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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING PREFERENCE SURVEY
ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL
AND SPOUSES CONCERNING HOUSING
AND BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR QUARTERS

Susan S. Stumpf
William F. Kieckhafer

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the world is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States and the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States and the world is essential for a full understanding of the United States and the world.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING PREFERENCE SURVEY

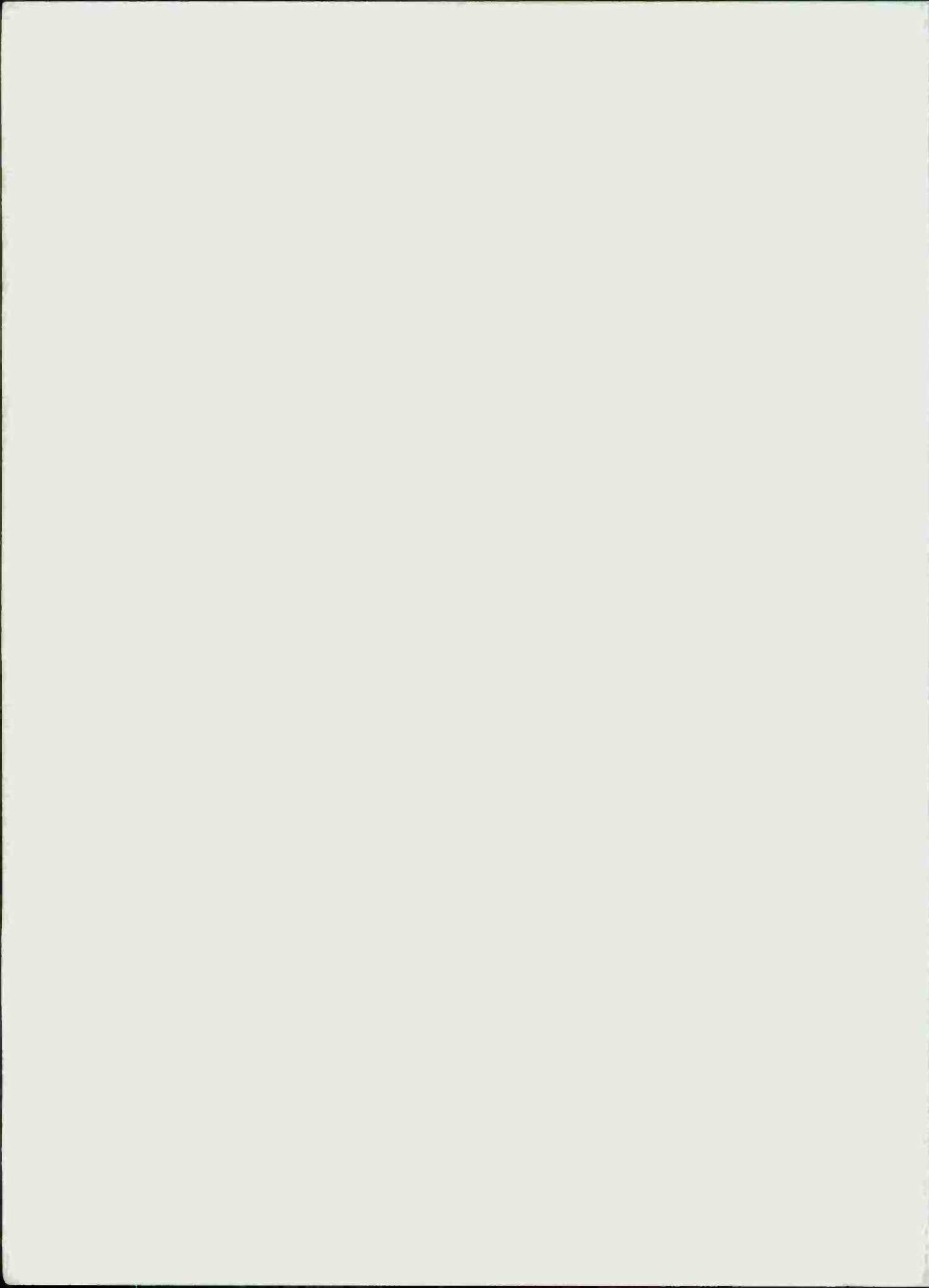
Attitudes and Preferences of Military Personnel
and Spouses Concerning Housing and Basic
Allowance for Quarters

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Questionnaires were administered by mail to a sample of 16,961 married military personnel and 13,625 spouses in the continental United States. The sample was designed to control for pay-grade, urbanization level (rural, urban, or metropolitan) and type of housing occupied (government quarters, rented civilian housing, or personally owned housing). Detailed information was obtained on housing style preferences, housing type preferences, potential impact of a fair market rental policy for government quarters, housing satisfaction, attitude toward various proposed policy changes.		

career motivation, and perceived quality of life.

A correlational model predicted that personal/situational factors, housing choice behavior, and housing attitudes would all be associated with perceived quality of life and career intention. The model's predictions were generally supported, except that housing choice behavior was unrelated to either variable. Both were related to housing attitudes and personal/situational factors with quality of life showing the stronger association with these variables (military R's = .56 and .41, respectively).

