evolving sample of elderly migrants and observations.

Characteristic 8: Emergent design. The naturalist allows the research design to evolve during the course of the project. The design emerges as a function of the interaction between the researcher and the subjects to avoid preconceived notions limiting the collection of data.

The process of immersion in the community allowed the researcher to become acquainted with the social structure of the community and the subjects of the research. This process allowed for an open format of data collection without requiring the research process to remain stagnant. Results of this process created sampling frames, mixtures of methods and an emergent grounded theory for explanation of regional retirement migration.

Characteristic 9: Negotiated outcomes. The naturalist allows the meanings and outcomes of the research to flow from the interpretations of the subjects who know and interpret their social setting far better than the

observer.

Informants were treated with reverence and respect for their personal knowledge of the issues and processes of interest. They were empowered to the extent that their interpretations were deemed important and valuable by the researcher. During the process of data collection "reality checks" were performed regularly to determine the validity of data by asking informants to evaluate the accuracy of responses.

Characteristic 10: Case study reporting mode. The naturalist prefers the case study reporting method in order to best represent multiple realities and consequent biases that may result from the study.

This method of reporting is used in a limited way due to the nature of the total research project.

Characteristic 11: Idiographic interpretation. The naturalist focuses on the case of interest rather than in terms of laws or generalizations because the local instance has particular realities especially the observer-subject interaction and other contextual factors.

The results of this investigation are place and time specific, with other variables such as, different researcher, location and time the outcome may be different.

Characteristic 12: Tentative application. The naturalist is careful about making broad generalizations based on the findings because realities are multiple and different due to variations in settings.

This research is not intended to be generalizable to locations outside of the study site. However the general trends and insights of the data may provide other researchers with theoretical and methodological bases from which to conduct further investigations into this and similar phenomena.

Characteristic 13: Focus-determined boundaries. The naturalist utilizes emergent boundaries of the case of interest to avoid observer preconceptions that might limit the investigation.

During the course of the research the boundaries of investigation were set on several levels by the acquisition of previously unavailable knowledge. Emergent geographic knowledge created the focus on the community and the surrounding area; emergent knowledge about the social structure focused the investigation on specific groups and individuals; emergent knowledge about the value characteristics of the community created foci for questions based on social interaction.

Characteristic 14: Special criteria for trustworthiness. The naturalist eschews conventional trustworthiness criteria because they are inconsistent with the axioms and procedures of naturalistic inquiry. Substitute criteria include credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability in the context of an empirical procedure.

Trustworthiness Criteria. A brief discussion of these trustworthiness criteria based on Lincoln and Guba's (1985) formulation is necessary to complete this brief introduction to the naturalistic inquiry perspective. Credibility is dependent on five techniques.

1. Activities that increase the likely production of credible findings, such as, triangulation and prolonged engagement.

2. Peer debriefing to help acknowledge the investigator's position in the social setting and to think through emerging hypotheses.

3. Negative case analysis is the process of revising hypotheses with hindsight.

4. Referential adequacy refers to the use of archived data that is used to test data analysis and interpretations for adequacy.

5. Member checking allows data and interpretations of the investigator to be verified by subjects throughout the research project.

Transferability refers to the amount of data necessary to allow potential users of the information the ability to make judgments about the research question. In this respect generalizability is not a goal but instead the possibility of transfer of results from one social setting to another should be made possible by sufficient amounts of data being available.

Dependability is related to credibility to the extent

that if credibility is shown then it follows that
dependability is evident as well. In addition, the
authentic nature of the data and the product should be
assessed which can be facilitated with the techniques of
triangulation and the keeping of a reflexive journal. The
latter two techniques refer to confirmability which can be
considered simultaneously with dependability. Of primary
importance is whether or not the findings are grounded in
the data and whether the inferences based on the data are
logical.

The implications of naturalistic inquiry as the basic
format for investigation of regional retirement migration
are evident throughout this project. Specific implications
for methodological and theoretical processes will be
discussed in the methods and conclusion chapters. However,
due to the paramount importance of the characteristic of
grounded theory within this research, the following section
addresses the process of grounded theory construction and
its implications for this research.

Grounded Theory

The major difference between grounded theory and other
forms of sociological theory is that grounded theory is
inductive and most mainstream sociological theory is
deductive. Deductive theory is "viewed as a procedure in
which formal hypotheses are derived from existing
theoretical propositions and then checked against data

collected specifically to test their validity" (Emerson, 1983, p. 93).

In contrast to deductive theory, "grounded theory (an inductive approach) rests on the claim that the discovery and elaboration of theory are distinct and separate enterprises from its verification" (Emerson, 1983, p. 95). This distinction is based on the logic that is used to support the theoretical endeavor. In light of this, any form of data may be used to create grounded theory, not just ethnographic data. Refer to Figure 3 for a schematic representation of the grounded theory method as presented by Glazer and Strauss, (1967).

Grounded theory can be generated in two primary ways: constant comparison and theoretical sampling. Constant comparison of the data allows the researcher to develop conceptual categories and identify the properties of those categories. Theoretical sampling of new observations are made in order to pursue analytically relevant concerns (Emerson, 1983).

It may seem that theoretical sampling could go on indefinitely due to the constant generation of new data. However, the analyst must employ the idea of relevancy and the method of saturation of categories in order to come to closure of a theoretical category. Grounded theory is an everdeveloping entity, not a perfect product that the data should fit. The theory evolves to fit the data without *a priori* assumptions that guide the theory's construction.

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┌─────────────────────┐                ┌─────────────────────┐
│ Start With No       │                │ Stage Two, Theoretical│
│ Preconceived        │                │ Sampling Directs Data│
│ Theory, Just a      │                │ Collection Until    │
│ General Question(s) │                │ Saturation          │
└─────────────────────┘                └─────────────────────┘

I.  Similar     ┌─────┐  ┌─────┐  ┌─────┐    II. Maximum
    Groups      │Facts│  │Facts│  │Facts│        Difference
                └─────┘  └─────┘  └─────┘        in Groups
                   │        │        │
              Constant Comparison Leads to  <──────────────────┐
              Hypothesized Relationships                       │
                   │        │        │                         │
                   V        V        V                         │
                ┌───────────────────────────┐                 T
Diversity of    │  Conceptual Properties    │                 H
Properties      │  are the Elements of a    │                 E
                │       Category            │                 O
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                   │        │        │                         E
              Constant Comparison Leads to                     T
              Hypothesized Relationships                       I
                   │        │        │                         C
                   V        V        V                         A
                ┌───────────────────────────┐                 L
Diversity of    │  Conceptual Categories    │
Categories      │  are the Elements of a    │
                │       Theory              │
                └───────────────────────────┘
                   │        │        │                         S
              Constant Comparison Leads to                     A
              Hypothesized Relationships                       M
                   │        │        │                         P
                   V        V        V                         L
The Core of     ┌───────────────────────────┐                 I
the Emerging    │       INTEGRATION         │                 N
Theory          └───────────────────────────┘                 G
                            │
                            V
                       ┌─────────┐
                       │ THEORY  │  >──────────────────────────┘
                       └─────────┘
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Figure 3. Model of the Grounded Theory Method

Note. Based on The Discovery of Grounded Theory by B. Glaser
and A. Strauss, New York: Aldine De Gruyter, 1967.

The two types of theory that can be generated by the method of comparative analysis (grounded theory's primary method is comparison of categories) are substantive and formal theory. Substantive theory is developed for a specific area of interest or problem in sociological inquiry from the raw data, while formal theory is most often developed out of comparative analysis of substantive theories (Glazer and Strauss, 1967).

The utility of this theoretical perspective for the research was its consideration throughout the data collection period and analysis. More specifically, this theory and its concepts were used to incorporate new insights and unexpected information within the context of the study and, secondly, during the process of indepth interviews the concept of saturation was used to inform the researcher about the ending points for interviews.

Theoretical Development of Research Questions

This section outlines several questions that pertain to the development of questions used in this study. The questions were developed with insight provided by the theoretical and research perspectives discussed in previous sections of this report. In addition, during the process of the research more sophisticated questions developed. This was accomplished, in part, by allowing the informants to direct and validate issues that were important to them.

Developmental questions focused on four primary

sources. These were, demographic information, perception and knowledge of place, best fit with the life course migration theory (Litwak and Longino, 1987) and questions that developed out of the application of the combination of the modified versions of the life history approach (Bertaux 1981; Bertaux-Wiame, 1981) and developmental research sequence (Spradley, 1979).

1. A basic series of questions were developed to ascertain demographic information, questions revolving around issues such as sex, race, marital status, number of offspring, age, education level, income, retirement status, socioeconomic status and work history.

2. Questions were developed to ascertain what the migrants like about the area, how the migrants learned of the area and what the migrants feel is attractive about the area, for example, questions revolving around issues such as amenities of the area (ie., climate, scenic beauty, lake, activities).

3. Questions were developed to ascertain the migration status of informants in terms of the life course migration theory (Litwak and Longino, 1987), questions revolving around issues such as family ties, prior visitation, type of housing, previous residence, length of time in area, additional residences and information from the demographic questions.

4. Additional questions developed out of the application of the the combination of the modified versions

of the life history approach (Bertaux 1981; Bertaux-Wiame, 1981) and developmental research sequence (Spradley, 1979). These stemmed from gaining basic knowledge on perceptions of the community from local elders, elder migrants, and general population.

By increasing the scope of these questions and remaining open to new insights into the research questions, a more complete explanation of the regional retirement migration process was possible.

The next chapter will address the methodological procedures utilized in this research. Particular attention is paid to the influence of the theoretical perspectives on the design and implementation of the research project.

CHAPTER IV

METHODS

Introduction

A combination of methods will help in providing a more
complete understanding of the complex nature involved with
the process of regional retirement migration. This type of
"diversity in methods affords a more diversified
understanding of any subject matter, including gerontology"
(Rowles and Reinharz, 1988, pg. 5).

Three methods were used in this project including
documentation of: (1) a regional migration stream through
an overview of population characteristics of Delaware
County, Oklahoma from United States Census data and State of
Oklahoma Vital Statistics; (2) individual migratory behavior
with indepth interviews based on a snowball sample (N=45)
carried out during a three-month participant observation
period in the community; and (3) specific migration statuses
and perceptions of migrant retirees through a purposive
survey of the population of interest (N=115).

The combination of these methods is not unusual.
Spradley (1979) notes "ethnographers almost always combine
participant observation with interviewing to observe how
folk terms are used in ordinary settings" (pg. 156). The

use of multiple methods to investigate a sociological question is commonly known as triangulation (Denzin, 1989; Webb et al., 1966; Campbell and Fiske, 1959; Campbell and Grove, 1981). However, it is important to recognize that qualitative methods differ from quantitative methods in that "meanings rather than frequencies assume paramount significance" (Kirk and Miller, 1986, pg. 5). Due to the fact that both qualitative and quantitative methods were utilized, the findings result in both meanings and frequencies. It must be stressed that the qualitative information was the driving force behind the quantitative information. The following section addresses the issues involved in the selection of the site for the research. Additional sections of this chapter address the estimation of the migrant retirement population, participant observation, ethnographic interview, validity/reliability of qualitative data, and survey methods.

Selection of the Site

The specific focus of this project made it necessary to select a location that fit the characteristics of a retirement destination in which people would be interested. In order to identify this type of location several factors were considered. The primary consideration was the migration of a considerable number of retired migrants to a specific geographic location. Information from the 1970, 1980 and 1990 United States Censuses and State of Oklahoma

Vital Statistics provided the necessary population information to identify such a location. This consideration will be discussed in the following section.

Amenity characteristics of a geographic area are important to retirement migrants when choosing a migration destination, as noted in the literature review. Amenities including crime levels, tax levels, cost of living, climate, scenic beauty, were incorporated into the selection of the site. This was made possible by the use of several publications that rate retirement destinations across the United States. One such publication, Retirement Places Rated (Boyer and Savageau, 1987), identified the most attractive area in the state of Oklahoma as the Grand Lake/Tenkiller Lake region. This region was chosen based on a rating system that used quantified characteristics to establish a list of the most desirable locations (Boyer and Savageau, 1987). In order to limit the size of this study, the focus became a small rural community of approximately four thousand population within the region. This was primarily due to the limited financial and manpower resources available as well as the concern for regional retirement migration.

The sensitive nature (i.e., disclosure of income, perceptions of other individuals) of this research and the relatively small population involved the issues of anonymity and privacy. All participants in this research were volunteers who were in no way coerced or enticed into

participation. All were assured of confidentiality of responses. In addition, if informants desired, aliases were used for individuals and places in any publicly available versions of the resulting data.

Estimating Retirement Migration with Census Data and State Vital Statistics

The target populations for this part of the research were all Delaware County residents between the ages of 50-69 and all migrants during the prescribed time periods. Using the 1970, 1980, and 1990 United States Census data and Oklahoma Vital Health Statistics for Delaware County, an estimate of the numbers of migrants and retirement migrants residing in the county can be ascertained. Two basic methods that were used to estimate retirement migration. The combination of the results of these two methods allows for a more precise estimate of the contribution of retirement migrants to the population of the county. This is accomplished by controlling for migrants that do not fit the stated definition of retirement migrant and the rate of natural increase for the population.

The first method used was the calculation of the crude migration rate for Delaware County. This method was used to determine the total number of migrants to Delaware County during the defined time period. To calculate the crude migration rate the total population increase must be determined for the time period in question, in this case the

twenty year period between the 1970 and 1980, and 1980 and 1990 censuses. The next step in this process is to control for the amount of natural increase in the population, that is, the amount of population increase due to births over deaths. This is accomplished by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births for the time period. This yields a surplus of births over deaths or vice versa. This yields the amount of natural increase/decrease. The final step in estimating migration during this period is to subtract the amount of natural increase/decrease from the total increase/decrease. This yields an estimate of the number of persons who migrated in/out of the county during the ten year period.

The second method was used to estimate retirement migration. This method involved the creation of age cohorts using population data from 1970, 1980 and 1990 censuses. Using 1970 individuals 40 to 69 years of age creates three ten year cohorts 40-49, 50-59 and 60-69. These cohorts provide a view of the fluctuations in the size of the target population during the twenty year period. Although the target age is 50-69 the 40-49 cohort will become part of the target age cohorts during the twenty year period between the censuses. The original size of each cohort in the 1970 census acts as the baseline to which changes in successive cohorts can be added or subtracted. This method does not account for deaths or other forms of in-migration or out-migration replacement. However, it does provide a view of

the gross numbers of retirement migrants during the twenty year period. Using 1970/1980 figures as the baseline, changes can be shown in comparison to the 1980/1990 census figures. These two components become the total retirement migration contribution to population growth.

A final method uses the figures produced by the crude migration method and the cohort method. This method estimates the contribution of retirement migrants to population growth. In this method the estimated number of retirement migrants is subtracted from the total migration figure for each ten year period during the same period. This adjusts for nonretirement migrant inrease in the population and gives a more precise estimate of the contribution of retirement migrants to population growth.

The application and results of this method of estimating the amount of retirement migration to Delaware County will be discussed in the findings chapter. The following sections address the methods of participant observation, ethnographic interviews (i.e., indepth interviews), and the methods employed in the development and use of the purposive survey.

Participant Observation

The basic purpose of the participant observation method is to observe what people do in order to gain an understanding of the social context in which they live. Through the method of participant observation it is possible

to "observe the activities of people, the physical characteristics of the social situation, and what it feels like to be part of the scene" (Spradley, 1980, pg. 33). The distinction between participant observation and the ethnographic interview is based on the idea that participant observation focuses on what people do and ethnographic interviews focus on what people say (Spradley, 1980). Both methods are essential when using either a symbolic interaction perspective or a naturalistic approach. There are six major differences between merely participating in a social scene and being a participant observer as outlined by Spradley (1980).

1. Dual purpose--the participant observer wants to act correctly within the social scene and also to observe the actions, the people, and the physical setting of the situation.

2. Explicit awareness--individuals in everyday social life limit the amount of information they incorporate into conscious awareness, if we as humans did not do this, we may experience overload. The participant observer, on the other hand must become explicitly aware of those things that most of us block out to avoid overload.

3. Wide-angle lens--the participant observer must incorporate a wide view of the social scene.

4. The insider/outsider experience--known as the emic/etic distinction, this refers to the experience of being part of the social scene and at the same time

maintaining an objective view of the social situation.

5. Introspection--participant observation requires high degrees of introspection in order to gain an understanding of the cultural rules and the social scenes in which one participated. What are the actors in this situation feeling and how do we interpret it?

6. Record keeping--there must be a record of objective observations and subjective interpretations throughout the fieldwork experience. This may include a journal based on the time spent in the field, photographs, maps, notes on observations, and any other pertinent information.

The last characteristic of participant observation that needs to be discussed is the type of participation to be used in this research project. There are five basic types of participation used by participant observers (Spradley, 1980). They include four that require involvement in the social scene and one that does not. These types are, complete participation, active participation, moderate participation, passive participation and nonparticipation.

The first level of participation to be utilized in this research will be that of active participation. Active participation involves the researcher in the activities of the actors in the social scene under observation. In this situation the observer is participating as a researcher in the places and social situations in which the population under study participates. The researcher seeks to understand the cultural rules for behavior. The second

level of participation used was that of moderate
participation. At this level the researcher attempts to
maintain a balance between an emic and etic status with the
hope of remaining objective.

Prior to the process of participant observation, the
researcher must "get in" the group or community of interest.
This process is of primary importance because, if the
researcher is not allowed access to the group, the resulting
data will be compromised and not represent the social
reality as the participants know it. This issue will be
further discussed in the findings chapter. The next section
of this chapter will discuss the ethnographic interview
method.

The Ethnographic Interview Method

The selection of the ethnographic interview as one of
the primary methods of this research stems from an interest
in understanding the cultural experiences of retirement
migrants and local elders of the site community. As
Spradley (1979) notes "the acquired knowledge that people
use to interpret experience and generate social behavior"
(pg. 5), is the subject matter of ethnographic inquiry.

The method of ethnographic interview stresses the
language used by the informants. This is the key to
understanding the meanings the informants use in their
everyday lives. The basis for the key position of language
in the ethnographic interview is the Relational Theory of

Meaning (Frake, 1964). The primary assumption of the theory
is that "the meaning of any symbol is its relationship to
other symbols" (Spradley, 1979, pg. 97). In addition there
are three other assumptions of the theory: (1) language is
the primary symbol system that encodes cultural meaning in
every society; (2) cultural meaning systems are encoded in
symbols; and (3) the task of ethnography is to decode
cultural symbols and identify the underlying coding rules.
This is made possible by understanding the relationships
between cultural symbols (Spradley, 1979). It is very
similar to symbolic interactionism in that it stresses the
primacy of symbols in human interaction.

Another important concept inherent in the ethnographic
interview process is the fact that "instead of discrete
stages, ethnographic research requires constant feedback
from one stage to another" (Spradley, 1979, pg. 93). This
is similar to the "Grounded Theory" approach of Glazer and
Strauss (1967), which has been utilized in this research to
inform the recursive process involved in understanding
regional retirement migration. The following section
addresses the method of ethnographic interviews incorporated
in this research.

The basis of the ethnographic interview used in this
research was a modification of the life history approach
combined with a modified version of the developmental
research technique. The following discussion highlights
these techniques and addresses their modification and

combination.

Life History Approach

The most unique characteristic of the life history approach is that the respondent is in control of the process, to the extent that he controls the place, length of time, and direction of the conversation. Bertaux remarks on this basic idea: "a good interview, and even more so, a good life story is one in which the interviewee takes over the control of the interview situation and talks freely" (Bertaux, 1981, pg. 39). The size of the sample used in the life history approach is based on a "process of saturation of knowledge.... the sample is representative at the level of sociostructural relations" (Bertaux, 1981, pg. 37). When the pattern of information the life histories produce becomes the same the saturation of the knowledge base has occurred and further interviews are not necessary.

A life history is a complete explanation of an individual's experiences in life. It is the interpretation of an individual's life course by that individual and recorded by the social investigator. There is an important point to this idea, that is, "for the person who tells his or her life story, the first purpose is not to describe the past as it was, or even as it was experienced but to confer the past experience with a certain meaning" (Bertaux-Wiame, 1981, pg. 258). This meaning is the essence of the social investigators study. The meaning itself is "a meaning that

is an encounter with reality in the present" (Bertaux-Wiame, 1981, pg. 258). Therefore the social investigator must be aware of that meaning as a reconstruction of the past as illicited by the interview encounter, not as the absolute truth.

The use of the life history approach when concerned with the migration of retired individuals can lead to a different sort of information about migration behavior than the survey or census data on migration. Bertaux-Wiame (1981) notes that biographical approaches using life stories allow access to actual decisions and actions, and the discovery of the network of social relations that created the opportunity for them to occur. This form of laying bare the social relations of migration events lends itself to discovery of facts, "the facts of the story will allow us to see social relations in action. The forms, on the other hand, reveal the shape of the mind, the cultural and ideological structures that are in operation among the interviewees. This shape of the mind develops out of the subconscious, by allowing the interviewee to control the interview" (Bertaux-Wiame, 1981, pg. 259). The shape of the mind is the key to understanding the meanings people have for their community, migration and other aspects of their lives.

