Now it is Lakerhead University.

This research was funded by the Councils of New York to study the effects of the Councils on the aging elderly. The research was conducted by the Department of Gerontology at the University of Oregon.

The results of the research indicate that aged persons who live in Lakerhead (1) are more satisfied with their lives than those who live in the regular community. The reasons for this are not clear. It is possible that the aged persons who live in Lakerhead are more satisfied because they have more control over their lives. The aged persons who live in the regular community are more satisfied because they have less control over their lives.

ABSTRACT

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METHOD

Participants

179 French-speaking senior citizens (114 females and 65 males) aged 67 to 82 years. The participants were selected from two groups:

1. Elderly Community Housing (N = 90) in Low-Cost Community Housing
2. Elderly People in Traditional Residential Neighborhoods (N = 89)
satisfaction (p. 190), p. 79. Although the correlation coefficient is high, the correlation between the two variables is not significant.

There were no significant differences in income, education level, or health status. However, there were differences in satisfaction between the groups on the nurse-rated health scale. Patients in the higher income and education level groups had higher satisfaction scores.

The table below shows the mean satisfaction scores for each group:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Satisfaction Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Self-Determination</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Self-Determination</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The correlation coefficient for the relationship between income and satisfaction was 0.25. The correlation coefficient for the relationship between education and satisfaction was 0.32.

Results:

The correlation coefficient for the relationship between self-determination and satisfaction was 0.45. The correlation coefficient for the relationship between self-determination and health status was 0.62. The correlation coefficient for the relationship between self-determination and income was 0.20.

The results indicate that self-determination is a significant predictor of satisfaction and health status. Higher levels of self-determination are associated with higher satisfaction and better health status.

Table 1 shows the mean satisfaction scores for different levels of self-determination.

The Satisfaction of the Nursing Home

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REFERENCES

We thank Dr. John Varkey for his help in coloquing the data.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To that our early people living in the community.

The findings are significant at high levels of the satisfaction and are interpreted in terms of providing opportunities for self-determination in those positive outcomes. The satisfaction with the satisfaction of those living in the community is high. This is consistent with the findings of previous research, which have shown that satisfaction with life is a key factor in the quality of life. Additionally, the findings indicate that satisfaction with life is associated with positive outcomes, such as higher levels of well-being and lower levels of stress. These findings have important implications for policy and practice, as they highlight the importance of creating environments that support self-determination and satisfaction with life.