FOREWORD

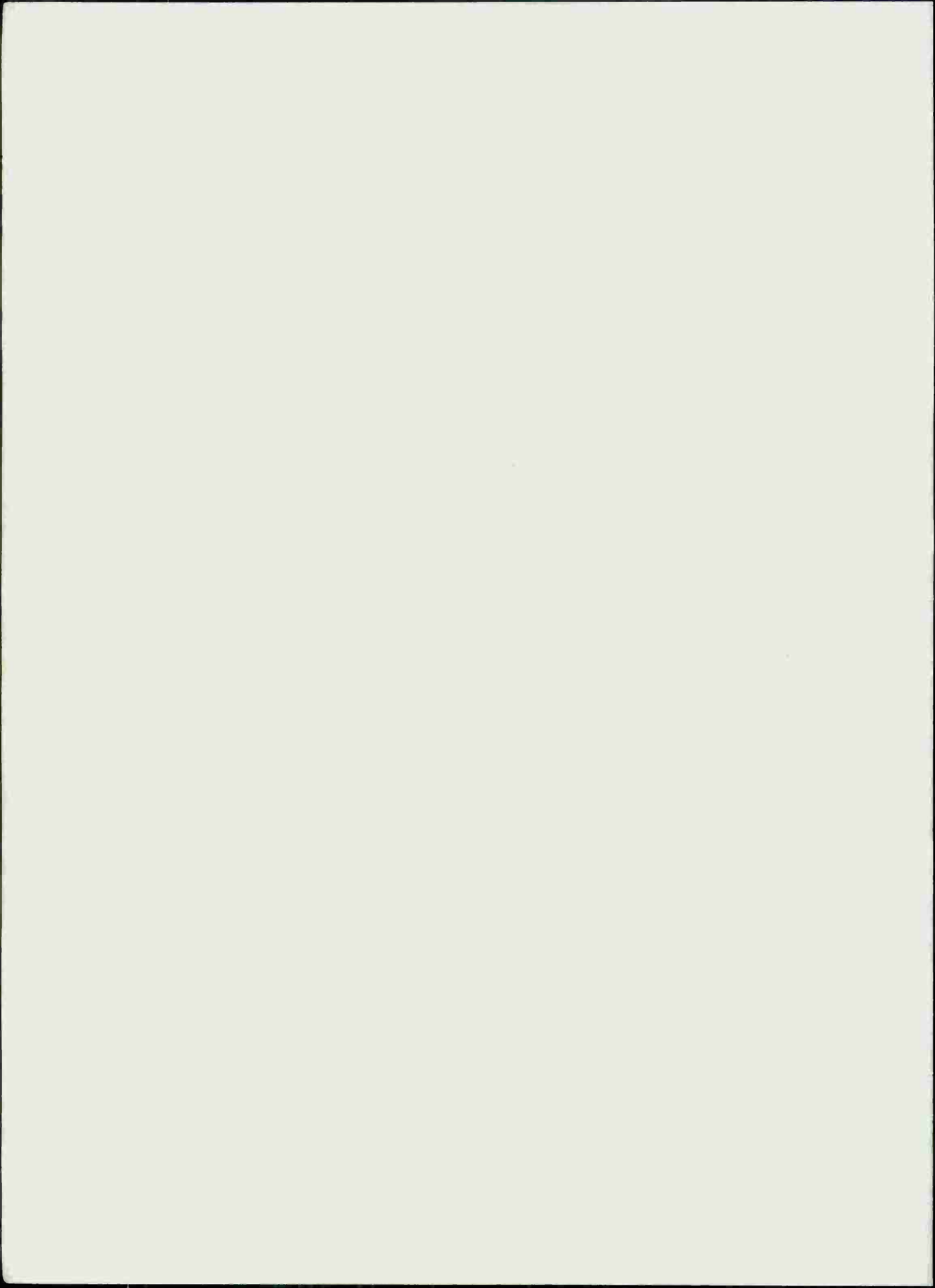
This study was sponsored by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM). It was conducted in conjunction with the Joint Department of Defense/Office of Management and Budget Review of Defense Housing Programs. L

All phases of the project were directed by E. P. Somer, Acting Director, Attitude and Motivation Research Program. The authors wish to extend a special word of appreciation for his valuable suggestions and guidance throughout the project.

The authors wish to thank Ms. Candy Forestell and Mr. Jon Moore of the NAVFACENGCOM Family Housing Division for their support and extremely valuable efforts in DoD-wide coordination of the survey. Appreciation is also expressed to the following individuals for their contributions to the project: Mr. Pat Meehan (Office of the Secretary of Defense), LTC James Highfill (Army), Mr. William Christie, Mr. Andrew Johnston, Mr. Robert Stevens, and Ms. Carolyn Jackson (Air Force), Mr. George Onderdonk (Marine Corps), and the individuals at each installation who performed all of the time-consuming tasks involved in distributing, monitoring, and collecting the survey materials.

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J. J. Clarkin
Commanding Officer



SUMMARY

PROBLEM

Defense family housing officials felt that more in-depth information was needed concerning the housing preferences of military families.

PURPOSE

The study was designed to obtain detailed information on housing style preferences, housing type preferences, the potential impact of a fair market rental policy, housing satisfaction, attitudes toward proposed housing policy changes, and the relationship of housing to both career motivation and perceived quality of life.

APPROACH

A correlational model was developed which provided the general framework for the study. A 107-item questionnaire for military personnel and an 87-item questionnaire for spouses were mailed to a sample of military families in the continental United States early in 1975. A stratified cluster sample design was utilized, involving the selection of 35 bases (clusters) that were stratified by urbanization level. Each base sampled families by paygrade group, using the annual family housing survey procedures. Usable responses were obtained from 16,961 military personnel and 13,625 spouses and then subjected to a variety of statistical analyses. Relevant housing research literature was also reviewed to provide a historical frame of reference.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

INVESTIGATION OF URBANIZATION LEVEL SIMILARITIES

The hypothesis that urbanization level would affect housing attitudes and preferences was not supported by the data. There were attitudinal differences between the 35 bases, but they were not attributable to city size.