A modified form of the life history approach is used in this research. This modification involves setting limits on the focal points of the informants life events. By focusing

on the geographic origins, migration histories and social participation in the host community of the informants, the collection of facts not relevent to this research could be avoided. The following discussion focuses on the developmental research sequence.

The Developmental Research Sequence

The developmental research sequence (Spradley, 1979) is a procedure for doing ethnographic interviews. There are three basic principles that organize the sequence:

1.   The task identification principle--identifies the basic tasks and specific objectives required by ethnographic interviewing. For this research the basic tasks were the discovery of geographic origins, migration histories, social participation in the host community.

2.   The developmental sequence principle--identifies the sequences for accomplishing each task. The overriding method was developed by combining the life history approach with the ethnographic interview method.

3.   The problem-solving principle--consists of six steps: (a) define the problem; (b) identify possible causes; (c) consider possible solutions; (d) select the best solution; (e) carry out your plan; (f) evaluate the results (Spradley, 1979).

The developmental research sequence (Spradley, 1979) contains twelve basic steps. They are as follows:

1.   Locating an informant--when choosing an informant

it is important to locate an individual who is highly

enculturated, maintains current involvement, has adequate

time for interviews and is non-analytic (i.e., does not

analyze the social scene).

2. Interviewing an informant--when interviewing an

informant be sure to explain the purpose of the questioning,

not the theoretical significance, but the fact that

information that the informant has is important. Try to

direct the course of the interview by asking the three basic

types of questions: descriptive questions, structural

questions and contrast questions. Descriptive questions

focused on the geopraphic origin, migration history, and

preceptions of the host community. Sturctural questions

focused on the informants understanding of facts about the

focus points mentioned above. Contrast questions attempted

to generate meaningful understanding for each of the focus

areas based on knowledge acquired during previous

questioning.

3. Making an ethnographic record--this can consist of

tape recordings, field notes, photographs, artifacts, or

anything else of cultural significance. There are four

basic types of field notes: (a) condensed account--contains

phrases or words that were recorded during the interview,

which can be expanded later; (b) expanded account--contains

the session details, identification of speakers and verbatim

statements; (c) fieldwork journal--contains a record of

experiences, ideas, reactions, mistakes, feelings,

breakthroughs, problems and other elements encountered during the fieldwork phase of the research project; (d) analysis and interpretation--contains the analysis of cultural meanings, interpretations and insights, which provides a link between the final written project and the ethnographic record. The condensed account type of field notes in combination with the fieldwork journal type constituted the ethnographic record for this research.

4. Asking descriptive questions--these questions ask the informant to talk about a particular cultural scene.

5. Analyzing ethnographic interviews--this phase of the sequence utilizes the Relational Theory of Meaning to distinguish two types of meaning used by informants. Referential meaning is the relationship between symbols and referents or the things that words refer to. Connotative meaning is all the suggestive significance of symbols over and above referential meanings.

6. Making domain analyses--this step refers to the testing of hypothesized domains (i.e., any symbolic category that includes other categories) by asking structural questions.

7. Asking structural questions--this type of question is asked in order to verify the hypothesized domain or to find additional terms used in the domain.

8. Making a taxonomic analysis--this step will show the relationship between all the terms within the domain.

9. Asking contrast questions--this step is based on

the idea that "the meaning of a symbol can be discovered by finding out how it is different from other symbols" (pg. 157).

10. Making a componential analysis--this step "is the systematic search for the attributes (components of meaning) associated with cultural symbols" (pg. 173);

11. Discovering cultural themes--this step is the process of discovering "any cognitive principle, trait or implicit, recurrent in a number of domains and serving as a relationship among subsystems of cultural meaning" (pg. 186).

12. Writing an ethnography-this step consists of writing up findings, observations, insights, interviews and other data throughout the course of the research project and results in the final manuscript.

The brief outline of the development research sequence represents a basic strategy that was incorporated into the research project. It was not the entire process, but was modified by using selected steps, most importantly the three types of questions. The modification included the use of the life history approach in combination parts of the ethnographic interview method allowing the researcher to focus on those aspects of the process of regional retirement migration that were identified as being most salient to the migration event.

In part, this procedure for using these methods in this way is due to the incorporation of a standard social science

approach (linear as opposed to cyclical process) that was
utilized to inform some of the goals of the research. The
formulation of some the questions used in the context of
this research also used this linear approach. The following
section addresses the issues of validity and reliability of
qualitative data.

Validity and Reliability of Qualitative Data

The issue of validity in qualitative research is the
"question of whether the researcher sees what he or she
thinks he or she sees" (Kirk and Miller, 1986, pg. 21). In
other words, are the findings interpretated in a manner
consistent with informants and other observers
understanding? Validity in qualitative research can be
broken down into three basic parts, according to Kirk and
Miller (1986).

1. Apparent validity--(face validity). Can the
assumption be made that the instrument and the theory are
valid?

2. Instrumental validity--(concurrent validity). Can
the observations be matched by another procedure that is
known to be valid which implies correspondence with other
sources of data?

3. Theoretical validity--Does the theoretical paradigm
correspond to the observations?

Reliability in qualitative research is based upon "the
degree to which the finding is independent of accidental

circumstances of the research" (Kirk and Miller, 1986, pg. 20). Ideally, this results in findings that can be replicated by other researchers to the extent the context of the research can duplicated. There are three basic types of reliability identified by Kirk and Miller (1986).

1. Quixotic reliability--occurs when a single method results in the same measurement.

2. Diachronic reliability--occurs with the stability of a measure over time.

3. Synchronic reliability--occurs with similar observations during the same period of time. Consistent observations can produce a more complete understanding of the phenomena. "Synchronic reliability can be most useful to field researchers when it fails because a disconfirmation of synchronic reliability forces the ethnographer to imagine how multiple, but somehow different, qualitative measurements might simultaneously be true" (Kirk and Miller, 1986, pg. 42).

By incorporating the developmental research sequence method (DRS), (Spradley, 1979) the validity and reliability of observations can be assured in all three areas. The following section focuses on the quantitative aspect of this research project through a discussion of the methods employed in the development and implementation of the purposive survey.

Questionnaire Methods

This section will describe the methodology used in the purposive survey component of this research project. The discussion focuses on the objectives of the survey, the methodology used to sample the target population, and the design of the instrument as these issues relate the overall methodology.

Objectives

The primary objective of the purposive survey was to sample a portion of retirement-aged individuals living adjacent to the town of Grove, within Delaware County, Oklahoma.

This purposive survey sample is intended to lend support to the participant observation and indepth interview components of this research project. The objectives for this part of the research project stem from the survey's documentation of the origins, provision of socio/demographic profiles, and expansion of the researcher's understanding of migratory behavior in this retirement-aged population.

The purposive survey was deemed necessary due to the naturalistic design of the project, which incorporated the methods of analysis of census data, participant observation, and indepth interviews. The qualitative data were thick with meaning, however, the number of subjects interviewed was a small proportion of the total number of the region's retirement migrants residing in the defined area. The small

number of subjects who participated in the indepth interview part of the research project necessitated the expansion of the number of subjects to lend better explanatory power to the theoretical model utilized in the research.

Due to various limitations and purposes the use of randomized response techniques were not incorporated within the objectives of the survey. The survey was meant to test the instrument and to provide supporting data for the other parts of the project, but not to generalize findings to any populations other than that in Delaware County, Oklahoma. These issues will be discussed further in the section on the survey population.

The survey instrument is defined as a pilot survey, which also must be considered in the objectives of the survey. This applies to the goal of eventually distributing this survey instrument on a broader scale within Delaware County, Oklahoma and a larger region in eastern Oklahoma. The operationalization of this objective will result from testing the items contained on the survey and the redesign, if necessary, of the instrument's format or question wording. These questions will be addressed in the section on problems and results of the purposive survey in the findings chapter.

The overall sampling design included the following characteristics: (1) purposive sample; (2) volunteer participation; and (3) researcher present at the time of the survey. Also included were questionnaire construction

methods designed to increase response rates.

It was impossible (within the context of this research project) to identify all individuals who fit the target population definition. Both long time residents of the area and migrants would have to be sampled together. For example, the rural nature of the area means census data is not available in Public Use Microdata (individual level data) form for the county itself, but only is only available as a five percent sample for a six county group. Ideally this type of data would be perfect for some aspects of this research project, however, due to the small area of interest, a purposive-judgmental survey was necessary. This method necessitated the selection of appropriate frames to result in the greatest amount of migrant individuals surveyed for the least number of instruments distributed. The issue was how to get the least number of local elders as part of the survey population.

The researcher assumes the majority of the migrant retirees in Delaware County can be found in the northern half of the county. This is due to the location of Kenwood Indian Reserve, and other privately held lands, in the southern portion of the county, the relatively small communities in that area and the northern position of the Grand Lake in the county. Another factor in the attractiveness of the area around Grove is easy access to the Interstate Highway System. From the town center to the Will Rogers Turnpike is seventeen miles, which is much

shorter than any other location on the lake in Delaware County. For these reasons, and others, the area around the town of Grove has tended to be the most attractive area to migrant retirees.

The rationale for the selection of the area and the objectives of the purposive survey have been discussed above. The rationale and method for obtaining frames will be discussed in the following section.

Frames

This task was made considerably more feasible by the extended time spent in the town by the researcher. During the three months spent living in the town in the summer of 1990, the social organization of the community became apparent to the researcher. This allowed for the selection of specific frames that emerged from an understanding of interaction patterns in the community. There were several possible frames available to the researcher, but limitations in manpower and budget required the selection of specific frames compatible with these requirements. One frame was available from a local gas company manager. The manager could supply the names and addresses of individuals fitting the respondent definition criteria. This method was rejected due to determination of the manager for element inclusion and the time and expense involved in mailing the questionnaire to all the individuals. Another possibility was a list of all individuals fitting the respondent

definition criteria that could be obtained from the Welcome Wagon organization. The researcher was able to make contact with an individual that had been the Welcome Wagon representative in the Grove area for about seventeen years. However, this organization refused to release the names and addresses of the individuals serviced by the organization during the past seventeen years. This reason combined with the time and money involved in the mailing of questionnaires helped in the rejection of this frame as well.

After further analysis of the social organization of the community, the researcher decided on two frames for application of the survey instrument. These two frames represent specific geographic locations within the community of Grove that act as gathering places for several hundred individuals who are fifty years of age or older. The two frames were: (1) the daily lunch participants at the Huber Logue Senior Citizens Center in Grove, and (2) the members of the Delaware County chapter of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), which meets once a month in the town hall of Grove, OK. As of November 9, 1990 The total number of individuals registered with the Huber Logue Senior Center was 350, and the total number of individuals who were current members of the AARP in Delaware County was 300. The researcher estimates that there is considerable overlap between the two frames, somewhere in the area of 150 at any given time. The total estimate of possible respondents for these two frames would be in the neighborhood of 500.

However, the number of individuals present on the date of the survey was much lower. The response rate for the survey will be discussed in the findings chapter.

Method of Questionnaire Distribution

Due to the limited amount of time and resources, the researcher decided on a captive audience approach. This entailed contacting the director of the Huber Logue Senior Center and the president of the Delaware County chapter of the AARP to receive permission and set up an appropriate date for the survey.

The director of the senior center found it necessary to contact her superior to receive permission to allow the researcher access to the luncheon group. This contact was made smoother based on the researcher's previous time spent in the senior center and prior approval of the participant observation project during the summer. The researcher suggested the November 9 as a date because the next AARP chapter meeting was to be held on that date. The director approved this date and the researcher accepted.

This date, however may not have been the best possible date due to the menu for November 9. The attendance fluctuates at the senior center based on the menu for the day, therefore, the best possible date would have been the day that fried chicken is served. This is due to the notoriously large crowds that delicacy attracts.

The president of the AARP was very amenable to the idea

of the survey and was more than happy to accommodate the survey. He requested one thing, that the researcher give a report of the results of the survey at a future AARP meeting. The researcher accepted the request and agreed to the November 9 date.

The actual format for the distribution of the survey instrument required the researcher to be present at the senior center from 9:00 AM to 12:30 PM, in order to pass the questionnaire out to each individual present at the daily luncheon. At 5:00 PM the same day the researcher had to be present at the AARP meeting in order pass the questionnaire out to each individual present at that location. The researcher allotted 100 questionnaires for the senior center and 125 questionnaires for the AARP meeting with additional copies for backup if needed. Each individual was greeted and asked to participate in the survey on a volunteer and anonymous basis.

The researcher attempted to be as accurate as possible when describing the purpose for the research and maintaining a count of questionnaires distributed. The respondents were very cooperative and helpful in this task.

Reasons for Method. There were several reasons for the choice of this specific method of distribution of questionnaires. The following are probably the most important: (1) having the researcher present and returning the same day which was assumed to improve the response rate; (2) there was a considerable reduction in turnaround time;

(3) there was increased legitimacy by association with club presidents and senior center directors, which was assumed to improve the response rate; (4) limitations of manpower and budget; and (5) the ability of the respondents to ask questions about items that were not understood.

Question Types

There were several basic question types included within the survey instrument. Multiple choice and factual questions were used to elicit responses about demographics and behavioral events. While perception and opinion questions where utilized to elicit responses about the community and the area in general, (e.g., what a person likes about the area). These questions were directly related to the results of the indepth interview results. Refer to the section on theoretical development of research questions in the theory chapter for the basic orientation. That orientation was refined and operationalized into the questions that appear on the "Senior Information Questionnaire" in appendix A.

Questionnaire Design to Improve Response Rate

The researcher utilized several methods to help improve the response rate for the questionnaire. The following are some examples: (1) large print was utilized to allow for sight problems in the older population; (2) the cover letter was printed on a formal state university document; (3) the

instrument was designed to present itself as a short document by using sections rather than a one to N numbering scheme; (4) open ended responses were allowed to encourage complete responses; (5) the researcher was present at the time of the survey to encourage responses and answer questions about the purpose and items; (6) the researcher used the support of officials (director and president) to lend legitimacy to the survey; (7) the Oklahoma State University pencil was kept as a gift after completion of the survey; (8) each respondent was allowed to request a copy of the study upon completion; (9) the questionnaire was designed with a very simple question format, with no complex questions; (10) each respondent was assured of complete anonymity; and (11) the accompanying cover letter empowered respondents by requesting their help in completeing the research. Refer to appendix A for questionnaire and cover letter.

Summary

This chapter has presented the combination of methods used in this research to investigate the process of regional retirement migration. The overridding perspective of "naturalistic inquiry" forms the basis of the methodology used in this research. The basic methods include the use of United States Census and State of Oklahoma population data, participant observation in the destination community, indepth interviews with a "snowball" sample of retirement

migrants, a purposive survey of the target population which are all utilized within a "triangulation" method. This type of method employs several methods as opposed to a single method to investigate sociological questions. This process takes place with the assumption that data collected in this manner is more likely to be valid, reliable and inclusive.

The next chapter will discuss the findings generated by the combination of methods discussed above.

CHAPTER V

FINDINGS

Introduction

This chapter describes the findings and results from
the implementation of the methodological and theoretical
considerations outlined in chapter four. The discussion of
the sociodemographic characteristics of Delaware County is
of primary importance due to the homogeneous population and
it's effects on the process of retirement migration. The
combination of methods necessary to understand retirement
migration produced a variety of data types and information.
Information about geographic, historical, population and
social characteristics gathered during the data collection
phase are presented in this chapter. The first section will
address the sociodemographic characteristics of Delaware
County including brief historical and geographic
backgrounds. The population information is based on data
from United States Censuses and Oklahoma vital statistics,
with special attention to retirement migration. Succeeding
sections will focus on the data collected during the
participant observation, indepth interview and purposive
survey phases of this research respectively.

Sociodemographic Characteristics

of the Study Site

This section describes the sociodemographic
characteristics of Delaware County. The description
includes brief geographical, historical and population
summaries of Delaware County. The population summary
includes characteristics for the county in the time period
from 1960 to 1990 and focuses on racial categories,
rural/urban population divisions, total population for each
census period, the raw number of births, deaths, marriages,
divorces and the corresponding rates for each census date.
In addition, the county's age structures for 1970, 1980 and
1990 are analyzed to determine the amount of migratory
behavior the population experienced, specifically for the
age group 50-69 years of age.

Delaware County Geography

Delaware County is located in the northeastern corner
of Oklahoma on what is known as the Ozark Uplift. The
county covers a total area of 792 square miles or 498,560
acres, with 451,483 acres of land and 47,077 acres of water
(Oklahoma Land Inventory, 1978). The county is a non-
metropolitan county with one urbanized area, the town of
Grove (see figure 4), which is in the northeastern section
of the county (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990).

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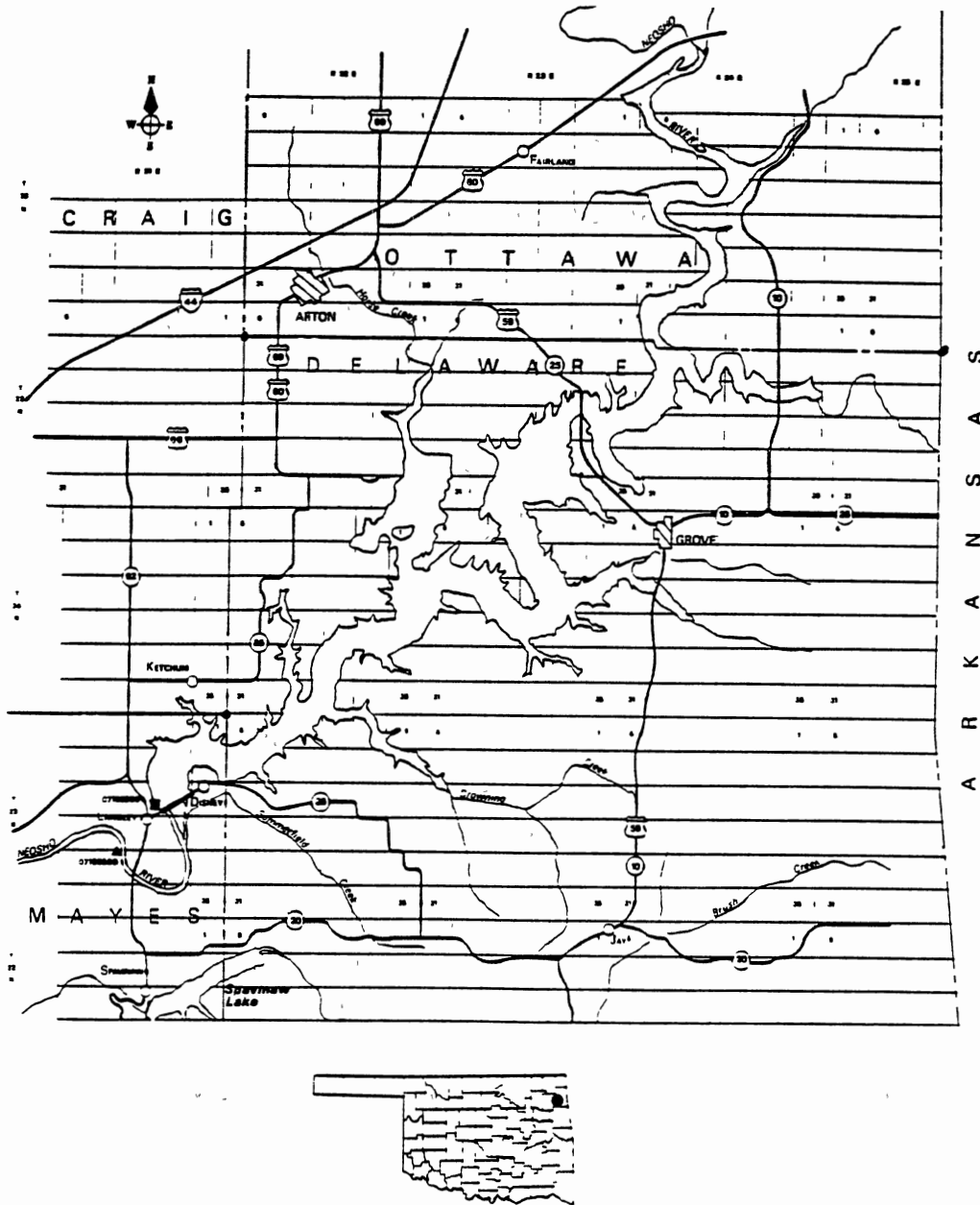
Figure 4.

Maps of Oklahoma and Delaware County
Showing the Town of Grove and Grand Lake
Note. From Oklahoma Water Atlas, Oklahoma Water Resources
Board, Publication No. 120, University of Oklahoma Printing,
Norman, Oklahoma, 1984.

The elevation in the county ranges from 750 to 1200 feet with the major portion being from 800 to 900 feet. Climatic information shows an average annual rainfall of 43 inches, with a mean high temperature of 70 degrees and a mean low temperature of 43 degrees. The wind usually comes out of the south at an average speed of 7 miles per hour. The average annual snowfall is 10.2 inches and the average length of the growing season is 200 days (Oklahoma Land Inventory, 1978).