HOUSING STYLE PREFERENCES

Single family housing was by far the most preferred style. At all paygrade levels, preference for single family housing exceeded the percentage occupying such housing. If obtainable, government single family quarters or home ownership would generally be preferred over a rented single family home, probably for financial reasons.

HOUSING TYPE PREFERENCES

Assuming single family quarters were easily obtainable, the most preferred type of housing would be government quarters (42% of military and 50%, spouses). They would be followed by ownership, rented houses or apartments, and mobile homes (either owned or rented), in that order. Preference for government quarters was greater among spouses than military personnel but was unrelated to paygrade. The data suggest that government quarters are chosen primarily for their convenience, proximity to military families, and low cost. Of those preferring civilian housing, the higher paygrades tended to prefer ownership, while the lower paygrades tended to prefer renting. This is probably due to financial considerations, as is the case with civilian families.

PREFERENCE FOR CIVILIAN COMMUNITY UNDER FAIR MARKET RENTAL

A comparison of preferences under current prices with preferences under fair market prices indicated that approximately 25% of the military families currently preferring government quarters were probably influenced primarily by their low cost. Even under fair market rental, however, preferences for government quarters did not differ significantly from the percentage currently occupying such quarters. Spouses and current occupants of government quarters appeared to be more influenced by the cost of quarters than the other respondents.

HOUSING SATISFACTION

Mean ratings of most aspects of housing fell between "neutral" and "mostly satisfied." There were few differences between military and spouse means and no strong differences between paygrade groups, but there were some differences between housing types. The association between housing satisfaction and perceived quality of life was the strongest of all attitudinal variables analyzed.

ATTITUDE TOWARD PROPOSED POLICIES

Respondents were asked to rate nine different housing policy proposals on a 7-point scale ranging from "strongly opposed" (1) to "strongly in favor" (7), with a neutral point of (4). These responses were generally similar among military personnel and spouses, as well as among the various paygrade and urbanization groups. The only significant exception was that enlisted respondents and their spouses were more favorable than the officers toward the three proposed changes in housing assignment procedures. Officers were especially opposed to mixing officer and enlisted families in the same housing areas.

The similarities among military personnel, spouses, different paygrade groups, and different urbanization levels suggest that the following rank orders are an accurate representation of the policy preferences of military families in the continental United States. The proposals and their mean ratings are listed below, starting with the most favored policy.

<u>Mean Rating</u>	<u>Policy Proposal</u>
5.5	– Continue present policy of building military family housing when adequate civilian housing is not available.
5.4	– Vary amount of basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) based on local housing costs.
4.9	– Lease civilian homes and apartments for military families.
4.2	– Rent military housing for same price as similar civilian housing, giving all families BAQ.
4.1	– Assign housing solely on basis of bedroom requirements.
4.1	– Assign officers and enlisted to same housing areas.
3.9	– Maintain existing family housing assignment procedures.
3.7	– Rent military housing for same price as similar civilian housing, giving base pay increase instead of BAQ.
3.7	– Do away with waiting list and assign housing on first-come, first-serve basis.

RELATIONSHIP OF HOUSING TO QUALITY OF LIFE AND CAREER INTENTION

The correlational model predicted that personal/situational factors, housing choice behavior, and housing attitudes would all be associated with perceived quality of life and career intention. These predictions were generally supported, except that housing choice behavior (measured by type and style of housing occupied) was unrelated to either quality of life or career intention. Both housing attitudes and personal/situational factors were related to perceived quality of life and career intention—with quality of life showing the stronger association with these variables.

These findings suggest that housing policies affect the quality of life perceived by military families and, to a somewhat lesser extent, have an impact upon their career motivation. Specific policy implications of the model (subject to experimental verification) are stated below.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- To enhance perceived quality of life, implement policies that would raise the housing standards or income of military families (e.g., build or improve government quarters, raise BAQ in high-cost areas, or lease civilian homes and apartments for military families (pp. 44 and 45).

- To provide the maximum favorable impact upon career motivation, vastly increase the quantity and quality of government quarters, without raising the price, and do not adopt a variable BAQ policy. This policy, however, would increase the existing cost inequities for those in civilian housing (p. 44).

- To make the maximum reduction in the present cost inequities between civilian housing and government quarters, adopt a fair market rental policy for government

quarters coupled with a variable BAQ policy that would raise BAQ in high-cost areas. This policy, however, would be expected to have a negative impact upon career motivation (p. 45).

- To reduce the most severe cost inequities experienced by civilian housing occupants while avoiding a negative impact upon career motivation, provide moderate increases in the quantity and quality of government quarters (without raising the price) coupled with a variable BAQ policy that would raise the BAQ in high-cost areas (p. 44).

- To confirm the inferences drawn from the survey data, it is strongly recommended that a pilot test be made prior to full-scale implementation of a policy change. This would also allow testing of alternative methods for introduction of a policy change and evaluation of the attitudinal and financial consequences of various policy options (pp. 12 and 45).

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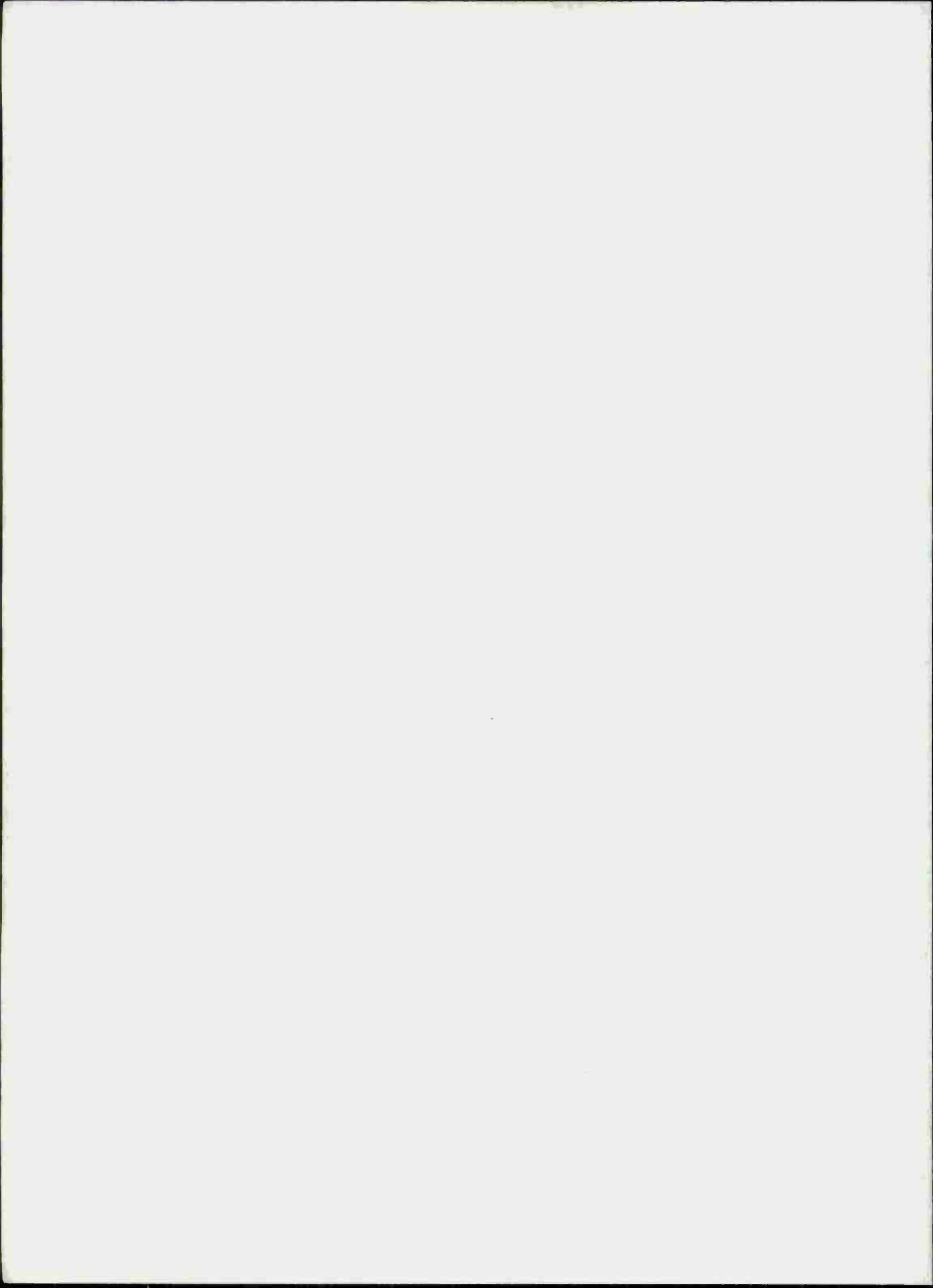
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INTRODUCTION

PROBLEM

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) and the four services have relied heavily upon the annual survey of family housing requirements as a basis for programming military family housing expenditures. This annual survey included extensive data from local military housing officials, as well as data obtained from military personnel in both government quarters and civilian housing at selected locations. Although the survey was primarily concerned with such information as the type of housing occupied, the number of bedrooms, and housing costs, it also included some attitudinal data. Defense family housing officials felt that more in-depth information was needed concerning housing preferences of military families and requested that the Navy conduct a detailed study to obtain this information.

PURPOSE

The present study was designed to obtain detailed information concerning the housing preferences of military personnel and spouses in the continental United States. Specifically, it was concerned with answering the following questions:

- Do military families prefer single family housing or multiple family housing (housing style preference)?
- Do military families prefer to rent, own, or live in government quarters (housing type preference)?
- What impact would the introduction of a fair market rental system for government quarters have upon preference for these quarters?
- How satisfied are military families with their present government or civilian housing?
- How do military families feel about various proposed changes in housing policies?
- What is the relationship of housing to perceived quality of life and career motivation among military families?

BACKGROUND

In 1972 the Naval Personnel Research and Development Laboratory, Washington, D. C. conducted an opinion study of occupants of Navy and Marine Corps family quarters. The study, sponsored by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, was designed to derive opinion data concerning the design and features of government quarters to aid in improving their livability and attractiveness. Similar information was also obtained by the Army and Air Force from occupants of their family quarters.

Subsequent to these studies, the Office of the Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) tasked the Navy with the development of the present study to obtain housing preference data from occupants of both government and civilian family housing

in all four services. This study was to be concerned with housing type, style, and cost preferences rather than the specific housing features of interest in the 1972 studies. It was expected to serve as a basis for Defense family housing officials' recommendations to the Quadrennial Pay Review Board of 1975 concerning housing and related compensation policies.

During the developmental phase of the study, a joint Department of Defense (DoD)/Office of Management and Budget task force was convened to review military housing programs and related policies. The housing preference study then became a part of the broader review of DoD housing programs and policies. Consequently, the direction of inquiry, the sampling design, and the project schedule were developed in a manner consistent with the task force's objectives.