The county is primarily agricultural with about sixty-three percent of all land used for farming in 1978. The primary use of this land is pasture, which makes up over fifty percent of the farm use (Oklahoma Land Inventory, 1978). During the past fifty years, since the construction of Grand Lake, the northern part of the county has been developing various recreational activities as alternative sources of revenue.

In 1937 the United States government approved twenty million dollars for the construction of a dam across the Grand River. It is the longest multiple-arch method of dam construction in the world. Many small towns in the Grand River valley were covered by the lake, while others were moved (e.g., Bernice on the west side of Grand Lake). Today about ninety percent of the lake's 624 miles of shoreline are in Delaware County. The official name of the lake is "Grand Lake O'the Cherokees", because several Cherokee cemeteries were covered by the lake and the official name of

the dam is Pensacola Dam (Oklahoma's Water Atlas, 1984).
Most people in the area refer to them as Grand Lake and
Grand River Dam respectively.

Since the Grand River Dam was completed in 1940 a
significant tourist industry has continued to develop.
Until recently the nature of tourism in the area had been
characterized by short term visitation for the purpose of
fishing, boating, swimming and other forms of recreation
associated with the lake. However, within the past twenty
years a growing number of individuals have chosen to
relocate permanently in Delaware County. This phenomena has
created significant changes in the social and economic
organization of the county. Many of these changes are based
on the increasing number of individuals over fifty years of
age living in the area.

Delaware County History

The Delaware County region was not occupied by large
numbers of Native Americans around 1800, the time of the
Louisiana Purchase. The Osage Tribe was the only tribe to
use the area and they used it primarily for hunting. In
1825 the Osage signed treaties allowing the inclusion,
within the area, of several tribes from other parts of the
country. One such group was part of the Delaware Tribe that
moved to the south side of Spavinaw Creek near Eucha
(pronounced Uchee by the locals). The county takes its name
from the group's settlement, "Delaware Towne", which was

located at that spot around 1830. The two major tribes
relocated to Delaware County were the Cherokees and the
Seneca-Cayuga. What was to become Delaware County was at
that time part of the National Council's eight districts
established in 1840. The Cherokee Tribe was settled in the
southern part of the county from the town of Grove south.
To the north the Seneca-Cayuga Tribes were resettled in the
northeastern section of the region from about two miles
north of the town of Grove and between the Missouri state
line on the east and the Grand River on the west. The
Seneca Tribe was resettled from Sandusky, Ohio, in the
spring of 1831 (Heritage of the Hills, 1979). To this day
the only significant ethnic group in Delaware County is the
Native American population. The county population is
dominated by whites as will become evident in the following
section.

Population Characteristics of Delaware County

The racial characteristics of the population of
Delaware County are very homogeneous. In 1990 the
predominate racial group was white seventy-four percent,
followed by American Indian twenty-five percent, with
several other racial groups being insignificant in
representation. The most salient feature is the relative
non-existence of blacks in the population. Table 1 shows
the 1990 racial characteristics of the population. It is
important to note the homogeneity of the population which

corresponds with the racial group most likely to migrate to Delaware County. This is especially true for retirees who choose to live permanently in Delaware County.

Table 1

Racial Characteristics

of Delaware County, 1990

Race	Number	Percent
White	20,848	74
Native American	7,096	25
Black	20	—
Asian, Pacific Is.	43	—
Other	63	—

Note. — equals insignificant percentages. From 1990 U.S. Census, Summary of Population and Housing.

Delaware County did not contain an urbanized area until the 1980 census. Urbanized areas are defined by the United States Census Bureau as any place with 2,500 or more persons residing within its boundaries. Information on the Rural/Urban breakdown of Delaware County population for the census periods 1960-1990 is presented in table 2.

Based on this information it is obvious that the

overall population distribution of Delaware County is dominated by its rural characteristics. The town of Grove is the only urban place. It has had an important influence on the growth of the Grand Lake area as a retirement destination.

Table   2

Delaware County by

Urban/Rural Residence

Urban	Rural
1960 non-urbanized area	1960 13,198
1970 non-urbanized area	1970 17,767
1980 3,378 (Grove town)	1980 20,568
1990 4,020 (Grove town)	1990 24,050

Note.   From United States Bureau of the Census, 1960-1990, Summary of Population Characteristics.

In the thirty years between the 1960 and the 1990 censuses, the total population of Delaware County increased by 14,872 persons as shown in table 3.

Table 3

Total Population by

Year for Delaware County

	Year			
	1960	1970	1980	1990
Total	13,198	17,767	23,946	28,070

Note. From United States Bureau of the Census, 1960-1990,

Summary of Population Characteristics.

This increase is 113 percent over a thirty year period.

This increase in population is not simply the result of

natural increase, but is heavily influenced by the migration

of large numbers of retirees to Delaware County.

In the thirty years between the 1960 and the 1990

censuses, the population subdivision changes in Delaware

County reflect the disproportionate increase of the Grove

subdivision. The population changes by subdivisions of

Delaware County are shown in table 4. These changes are of

significant consequence to the Grove area. Such increases

in population bring simultaneous changes in social and

economic organization. These changes become evident when

comparing social and economic structures, which are much

more extensive and complex, in the Grove area with other

areas in Delaware County.

Table 4

Delaware County Subdivisions Population

	Year			
Subdivision	1960	1970	1980	1990
Colcord Div.	-	-	3,639	4,207
Colcord town	173	438	530	628
West Siloam Sp.	-	210	431	539
Grove Div.	-	-	9,642	12,489
Bernice town	100	189	318	330
Grove town	975	2,000	3,378	4,020
Jay Div.	-	-	6,897	7,400
Jay town	1,120	1,594	2,100	2,220
Kansas Div.	-	-	3,768	3,974
Kansas town	-	317	491	556
Oaks town	-	219	591	398

Note. - equals data unavailable. From United States Bureau
of the Census, 1960-1990, Summary of Population
Characteristics.

Estimating Retirement Migration with
Census Data and State Vital Statistics

The target populations for this part of the research
were all Delaware County residents between the ages of 50-69
and all migrants during the prescribed time periods. Using
the 1970, 1980, and 1990 United States Census data, and
Oklahoma Vital Health Statistics for Delaware County, an
estimate of the numbers of migrants and retirement migrants
residing in the county can be ascertained. There were two
basic methods that were used to estimate migration and
retirement migration. The combination of the results of
these two methods allows for a more precise estimate of the
contribution of retirement migration to the population of
the county. This precision is accomplished by controlling
for migrants that do not fit the stated definition of
retirement migrant. Refer to the end of this section for
the results of this method.

The first method was the calculation of the crude
migration rate for Delaware County. This method was used to
determine the total number of migrants to Delaware County.
To calculate the crude migration rate the total population
increase must be determined for the time period in question,
in this case it is the twenty year period between the 1970
and 1980, and 1980 and 1990 censuses. These figures are
represented in table 5.

Table 5

Delaware County Population Migration

Figures for 1970, 1980 and 1990.

| | Census Year | | |
	1970	1980	1990
Total Population	17,767	23,919	28,071
Number of Births Across Ten Year Time Period	------	3,061	3,741
Number of Deaths Across Time Period	------	2,730	3,331
Excess of Births Over Deaths (Natural Increase)	------	331	410
Total Increase Across Time Period	------	6,152	4,151
Growth Due to Migration Across Ten Year Time Period (Growth - Natural Increase)	------	5,821	3,741

Note. From United States Bureau of Census, Population and

Housing Summary, 1970, 1980, 1990 and Oklahoma Health

Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics, 1970-1990.

Between 1970 and 1980 the population of Delaware County

increased from 17,767 to 23,919, which is a total increase

of 6,152. The next step in this process is to control for the amount of natural increase in the population, that is, the amount of population increase due to birth surplus over deaths. This is accomplished by subtracting the number of deaths from the number of births for the time period (Shryock, et al., 1976). There were 3,061 births and 2,730 deaths during this period, yielding a surplus of births over deaths of 331, or the amount of natural increase (Oklahoma Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics, 1970-1980). The final step in estimating migration during this period is to subtract the amount of natural increase from the total increase. This yields 5,821 or an estimate of the number of persons who migrated into the county during the ten year period.

Between 1980 and 1990 the population of Delaware County increased from 23,919 to 28,070, which is a total increase of 4,151. Again the number of deaths must be subtracted from the number of births for the time period. There were 3,741 births and 3,331 deaths during this period, yielding a surplus of births over deaths of 410, or the amount of natural increase. The final step in estimating migration during this period is to subtract the amount of natural increase from the total increase (Shryock, et al., 1976). This yields 3,741, or an estimate of the number of persons who migrated into the county during the ten year period (Oklahoma Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics, 1980-1990).

The method used for estimating retirement migration was to create age cohorts using population data from 1970, 1980 and 1990 censuses. Starting with 1970 individuals 40 to 69 years of age three ten year cohorts 40-49, 50-59 and 60-69 are formed. These cohorts provide a view of the fluctuations in the size of the target population during the twenty year period. Although the target age is 50-69 the and 40-49 cohort acts as a standard to determine the change during the twenty year period between the censuses. The original size of each cohort in the 1970 census acts as the baseline to which changes in successive cohorts can be added or subtracted. This method does not account for deaths or other forms of in-migration or out-migration replacement. However, it does provide a view of the gross numbers of retirement migrants Delaware County has received during the twenty year period.

Table 6 shows population numbers for 1970, 1980, and 1990 Delaware County target cohorts. Using 1970 figures as the baseline, changes can be shown in comparison to the 1980 census figures. The difference between the 1970 40-49 and 1980 50-59 cohorts is 908. The difference between the 1970 50-59 and 1980 60-69 cohorts is 1,405. These two components become the total retirement migration contribution to population growth in Delaware County during the ten year period. That total is 2,313 or 37 percent of the total population growth of 6,152 during the ten year period.

Table 6

Population Cohorts and Migrant

Contribution to Population Change

Age Cohort	Cohort Population For Census Year			Population Change 70-90	Migration Amount 70-90	Percent of Growth 70-90
	1970	1980	1990			
40-49	1,881	2,243	-----	------	------	------
50-59	2,248	2,789	3,179	6,152	2,313	37%
60-69	-----	3,653	3,784	4,152	1,931	46%

Note. From United States Bureau of Census, Population and

Housing Summary, 1970, 1980, 1990.

Using 1980 figures as baseline, changes can be shown in
comparison to the 1990 census figures. The difference
between the 1980 40-49 and 1990 50-59 cohorts is 936. The
difference between the 1980 50-59 and 1990 60-69 cohorts is
995. These two components become the total retirement
migration contribution to population growth in Delaware
County during the ten year period. That total is 1,931 or
46 percent of the total population growth of 4,152 during
the ten year period. A contribution of thirty-seven and
forty-six percent, in each of two ten year periods, to the
overall population growth of Delaware County is very
significant.

A final refinement of these methods can be accomplished by adjusting the figures produced by the crude migration method with the population growth contributed by retirement migrants. The 2,313 total retirement migrants during the ten years between 1970 and 1980 becomes 40 percent of the total migrants (5,821) for that time period. The 1,931 total retirement migrants during the ten years between 1980 and 1990 becomes 51 percent of the total migrants (3,741) for that time period. These retirement migration proportions of total population growth are very substantial and necessarily contribute to the overall character of Delaware County. This is true from a demographic as well as a sociological perspective. The implications of this phenomena are discussed in the conclusion.

Participant Observation
and Indepth Interview Results

The following section of the chapter relates the findings from participant observation and indepth interviews. Before a discussion of the results of participant observation and interviews the process of "getting in" to the community should be addressed. This is due to the significant contribution this process had to the understanding of the community context and the people with which the researcher interacted in addition to its central location in the method of participant observation.

Getting In

The process began a year before the actual participant observation/indepth interview phase of the research. Several preliminary trips to the Grove area resulted in a developing list of contacts. However, the key to this phase of the research came from a chance meeting in a graduate seminar at Oklahoma State University. The researcher met a long time resident and social service worker from the Delaware County area who was to become the "key informant" for the study.

This individual escorted the researcher to the county and introduced him to a variety of people in the area. These people were both professionals and lay persons including: doctors, lawyers, sheriff, sheriff's deputies, police chief, police officers, business people, migrant and local elders, community leaders, hospital administrators and social service workers, just to mention a few. This process allowed the researcher to become acquainted with the community power structure and social organization at a much faster rate than expected.

Additionally the researcher was introduced as a part of a valid relationship lending legitimacy to the research. Which created an explanatory label of a person that was "all right" within the context of the research. The acceptance of an outsider is extremely problematic in several social settings in the area. The legitimate state given to the researchers presence in the community allowed for a head

start in the participant observation/indepth interview process.

Despite this fabulous introduction to the community several problems developed during the "getting in" process. The most significant occurred at the senior center in Grove. The researcher discerned that the senior center would be a primary site for the location of indepth interview informants and approached the director of the center. The response of the director was extremely negative and the senior center director rejected the senior center as a site for the research. However, after several hours of conversation and interaction with the director on the first day of contact it was agreed that if the regional director approved the research then the local director would allow it. The research director at Oklahoma State University was contacted and the process of legitimization was started with a call to the state director of senior center activities. Approval was given and the researcher began to attend the daily activities at the senior center a week later.

Based on the advice of the key informant, the researcher always applied the rules of honesty and sincerity when dealing with the local population. With this method of interaction, the researcher was assured a positive response from the locals. This proved to be true and that principle was followed throughout the project.

Another procedure that involved the process of "getting in" was the introduction of the researcher to the community

at large, in other words the population that may have the
chance to meet the researcher during the course of the three
month stay in the community. The introduction to the
community at large was accomplished by contacting the local
paper and submitting a short news brief about the research
and photo of the researcher. This procedure was followed
with the hope of further legitimizing the researcher's
presence in the community. This procedure seemed to work,
because several times during the field work, the subject of
the newspaper article came up.

In summary, the process of "getting in" provided
several positive insights into the social relations of the
community which became important focus points in the project
and influenced later modifications in the research design.

Participant Observation Results

During the three month fieldwork phase of this
research, two basic tasks were accomplished. The
participant observation segment was started first and
continued throughout the fieldwork period. Following the
"getting in" process was the indepth interview segment,
which lasted the remainder of the fieldwork period. These
two aspects of this research overlap to a considerable
degree.

There were several focus points that emerged from the
data collected during the participant observation. These
include: (1) recreation; (2) religion; (3) social groups;

(4) life style; and (5) the friendly nature of the people.

Recreation. Recreation is a dominant theme in the lifestyle of people in the study area. Hunting and fishing are important sources of economic revenue for the county. The county is primarily rural, with a mixture of woods and grassland, which provides more than adequate opportunity for hunting. Fishing is available in the several lakes and streams in the area. These include Spavinaw, Eucha, and Grand lakes as well as many small, clear streams and private ponds. The socioeconomic effects of these activities on the community are evident in the large number of retail outlets that cater to these activities. In addition to these activities the sport and leisure activities associated with Grand Lake are extremely important influences on the socioeconomic structure of the community as well. The researcher was present in the area prior to the actual field work, for short periods of time in the "off season", when the tourists are not present in large numbers. During these periods the roads are not crowded, the lake is empty of boats, and the town of Grove, the whole county for that matter, is a very relaxed place. The atmosphere is totally different during the tourist season which lasts from Memorial Day to Labor Day. During this period the area around Grove is very active; the restaurants, roads, marinas, boat ramps, State Parks and retail stores are always full of people. There is a very drastic change between the two periods of the year.

Religion. One of the first characteristics of the area
noticed was the large number and variety of churches.
This dominant theme was noted and later in the indepth
interview and purposive survey phases of the research it
became obvious that churches were a central part of the
social life of Groveites.

Social Groups. Social groups were very obvious as
well, advertisements on the roadside, in the newspaper,
etc., alert the population to the possibility of
participation in a variety of organizations. The number of
these organizations seem to have a direct influence on the
lifestyle of the population.

The lifestyle of the area is characterized by
activities. The recreation, church, and social
organizations as mentioned above are blatantly obvious in
the community. The older population appears to feel the
need to participate in something. This sort of pressure to
join and participate colors the image of the community, as
noted by several informants in indepth interviews.

Friendly Nature of the People. The individuals
interacted with during this phase of the research were
distinctively friendly in nature. Most individuals
encountered were extremely helpful and interested in the
research. If they did not offer information themselves they
provided the names of other individuals that could be of
assistance in the research. There could be several reasons

for this situation, one is probably the lifestyle considerations mentioned above. This characteristic of the community could also be due to the rural atmosphere of a small town. In any case it proved to be a positive attribute for the process of collecting data.

Indepth Interview Results

The qualitative data collected during the participant observation/indepth interview phase of this research consists of three basic sources. These include migration histories, perceptions of place and personal attitudes which are all based on conversations with informants. These data are presented in this chapter via verbatim comments and observations of retirement migrants and other members of the Grove, OK area. The presentation exemplifies impressions of the social and physical environment, the people of the community and the process of migration. The analysis of these data created insights into the lives of this specific group of retirement migrants.

Three primary focus areas emerged during the process of indepth interviews. The following sections of this chapter represent those areas. They involve the process of migration, the perception of the community and the perception of change in the community. These focus areas are based on the importance informants placed on them during the indepth interview process.

The Process of Migration. The perception of the
process of migration divided along two major categories, so
called "pull" and "push" forces of migration. Within each
of these categories several subcategories developed which
provided greater insight into the process of migration. The
"pull" forces include amenities of the area, previous
connections to the area and social characteristics of the
community. The "push" forces focused on the socioeconomic
characteristics of the region of origin.

Amenities of the Grand Lake area proved to be the most
salient "pull" issues for individuals considering retirement
in the area. The most obvious of these amenities, due to
it's central position in the interviews, were positive
attributes of the lake itself. The lake was repeated time
and time again as the primary attraction of the area. The
beauty of the lake was an important consideration, as
reflected in statements such as, "the lake was blue when we
first came down" and "the lake and scenic beauty" were
important considerations in their choice. Additional
statements such as, "I like this area because it is woody
and has water, which is like my home when I was young" and
"(He) has always lived on the water" point out the
sentimental attraction of the area. The symbolic nature of
these descriptions of the lake and the area imply an
attachment to the area that involves desires that translate
into a willingness to accept the area as a good place to
call home.

In addition to intangible perceptions of beauty and sentiment, tangible amenities also proved to be strong "pull" factors in the process of migration. Characteristics of the lake, community, climate and economy were central issues in the migrants perceptions of tangible amenities.

The lake is perceived as unique for several reasons, as explained by informants. One of the most important, at least early on during the migrants' active years in the community, are the activities available on the lake, as one informant commented, "I liked the play area" (boating, fishing, swimming and skiing). Most of the informants interviewed participated in one or all of these activities at some time during their tenure in the community. If they did not participate in these activities before moving to the area, they tried them upon arrival. This information supports the idea that elders migrate to the community when they are able to participate in the activities available. This characterization fits the first stage of the three stage migration theory (Litwak and Longino, 1987).

Additionally, Grand Lake is somewhat unique in that its regulating entity, the Grand River Dam Authority allows for privately owned docks on the lake. In some cases when informants were looking for a retirement destination, this issue became one of the deciding factors, as noted by informants who stated, "we looked into a lake that would allow docks".

The community itself attributed to the positive

perception of the area, primarily due to its assorted physical amenities. These include a variety of positively perceived characteristics, such as its small size, physical layout, numerous restaurants, food and sundry stores and most importantly, a quality medical facility that act as "pull" factors.

The idea of a small town environment appealed to some migrants who described themselves in this character, "We are just small town kids at heart" or, who described the community in this character, "you always see someone you know" and "Los Angeles was so congested, It was a rat-race", so much so that "you hated to even get out and go anywhere, and I understand that it is alot worse now."

The physical layout of the community tended to encourage migration. The community's layout has positive consequences for migration, as noted in statements like, "I would move some place else, but things are not as handy in the other places." The food stores, department stores, hospital, restaurants and lake are all within short driving distances.

The hospital and nursing home facilities were mentioned as important considerations for a migration destination, but were not mentioned specifically as primary factors in the decision to migrate. This is interesting because the individuals in this age range tend to rely on medical facilities more than younger age groups and one would expect this fact would play an important, verbal role in the

migration process. However, this was not the case, most informants mentioned the medical facilities in passing, "We looked at the hospital in Grove," but did not dwell on the fact that these facilities were extremely adequate for the community. This fact may stem from the character of the social interaction in the community, which stresses activity and not functional liability. Due to the fact that these issues were investigated after the move to the community, there is a possibility socialization to local values may be overriding the importance of these issues in the informants recollection of the decision to migrate. Therefore they were not expressed extensively in conversations with the researcher, but the importance of these specific amenities should not be discounted in the decision to migrate.