APPROACH

DESCRIPTION OF MODEL AND STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESES

The findings of previous housing studies were integrated with concepts of psychological theory to develop the model shown in Figure 1. This model was used for both the military and spouse data analysis. Since career retention and improvement in the quality of military life are both important DoD goals, both of these variables were investigated in relation to housing variables. As shown in Figure 1, the housing variables were divided into three categories: (1) personal/situational factors, (2) housing choice behavior, and (3) housing attitudes.

The principal hypothesis of the model was that personal/situational factors, housing choice behavior, and housing attitudes would all contribute to the explanation of individual differences in (1) career intention (or, for spouses, favorability toward a military career for their partner), and (2) perceived quality of life for both military personnel and spouses. No prior expectations were held as to the strength of these relationships or the particular variables that would be the most useful in predicting either career intention or quality of life.

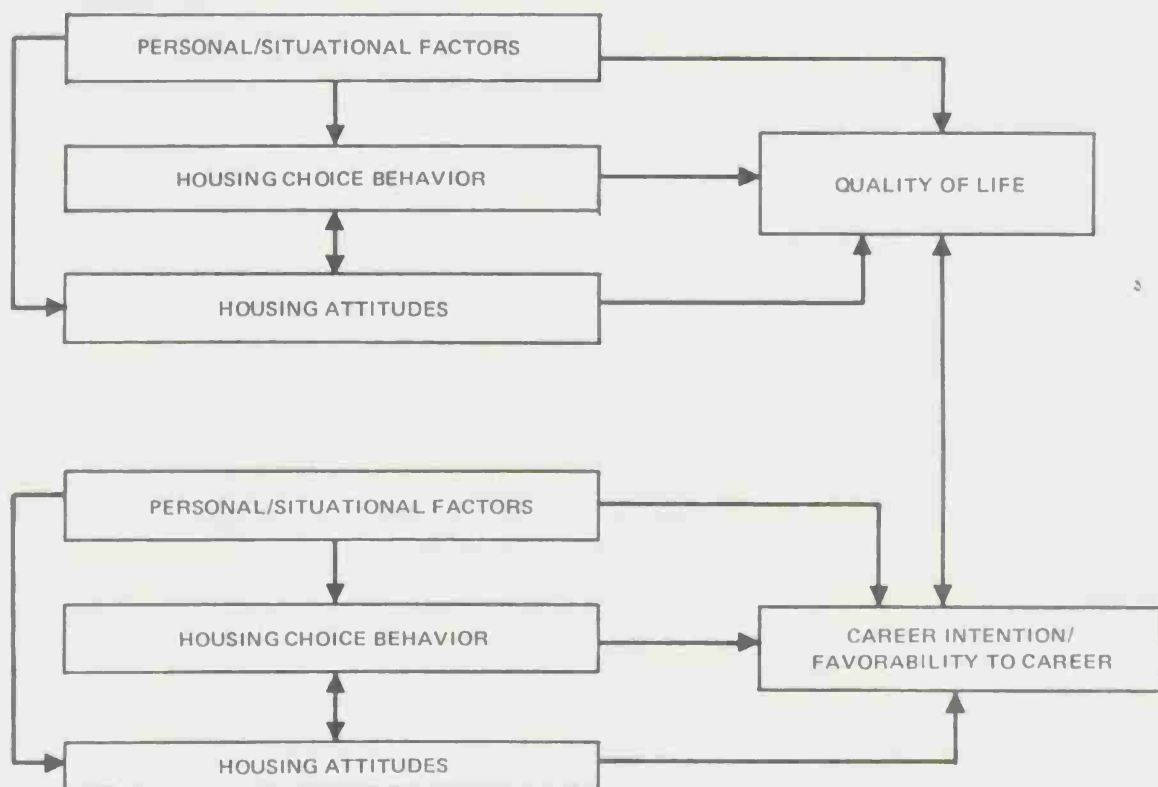


Figure 1. Family Housing Preference Survey Correlational Model. Arrows indicate hypothesized nature and direction of relationship.

It was further hypothesized that:

- Both housing choice behavior and personal/situational factors would be correlated with housing attitudes. Housing type, paygrade, and urbanization level were particularly expected to be associated with housing attitudes.
- Career intention and perceived quality of life would be correlated.
- The various housing attitude variables would be intercorrelated.

DESCRIPTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND SCALES USED IN THE STUDY

Development of the questionnaires involved a review of relevant literature, unstructured interviews with military personnel and Navy spouses, and discussions with family housing officials from DoD and the four services. After the questionnaires were developed, further conferences were held with family housing and survey research officials to ensure accuracy and lack of bias in the items. The final questionnaires reflect the results of these efforts plus several pretests. These pretests served to ensure that the questions were understandable and meaningful and that the instructions for self-administration of the survey and use of the answer sheet were easily understood and followed. All individuals pretested were able to complete their questionnaire within 45 minutes.

The package of materials was mailed to each military family in the sample, addressed to the military member at his duty station. A cover letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing) introduced the questionnaires, explained the purpose of the survey, and requested the cooperation of the military selectees and their spouses. Two different questionnaire forms, one for the military member and one for the spouse, and two identical optical-scanning answer sheets were included with the letter. Selectees and their spouses were each requested to complete the appropriate questionnaire independently. To facilitate processing of their responses, they were requested to record the selectee's social security number on both answer sheets. They were assured that all responses would be confidential and would be used for research purposes only. A copy of the cover letter, the questionnaire and instructions for military personnel, the spouse's questionnaire and instructions, and the answer sheet are included in Appendix A.