The type of climate in this area was mentioned by some migrants as a "pull" factor in their decision to migrate. It is southern enough in latitude that the winters are not extremely cold and long, nor are the summers very hot. As one migrant put it, "the climate is not hot and not cold." The region does however, experience four seasons during the year. This is important for some migrants in terms of their previous environmental experiences. The extensive deciduous foliage in the region also provides for "scenic beauty" during the seasonal changes. The light snowfall during the winter provides the beauty of winter scenery without the trouble of winters further north.

The economic amenities are the last form of positive

tangible attributes mentioned by the informants as reasons

for migrating to the area. When comparing the costs of

living between Grove and other places migrants felt that

Grove was the better bargain. As on informant put it, "your

money just goes further here" compared to Kansas City,

Kansas. Another informant from Houston had a similar

observation, "the cost of living is good, compared to

Houston". Specifically this informant was especially

"pleased with the price of groceries". In general the

positive attitudes of migrant retirees toward the economy of

the area could be summed up by the statement, "inexpensive,

a great place to retire".

A second major area of migration forces revolved around

previous connections to the community and proved to be

important "pull" factors for migrants.   There were several

issues that proved their importance to the process of

migration to the area. These included visiting the lake for

recreational purposes and visiting the area for the purpose

of seeing relations or friends.

Recreational visits could be exemplified by the

following statement, "before moving to Grove, we would come

to visit during the weekends and the boys would ski. We

would also come down in the winter. During this period,

eight years, we learned about the lake area". This pattern

of visiting the area on a regular basis was not uncommon.

One couple who has lived in the area for twenty years

informed the researcher of their impressions the first time

they were ever in Grove, they commented, "wouldn't you hate to live in that dirty little town" and they added "but it has changed". They visited a full ten years before they migrated, and to put their latter comment in perspective the town of Grove had a population of less than one thousand in the 1950's and most of the roads in town were dirt. Another couple mentioned the pattern of their association with the area, "visits continued until we moved here and bought the house on the water front. Primarily for an investment."

The relative connection to the area was important for some of the informants. One couple mentioned that their "brother in law was born in Picher, OK and he had property in the Grand Lake area, starting in the fifties we came down for vacations". Another couple said they wanted to be closer to Kansas, "back closer to family". Probably more important than the relative connection, because the population of the county was so small, were the connections with friends who had come to the area previously and encouraged their friends to visit them in the Grand Lake area, for example, "folks moved down here after they retired, we liked the way it was down here and bought a place", or "friends of ours had come down her for years". The most interesting situation of friends influencing friends to move occurred with four couples who migrated from the Wichita, Kansas area. When the first two couples decided to migrate to the area they convinced two other couples who they were dancing partners with, to come down as

well.

The final form of amenities, considered to be "pull" factors, are the social characteristics of the community as perceived by informants. The two organizing topics of this "pull" factor are the friendly nature of the people and the religious character of the community.

Many informants mentioned the friendly attitude of the people in the community as one of the most important attributes of the community. One informant mentioned that she and her husband fell in love with Grove, "I just liked the people, they were so friendly". This perception was echoed by another informant, "the people that have come in have made the community friendly". The feeling in the community is that if you are there you can participate in the social activities if you chose, all you have to do is recognize that the social environment is "friendly if you put forth any effort". And "if you are nice to people they will be nice to you". This type of atmosphere can be considered extremely positive in terms of "pull" factors. For example, a migrant couple explained that they had owned a place in Bella Vista, but were disenchanted with it because, "if you don't play golf you are a foreigner". They sold their home in Bella Vista and feel that compared to their previous locale, "Grove is a nice little town".

One of the dominant themes developed during the participant observation phase of this research was the importance of religious activities in the community. This

theme continued to be important for migrants who contemplated the move to the community. As one of the informants commented about the importance of her church, "it has a loving atmosphere and I needed that". In general the religious character of the community is self evident and is an important consideration for migrants. This theme will be further explored in the section on social characteristics.

The second part of the forces leading to migration are the "push" factors. These factors are primarily associated with socioeconomic factors of the region of origin. Cost of living issues like the level of taxes and land prices were mentioned by one couple and echoed by many others, "land and taxes were low in Oklahoma and we could see we could never retire in Virginia". This same couple likes the quiet of the area compared to Portsmouth, VA, "constant noise day and night in the city". Along these lines an informant from Los Angeles related her experiences when she returned there for a visit. At first "I missed the hustle and bustle" of the city, but after some time she got used to the quiet in Grove. When "I went back for a vacation to Los Angeles, what a difference"! She also experienced the same culture shock in Memphis, TN on a visit to her daughter's home. They traveled on the beltway system around the city, twenty to thirty minutes, which seemed like a very long time. In Grove she often decides not to go to a local food store because it is not as close as another one, maybe five minutes difference.

Perception of the Community. The focus area of perception of the community evolved into the following categories, social activities, church involvement, characteristics of individuals, perception of crime and attitudes toward business.

Participation in social activities is an important aspect of the lives of migrants in the community. As discussed in the participant observation section and in the "pull" section on migration, social activities, from boating, fishing and skiing, to church attendance are meaningful parts of migrants lives and the community's social structure.

Social groups, such as informal card playing or bowling groups, volunteer associations (eg., Cherry Reds, a hospital volunteer group) formal retirement organizations (eg., AARP) and specialized support groups (eg., Surviving Spouses) are important components of social organization in the community. They set the tone for social interaction that encourages group identification. This identification is generally one of retired person, but specific characteristics are noted with group affiliation. One example could be the large number of migrants who hail from Kansas. One informant epitomized this situation, "they have a Kansas day at the community center in Grove". And another stated, "more people from Kansas than any where else" move to the community.

The process of acculturation in the community is very

definitely a two way street. Informants noted the need to get involved with the social activities in the community and the adjustment this would take. Along these lines one informant remembers, "I was told by some of the ladies, that you have to get out and participate" and another said, "you have to make that contact", commenting on the fact that you have to get involved. There exists an expectation for migrants to reach out for others and in turn they will be accepted by those already in the community. This expectation is not negative but positive, as one informant commented about the community, "friendly if you put forth any effort". Another informant stated that, "you are going to have to make an adjustment in your lifestyle" in reference to the changes expected of new members of the community. There can be a down side to this situation. One, as noted by informants, was the fact that anytime you attend social activities food plays an important role in the events. Some informants stopped attending social events for this reason. They were just eating too much.

Similar sentiments about social groups are evident in statements about the importance of church involvement. As one informant put it, "one of the central points of Grove is the church", she added that, "your church becomes your social life". Many migrants are religious and attend church on a regular basis, as one informant pointed out, the growth of churches in the area can be attributed to the increase in the number of elder migrants to the area. One couple

commented, "church is the center of our social life". Even if the individual lives outside of the community, (e.g., on the lake), "a lot of them go into Grove for church". A most appropriate summary characterization of this aspect of the community was expressed by an informant, "(the) Grove area is a church town".

The importance of appropriate characteristics for an individual's integration in the community was acknowledged by many informants. Statements like, "Grove is not a good place for single people when they are older", addressing the fact that most activities are designed with couples in mind. A function of this situation is that there is significant pressure for widowers to remarry, while widows are not so pressured. This could be due to the difference in numbers in each group. However there are sentiments in the community that it is inappropriate for a man to play the field, without the intention of marriage and for couples to associate for long periods of time without that intention. These attitudes may be related to the religious demeanor of the community.

Social similarity is also an important characteristic. An informant couple mentioned that "you all are mostly on the same level, same age, retired, do the same things". Another couple commented, "you don't speak of anybody who isn't old down here". This may represent a perception of an elderly population that is homogeneous. This is a very accurate perception when considering the demographic

characteristics of the area.

The small town atmosphere of this community was recognized as an important reason for migrating. In addition to this aspect of the "small town" environment many informants noted the relative lack of crime compared to their place of origin. While now perceived as low crime rate area by the migrants, there was a time when this was not the case. An informant, who was formerly a Kansas marshall, told me of the nature of crime in the area before it became a retirement destination. He commented on the fact that a well known gangster from the Chicago area, Pretty Boy Floyd, would come to this area to hide out. The locals would help him in this process because he would provide a wagon load of potatoes as a bribe. This worked because, during the early part of this century this area was extremely rural and poor. The informant stated, "this part of the four state region was an outlaw hangout". This also may have had to do with the fact that much of the region was contained in Oklahoma Indian territory. During another interview I mentioned this idea and the informant, who was a local elder, expressed a similar opinion, "you can still hide out in these parts". This statement brings up the opinion of another local elder. He described the crime situation as being on two levels, one is the view of migrants, who see crime as something along the lines of burglary and passing bad checks, while the locals see crime as arson, murder and rape. This is the result of inside

information on occurrences in the area and the individuals involved. He felt that if the migrants knew of these events statements like, "in Grove I'm not scared" or "crime is not as bad here" would likely be changed. However, since this information is not well known, the general perception of crime held by migrants is one of relative safety compared to where they came from. Another local elder had a slightly different explanation of the situation, he felt the migrants "march to the beat of a different drummer, they think everybody wants to steal something". This may explain the migrants ignorance of the criminal underworld in the area, that is, by focusing on petty crimes such as theft they protect themselves from the fear of more violent crimes.

The attitudes of migrants toward the business community in the area vary. Many informants were pleased with the situation and noted the benefits of living in the community. The most often mentioned positive characteristic was their satisfaction with the grocery stores and grocers. Statements like, "pleased with the price of groceries" and "you've got better grocers here in Grove" were not uncommon. The attitudes toward other merchants and service businesses were similar, "the merchants and the service people here are very trustworthy souls". These positive attitudes were not the only way the business community was viewed. There was a strong negative side to comments as well.

Negative attitudes focused on two primary factors, the isolation of the community and the direction of growth

everything in their power to stop Grove from growing, but it got the best of them". This may be explained by the fact that many business people are coming into the community from outside the region (eg., Tulsa). Another negative aspect of the tourist trade that informants mentioned, was that "the tourist season brings on higher prices".

Grove is in an ideal location for growth in many areas of economic trade, as one informant put it, "Grove is in a strategic position". He went on to explain that the community has water on three sides and is close to the interstate (fifteen miles). The whole scenario of the growth of Grove is ironic because the very issues that helped bring migrants to this rural area are now creating changes in the environment that migrants do not like.

Perception of Change in the Community. Informant's comments focused on two basic areas, the positive contribution of retirees and resentment about the growth of retirement population, primarily the predominance of migrants from Kansas.

Positive contributions of retirees to the area are numerous. The three primary contributions to the community involve increasing the economic base, expansion of social groups and increased numbers of volunteers.

The expansion of the economic base is obvious because of the rapid growth of services and businesses in the community. One informant observed, "they have helped a dinky town turn into a nice little town". One way that this

has occurred is stated by another informant, "people who have come, have saved their money". This fact allowed for the influx of money into the economy. The increase in cash volume on a regular basis, as opposed to only during the tourist season, has allowed for further development of the economy.

The expansion of social groups can be thought of in two ways, the growth of formal and informal voluntary associations. The growth of formal groups like churches, the senior center, service organizations (e.g., The Cherry Reds, a hospital service group) and the AARP (American Association of Retired Persons) can be directly attributed to the increase in the proportion of migrants in the area. Informant statements like, "retirees influenced the growth of churches" and the story of four couples from Kansas who were the charter members of the Grove Moose Club further support the impact of migrants on formal social groups.

Voluntary informal groups have also increased in number with the increasing numbers of migrants. One unique group is the Surviving Spouses, which was organized informally as a support group for widows and widowers. Other forms of informal social groups involve activities such as fishing, bowling and card playing. These groups are a result of the value placed on social activity as noted in earlier sections. Other positive aspects of the contribution of migrants in voluntary ways were noted by an informant, "people of all kinds of occupations" move to Grove, which

expands the expertise available to the community.

Resentment about the growth of retirement population, focused heavily on the predominance of migrants from Kansas. Other areas of concern involved the changing character of the community.

Part of the idea of resentment stems from the feeling that the local elders, those who are native to the area, "resent" the newcomers. One migrant informant felt this was due to the fact that, "most are older and less active than we are". Another informant further supports this observation, "the old Grove folks just set back and let the newcomers take over, there is a lot of resentment about that". In addition to these rather generalized comments about the migrants in general, there were also specific comments about migrants from Kansas. One informant noted that a few folks say, "the Kansans are taking over". This observation was echoed by another informant who said that there was resentment about how Kansans have taken over "dancing at the Senior Center". Another specific aspect of the resentment concerning Kansans stems from political issues. Delaware County was a traditionally Democratic stronghold, but with the influx of Republican migrants from Kansas some feel this leads to resentment also. One informant stated, "Kansans are Republicans, that might be one of the reasons they are unpopular with the Democrats". In further support of this idea the researcher learned that Republicans can actually run for office now, which was never

heard of in the past.

The resentment about the changing character of the community can not be completely contributed to the increase in migrants. There are other contributors to the growth of the population (e.g., the tourist industry).

In addition to the types of resentment above there are other lines of resentment which break down in different ways. These involve the length of time a person has lived in the community and the symbolic image the person has of the community.

Tenure in the community, whether the individual is local or a migrant, influences their feelings about growth of the community. This is primarily due to the rapid population growth experienced in the area over the last thirty years. These people have seen many improvements but at the same time they do not view all change as positive. A local police officer related just such an example. He described an old farmer who refused to stop at the traffic light in the middle of town because he remembered when there wasn't one there. He didn't think that one was needed, so he refused to obey it. Other comments by informants also reflect a nostalgic image of the community, such as, "when it was a settlement of farmers it was more sociable" and the memory of Grove "when you could walk down the street in town and call every person by name". These observations are a function of tenure in the community, but another factor that plays a role in these attitudes is the image of the

community.

The symbolic image of the community plays an important role in it's attraction as a retirement destination. As noted before, the small town environment was attractive to many migrants. This image is changing as the community expands and the memory of the "old Grove" becomes important for those who remember it. One informant couple who had lived in the area for many years said the growth of the community "interferes with what we like about the small town". Their image of a "small town" is not consistent with the change occurring in Grove. Other informants echoed this sentiment when they commented on the population density, "it's getting to be crowded up and down these streets". Statements like these point to the changes the community is experiencing and the effects these changes have on the quality of life in the community.

The following section of this chapter presents the results of the purposive survey.

Survey Results

This section addresses the response rate, including problems with nonresponse and frames associated with the purposive survey. It then focuses on the results of survey questions.

Response Rate

The response rates for the two locations, senior center

and AARP meeting, are discussed in the following section. The average daily attendance for the senior center is 110 and the number of individuals present on November 9, 1990, was 102. Ninety-five questionnaires were passed out with: one found blank by the researcher; one given to the director to examine; fourteen unaccounted for; and eight returned blank. This totaled 76 completed, or a completion rate of eighty percent.

The average meeting attendance for the Delaware County chapter of the AARP is 100 and the number of individuals present on November 9, 1990, was 130. One hundred and ten questionnaires were passed out. One was found blank by the researcher, two were unaccounted for and twenty-two were returned blank. This totaled to 85 completed or a completion rate of seventy-seven percent. The percent coverage for the AARP meeting on November 9, 1990 was sixty-five. This figure is deceptive due to the presence of approximately 10 individuals at this meeting that had already filled the questionnaire out at the senior center earlier in the day. These individuals were not given the questionnaire a second time.

Frequency results from the survey showed that the number of individuals that did not fit the definition of the survey population totaled 46 (see appendix C for computer printout). Out of the 161 completed questionnaires 115 valid retirement migrant questionnaires were collected. This fact was not discouraging due to the value of the 46

non-migrant surveys as a comparison population for the migrant surveys.

Problems with Nonresponse and Frames

There were several problems with nonresponse and frames associated with the survey. The discussion will focus on item nonresponse and a critique of the frames used in the purposive survey.

Item Nonresponse. There was one question that proved to be sensitive enough to result in nonresponse from a large number of respondents. This was the income question. This lack of response was probably due to the close proximity of the respondents during the filling out of the instruments and the natural reluctance of individuals to make their income public.

Poor question wording resulted in two questions with low response rates. These were the items concerning the type of work in which people are presently involved and whether anyone was living with the respondent. Several respondents thought the work question pertained to the work from which they retired. Some respondents thought the "living with you" question referred to anyone other than their spouse.

The series of questions about the community characteristics the individual liked, how they found out about the area, and the reasons they chose to move to the area resulted in the highest nonresponse rates. This was

primarily due to the open ended nature of the questions and the fact that each individual may not have remembered three reasons for each category.

Frames. The main critique of this survey is the lack of a representative sample of the defined population in the survey population. This is not a significant problem for this research project but if the researcher wants to expand the generalizability of the survey responses a more complete representation of the defined population will be necessary.

To do this, the same basic sampling format and questionnaire distribution would be used. The researcher would distribute the questionnaires on a much broader scale to include additional frames such as: (1) church groups, many churches in the area have senior clubs and groups; (2) there are several clubs and organizations in the area that are specifically organized for seniors, the quilting club, card playing clubs, etc.; (3) there are also other organizations in the area that have significant senior participation levels, the Sailboat Bridge Association (social service), the Grand Lake Association (economic development), the Grand Lake Arts and Crafts Association, etc.; (5) specific individuals that the researcher has had contact with; (6) a large (over fifty members) volunteer group at the community hospital, the Cherry Reds; and any other frames the researcher could develop.

The expansion of the frames for the survey would entail an increase in the number of problems such as: (1) the

duplicates in each frame would be hard to detect; (2) the researcher present format for distribution would not be possible in all cases; and (3) randomized coverage would still not be a viable option. However with a possible increase in respondents from 115 to more than 250 the results could be beneficial in that the explanatory power of the research would be improved.

Results from Survey Questions

Results of the purposive survey suggest a somewhat homogeneous older migratory population. In Delaware County the overwhelming majority of the population is white, also reflected in the fact that ninety-six of respondents were white and only four percent were of some other racial group as shown in table 7. Marital status of the respondents is dominated by married individuals with widowed individuals representing twenty-three percent as shown in table 7.

State of origin reveals the importance of geographic proximity in explaining destination selection of the elder migrant respondents. Seventy-five percent of respondents migrated from other parts of Oklahoma, Kansas or Missouri (table 7). Thirty-six percent from Kansas, twenty-six percent from Oklahoma, thirteen percent from Missouri, six percent from California and all other origins accounting for nineteen percent.

Table 7

<u>Selected</u> <u>Sociodemographic</u>

<u>Characteristics</u> <u>of</u> <u>the</u> <u>Survey</u> <u>Population</u>

Race			Sex		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
White	110	96	Male	47	41
Native Amer.	5	4	Female	68	59
TOTAL	115	100		115	100

Martial Status			State of Origin		
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Married	81	72	Kansas	41	36
Widowed	26	22	Oklahoma	30	26
Other	6	5	Missouri	15	13
Missing	2	1	California	7	6
			Other	22	19
Total	115	100		115	100

Table 7 (continued)

Selected Sociodemographic

Characteristics of the Survey Population

Income		
Dollars	Number	Percent
0-5,000	10	9
5,001- 10,000	12	10
10,001-15,000	21	18
15,001-20,000	30	26
20,001-30,000	14	12
30,001-40,000	8	7
40,001+	7	6
Missing	13	12
Total	115	100

Seventy-two percent of the survey population had graduated from high school or college (table 7).

Sex of the respondents is represented by fourty-seven percent male and fifty-nine percent female (table 7). Fifty-six percent of the respondents earn between $10,000 and $30,000 per year (table 7).

Table 7 (continued)

Selected Sociodemographic

Characteristics of the Survey Population

Educational Level

	Number	Percent
Grade School	14	12
Some High School	13	11
High School Grad	45	39
Some College	24	21
College Grad	14	12
Masters Plus	4	4
Missing	1	1
Total	115	100

The purposive survey also sought information on
perceptions of: (1) how the respondent learned of the area
as a retirement destination; (2) why the respondent moved to
the area; and (3) what the respondent likes about the area.
The survey allowed respondents to provide information
through three open ended answers for each question. The

following discussion addresses the most frequently mentioned answers.

Responses to "How the respondent learned of the area as a retirement destination" are shown in table 8. The five most frequently mentioned were: (1) learned of the area through vacationing there or traveling through the area; (2) learned of the area by information provided by friends; (3) learned of the area through relatives; (4) learned of the area through advertisements; and (5) knew of the area because the individual was born in the area.

Responses to "Why the respondent moved to the area" are shown in table 9. The seven most frequently mentioned were: (1) the respondent moved to the area because of the proximity of the lake; (2) the respondent moved to the area because of the opportunities for fishing and hunting in the area; (3) the respondent moved to the area because they had relatives in the area; (4) the respondent moved to the area because of the temperate climate; (5) the respondent moved to the area because it was a good place to retire, it has a reputation as a retirement destination; (6) the respondent moved to the area because of the scenic nature of the country; and (7) the respondent moved to the area because of the friendly nature of the people in the community.