The two questionnaires were both multiple-choice forms, a 107-item form for military personnel and an 87-item form for their spouses. The primary difference between the two was that, to avoid duplication, certain background items on the military form were not repeated on the spouse form. The attitudinal items were, with few exceptions, identical in both forms. Most of the attitudinal scales were of four basic types:

- A 7-point satisfaction scale used for rating various types of housing (5 items), various housing characteristics (24 items), and quality of life (10 items based upon the work of Andrews and Withey, 1974).
- A 7-point importance scale used for rating various military benefits and facilities (7 items) and various housing characteristics (15 items).
- A 7-point favorability scale used for rating housing policy proposals which had been suggested in previous housing studies (9 items).

- Five alternatives that were scaled for use in indicating preference for civilian housing vs. government quarters.

An important phase in the study involved the recoding of single items to reflect some underlying dimension and the construction of multi-item scales to provide greater measurement reliability. Most of the variables were constructed on an *a priori* basis. A few of the multi-item scales were contingent upon satisfactory item intercorrelations or response distributions. Where these statistics were required, they were obtained for the military and spouse data separately. In some cases, the data suggested different variable scalings for military and spouse data (see Appendix B for details).

The variables used to investigate the model and hypotheses for both military respondents and spouses are listed in Table 1. Variable names such as housing satisfaction or preference for civilian community would reflect one end of the scale, while the opposite characteristic would be at the other end, such as housing dissatisfaction or preference for military community. Although housing choice behavior variables and many of the personal/situational variables were obtained only from military respondents, they were used in both the military and spouse data analyses. Military respondents were also queried concerning their career intention, while spouses were asked instead whether they favored a military career for their partner. Housing attitudes and quality of life data were obtained from both military and spouse respondents.

A number of other items were also included in the survey but were not used in investigation of the hypotheses and model. These items, which appear in Appendixes A and C (Item Response Data), were used to obtain descriptive information such as the incidence of ownership of houses and mobile homes, sources of home financing, reasons for being on a waiting list for military housing, and other topics of interest to family housing officials.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

The sample was designed to represent the married military permanent-party population of the Continental United States (CONUS). To provide for analysis of the results by several different groupings simultaneously, it was determined that responses would be required from 15,000 military families to achieve the desired level of sampling precision. A total of approximately 34,000 families were selected to ensure that the desired number of responses were received within the relatively short time available for the data collection.

Recognizing that an opportunity existed to compare the annual housing survey with the present survey, it was decided to conduct this survey in conjunction with the annual survey wherever practicable. Since the annual survey produces a sample that is stratified by paygrade group at the individual base level, it was decided to use a two-stage sampling strategy involving sampling of bases and paygrade groups at the chosen bases.

The first stage was a cluster sampling with the selection of bases in CONUS. A total of 35 bases was selected (from all four services combined) in order to provide the appropriate number and distribution of selectees. To aid in the accomplishment of this stage, each of the services provided a list of all their bases in CONUS, along with current estimates of both the married, permanent-party force and the population size of the surrounding area at each base.

Table 1
Variables Used in Investigation of Model and Hypotheses

Personal/Situational Factors:

Paygrade (grouped)
Number of dependents
Urbanization
Civilian housing cost
Family's total income
Number of times in military housing
Relative income (within paygrade)*
Length of marriage

Housing Choice Behavior:

Present housing type (military, civilian rental, or personally owned)
Present housing style (single-family, duplex, apartment, etc.)

Housing Attitude:

Preference for civilian community
Housing type preference
Housing style preference
Equity of present housing costs
Housing satisfaction (present housing)*
Importance in preference for civilian community*

Career Intention/Favorability:

Career intention
Favorability toward military career

Quality of Life:*

Note. Multiple-item scales are designated by *. All others are based on a single item. A comprehensive description of all measures appears in Appendix B.

Bases were stratified by urbanization according to the following criteria:

<u>Urbanization Level</u>	<u>Level Name</u>	<u>Population in Surrounding Area</u>
1	Rural	Up to 50,000
2	Urban	50,000 up to 200,000
3	Metropolitan	200,000 or more

Although the population of military families is concentrated most heavily in the "metropolitan" areas of 200,000 or more, it was desired to have equal sample sizes from each of the three urbanization levels to permit separate analysis of each level.

Within the urbanization strata, each base was given a probability of selection proportionate to the size of its married, permanent-party force. Finally, bases in each stratum were selected randomly,¹ without replacement, with the restriction that the Army, Air Force, and combined Navy/Marine Corps samples each would be represented in the stratum with approximately the same selection size as in the DoD population. In other words, if the Army, married, permanent-party population in urban areas was 42% of the DoD population in urban areas, urban Army bases were randomly selected until the estimated number of Army selectees equalled approximately 42% of total urban selectees.

The second stage of selection, the level at which individuals were selected, was a stratified sample selected by each service individually according to those techniques normally employed in the Annual Family Housing Survey.² This was accomplished primarily by using the Sampling Method Survey (SAMS) technique (developed in 1967 by Battelle Institute under contract to the Navy) to draw a sample stratified by paygrade at each base. Each service determined the number of selectees required for each paygrade group at each base, according to the SAMS criteria for sampling reliability. Each service then drew the sample needed to meet these requirements. The required number of selectees depended upon both paygrade level and base size, and ranged from 100% of the smallest paygrade group (O-6) and base (Quonset Point/Davisville) to approximately 200 selectees in the largest paygrade groups at the largest bases.