Table 8

How Respondents Learned of the Area

	Number Identifying Each Item		
Reason	First	Second	Third
Vacation	27	18	11
Friends	19	5	0
Relatives	16	2	0
Native	8	2	2
Adverts	10	7	5
All Other	20	14	8
Missing	24	67	89
Total	115	115	115

Responses to "What the respondents like about the area" are presented in table 10. The eight most frequently mentioned were: (1) the respondent likes the friendly people in the community; (2) the respondent likes the lake; (3) the respondent likes the climate; (4) the respondent likes the opportunities for hunting and fishing; (5) the respondent likes the quiet and peaceful lifestyle in the

community; (6) the respondent likes the rural nature of the area; (7) the respondent likes the scenic nature of the country; and (8) the respondent likes the central location of the area, it is easy to travel to areas in the central United States from this geographic location.

Table 9

Why Respondents Moved to the Area

	Number Identifying Each Item		
Reason	First	Second	Third
Lake	23	7	7
Fishing	11	11	7
People	6	12	11
Climate	8	5	1
Relatives	11	6	1
Retirement	6	1	2
Scenic	8	9	2
Other	19	16	27
Missing	23	40	57
Total	115	115	115

Table 10

Things Respondents Like About the Area

Reason	Number Identifying Each Item		
	First	Second	Third
Friendly People	31	23	8
Lake	21	9	6
Medium Climate	8	10	10
Hunting Fishing	8	5	6
Peaceful Lifestyle	9	11	2
Rural	5	1	1
Scenic	4	9	6
Central Location	1	3	10
Recreation/Enter.	2	6	6
Other	10	29	26
Missing	16	19	34
Total	115	115	115

Summary

The findings presented in this chapter are the result
of the combination of methods outlined in the methods

chapter. There are important connections between each of the methods and the findings that should be pointed out.

The section on sociodemographics describes the character of the region. This data is descriptive in nature and provides a basic understanding of the historical and population changes that have led to the present situation. This description provides insight into the impact of retirement migration on a small area and sets the boundaries of inquiry for the methods that follow.

The participant observation and indepth interview methods produced knowledge about the social characteristics of the community, retirement migrants, local elders and the perceptions of the area. These data directly influenced the construction of the purposive survey, which was intended to expand the explanatory power of the previous methods as well as test the validity and reliability of the data. The results of the purposive survey support this assumption.

Based on the data presented in this chapter and theoretical and methodological positions presented in the previous chapters, the last chapter will discuss the implications of these issues.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Introduction

This chapter addresses the conclusions based on the findings of this research project. The implications of this research cover several broad topical areas. Each of the following issues are discussed in turn, characterization of the research, theoretical implications, sociocultural implications, validity/reliability issues, additional research questions and impacts of retirement migration on the host community and state.

Characterization of the Research

This research can be characterized in three primary ways, a case study of regional retirement migration, an exploratory study of a social process and a replication of previous research. The research was designed and implemented without the overriding goal of generalization in mind. This case study form of sociological research does not purport to describe populations other than the one under study. A study of this type investigates the social process of regional retirement migration on a wide variety of issues with the purpose of providing a basic understanding of the

specific regional process. In this sense this study is limited in its explanatory power. Modifications to the research methodology such as, expanding the sample size of both indepth interview and purposive survey and/or providing a comparison population from other retirement destinations in the region could improve the explanatory power.

There are no sociological studies based on this type of social event that focus on Oklahoma, therefore, this study attempts to explore the various issues. In this respect this research could be classified as an exploratory study. The fact that it provides a unique investigation of an important social process underscores this observation.

There are other studies that approach the question of regional retirement migration with similar methods. One such study (Cuba and Longino, 1991) incorporated similar methods and theoretical perspectives. To a certain extent, this research could be considered a partial replication of that research. The implications of these issues will be discussed in the following sections.

<center>Theoretical Implications</center>

The theoretical implications of this research revolve around several substantive areas. These include ideal typical forms, modification of life course migration theory, the practical aspects of the integration of several theoretical perspectives in understanding the migration process and the continued support of "activity theory".

Ideal Typical Forms

The usefulness of generating an ideal typical form, from this project, as a comparison for other regional retirement research is an important result. The ideal type allows for the characterization of the people and place for the specific region under study. This method provides a basis for comparison across regions where similarity and differences of people and place can be studied.

Ideal Typical Retirement Migrant. In this research the Grove area migrants presented highly distinguishable characteristics. This facilitates the construction of the ideal typical characteristics of Grove migrants. The following characteristics are sufficient but not necessary to typify the Grove migrant:

Retired (not working full time);

Married or the willingness to stay married;

Affluent (not rich but has the means to purchase and
create an amenity rich environment for themselves);

White or the ability to appear white (to be culturally
white, to fit in the social scene);

Religious (of the Christian faith);

Educated (high school or more);

Regional (the previous residence is within 200 miles);

Rural Lifestyle (a desire for a small town environment)

Active (a desire to participate in recreational
activities associated with a lake and rural areas);

Social (a desire to participate in a variety of social

functions, such as clubs and associations);

These ideal typical characteristics gleaned from the
data on the Grove migrants support findings of other
retirement migration research (Chevan and Fischer, 1979;
Long and Hansen, 1979; Biggar, 1980b; and Flynn, 1980). In
this research relationships with kin in the area of
migration was important, but not an overriding motivation
(Gober and Zonn, 1983). The visitation of migrants to the
possible retirement destination was an important part of the
characteristics of the migrant population. This finding
concurs with other regional migration research (Cuba and
Longino, 1991).

Ideal Typical Place. The characteristics of the
retirement destination were also very clearly stated by
migrants in the findings. This fact facilitates the process
of the construction of ideal typical characteristics of
place. The following characteristics are sufficient but not
necessary to typify the place:

Amenity rich (this is a perceptual form that is related

to physical characteristics: the lake, climate,

scenery);

Rural/small town environment (a reduced pace of life

and symbolic impression of "small town");

Lower cost of living than the place of origin;

Lower crime rate than the place of origin;

Friends living in the area (area can mean up to a

> couple hundred miles);
>
> Relatives living in the area (area can mean up to a
> couple hundred miles) ;
>
> Friendly people (a form that relates to the image of
> the community);
>
> Adequate services (retail, food, medical, etc.);

These typical characteristics of place agree with the
assumptions of amenity migration, with the expanded
understanding of the influence of symbolic meaning of place.

Modification of Life Course Migration Theory

The characteristics of the indepth interview informants
and the purposive survey respondents presented in the
findings chapter agree with theoretical assumptions of the
characteristics of migrant elders contained in Life Course
Migration Theory (Litwak and Longino, 1987).   These
characteristics describe a healthy, affluent, active,
married senior who has recently retired. In addition the
place and personal characteristics of migrant elders
reported by Flynn, 1980; Biggar, 1980; Long and Hansen,
1979; Chevan and Fischer, 1979; Wiseman and Roseman, 1979,
are in agreement with the characteristics of both the
indepth interview informants, purposive survey respondents
and the characteristics of place associated with this
retirement destination.

The Grove study points to alternative person and place
specific characteristics that influence the first stage of

the life course migration theory (Litwak and Longino, 1987).
To reiterate, the first stage is hypothesized to occur with
the health of the migrants at high levels. This stage is
followed by a second stage that is a function of the poor
health or death of one of the spouses. However, the Grove
data suggest that in some instances intermediate moves occur
due to loss of spouse or functional ability (not health)
interacting with location of the dwelling (i.e., the work
involved in keeping the lake front property clean is
enormous). As time goes by the couple (or remaining spouse)
may decide the lake front property is too much work. In
addition their interests change from boating, skiing, and
fishing to more sedate activities, but they don't want to
leave the area that they have come to define as home. They
give up their first reason for moving to the area, the lake,
and settle for other positive attributes of the community.
The definition of a place as home takes on a "spiritual"
meaning which supplants the other physically measurable
reasons for staying.

This modification of the life course migration theory
extends it's explanatory power by acknowledging the
interaction of place characteristics and personal
characteristics. This modification goes beyond tangible
characteristics and includes intangible issues like the
attachment to place that may develop over a period of time.

Integration of Theoretical Perspectives

The theoretical framework utilized in this research was a combination of several perspectives. The purpose of combining these perspectives was to develop a better understanding of the process of regional retirement migration. The basis of these perspectives originated in various demographic and sociological theoretical programs.

The demographic theory most heavily utilized was the "Push-Pull" theory of migration. An additional theory, the "Life Course Migration" theory was included to provide additional explanatory power. An unanticipated result of this inclusion was the modification of that theory.

The sociological perspectives utilized were framed in the context of a "naturalistic inquiry" approach to understanding social life. This approach assumes no experimental manipulation of variables and no *a priori* assumptions for outcome. The methods of participant observation and indepth interview are appropriate within this approach. Within this naturalistic framework the use of an inductive from of data and theory building known as "grounded theory" allowed the findings to guide the understanding of the research interest. The grounded approach allowed for the incorporation of unexpected information from data generated in the research. In addition this perspective involves the concept of "saturation" which was utilized to signal the end points of particular lines of inquiry. The combination of these two

processes allowed for the development of understandings that were similar to the subjects under study.

Once these understandings started to develop the application of additional sociological perspectives improved the understanding of regional retirement migration further. The "symbolic interaction" perspective encouraged the focus of the research on meaning and process. It also was conducive to the participant observation and indepth interview methods. To further the understandings of the social structure of the community, while maintaining the symbolic emphasis, "structural symbolic interactionism" was utilized. These two perspectives round out the theoretical combination used in this research.

Activity Theory

Activity theory as developed by Havighurst, Neugarten and Tobin (1968) holds that elderly people have the same psychological and social needs as middle aged people. This is hypothesized to be true as long as they maintain good health (i.e., a level of health that does not interfere with normal activities). Consequently those elderly who are aging well will remain active and will substitute activities for those given up when they retire.

The retirement migrants included in this research exemplify the "active" elderly. They hold attitudes and display behaviors that reflect the assumptions of activity theory. Their actual roles may be different from their

preretirement days but, their lives remain filled with things to do and places to go. There remains a continuity of activity level in their lives even though they have changed residences, retired and lifestyles.

Sociocultural Implications

In addition to the physical amenities of the area, which are considerable, many retirees mentioned the social atmosphere of the community as an attractive attribute when considering migration. There were several primary focus points for this perception. One was the abundance of social groups the community supports and in which seniors can participate. These social groups range from groups specifically designed for seniors to groups that encourage all ages to participate. Examples of these include senior only groups like AARP, Senior Center, Over Sixty Club, and groups for all ages such as, the abundance of churches of different faiths, Quilting Club, Lake Country Arts and Crafts Club, and Business and Professional Women's Club. It would seem that a newcomer to the community would not be isolated due to the number and variety of groups available.

Another attribute of the community's social structure that elicited positive responses was the attitudes of the general population toward elderly migrant. Many newcomers and long time migrant elders remarked on the friendly nature of the people in the community. In general, this proved to be an accurate perception of social relations in the

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community, however there were negative comments collected about the resentment of all the new older folks that seem to be taking over the town. In general, though, there exists a positive atmosphere toward the migrant elders.

During the course of the field work in the community, the question of the difference in the development of the town of Jay, the county seat twelve miles south of Grove, and Grove's overall development (also as a retirement destination) was raised. It is interesting that in 1960 Jay had a larger population than Grove (e.g., one respondent referred to Grove as a "dirty little town"), but today that perception has reversed. The population of Jay has a little more than doubled in the thirty years since 1960, while the population of Grove has more than quadrupled in the same period of time. The major differences between Grove and Jay that seem to account for the discrepancy in growth are geographical, economic, and cultural.

The geographical difference stems from the location of Jay on the east central side of Grand Lake several miles from the shore line approximately forty-five minutes from the Will Rogers Turnpike. Which is a major route utilized by tourists in the area. Conversely, Grove is on the northeast side of Grand Lake surrounded by water on three sides. Which puts it about twenty minutes closer to the Turnpike. These differences in themselves, may not seem sufficient to impact so differently This twenty minute difference added to the distance traveled by many elders to

Joplin, MO (forty-five minutes from Grove) or Tulsa, OK (seventy-five minutes from Grove) to shop, eat out, attend movies or plays and various other activities are very likely to enter into locational decisions. This along with closeness to the lake are probably significant, given the expressed interests of the retirees (e.g., living on the lake).

Economic differences stem from the control of business enterprise in Grove compared to Jay. In Jay business enterprise and land ownership is dominated by a few individuals, while in Grove the effect of tourism and the increase in the population has allowed for an abundance of new business opportunities. This is especially true for outsiders with the capital for investment. Additionally the rampant subdivision of property for housing has created a booming real estate business in the area around Grove. Grove is a tourist community due to its proximity to Grand Lake, accounting for the tourism and recreation industry. In addition, the continuation of retail and health care growth can be attributed to demands created by several thousand retirees living in the area year round. This situation is similar to the one in northeastern Arkansas where sales of non-durable goods and services expanded (Ott, 1987) and western North Carolina where the availability of physicians increased in that region (Haas and Crandall, 1988).

One informant described the distinctive economic strata

of Delaware County in a very unique manner, "there are three
distinct strata acknowledged by old time Delaware County
natives -Hill People, Hollow People, and Lake People - Hill
People are ranchers who graze and till the prairie - stable,
long time community leaders; Hollow People are the poor and
the Indians, some of whom are also leaders, but not the
economic base; Lake People are detested foreign opportunists
from Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Wichita, and Joplin who came in
with the lake and destroyed everything (however their tax
dollars support the local schools). Most of the bankers,
real estate people, brokers, etc. are also now foreigners"
like the Lake People.

There is a very distinct stratification of classes in
the county that approximates this characterization. It is
most noticeable in the form of housing differences in Grove
where upscale homes on the lake contrast with the older less
auspicious homes in the town itself. In addition to this
distinction, the location of Grove General Hospital at Grove
rather than in Jay and the location of Shangri-la (an
upscale play ground for the rich) across the lake from Grove
create an aura of sophistication not possible in Jay or
areas to the south of Jay. The specific area south of Jay
is Kenwood Indian reserve which plays an important role in
the final reason for the difference in development.

When considering the cultural differences that exist
within the borders of Delaware County, historical issues
must be considered. This region of Oklahoma was originally

deeded to several Native American tribes, the two with the most remaining influence are the Seneca-Cayuga and the Cherokee. The land to the south of Jay is primarily composed of Kenwood Indian Reserve which is reflected in the large number of Native Americans living in Jay. This was evident in the different characteristics of the senior centers in Grove and Jay respectively. The senior center at Grove served an abundance of white elderly while the senior center in Jay served primarily Native Americans. If this observation is correct, then the influx of primarily white elderly migrants to the northern part of the county, around Grove, may be influenced in part by the perception, if not reality, of the relatively closed nature of the Native American subculture in the southern half of the county.

Reliability and Validity Issues

The basic research design incorporated several procedures and perspectives that provided reliability and validity checks. The guiding perspective was "Naturalistic Inquiry" (Lincoln and Guba, 1985), which incorporates several procedures that address the reliability and validity of data collected during the research. These procedures include credibility, transferability and confirmability.

Credibility is dependent on five techniques. The following discussion addresses the most salient of these. The researcher incorporated several activities that help

produce credible findings. Two of these were triangulation and prolonged contact with the area. Other procedures utilized by the researcher included, peer debriefing, negative case analysis and member checking.

Transferability refers to the amount of data necessary to allow potential users of the information the ability to make judgments about the research question. In this instance the amount of data should be sufficient, however, additional research questions are noted in a following section.

Confirmability was incorporated through the process of keeping a reflexive journal and the procedure of triangulation. The primary goal was to ground the findings in the data and produce inferences from the data that were logical.

Additional Research Questions

This research points to several areas that need additional investigation. One area would be the comparison of this specific population with other populations of regional retirement migrants. The result of this type of comparison will aid in the construction of elder migration theory and expand the understanding of regional differences.

Other areas that could use additional inquiry are the phenomena associated with the connections between destination and origins of migrants from a regional perspective. This study points out the importance of

distance and it's effects on travel time when selecting a migration destination. Another issue associated with this aspect of migration is the symbolic meaning associated with a place to retire. The meanings of place that are acted upon by migrants change with time. They also change with the amount of contact the migrant has with the place. These processes effect how individuals view the destination as "the place to go". This effects the willingness of individuals to relocate to a specific place.

This type of meaning (e.g., the place to go) goes beyond just amenities, friendship ties, relatives and economic concerns. The reason to relocate becomes more than a rational calculation. It becomes larger than the facts of the situation. Meaning becomes transcendent of place, developing a life in the symbolic world of the migrants mind. The symbolic image is expanded and increased in the minds of individuals, which is in turn perceived by others, and they also find this larger than life image attractive as well. Questioning this process with additional research could provide insight into the process by which a place develops an image that is attractive to migrants.

Impacts of Retirement Migration

The impacts of retirement migration involve several factors that pertain to the economic and social structures of a retirement destination. These factors carry with them positive and negative consequences for the regional

destination and the state of Oklahoma. The following
discussion focuses on the regional level first and then
concludes with issues confronting the state.

Implications for the Region

There are both positive and negative impacts associated
with the process of regional retirement migration. The
relative impact can be moderated by the size and location of
the destination. The location researched in this instance
displays both unique and common implications.

Positive Impacts. Positive consequences include an (1)
expansion of basic and specialized services for all county
residents; (2) stabilization of local economic trends; and
(3) a tremendous wealth of volunteer hours among others.

Negative Impacts. Negative impacts include a (1)
continuing rise in property taxes which may hurt local
elders more than migrant elders; (2) stress on the
environment which may lead to lake degradation; and (3)
stress on basic services which may lead to increased taxes
among others.

Implications for the State of Oklahoma

The primary reason the state of Oklahoma should be
interested in the attraction of additional retirement
migrants is the economic benefits associated with this
social process. If the state of Oklahoma is interested in

attracting retirement migrants it should consider regional issues, when preparing for additional elderly. Following this recommendation could lead to larger numbers of migrant retirees moving to the state. This result would produce considerable economic gains. The results of this type of process are evident in the surrounding states of Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas.

These regional issues involve the ideal typical characteristics of place that are attractive and the typical migrants that the state would be interested in attracting. The targeting of specific types of places in the state and the correlation of appropriate populations for recruitment to those areas would provide a sensible starting point.

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APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX A

GROVE SURVEY COVER LETTER,

QUESTIONNAIRE AND INDEPTH

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

154

Dear Volunteer:

Please take a few minutes of your valuable time to respond to this questionnaire. This questionnaire represents part of a larger research project concerning retirement in the Grove area. I am conducting this research in partial fulfillment of my doctoral degree requirements at Oklahoma State University's Department of Sociology.

If you choose to participate, you can be assured the information you provide will be held in the strictest confidence. At no time will your name be associated with your answers on the questionnaire. Please answer each question completely and feel free to ask questions if you do not understand a question.

After completing the questionnaire, please remove this letter and retain it and the pencil that you were provided. Note that my address and phone number at Oklahoma State University is located on the attached business card. Please contact me if you would like information regarding the research project or would like to contribute additional information to the project by means of a personal interview.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Douglas P. Reed

SENIOR INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I: THIS PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOCUSES ON
          INFORMATION ABOUT YOU. PLEASE ANSWER EACH OF THE
          FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY MARKING THE APPROPRIATE
          SPACE OR WRITING IN THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER.

1.   ARE YOU _____MALE, OR _____FEMALE?

2.   WHAT IS YOUR RACE OR ETHNICITY?

     _____WHITE   _____BLACK   _____ASIAN _____AMERICAN IND

     _____HISPANIC _____OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY_____

3.   WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT MARITAL STATUS?

     _____NEVER MARRIED   _____MARRIED   _____SINGLE DIVORCED

     _____SINGLE WIDOWED _____SEPARATED   _____OTHER, PLEASE

                              SPECIFY_____

4.   DO YOU HAVE ANY CHILDREN? _____YES _____NO

     IF YOU DO HAVE CHILDREN, HOW MANY MILES AWAY

     DOES THE CLOSEST CHILD LIVE FROM YOU?_____

5.   WHAT IS YOUR DATE OF BIRTH?_____

6.   WHAT IS YOUR HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL?_____

7.   WHICH OF THESE CATEGORIES BEST DESCRIBES YOUR TOTAL
     FAMILY INCOME, FROM ALL SOURCES?

     _____$0-5,000   _____$5,001-   _____$10,001-
                                10,000   15,000
     _____$15,001-   _____$20,001-   _____$30,001-
           20,000   30,000   40,000
     _____$40,001-   _____$60,001-   _____90,001-
           60-000   90,000   above

8. WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT WORK STATUS?

    ____RETIRED   ____SEMI-RETIRED   ____NOT-RETIRED

    ____OTHER, PLEASE EXPLAIN_____

    IF YOU WORK, WHAT TYPE OF WORK DO YOU DO?
    _____

    IF YOU WORK, HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DO YOU
    WORK?_____

PART II: THIS PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOCUSES ON
             INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR RESIDENCE. PLEASE ANSWER
             EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BY MARKING THE
             APPROPRIATE SPACE OR WRITING IN THE APPROPRIATE
             ANSWER.

1. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BEST DESCRIBES YOUR RESIDENCE IN
    DELAWARE COUNTY?

    _____SINGLE FAMILY HOME   _____DUPLEX _____APARTMENT

    _____MOBILE HOME   _____OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY _____

2. WHEN DID YOU FIRST MOVE TO YOUR CURRENT RESIDENCE?
    _____MONTH _____YEAR

3. WHERE DID YOU LIVE BEFORE YOU MOVED TO YOUR CURRENT
    RESIDENCE?

    STATE_____COUNTY_____TOWN_____

4. DO YOU LIVE AT YOUR CURRENT RESIDENCE YEAR ROUND?
    ____YES ____NO

    IF NO, HOW MANY MONTHS OF THE YEAR DO YOU LIVE
    HERE?_____

    IF NO, WHERE DO YOU LIVE WHEN YOU ARE NOT HERE?

    STATE_____COUNTY_____TOWN_____

5. DOES ANYONE LIVE WITH YOU AT YOUR CURRENT RESIDENCE?
    _____YES _____NO
    IF YES, WHAT IS THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO YOU?_____

IF YOU ARE A DELAWARE COUNTY NATIVE (I.E. YOU HAVE LIVED
HERE ALL YOUR LIFE) PLEASE SKIP TO QUESTION NUMBER 8.   IF
YOU HAVE MOVED TO DELAWARE COUNTY FROM SOMEWHERE ELSE
PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS 6, 7 AND 8.

6.   PLEASE LIST THREE (IF POSSIBLE) WAYS YOU FIRST LEARNED
     OF THIS AREA.

       1. _____

       2. _____

       3. _____

7.   PLEASE LIST THREE REASONS YOU CHOSE TO MOVE TO THIS
     AREA.

       1. _____

       2. _____

       3. _____

8.   WHAT THREE THINGS DO YOU LIKE THE MOST ABOUT THIS AREA?

       1. _____

       2. _____

       3. _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR VALUABLE TIME AND INFORMATION IN
HELPING ME COMPLETE THIS RESEARCH PROJECT.

                              DOUGLAS P. REED

Indepth Questionnaire Schedule

Demographic Background

1. Age
    Sex
    Race
    Marital Status
    Health Status
    Work/Retirement Status
    Income
    Group Affiliations

The Decision to Move (Ties to the area)

1. Why this area: (which is most important)
    climate
    family ties
    scenic beauty
    recreation
    cost of living
    crime rates
    local people
    other.......

2. Why did you move: (which is most important)
    climate
    family ties
    scenic beauty
    recreation
    cost of living
    crime rates
    local people
    other.......

Migration Status of Informants Within the
Context of the Three Stage Theory

1. Health status

2. Marital status

3. How many moves

APPENDIX B

GROVE SURVEY CODE BOOK

Code Book Grove Survey

Card I
Part I

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
id #	1-3	id number	1-161	1-161
loca	5	locasurv	1	AARP
			2	Senior Center
			9	Missing Data
1	7	gender	1	Male
			2	Female
			9	Missing Data
2	8	race	1	White
			2	Black
			3	Asian
			4	American Indian
			5	Hispanic
			6	Other
			9	Missing Data
3	9	maristat	1	Never Married
			2	Married
			3	Single Divorced
			4	Single Widowed
			5	Separated
			6	Other
			9	Missing Data
4	10	child	1	Yes
			2	No
4.1	11-15	michild	0 - 99,998	Miles away from closest child
			99,999	Missing Data
5	16-18	age	001 - 998	age in years
			999	Missing Data
6	19	educa	1	grade school or less
			2	some high school
			3	high school
			4	college degree
			5	masters plus
			6	other
			8	none
			9	missing

Card I
Part I

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
7	20	income	1	0-5,000
			2	5,001-10,000
			3	10,001-15,000
			4	15,001-20,000
			5	20,001-30,000
			6	30,001-40,000
			7	40,001-60,000
			8	60,001 +
			9	Missing Data
8.1	21	workstat	1	retired
			2	semi-retired
			3	not-retired
			4	other
			9	Missing Data
8.2	22	typework	1	cleaning/odd jobs
			2	white collar/office
			3	sales
			4	skilled/blue collar
			5	real estate
			6	restaurant work
			9	Missing Data/does not work
8.3	23-24	hourswrk	0 - 98	
			99	Missing Data/does not work

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
1	25	residenc	1	single family home
			2	duplex
			3	apartment
			4	mobile home
			5	retirement home
			6	other
			9	Missing Data
2.1	26-27	moatresi	0 - 98	
			99	Missing Data
2.2	28-29	yratresi	0 - 98	
			99	Missing Data

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
3.1	30-31	livst	01	Oklahoma
			02	Missouri
			03	Kansas
			04	Nebraska
			05	Minnesota
			06	Iowa
			07	Texas
			08	California
			09	Wyoming
			10	Arizona
			11	South Dakota
			12	Oregon
			13	Alaska
			14	North Carolina
			15	Illinois
			16	Pennsylvania
			17	Florida
			50	Mexico
			99	Missing Data
3.2	32-33	livco	01	Tulsa
			02	Delaware
			03	Ottawa
			04	Washington
			05	Stephens
			06	Garfield
			07	Kay
			08	Cherokee
			09	Pushmataha
			10	Woodward
			11	Jackson
			12	McDonald
			13	Johnson
			14	Bates
			15	Jasper
			16	Newton
			17	St. Louis
			21	Cranford
			22	Montgomery
			23	Sedgwick
			24	Douglas
			25	Johnson
			26	Labbette
			27	Cawley
			28	Leavenworth

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			29	Cherokee
			30	Shawnee
			35	Douglas
			36	Oklahoma
			37	Woods
			38	Lefore
			39	Noble
			40	Rice
			45	Muscatine
			46	Blackhawk
			47	Polk
			50	Reeves
			51	El Paso
			55	Los Angeles
			56	San Deigo
			57	Imperial
			60	Park
			65	Pima
			66	Maricopia
			70	Beadle
			75	Hood River
			80	Mantanuska
			85	Fayetteville
			90	Cook
			91	Winnebago
			95	Susequehana
			97	Lee
			98	Sinola
			99	Missing Data
3.3	34-35	livto	01	Tulsa
			02	Jay
			03	Miami
			04	Grove
			05	Wyandotte
			06	Bartelsville
			07	Duncan
			08	Enid
			09	Zena
			10	Delaware county on the lake
			11	Tiff City
			12	Independence
			13	South West City
			14	Amoret
			15	Ray Town

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			16	Seneca
			17	Kansas City
			18	Adrian
			19	Joplin
			20	Jane
			21	Pittsburg
			22	Coffeyville
			23	Wichita
			24	Lawrence
			25	Tyro
			26	Overland Park
			27	Goddard
			28	Independence
			29	Oswego
			30	Winfield
			31	Leavenworth
			32	Baxter Springs
			33	Topeka
			34	Parsons
			35	Omaha
			36	Columbus
			37	Bernice
			38	Antlers
			39	Edmond
			40	Morristown
			41	Afton
			42	Perry
			43	Woodward
			44	Heavenes
			45	Nichols
			46	Waterloo
			47	Des Moines
			50	Pecos
			51	El Paso
			55	Long Beach
			56	San Diego
			57	Imperial
			58	El Centro
			59	Los Angeles
			60	Powell
			65	Tucson
			66	Phoenix
			70	Huron
			71	Alva

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			72	St. Louis
			75	Fayetteville
			80	Willow
			85	Fayetteville
			90	Glenview
			91	Rockford
			95	Hopbottom
			97	St. James
			98	El Fuerte
			99	Missing Data
4	36	livallyr	1	yes
			2	no
			9	Missing Data
4.1	37-38	mohere	0 - 98	Number of months in current residence.
			99	Missing Data
4.2	39-40	li2st	01	Oklahoma
			02	Missouri
			03	Kansas
			04	Nebraska
			05	Minnesota
			06	Iowa
			07	Texas
			08	California
			09	Wyoming
			10	Arizona
			11	South Dakota
			12	Oregon
			13	Alaska
			14	North Carolina
			15	Illinois
			16	Pennsylvania
			17	Florida
			50	Mexico
			99	Missing Data
4.3	41-42	li2co	01	Tulsa
			02	Delaware
			03	Ottawa
			04	Washington
			05	Stephens
			06	Garfield
			07	Kay
			08	Cherokee
			09	Pushmataha

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			10	Woodward
			11	Jackson
			12	McDonald
			13	Johnson
			14	Bates
			15	Jasper
			16	Newton
			17	St. Louis
			21	Cranford
			22	Montgomery
			23	Sedgwick
			24	Douglas
			25	Johnson
			26	Labbette
			27	Cawley
			28	Leavenworth
			29	Cherokee
			30	Shawnee
			35	Douglas
			36	Oklahoma
			37	Woods
			38	Lefore
			39	Noble
			40	Rice
			45	Muscatine
			46	Blackhawk
			47	Polk
			50	Reeves
			51	El Paso
			55	Los Angeles
			56	San Deigo
			57	Imperial
			60	Park
			65	Pima
			66	Maricopia
			70	Beadle
			75	Hood River
			80	Mantanuska
			85	Fayetteville
			90	Cook
			91	Winnebago
			95	Susequehana
			97	Lee
			98	Sinola
			99	Missing Data

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
4.4	43-44	li2to	01	Tulsa
			02	Jay
			03	Miami
			04	Grove
			05	Wyandotte
			06	Bartelsville
			07	Duncan
			08	Enid
			09	Zena
			10	Delaware county on the lake
			11	Tiff City
			12	Independence
			13	South West City
			14	Amoret
			15	Ray Town
			16	Seneca
			17	Kansas City
			18	Adrian
			19	Joplin
			20	Jane
			21	Pittsburg
			22	Coffeyville
			23	Wichita
			24	Lawrence
			25	Tyro
			26	Overland Park
			27	Goddard
			28	Independence
			29	Oswego
			30	Winfield
			31	Leavenworth
			32	Baxter Springs
			33	Topeka
			34	Parsons
			35	Omaha
			36	Columbus
			37	Bernice
			38	Antlers
			39	Edmond
			40	Morristown
			41	Afton
			42	Perry
			43	Woodward
			44	Heavenes

Card I
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			45	Nichols
			46	Waterloo
			47	Des Moines
			50	Pecos
			51	El Paso
			55	Long Beach
			56	San Diego
			57	Imperial
			58	El Centro
			59	Los Angeles
			60	Powell
			65	Tucson
			66	Phoenix
			70	Huron
			71	Alva
			72	St. Louis
			75	Fayetteville
			80	Willow
			85	Fayetteville
			90	Glenview
			91	Rockford
			95	Hopbottom
			97	St. James
			98	El Fuerte
			99	Missing Data
5	45	livwithu	1	yes
			2	no
			9	Missing Data
5.1	46	relation	1	Spouse
			2	Child
			3	Partner
			4	Sibling
			5	Caretaker
			9	Missing Data

Card II
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
6.1	7-8	Delcoun1	01	Fishing/Hunting
6.2	9-10	Delcoun2	02	Camping/family
6.3	11-12	Delcoun3	03	Beautiful area
			04	Cheaper Bills
			05	Friendly People
			06	Live cheaper/easier
			07	Four State Region/cent. US
			08	Vacation/Travel
			09	Medium Climate
			10	Quite/Peaceful/small town
			11	Friends
			12	Nice Housing/retire. area
			13	Neighbors
			14	Close to Church/Church
			15	Water/Lake
			16	Clean Environment
			17	Weekend/vacations
			18	AARP
			19	Relative/connection
			20	Fewer People/Rural area
			21	People my own age
			22	Born/raised in the area
			23	Retirement
			24	Care of relative
			25	Retirement Home
			26	Near Family
			27	Close place with nice lake
			28	Kansan's
			29	Entertainment & recreation
			30	Spouse born in the area
			31	Safer
			32	Word of mouth
			33	Like the town of Grove
			34	Medical Services
			35	Real estate/lower taxes
			36	Advertisement
			37	Retire. Places Rated/Maps
			38	No Earth quakes
			39	Lower building costs
			40	Waterfront property
			41	Good shopping areas in town
			42	Boating
			43	Travel
			44	Wildlife

Card II
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			45	Handy for travel
			46	Close to Joplin/Tulsa
			47	Business/own/opportunities
			48	Airport
			49	Less daily driving/small
			50	Owned land/Property
			99	Missing Data
7.1	13-14	areamov1	01	Fishing/Hunting
7.2	15-16	areamov2	02	Camping/family
7.3	17-18	areamov3	03	Beautiful area
			04	Cheaper Bills
			05	Friendly People
			06	Live cheaper/easier
			07	Four State Region/cent. US
			08	Vacation/Travel
			09	Medium Climate
			10	Quite/Peaceful/small town
			11	Friends
			12	Nice Housing/retire. area
			13	Neighbors
			14	Close to Church/Church
			15	Water/Lake
			16	Clean Environment
			17	Weekend/vacations
			18	AARP
			19	Relative/connection
			20	Fewer People/Rural area
			21	People my own age
			22	Born/raised in the area
			23	Retirement
			24	Care of relative
			25	Retirement Home
			26	Near Family
			27	Close place with nice lake
			28	Kansan's
			29	Entertainment & recreation
			30	Spouse born in the area
			31	Safer
			32	Word of mouth
			33	Like the town of Grove
			34	Medical Services
			35	Real estate/lower taxes
			36	Advertisement
			37	Retire. Places Rated/Maps

Card II
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			38	No Earth quakes
			39	Lower building costs
			40	Waterfront property
			41	Good shopping areas in town
			42	Boating
			43	Travel
			44	Wildlife
			45	Handy for travel
			46	Close to Joplin/Tulsa
			47	Business/own/opportunities
			48	Airport
			49	Less daily driving/small
			50	Owned land/Property
			99	Missing Data
8.1	19-20	likarea1	01	Fishing/Hunting
8.2	21-22	likarea2	02	Camping/family
8.3	23-24	likarea3	03	Beautiful area
			04	Cheaper Bills
			05	Friendly People
			06	Live cheaper/easier
			07	Four State Region/cent. US
			08	Vacation/Travel
			09	Medium Climate
			10	Quite/Peaceful/small town
			11	Friends
			12	Nice Housing/retire. area
			13	Neighbors
			14	Close to Church/Church
			15	Water/Lake
			16	Clean Environment
			17	Weekend/vacations
			18	AARP
			19	Relative/connection
			20	Fewer People/Rural area
			21	People my own age
			22	Born/raised in the area
			23	Retirement
			24	Care of relative
			25	Retirement Home
			26	Near Family
			27	Close place with nice lake
			28	Kansan's
			29	Entertainment & recreation
			30	Spouse born in the area

Card II
Part II

Ques#	Col#	Variable	Code	Value
			31	Safer
			32	Word of mouth
			33	Like the town of Grove
			34	Medical Services
			35	Real estate/lower taxes
			36	Advertisement
			37	Retire. Places Rated/Maps
			38	No Earth quakes
			39	Lower building costs
			40	Waterfront property
			41	Good shopping areas in town
			42	Boating
			43	Travel
			44	Wildlife
			45	Handy for travel
			46	Close to Joplin/Tulsa
			47	Business/own/opportunities
			48	Airport
			49	Less daily driving/small
			50	Owned land/Property
			99	Missing Data