The paygrade groupings were as follows:

<u>Paygrade</u>	<u>Group Number</u>
E-1-E-3	1
E-4-E-6	2
E-7-E-9	3
O-1-O-3, W-1-W-4	4
O-4-O-5	5
O-6	6

¹For administrative reasons, Quantico, a Marine base in an urban area, was eliminated from the study and Quonset Point/Davisville, an urban Navy base, was substituted. This is the only aspect of the sample-selection process known to deviate from the random-selection procedure described above.

²The only deviation from the annual survey sample was that paygrades O-7 and above were excluded from this survey.

Since these sampling procedures resulted in different sampling ratios for each pay-grade group and urbanization level, it was necessary to weight the responses received to achieve a more accurate representation of the population. The result of the weighting is a sample reflecting 3% of the target population (based upon the population estimates furnished by each of the services). See Appendix D for further discussion of the sample and weighting factors.

SAMPLING ERROR OF REPORTED PERCENTAGES AND MEANS

The sampling error of reported means and percentages is expressed in terms of confidence intervals. The confidence intervals were computed on unweighted sample sizes using formulas applicable to samples consisting of unequal sized clusters (the 35 military bases). These formulas and computations are discussed in Appendix D. Sampling error of a percentage or mean refers to the degree to which a percentage or mean obtained in a sample reflects the percentage or mean that would be obtained if the entire target population were surveyed. When the entire population is surveyed, there is no sampling error, although measurement errors may be present.

The maximum confidence interval for percentages which are based on the total military or spouse sample is $\pm 6\%$ at the 95% level of confidence. This means that there is at least a 95% chance that the percentage which would be obtained if the entire population were surveyed would be no more than 6% below or above the sample percentage. For example, 50% of the spouses indicated a preference for government quarters under current pricing policies. Thus, the chances are 95 in 100 that the obtained percentage would fall between 44 and 56% if the entire target population of spouses were surveyed. The confidence interval is greatest for percentages near 50% and smallest for percentages near 0 or 100%.

If two percentages that are based upon the total military or spouse sample differ by more than 8%, the difference can be considered statistically significant ($p < .05$). That is, the chances are less than 5 in 100 of obtaining a difference this large in the sample when in fact there is no difference in the population. Or, in other words, the chances are greater than 95 in 100 that a difference would be found if the entire target population were surveyed. Percentages that differ by 8% or less are not considered a statistically significant difference under the criteria used in this study (Appendix D). This indicates that one cannot be as certain of finding a difference in the target population when the sample percentages differ by 8% or less, although it is still possible that a difference would be found if the entire target population were surveyed.

It should be noted that when the military and spouse samples are subdivided on the basis of paygrade, housing type, or any other variable(s), both the confidence interval and the differences necessary for statistical significance will be likely to increase. Thus, if a difference of more than 8% is based on the total military sample, it is more likely to represent a real difference than if it is based only upon a subgroup such as military respondents living in government quarters.

Similar principles apply to the confidence interval for the reported means, except that the more conservative 99% level of confidence was employed for the means. Using the largest sampling error for means based on the total military or spouse sample, the 99% confidence interval for means is $\pm .102$. This indicates that the chances are at least

99 in 100 that a reported mean of 4.000 reflects a population mean between 3.898 and 4.102. If two sample means differ by more than .144, the difference can be considered statistically significant ($p < .01$) when these means are based on the total military or spouse sample. However, if the sample is subdivided into paygrade groups, housing type categories, etc., both the confidence interval and the difference necessary for statistical significance would be greater than for means based on the total military or spouse sample.

DATA COLLECTION

The survey materials (see Appendix A) and instructions for conducting the survey were sent to the housing officials of the 35 bases selected for participation. These officials, in turn, collated the materials with those of the annual housing survey and distributed a packet to the individuals indicated on the selectee list. Selectees were requested to complete the military questionnaire, to have their spouse complete the spouse questionnaire, and to return the answer sheets (along with the annual housing survey form) to their local housing office. The housing officials then removed the annual survey form from the envelope and sent the remaining materials to the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NAVPERSRANDCEN) in San Diego, California.³ Upon receipt of the materials in San Diego, they were turned over to a private contractor to perform a manual edit prior to machine processing. After completion of the manual edit, the answer sheets were optically scanned and a computer edit was conducted. The purpose of these various edits was to ensure that (1) out-of-range and inconsistent responses were eliminated, (2) military respondents who were not accompanied by a spouse or dependents were removed from the sample, and (3) spouse answer sheets could be matched with their military partner's answer sheet to obtain certain background information. A comparison of the final military and spouse samples showed that, despite the smaller size of the spouse sample, it did not generally differ significantly from the military sample in terms of demographic characteristics. An accounting of the various edits and the response rate is presented in Table 2.⁴

³The exception here is that the Air Force sent the two surveys out separately to the same individuals rather than in the same packet and performed a manual edit prior to mailing the materials to NAVPERSRANDCEN.

⁴The 16,961 usable military responses and 13,625 usable spouse responses were subsequently multiplied by appropriate weighting factors to obtain a sample representing 3% of the target population of military families. This resulted in a weighted military sample of 22,263 and a weighted spouse sample of 22,147.