APPENDIX C

GROVE SURVEY COMPUTER

PROGRAM AND PRINTOUT

```
   1 DATA LIST FILE=IN
   2 NOTABLE RECORDS=2
   3        /1    ID 1-3 LOCASURV 5 GENDER 7 RACE 8
   4              MARISTAT 9 CHILD 10 MICHILD 11-15
   5              AGE 16-18 EDUCA 19 INCOME 20 WORKSTAT 21
   6              TYPEWORK 22 HOURSWRK 23-24 RESIDENC 25
   7              MOATRESI 26-27 YRATRESI 28-29 LIVST 30-31
   8              LIVC0 32-33 LIVTO 34-35 LIVALLYR 36
  10              MOHERE 37-38 LI2ST 39-40 LI2CO 41-42
  11              LI2TO 43-44 LIVWITHU 45 RELATION 46
  12        /2    DELCOUN1 7-8 DELCOUN2 9-10 DELCOUN3 11-12
  13              AREAMOV1 13-14 AREAMOV2 15-16
  14              AREAMOV3 17-18 LIKAREA1 19-20
  15              LIKAREA2 21-22 LIKAREA3 23-24
  16 MISSING VALUES
  17      GENDER, RACE, MARISTAT, CHILD, EDUCA, INCOME,
  18      WORKSTAT, TYPEWORK, RESIDENC, LIVALLYR, LIVWITHU,
  19      RELATION (9)
  20      MOATRESI, YRATRESI, LIVST, LIVCO, LIVTO, MOHERE,
  21      LI2ST, LI2CO, LI2TO, DELCOUN1, DELCOUN2, DELCOUN3,
  22      AREAMOV1, AREAMOV2, AREAMOV3, LIKAREA1, LIKAREA2,
  23      LIKAREA3 (99)
  24      AGE (999)
  25      MICHILD (99999)
  26 VARIABLE LABELS
  27      ID 'ID NUMBER OF RESPONDENT'
  28      LOCASURV 'LOCATION OF SURVEY'
  29      GENDER 'SEX OF RESPONDENT'
  30      RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'
  31      MARISTAT 'MARITAL STATUS'
  32      CHILD 'HAVE CHILDREN OR NOT'
  33      MICHILD 'MILES FROM CLOSEST CHILD'
  34      AGE 'AGE IN YEARS OF RESPONDENT'
  35      EDUCA 'EDUCATIONAL LEVEL'
  36      INCOME 'INCOME CATEGORY IN DOLLARS'
  37      WORKSTAT 'PRESENT WORK STATUS'
  38      TYPEWORK 'TYPE OF WORK'
  39      HOURSWRK 'HOURS PER WEEK WORKED'
  40      RESIDENC 'TYPE OF RESIDENCE'
  41      MOATRESI 'NUMBER OF MONTHS AT RESIDENCE'
  42      YRATRESI 'NUMBER OF YEARS AT RESIDENCE'
  43      LIVST 'STATE LIVED BEFORE'
  44      LIVCO 'COUNTY LIVED BEFORE'
  45      LIVTO 'TOWN LIVED BEFORE'
  46      LIVALLYR 'LIVE ALL YEAR ROUND'
  47      MOHERE 'NUMBER OF MONTHS HERE'
  48      LI2ST 'OTHER RESIDENCE STATE'
  49      LI2CO 'OTHER RESIDENCE COUNTY'
  50      LI2TO 'OTHER RESIDENCE TOWN'
  51      LIVWITHU 'ANYONE LIVING WITH YOU'
  52      RELATION 'RELATIVE LIVING WITH YOU'
  53      DELCOUN1 'WAY LEARNED OF AREA'
  54      DELCOUN2 'WAY LEARNED OF AREA'
  55      DELCOUN3 'WAY LEARNED OF AREA'
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56        AREAMOV1 'REASONS YOU MOVED TO AREA'
57        AREAMOV2 'REASONS YOU MOVED TO AREA'
58        AREAMOV3 'REASONS YOU MOVED TO AREA'
59        LIKAREA1 'THINGS YOU LIKE ABOUT AREA'
60        LIKAREA2 'THINGS YOU LIKE ABOUT AREA'
61        LIKAREA3 'THINGS YOU LIKE ABOUT AREA'.
62 VALUE LABELS
63        LOCASURV 1 'AARP' 2 'SENIOR CENTER'/
64        GENDER 1 'MALE' 2 'FEMALE'/
65        RACE 1 'WHITE' 2 'BLACK' 3 'ASIAN'
66             4 'AMERICAN INDIAN' 5 'HISPANIC' 6 'OTHER'/
67        MARISTAT 1 'NEVER MARRIED' 2 'MARRIED'
68               3 'SINGLE DIVORCED' 4 'SINGLE WIDOWED'
69               5 'SEPARATED' 6 'OTHER'/
70        CHILD 1 'YES' 2 'NO'/
71        EDUCA 1 'GRADE SCHOOL' 2 'SOME HIGHSHOOL'
72              3 'HIGHSCHOOL' 4 'SOME COLLEGE' 5 'COLLEGE'
73              6 'MASTERS PLUS' 7 'OTHER' 8 'NONE'/
74        INCOME 1 '0-5,000' 2 '5,001-10,000'
75               3 '10,001-15,000' 4 '15,001-20,000'
76               5 '20,001-30,000' 6 '30,001-40,000'
77               7 '40,001-60,000' 8 '60,001-PLUS'/
78        WORKSTAT 1 'RETIRED' 2 'SEMI-RETIRED'
79               3 'NOT-RETIRED' 4 'OTHER'/
80        TYPEWORK 1 'JANI-SERVICE' 2 'OFFICE' 3 'SALES'
81               4 'SKILLED' 5 'REAL ESTATE' 6 'RESTAUR'/
82        RESIDENC 1 'SINGLE FAMILY' 2 'DUPLEX' 3 'APT'
83               4 'MOBILE' 5 'RETIRE HOME' 6 'OTHER'/
84        LIVST, LI2ST 01 'OKLAHOMA' 02 'MISSOURI' 85        03
'KANSAS' 04 'NEBRASKA' 05 'MINNESOTA'
86        06 'IOWA' 07 'TEXAS' 08 'CALIFORNIA'
87        09 'WYOMING' 10 'ARIZONA' 11 'SOUTH DAKOTA'
89        12 'OREGON' 13 'ALASKA' 14 'NORTH CAROLINA'
90        15 'ILLINOIS' 16 'PENNSYLVANIA' 17 'FLORIDA'
91        50 'MEXICO'/
92        LIVCO, LI2CO 01 'TULSA' 02 'DELAWARE' 03 'OTTAWA'
93             04 'WASHINGTON' 05 'STEPHENS' 06 'GARFIELD'
94             07 'KAY' 08 'CHEROKEE' 09 'PUSHMATAHA'
95             10 'WOODWARD' 11 'JACKSON' 12 'MCDONALD'
96             13 'JOHNSON' 14 'BATES' 15 'JASPER'
97             16 'NEWTON' 17 'ST LOUIS' 21 'CRANFORD'
98             22 'MONTGOMERY' 23 'SEDGWICK' 24 'DOUGLAS'
99             25 'JOHNSON' 26 'LABBETTE' 27 'CAWLEY'
100            28 'LEAVENWORTH' 29 'CHEROKEE' 30 'SHAWNEE'
101            35 'DOUGLAS' 36 'OKLAHOMA' 37 'WOODS'
102            38 'LEFORE' 39 'NOBLE' 40 'RICE'
103            45 'MUSCATINE' 46 'BLACKHAWK' 47 'POLK'
104            50 'REEVES' 51 'EL PASO' 55 'LOS ANGLES'
105            56 'SAN DIEGO' 57 'IMPERIAL' 60 'PARK'
106            65 'PIMA' 66 'MARICOPIA' 70 'BEADLE'
107            75 'HOOD RIVER' 80 'MANTANUSKA'
108            85 'FAYETTEVILLE' 90 'COOK' 91 'WINNEBAGO'
109            95 'SUSEQUEHANNA' 97 'LEE' 98 'SINOLA'/
110       LIVTO, LI2TO 01 'TULSA' 02 'JAY' 03 'MIAMI'
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111              04 'GROVE' 05 'WYANDOTTE' 06 'BARTELSVILLE'
112              07 'DUNCAN' 08 'ENID' 09 'ZENA' 10 'ON LAKE'
113              11 'TIFF CITY' 12 'INDEPENDENCE'
114              13 'SOUTH WEST CITY' 14 'AMORET'
115              15 'RAY TOWN' 16 'SENECA' 17 'KANSAS CITY'
116              18 'ADRIAN' 19 'JOPLIN' 20 'JANE'
117              21 'PITTSBURG' 22 'COFFEYVILLE' 23 'WICHITA'
118              24 'LAWRENCE' 25 'TYRO' 26 'OVERLAND PARK'
119              27 'GODDARD' 28 'INDEPENDENCE' 29 'OSWEGO'
120              30 'WINFIELD' 31 'LEAVENWORTH'
121              32 'BAXTER SPRINGS' 33 'TOPEKA'
123              34 'PARSONS' 35 'OMAHA' 36 'COLUMBUS'
124              37 'BERNICE' 38 'ANTLERS' 39 'EDMOND'
125              40 'MORRISTOWN' 41 'AFTON' 42 'PERRY'
126              43 'WOODWARD' 44 'HEAVENES' 45 'NICHOLS'
127              46 'WATERLOO' 47 'DES MOINES' 50 'PECOS'
128              51 'EL PASO' 55 'LONG BEACH' 56 'SAN DEIGO'
129              57 'IMPERIAL' 58 'EL CENTRO' 59 'LOS ANGELS'
130              60 'POWELL' 65 'TUCSON' 66 'PHOENIX'
131              70 'HURON' 71 'ALVA' 72 'ST LOUIS'
132              75 'HOOD RIVER' 80 'WILLOW'
134              85 'FAYETTEVILLE' 90 'GLENNVIEW'
135              91 'ROCKFORD' 95 'HOPBOTTOM' 97 'ST. JAMES'
136              98 'EL FUERTE'/
137     LIVALLYR 1 'YES' 2 'NO'/
138     LIVWITHU 1 'YES' 2 'NO'/
139     RELATION 1 'SPOUSE' 2 'CHILD' 3 'PARTNER
140              4 'SIBLING' 5 'CARETAKER'/
141     DELCOUN1-3
142     AREAMOV1-3
143     LIKAREA1-3 01 'FISHING-HUNTING' 02 'CAMPING-FAMILY'
144              03 'BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY' 04 'CHEAPER BILLS'
145              05 'FRIENDLY PEOPLE' 06 'LIVE EASIER'
146              07 'CENTRAL US-FOUR STATE REGION'
147              08 'VACATION-TRAVEL' 09 'MEDIUM CLIMATE'
148              10 'QUITE-PEACEFUL SMALL TOWN'
149              11 'FRIENDS' 12 'NICE HOUSING-AREA'
150              13 'NEIGHBORS' 14 'CHURCH-CLOSE BY'
151              15 'LAKE-WATER' 16 'CLEAN ENVIRONMENT'
152              17 'VACATION WEEKEND' 18 'AARP'
153              19 'RELATIVE-CONNECTION' 20 'RURAL'
154              21 'PEOPLE MY OWN AGE' 22 'BORN IN AREA'
155              23 'RETIREMENT' 24 'CARE FOR RELATIVE'
156              25 'RETIREMENT HOME' 26 'NEAR FAMILY'
157              27 'CLOSE-NICE LAKE' 28 'KANSANS'
158              29 'ENTERTAINMENT-RECREATION'
159              30 'SPOUSE BORN IN AREA' 31 'SAFER'
160              32 'WORD OF MOUTH' 33 'LIKE GROVE'
161              34 'MEDICAL SERVICE' 35 'LOWER TAX'
162              36 'ADVERTISEMENT' 37 'MAPS-RETIRE RATED'
163              38 'NO QUAKES' 39 'LOW BUILDING COSTS'
164              40 'WATERFRONT PROPERTY' 41 'SHOPPING'
165              42 'BOATING' 43 'TRAVEL' 44 'WILDLIFE'
166              45 'HANDY FOR TRAVEL' 46 'CLOSE TO J-T'
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167                    47 'BUSINESS START' 48 'AIRPORT'
168                 49 'SMALL-LESS DRIVING' 50 'OWNED LAND'/
169 TEMPORARY
170 SELECT IF (LIVTO NE 4)
171 FREQUENCIES VAR=ID LOCASURV GENDER RACE MARISTAT
172          CHILD MICHILD EDUCA INCOME WORKSTAT TYPEWORK
173          HOURSWRK RESIDE MOATRESI YRATRESI LIVST LIVCO
174          LIVTO LIVALLYR MOHERE LI2ST LI2CO LI2TO
175          LIVWITHU RELATION DELCOUN1 DELCOUN2 DELCOUN3
176          AREAMOV1 AREAMOV2 AREAMOV3 LIKAREA1 LIKAREA2
177          LIKAREA3
178 STATISTICS=ALL.
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ID   ID NUMBER OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	1	.9	.9	.9
	2	1	.9	.9	1.7
	4	1	.9	.9	2.6
	5	1	.9	.9	3.5
	6	1	.9	.9	4.3
	7	1	.9	.9	5.2
	8	1	.9	.9	6.1
	9	1	.9	.9	7.0
	10	1	.9	.9	7.8
	11	1	.9	.9	8.7
	12	1	.9	.9	9.6
	15	1	.9	.9	10.4
	16	1	.9	.9	11.3
	17	1	.9	.9	12.2
	19	1	.9	.9	13.0
	20	1	.9	.9	13.9
	21	1	.9	.9	14.8
	22	1	.9	.9	15.7
	25	1	.9	.9	16.5
	26	1	.9	.9	17.4
	28	1	.9	.9	18.3
	29	1	.9	.9	19.1
	30	1	.9	.9	20.0
	31	1	.9	.9	20.9
	32	1	.9	.9	21.7
	33	1	.9	.9	22.6
	34	1	.9	.9	23.5
	35	1	.9	.9	24.3
	36	1	.9	.9	25.2
	37	1	.9	.9	26.1
	38	1	.9	.9	27.0
	39	1	.9	.9	27.8
	41	1	.9	.9	28.7
	42	1	.9	.9	29.6
	44	1	.9	.9	30.4
	47	1	.9	.9	31.3

48	1	.9	.9	32.2
49	1	.9	.9	33.0
50	1	.9	.9	33.9
51	1	.9	.9	34.8
52	1	.9	.9	35.7
53	1	.9	.9	36.5
54	1	.9	.9	37.4
55	1	.9	.9	38.3
56	1	.9	.9	39.1
57	1	.9	.9	40.0
58	1	.9	.9	40.9
59	1	.9	.9	41.7
61	1	.9	.9	42.6
62	1	.9	.9	43.5
63	1	.9	.9	44.3
66	1	.9	.9	45.2
68	1	.9	.9	46.1
69	1	.9	.9	47.0
71	1	.9	.9	47.8
72	1	.9	.9	48.7
74	1	.9	.9	49.6
75	1	.9	.9	50.4
76	1	.9	.9	51.3
77	1	.9	.9	52.2
78	1	.9	.9	53.0
79	1	.9	.9	53.9
80	1	.9	.9	54.8
81	1	.9	.9	55.7
82	1	.9	.9	56.5
83	1	.9	.9	57.4
84	1	.9	.9	58.3
86	1	.9	.9	59.1
88	1	.9	.9	60.0
89	1	.9	.9	60.9
90	1	.9	.9	61.7
91	1	.9	.9	62.6
93	1	.9	.9	63.5
96	1	.9	.9	64.3
97	1	.9	.9	65.2
98	1	.9	.9	66.1
100	1	.9	.9	67.0
101	1	.9	.9	67.8
102	1	.9	.9	68.7
103	1	.9	.9	69.6
104	1	.9	.9	70.4
105	1	.9	.9	71.3
106	1	.9	.9	72.2
109	1	.9	.9	73.0
111	1	.9	.9	73.9
113	1	.9	.9	74.8
115	1	.9	.9	75.7
116	1	.9	.9	76.5
117	1	.9	.9	77.4
119	1	.9	.9	78.3

			Valid	Cum
121	1	.9	.9	79.1
122	1	.9	.9	80.0
123	1	.9	.9	80.9
124	1	.9	.9	81.7
126	1	.9	.9	82.6
128	1	.9	.9	83.5
129	1	.9	.9	84.3
130	1	.9	.9	85.2
131	1	.9	.9	86.1
132	1	.9	.9	87.0
135	1	.9	.9	87.8
138	1	.9	.9	88.7
139	1	.9	.9	89.6
145	1	.9	.9	90.4
146	1	.9	.9	91.3
147	1	.9	.9	92.2
148	1	.9	.9	93.0
149	1	.9	.9	93.9
151	1	.9	.9	94.8
152	1	.9	.9	95.7
156	1	.9	.9	96.5
157	1	.9	.9	97.4
159	1	.9	.9	98.3
160	1	.9	.9	99.1
161	1	.9	.9	100.0
Total	115	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	115	Missing cases		0

LOCASURV   LOCATION OF SURVEY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
AARP	1	67	58.3	58.3	58.3
SENIOR CENTER	2	48	41.7	41.7	100.0
Total		115	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	115	Missing cases		0	

GENDER   SEX OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MALE	1	47	40.9	40.9	40.9
FEMALE	2	68	59.1	59.1	100.0
Total		115	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	115	Missing cases		0	

RACE   RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WHITE	1	110	95.7	95.7	95.7
AMERICAN INDIAN	4	5	4.3	4.3	100.0
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   115   Missing cases   0

MARISTAT   MARITAL STATUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NEVER MARRIED	1	1	.9	.9	.9
MARRIED	2	81	70.4	71.7	72.6
SINGLE DIVORCED	3	4	3.5	3.5	76.1
SINGLE WIDOWED	4	26	22.6	23.0	99.1
SEPARATED	5	1	.9	.9	100.0
	9	2	1.7	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   113   Missing cases   2

CHILD   HAVE CHILDREN OR NOT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	99	86.1	86.1	86.1
NO	2	16	13.9	13.9	100.0
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   115   Missing cases   0

MICHILD   MILES FROM CLOSEST CHILD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	3	2.6	3.1	3.1
	1	6	5.2	6.1	9.2
	2	2	1.7	2.0	11.2
	3	1	.9	1.0	12.2
	5	1	.9	1.0	13.3
	6	1	.9	1.0	14.3
	8	1	.9	1.0	15.3
	10	2	1.7	2.0	17.3
	12	1	.9	1.0	18.4
	15	4	3.5	4.1	22.4
	17	1	.9	1.0	23.5
	30	1	.9	1.0	24.5
	45	1	.9	1.0	25.5
	50	1	.9	1.0	26.5
	54	1	.9	1.0	27.6
	60	1	.9	1.0	28.6
	65	1	.9	1.0	29.6

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Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
70	1	.9	1.0	30.6
74	2	1.7	2.0	32.7
80	8	7.0	8.2	40.8
85	2	1.7	2.0	42.9
90	3	2.6	3.1	45.9
100	5	4.3	5.1	51.0
110	1	.9	1.0	52.0
130	1	.9	1.0	53.1
135	2	1.7	2.0	55.1
175	2	1.7	2.0	57.1
185	2	1.7	2.0	59.2
200	6	5.2	6.1	65.3
210	1	.9	1.0	66.3
237	1	.9	1.0	67.3
250	2	1.7	2.0	69.4
350	4	3.5	4.1	73.5
375	1	.9	1.0	74.5
400	3	2.6	3.1	77.6
500	2	1.7	2.0	79.6
600	4	3.5	4.1	83.7
602	1	.9	1.0	84.7
700	2	1.7	2.0	86.7
750	2	1.7	2.0	88.8
800	1	.9	1.0	89.8
1200	4	3.5	4.1	93.9
1300	2	1.7	2.0	95.9
1350	1	.9	1.0	96.9
1500	1	.9	1.0	98.0
1600	1	.9	1.0	99.0
1800	1	.9	1.0	100.0
99999	17	14.8	Missing	
Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   98   Missing cases   17

AGE   AGE IN YEARS OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	48	1	.9	.9	.9
	55	1	.9	.9	1.8
	59	2	1.7	1.8	3.5
	60	1	.9	.9	4.4
	62	6	5.2	5.3	9.6
	63	4	3.5	3.5	13.2
	64	4	3.5	3.5	16.7
	65	2	1.7	1.8	18.4
	66	2	1.7	1.8	20.2
	67	7	6.1	6.1	26.3
	68	2	1.7	1.8	28.1
	69	4	3.5	3.5	31.6
	70	8	7.0	7.0	38.6
	71	9	7.8	7.9	46.5
	72	4	3.5	3.5	50.0

			Valid	Cum
73	8	7.0	7.0	57.0
74	6	5.2	5.3	62.3
75	3	2.6	2.6	64.9
76	7	6.1	6.1	71.1
77	6	5.2	5.3	76.3
78	6	5.2	5.3	81.6
80	2	1.7	1.8	83.3
81	6	5.2	5.3	88.6
82	1	.9	.9	89.5
83	1	.9	.9	90.4
84	1	.9	.9	91.2
85	1	.9	.9	92.1
86	2	1.7	1.8	93.9
87	1	.9	.9	94.7
89	3	2.6	2.6	97.4
92	1	.9	.9	98.2
100	2	1.7	1.8	100.0
999	1	.9	Missing	
Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   114   Missing cases   1

EDUCA   EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
GRADE SCHOOL	1	14	12.2	12.3	12.3
SOME HIGHSHOOL	2	13	11.3	11.4	23.7
HIGHSCHOOL	3	45	39.1	39.5	63.2
SOME COLLEGE	4	24	20.9	21.1	84.2
COLLEGE	5	14	12.2	12.3	96.5
MASTERS PLUS	6	4	3.5	3.5	100.0
	9	1	.9	Missing	
Total		115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   114   Missing cases   1

INCOME   INCOME CATEGORY IN DOLLARS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
0-5,000	1	10	8.7	9.8	9.8
5,001-10,000	2	12	10.4	11.8	21.6
10,001-15,000	3	21	18.3	20.6	42.2
15,001-20,000	4	30	26.1	29.4	71.6
20,001-30,000	5	14	12.2	13.7	85.3
30,001-40,000	6	8	7.0	7.8	93.1
40,001-60,000	7	5	4.3	4.9	98.0
60,001-PLUS	8	2	1.7	2.0	100.0
	9	13	11.3	Missing	
Total		115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   102   Missing cases   13

WORKSTAT   PRESENT WORK STATUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
RETIRED	1	103	89.6	89.6	89.6
SEMI-RETIRED	2	10	8.7	8.7	98.3
NOT-RETIRED	3	2	1.7	1.7	100.0
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	115	Missing cases	0	

TYPEWORK   TYPE OF WORK

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
JANI-SERVICE	1	5	4.3	29.4	29.4
OFFICE	2	2	1.7	11.8	41.2
SALES	3	2	1.7	11.8	52.9
SKILLED	4	5	4.3	29.4	82.4
REAL ESTATE	5	1	.9	5.9	88.2
RESTAUR	6	2	1.7	11.8	100.0
	9	98	85.2	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	17	Missing cases	98	

HOURSWRK   HOURS PER WEEK WORKED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	6		.9	.9	.9
	8	1	.9	.9	1.7
	10	1	.9	.9	2.6
	11	1	.9	.9	3.5
	16	1	.9	.9	4.3
	20	4	3.5	3.5	7.8
	27	1	.9	.9	8.7
	30	1	.9	.9	9.6
	40	3	2.6	2.6	12.2
	99	101	87.8	87.8	100.0
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	115	Missing cases	0	

RESIDENC   TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SINGLE FAMILY	1	80	69.6	70.2	70.2
DUPLEX	2	1	.9	.9	71.1
APT	3	5	4.3	4.4	75.4
MOBILE	4	27	23.5	23.7	99.1
RETIRE HOME	5	1	.9	.9	100.0
	9	1	.9	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	114	Missing cases	1	

MOATRESI   NUMBER OF MONTHS AT RESIDENCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	8	7.0	8.3	8.3
	2	4	3.5	4.2	12.5
	3	5	4.3	5.2	17.7
	4	7	6.1	7.3	25.0
	5	14	12.2	14.6	39.6
	6	14	12.2	14.6	54.2
	7	9	7.8	9.4	63.5
	8	5	4.3	5.2	68.8
	9	9	7.8	9.4	78.1
	10	15	13.0	15.6	93.8
	11	3	2.6	3.1	96.9
	12	3	2.6	3.1	100.0
	99	19	16.5	Missing	
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	96	Missing cases	19	

YRATRESI   NUMBER OF YEARS AT RESIDENCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	30	1	.9	.9	.9
	50	2	1.7	1.8	2.7
	55	1	.9	.9	3.5
	60	1	.9	.9	4.4
	63	1	.9	.9	5.3
	64	1	.9	.9	6.2
	66	1	.9	.9	7.1
	67	2	1.7	1.8	8.8
	68	1	.9	.9	9.7
	69	5	4.3	4.4	14.2
	71	4	3.5	3.5	17.7
	72	3	2.6	2.7	20.4
	73	2	1.7	1.8	22.1
	74	3	2.6	2.7	24.8
	75	5	4.3	4.4	29.2
	76	4	3.5	3.5	32.7

77	1	.9	.9	33.6
79	4	3.5	3.5	37.2
80	15	13.0	13.3	50.4
81	8	7.0	7.1	57.5
82	2	1.7	1.8	59.3
83	7	6.1	6.2	65.5
84	10	8.7	8.8	74.3
85	2	1.7	1.8	76.1
86	5	4.3	4.4	80.5
87	4	3.5	3.5	84.1
88	3	2.6	2.7	86.7
89	7	6.1	6.2	92.9
90	8	7.0	7.1	100.0
99	2	1.7	Missing	

```
             Total        115     100.0    100.0
        Valid cases        113     Missing cases        2
```

LIVST   STATE LIVED BEFORE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
OKLAHOMA	1	30	26.1	26.1	26.1
MISSOURI	2	15	13.0	13.0	39.1
KANSAS	3	41	35.7	35.7	74.8
NEBRASKA	4	1	.9	.9	75.7
MINNESOTA	5	1	.9	.9	76.5
IOWA	6	4	3.5	3.5	80.0
TEXAS	7	3	2.6	2.6	82.6
CALIFORINA	8	7	6.1	6.1	88.7
WYOMING	9	1	.9	.9	89.6
ARIZONA	10	3	2.6	2.6	92.2
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	2	1.7	1.7	93.9
OREGON	12	1	.9	.9	94.8
ALASKA	13	2	1.7	1.7	96.5
NORTH CAROLINA	14	1	.9	.9	97.4
ILLINOIS	15	2	1.7	1.7	99.1
PENNSYLVANIA	16	1	.9	.9	100.0

```
             Total        115     100.0    100.0
        Valid cases        115     Missing cases        0
```

LIVCO   COUNTY LIVED BEFORE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TULSA	1	7	6.1	6.1	6.1
DELAWARE	2	7	6.1	6.1	12.2
OTTAWA	3	4	3.5	3.5	15.7
WASHINGTON	4	1	.9	.9	16.5
STEPHENS	5	1	.9	.9	17.4
GARFIELD	6	2	1.7	1.7	19.1
CHEROKEE	8	1	.9	.9	20.0
PUSHMATAHA	9	2	1.7	1.7	21.7

WOODWARD	10	1	.9	.9	22.6
JACKSON	11	2	1.7	1.7	24.3
MCDONALD	12	4	3.5	3.5	27.8
JOHNSON	13	1	.9	.9	28.7
BATES	14	4	3.5	3.5	32.2
JASPER	15	3	2.6	2.6	34.8
NEWTON	16	1	.9	.9	35.7
ST LOUIS	17	1	.9	.9	36.5
CRANFORD	21	3	2.6	2.6	39.1
MONTGOMERY	22	8	7.0	7.0	46.1
SEDGWICK	23	18	15.7	15.7	61.7
DOUGLAS	24	2	1.7	1.7	63.5
JOHNSON	25	1	.9	.9	64.3
LABBETTE	26	2	1.7	1.7	66.1
CAWLEY	27	3	2.6	2.6	68.7
LEAVENWORTH	28	1	.9	.9	69.6
CHEROKEE	29	1	.9	.9	70.4
SHAWNEE	30	1	.9	.9	71.3
DOUGLAS	35	1	.9	.9	72.2
OKLAHOMA	36	1	.9	.9	73.0
WOODS	37	1	.9	.9	73.9
LEFORE	38	1	.9	.9	74.8
NOBLE	39	1	.9	.9	75.7
RICE	40	1	.9	.9	76.5
MUSCATINE	45	1	.9	.9	77.4
BLACKHAWK	46	2	1.7	1.7	79.1
POLK	47	1	.9	.9	80.0
REEVES	50	2	1.7	1.7	81.7
EL PASO	51	1	.9	.9	82.6
LOS ANGLES	55	3	2.6	2.6	85.2
SAN DIEGO	56	2	1.7	1.7	87.0
IMPERIAL	57	2	1.7	1.7	88.7
PARK	60	1	.9	.9	89.6
PIMA	65	2	1.7	1.7	91.3
MARICOPIA	66	1	.9	.9	92.2
BEADLE	70	2	1.7	1.7	93.9
HOOD RIVER	75	1	.9	.9	94.8
MANTANUSKA	80	2	1.7	1.7	96.5
FAYETTEVILLE	85	1	.9	.9	97.4
COOK	90	1	.9	.9	98.3
WINNEBAGO	91	1	.9	.9	99.1
SUSEQUEHANNA	95	1	.9	.9	100.0
		-------	-------	-------	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	115	Missing cases		0

LIVTO   TOWN LIVED BEFORE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TULSA	1	7	6.1	6.1	6.1
JAY	2	2	1.7	1.7	7.8
MIAMI	3	1	.9	.9	8.7
WYANDOTTE	5	3	2.6	2.6	11.3

BARTELSVILLE	6	1	.9	.9	12.2
DUNCAN	7	1	.9	.9	13.0
ENID	8	2	1.7	1.7	14.8
ZENA	9	1	.9	.9	15.7
ON LAKE	10	2	1.7	1.7	17.4
TIFF CITY	11	1	.9	.9	18.3
INDEPENDENCE	12	1	.9	.9	19.1
SOUTH WEST CITY	13	1	.9	.9	20.0
AMORET	14	2	1.7	1.7	21.7
RAY TOWN	15	1	.9	.9	22.6
SENECA	16	1	.9	.9	23.5
KANSAS CITY	17	1	.9	.9	24.3
ADRIAN	18	2	1.7	1.7	26.1
JOPLIN	19	3	2.6	2.6	28.7
JANE	20	2	1.7	1.7	30.4
PITTSBURG	21	3	2.6	2.6	33.0
COFFEYVILLE	22	3	2.6	2.6	35.7
WICHITA	23	17	14.8	14.8	50.4
LAWRENCE	24	2	1.7	1.7	52.2
TYRO	25	1	.9	.9	53.0
OVERLAND PARK	26	1	.9	.9	53.9
GODDARD	27	1	.9	.9	54.8
INDEPENDENCE	28	4	3.5	3.5	58.3
OSWEGO	29	1	.9	.9	59.1
WINFIELD	30	2	1.7	1.7	60.9
LEAVENWORTH	31	1	.9	.9	61.7
BAXTER SPRINGS	32	1	.9	.9	62.6
TOPEKA	33	1	.9	.9	63.5
PARSONS	34	1	.9	.9	64.3
OMAHA	35	1	.9	.9	65.2
COLUMBUS	36	1	.9	.9	66.1
BERNICE	37	1	.9	.9	67.0
ANTLERS	38	2	1.7	1.7	68.7
EDMOND	39	1	.9	.9	69.6
MORRISTOWN	40	1	.9	.9	70.4
AFTON	41	1	.9	.9	71.3
PERRY	42	1	.9	.9	72.2
WOODWARD	43	1	.9	.9	73.0
HEAVENES	44	1	.9	.9	73.9
NICHOLS	45	1	.9	.9	74.8
WATERLOO	46	2	1.7	1.7	76.5
DES MOINES	47	1	.9	.9	77.4
PECOS	50	2	1.7	1.7	79.1
EL PASO	51	1	.9	.9	80.0
LONG BEACH	55	2	1.7	1.7	81.7
SAN DIEGO	56	2	1.7	1.7	83.5
IMPERIAL	57	2	1.7	1.7	85.2
LOS ANGELS	59	1	.9	.9	86.1
POWELL	60	1	.9	.9	87.0
TUCSON	65	2	1.7	1.7	88.7
PHOENIX	66	1	.9	.9	89.6
HURON	70	2	1.7	1.7	91.3
ALVA	71	1	.9	.9	92.2
ST LOUIS	72	1	.9	.9	93.0

HOOD RIVER	75	1	.9	.9	93.9
WILLOW	80	3	2.6	2.6	96.5
FAYETTEVILLE	85	1	.9	.9	97.4
GLENNVIEW	90	1	.9	.9	98.3
ROCKFORD	91	1	.9	.9	99.1
HOPBOTTOM	95	1	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	115	Missing cases		0

LIVALLYR   LIVE ALL YEAR ROUND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	104	90.4	90.4	90.4
NO	2	11	9.6	9.6	100.0
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	115	Missing cases		0

MOHERE   NUMBER OF MONTHS HERE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	5	1	.9	9.1	9.1
	6	6	5.2	54.5	63.6
	7	4	3.5	36.4	100.0
	99	104	90.4	Missing	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	11	Missing cases		104

LI2ST   OTHER RESIDENCE STATE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
KANSAS	3	3	2.6	27.3	27.3
IOWA	6	1	.9	9.1	36.4
TEXAS	7	1	.9	9.1	45.5
CALIFORINA	8	2	1.7	18.2	63.6
ALASKA	13	2	1.7	18.2	81.8
MEXICO	50	2	1.7	18.2	100.0
	99	104	90.4	Missing	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	11	Missing cases		104

LI2CO   OTHER RESIDENCE COUNTY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SEDGWICK	23	1	.9	10.0	10.0
LABBETTE	26	1	.9	10.0	20.0
CAWLEY	27	1	.9	10.0	30.0

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
POLK	47	1	.9	10.0	40.0
IMPERIAL	57	2	1.7	20.0	60.0
MANTANUSKA	80	2	1.7	20.0	80.0
SINOLA	98	2	1.7	20.0	100.0
	99	105	91.3	Missing	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	10	Missing cases	105	

LI2TO   OTHER RESIDENCE TOWN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
WICHITA	23	1	.9	10.0	10.0
OSWEGO	29	1	.9	10.0	20.0
WINFIELD	30	1	.9	10.0	30.0
DES MOINES	47	1	.9	10.0	40.0
EL CENTRO	58	2	1.7	20.0	60.0
WILLOW	80	2	1.7	20.0	80.0
EL FUERTE	98	2	1.7	20.0	100.0
	99	105	91.3	Missing	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	10	Missing cases	105	

LIVWITHU   DOES ANYONE LIVE WITH YOU

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	76	66.1	66.1	66.1
NO	2	39	33.9	33.9	100.0
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	115	Missing cases	0	

RELATION   RELATION OF PERSON LIVING WITH YOU

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
SPOUSE	1	71	61.7	93.4	93.4
CHILD	2	4	3.5	5.3	98.7
PARTNER	3	1	.9	1.3	100.0
	9	39	33.9	Missing	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	76	Missing cases	39	

DELCOUN1   WAY LEARNED OF AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	5	4.3	5.5	5.5
CAMPING -FAMILY	2	1	.9	1.1	6.6
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	1	.9	1.1	7.7
VACATION-TRAVEL	8	14	12.2	15.4	23.1
FRIENDS	11	19	16.5	20.9	44.0

NICE HOUSE-AREA	12	1	.9	1.1	45.1
LAKE-WATER	15	4	3.5	4.4	49.5
VACATION WEEKEND	17	3	2.6	3.3	52.7
RELATIVE-CONNECT	19	16	13.9	17.6	70.3
BORN IN AREA	22	6	5.2	6.6	76.9
KANSANS	28	1	.9	1.1	78.0
SPOUSE BORN AREA	30	2	1.7	2.2	80.2
WORD OF MOUTH	32	3	2.6	3.3	83.5
ADVERTISEMET	36	6	5.2	6.6	90.1
MAPS-RETIRE RATE	37	4	3.5	4.4	94.5
BOATING	42	1	.9	1.1	95.6
BUSINESS START	47	3	2.6	3.3	98.9
OWNED LAND	50	1	.9	1.1	100.0
	99	24	20.9	Missing	

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         Total        115     100.0     100.0
    Valid cases        91     Missing cases        24
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DELCOUN2   WAY LEARNED OF AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	4	3.5	8.3	8.3
CAMPING -FAMILY	2	2	1.7	4.2	12.5
BEAUTIFUL COUNTR	3	3	2.6	6.3	18.8
VACATION-TRAVEL	8	11	9.6	22.9	41.7
MEDIUM CLIMATE	9	1	.9	2.1	43.8
QUITE-PEACE SMAL	10	1	.9	2.1	45.8
FRIENDS	11	5	4.3	10.4	56.3
NICE HOUSE-AREA	12	1	.9	2.1	58.3
LAKE-WATER	15	4	3.5	8.3	66.7
VACATION WEEKEND	17	1	.9	2.1	68.8
RELATIVE-CONNECT	19	1	.9	2.1	70.8
BORN IN AREA	22	2	1.7	4.2	75.0
NEAR FAMILY	26	1	.9	2.1	77.1
WORD OF MOUTH	32	1	.9	2.1	79.2
ADVERTISEMET	36	6	5.2	12.5	91.7
MAPS-RETIRE RATE	37	1	.9	2.1	93.8
SHOPPING	41	1	.9	2.1	95.8
BUSINESS START	47	1	.9	2.1	97.9
OWNED LAND	50	1	.9	2.1	100.0
	99	67	58.3	Missing	

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         Total        115     100.0     100.0
    Valid cases        48     Missing cases        67
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DELCOUN3   WAY LEARNED OF AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FICHING-HUNTING	1	3	2.6	11.5	11.5
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY	3	1	.9	3.8	15.4
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	1	.9	3.8	19.2
VACATION-TRAVEL	8	3	2.6	11.5	30.8

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
QUITE-PEACE SML	10	2	1.7	7.7	38.5
CHURCH-CLOSE BY	14	2	1.7	7.7	46.2
LAKE-WATER	15	2	1.7	7.7	53.8
VACATION-WKEND	17	1	.9	3.8	57.7
BORN IN AREA	22	2	1.7	7.7	65.4
RETIREMENT	23	1	.9	3.8	69.2
CLOSE-NICE LAKE	27	1	.9	3.8	73.1
ENTERTAIN-RECRE	29	1	.9	3.8	76.9
WORD OF MOUTH	32	1	.9	3.8	80.8
ADVERTISEMENT	36	5	4.3	19.2	100.0
	99	89	77.4	Missing	
Total		115	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	26		Missing cases	89	

AREAMOV1 REASONS YOU MOVED TO AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	11	9.6	12.0	12.0
BEAUTIFUL COUNTR	3	5	4.3	5.4	17.4
CHEAPER BILLS	4	1	.9	1.1	18.5
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	2	1.7	2.2	20.7
CENTRAL US-4 STATE	7	2	1.7	2.2	22.8
VACATION-TRAVEL	8	1	.9	1.1	23.9
MEDIUM CLIMATE	9	8	7.0	8.7	32.6
QUITE-PEACEFUL SML	10	4	3.5	4.3	37.0
FRIENDS	11	4	3.5	4.3	41.3
NICE HOUSING-AREA	12	3	2.6	3.3	44.6
CHURCH-CLOSE BY	14	1	.9	1.1	45.7
LAKE-WATER	15	21	18.3	22.8	68.5
RELATIVE-CONNECT	19	8	7.0	8.7	77.2
RETIREMENT	23	6	5.2	6.5	83.7
NEAR FAMILY	26	3	2.6	3.3	87.0
CLOSE-NICE LAKE	27	1	.9	1.1	88.0
ENTERTAIN-REC	29	1	.9	1.1	89.1
MEDICAL SERVICE	34	2	1.7	2.2	91.3
LOWER TAX	35	2	1.7	2.2	93.5
NO QUAKES	38	1	.9	1.1	94.6
BOATING	42	1	.9	1.1	95.7
BUSINESS START	47	4	3.5	4.3	100.0
	99	23	20.0	Missing	
Total		115	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	92		Missing cases	23	

AREAMOV2 REASONS YOU MOVED TO AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	11	9.6	14.7	14.7
BEAUTIFUL COUNTR	3	9	7.8	12.0	26.7
CHEAPER BILLS	4	4	3.5	5.3	32.0
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	10	8.7	13.3	45.3

			Valid	Cum
CENTRAL US-4 STATE	7	3	2.6	4.0	49.3
VACATION-TRAVEL	8	1	.9	1.3	50.7
MEDIUM CLIMATE	9	5	4.3	6.7	57.3
QUITE-PEACEFUL SML	10	3	2.6	4.0	61.3
FRIENDS	11	2	1.7	2.7	64.0
NEIGHBORS	13	1	.9	1.3	65.3
LAKE-WATER	15	6	5.2	8.0	73.3
CLEAN ENVIRONMENT	16	3	2.6	4.0	77.3
AARP	18	1	.9	1.3	78.7
RELATIVE-CONNECT	19	1	.9	1.3	80.0
RURAL	20	1	.9	1.3	81.3
RETIREMENT	23	1	.9	1.3	82.7
CARE FOR RELATIVE	24	1	.9	1.3	84.0
NEAR FAMILY	26	4	3.5	5.3	89.3
ENTERTAINMENT-REC	29	2	1.7	2.7	92.0
LIKE GROVE	33	1	.9	1.3	93.3
MEDICAL SERVICE	34	2	1.7	2.7	96.0
LOW BUILDING COST	39	1	.9	1.3	97.3
BOATING	42	1	.9	1.3	98.7
HANDY FOR TRAVEL	45	1	.9	1.3	100.0
	99	40	34.8	Missing	
Total		115	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases		75	Missing cases	40	

AREAMOV3   REASONS YOU MOVED TO AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	7	6.1	12.1	12.1
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY	3	2	1.7	3.4	15.5
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	8	7.0	13.8	29.3
CENTRAL US-4 STATE	7	2	1.7	3.4	32.8
MEDIUM CLIMATE	9	1	.9	1.7	34.5
QUITE-PEACEFUL SML	10	8	7.0	13.8	48.3
FRIENDS	11	2	1.7	3.4	51.7
CHURCH-CLOSE BY	14	2	1.7	3.4	55.2
LAKE-WATER	15	6	5.2	10.3	65.5
RURAL	20	2	1.7	3.4	69.0
RETIREMENT	23	2	1.7	3.4	72.4
NEAR FAMILY	26	1	.9	1.7	74.1
KANSANS	28	1	.9	1.7	75.9
ENTERTAINMENT-REC	29	4	3.5	6.9	82.8
SAFER	31	3	2.6	5.2	87.9
MEDICAL SERVICE	34	1	.9	1.7	89.7
WATERFRONT PROP	40	1	.9	1.7	91.4
WILDLIFE	44	1	.9	1.7	93.1
CLOSE TO J-T	46	2	1.7	3.4	96.6
AIRPORT	48	1	.9	1.7	98.3
OWNED LAND	50	1	.9	1.7	100.0
	99	57	49.6	Missing	
Total		115	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases		58	Missing cases	57	

LIKAREA1   THINGS YOU LIKE ABOUT AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	8	7.0	8.1	8.1
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY	3	4	3.5	4.0	12.1
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	31	27.0	31.3	43.4
MEDIUM CLIMATE	9	8	7.0	8.1	51.5
QUITE-PEACEFUL SML	10	9	7.8	9.1	60.6
FRIENDS	11	2	1.7	2.0	62.6
NICE HOUSING-AREA	12	1	.9	1.0	63.6
CHURCH-CLOSE BY	14	2	1.7	2.0	65.7
LAKE-WATER	15	21	18.3	21.2	86.9
CLEAN ENVIRONMENT	16	1	.9	1.0	87.9
RURAL	20	5	4.3	5.1	92.9
RETIREMENT	23	1	.9	1.0	93.9
RETIREMENT HOME	25	1	.9	1.0	94.9
ENTERTAINMENT-REC	29	2	1.7	2.0	97.0
SAFER	31	1	.9	1.0	98.0
LIKE GROVE	33	1	.9	1.0	99.0
CLOSE TO J-T	46	1	.9	1.0	100.0
	99	16	13.9	Missing	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   99   Missing cases   16

LIKAREA2   THINGS YOU LIKE ABOUT AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	5	4.3	5.2	5.2
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY	3	9	7.8	9.4	14.6
CHEAPER BILLS	4	3	2.6	3.1	17.7
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	23	20.0	24.0	41.7
LIVE EASIER	6	1	.9	1.0	42.7
CENTRAL US-4 STATE	7	1	.9	1.0	43.8
MEDIUM CLIMATE	9	10	8.7	10.4	54.2
QUITE-PEACEFUL SML	10	11	9.6	11.5	65.6
FRIENDS	11	1	.9	1.0	66.7
NICE HOUSING-AREA	12	2	1.7	2.1	68.8
CHURCH-CLOSE BY	14	6	5.2	6.3	75.0
LAKE-WATER	15	7	6.1	7.3	82.3
CLEAN ENVIRONMENT	16	1	.9	1.0	83.3
AARP	18	1	.9	1.0	84.4
RETIREMENT	23	1	.9	1.0	85.4
ENTERTAINMENT-REC	29	6	5.2	6.3	91.7
SAFER	31	1	.9	1.0	92.7
MEDICAL SERVICE	34	1	.9	1.0	93.8
SHOPPING	41	1	.9	1.0	94.8
BOATING	42	2	1.7	2.1	96.9
WILDLIFE	44	1	.9	1.0	97.9
CLOSE TO J-T	46	2	1.7	2.1	100.0
	99	19	16.5	Missing	
	Total	115	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases   96   Missing cases   19

LIKAREA3   THINGS YOU LIKE ABOUT AREA

				Valid	Cum
Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Percent	Percent
FISHING-HUNTING	1	6	5.2	7.4	7.4
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY	3	6	5.2	7.4	14.8
CHEAPER BILLS	4	4	3.5	4.9	19.8
FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	8	7.0	9.9	29.6
CENTRAL US-4 STATE	7	7	6.1	8.6	38.3
MEDIUM CLIMATE	9	10	8.7	12.3	50.6
QUITE-PEACEFUL SML	10	2	1.7	2.5	53.1
NICE HOUSING-AREA	12	1	.9	1.2	54.3
CHURCH-CLOSE BY	14	4	3.5	4.9	59.3
LAKE-WATER	15	6	5.2	7.4	66.7
AARP	18	1	.9	1.2	67.9
RELATIVE-CONNECT	19	2	1.7	2.5	70.4
RURAL	20	1	.9	1.2	71.6
PEOPLE MY OWN AGE	21	1	.9	1.2	72.8
RETIREMENT	23	1	.9	1.2	74.1
NEAR FAMILY	26	1	.9	1.2	75.3
ENTERTAINMENT-REC	29	6	5.2	7.4	82.7
SAFER	31	3	2.6	3.7	86.4
MEDICAL SERVICE	34	3	2.6	3.7	90.1
LOWER TAX	35	1	.9	1.2	91.4
SHOPPING	41	2	1.7	2.5	93.8
TRAVEL	43	1	.9	1.2	95.1
CLOSE TO J-T	46	2	1.7	2.5	97.5
SMALL-LESS DRIVING	49	2	1.7	2.5	100.0
	99	34	29.6	Missing	
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	Total	115	100.0	100.0	
	Valid cases	81	Missing cases	34	

VITA

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Doctor of Philosophy

Thesis: THE PROCESS OF RETIREMENT MIGRATION TO A RURAL
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