Table 2
Comparison of Selectees with Responses

Item	Military	Spouse
Total Selectees	34,431	34,431
Unusable Responses		
Eliminated by manual edit*	258	198
Eliminated by computer edit*	208	234
Not with spouse/dependents	1,585	—
No matching military form	—	1,791
Subtotal, unusable responses	2,051	2,223
Usable Responses	16,961	13,625
Total Responses	19,012	15,848
Response Rate (Total selectees ÷ total responses)	55%	46%

*Edits served to eliminate those answer sheets containing inconsistencies that would invalidate the response or preclude useful analysis of the data.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS

In the present study, individuals rated themselves on the scales that were used to represent various attitudinal dimensions. It is assumed that the individual differences reflected in these self-reports represent true differences between individuals (within the tolerance of some error of measurement). The results are presented and discussed under various topic headings (the criterion variables) in the Results and Discussion Section of the report. The Results portion is limited strictly to describing the data and the results of statistical analyses. Specifically, it describes some of the individual differences in attitudes and some of the highlights of responses from the total military and total spouse samples. The Discussion portion offers an interpretation of the results and draws inferences from the data.

Both the military and the spouse responses were cross-tabulated by the military person's paygrade group and the type of housing occupied. Unless otherwise specified, the paygrade groupings in this first portion of the analyses approximate the following military family housing construction programming groups: (1) E-1 through E-3, (2) E-4 through E-9, and (3) officer, which includes paygrades W-1 through W-4 and O-1 through O-6.⁵ The term "housing type" is used herein to refer to the general categories of government quarters, rented civilian housing, and personally owned housing. Mobile homes are treated as a separate type of housing. They are generally omitted when responses are broken down by

⁵In family housing programming, the O-7 through O-10 paygrades are also included in the officer group, but they were not a part of this study.

housing type, due to the relatively small proportion of respondents living in mobile homes (11%). The term "housing style" is used to denote distinctions between single family, duplex, townhouse, and apartment housing within each of the categories discussed above.

In addition to reporting the individual differences that were found in the cross-tabulations, a correlational approach was employed. This allows statements to be made about the degree of association between two variables. The correlation coefficient used here (Pearson r) ranges in value from -1.00 to $+1.00$. A value of $+1.00$ indicates a perfect positive association (both variables increasing together), while a value of -1.00 indicates a perfect negative association (as one variable increases, the other decreases). A value of 0.00 indicates that the variables are not associated at all.⁶

However, a variable that is unassociated, in a correlational sense, with a second variable must not be considered unimportant based on this information alone. It is possible, for example, that most respondents chose the same response alternative for one of the variables. While this may preclude finding a significant correlation with other variables, the fact that the majority of respondents chose that alternative is certainly worth noting in itself.

Under each topic heading (e.g., Housing Style Preferences), the statistically significant correlates of the criterion variable are presented in order, ranging from the one that was most highly correlated with the criterion to the one showing the lowest correlation. All of the statistically significant correlations (Pearson r 's) are shown in Appendix E.

Throughout this report the following terms will denote a correlation of the magnitude indicated:⁷

No association	.00 – .210
Slight	.211 – .39
Moderate	.40 – .59
Strong	.60 – .79
Extremely high	.80 – 1.00

Blalock (1960) points out that most correlations in the social sciences are considerably less than .7. Correlations in the "slight" and "moderate" ranges are typical of social research.

Although many variables may be correlated with a particular criterion variable, a few may be essentially as useful as a larger number in terms of accounting for individual differences on the criterion variable. Stepwise multiple regression analyses were performed to identify the combination of variables that would best account for these individual differences on the criterion variable. The results of these analyses are described under the various topic headings immediately below the listing of correlations. Any variable included in the multiple regression equation had to meet the dual requirements of (1) producing a significant increase (at the .01 level) in the multiple correlation (R) and (2) an R^2 change of .01 or greater, indicating that the addition of this variable accounted for at least an additional 1% of the total individual differences on the criterion variable.

⁶Since Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients were employed, only linear relationships are implied here. Other measures are necessary to describe nonlinear relationships.

⁷Correlations of greater magnitude than .210 are significant at the .01 level. See Appendix D for a description of the significance tests utilized in this report.

In some instances, the multiple regression analysis indicated that one single variable was virtually as effective as a combination of variables. In other words, after that one variable was selected, no other variables were able to produce a significant increase in the multiple R and also account for an additional 1% of the individual differences on the criterion.

The Discussion portion follows the description of the multiple regression analysis. In both the Discussion and the subsequent Conclusions and Recommendations, it is important to note that while a relationship between variables is necessary, it does not in itself constitute causality. Whether changes in a particular variable actually cause changes in a related variable can best be determined by an experimental approach. Any causal inferences in the report are subject to verification by experimental methods.

It is also important to note that the relationship between expressed attitudes and future behavior is less than perfect. For example, the best estimation of potential behavior under a new policy would be obtained by actually implementing the new policy on an experimental basis and observing the results. However, it is often impractical to conduct such an experiment without first obtaining an indication of the probable result. This is especially true if several different policies are being considered for implementation. The attitude data presented in this report thus constitute the best available estimate of the way in which military families would react to the potential policy changes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

HOUSING PREFERENCE (GENERAL)

The influence of prior experience upon housing choices is discussed by Butler, Chapin, Hemmens, Kaiser, Stegman, and Weiss (1969). They found that prior occupancy of larger or more expensive housing would increase the likelihood of living in such housing in the future (and vice versa), and that renters were more likely than owners to rent their future housing.

The role of social class identification in relation to housing choices and aspirations was explored in depth by a recent study of the Boston and Kansas City metropolitan areas (Birch, Atkinson, Clay, Coleman, Frieden, Friedlaender, Parsons, Rainwater, & Teplitz, 1973). The authors found that housing preferences and goals were primarily a function of social class, as defined by distinct complexes of occupation, cultural values, income, and type and level of education. The share of income devoted to housing was influenced by the household's relative income within its social class, with the proportional expenditure on housing decreasing as relative income within the social class increases.

A 1969 nationwide study of moving behavior and residential choice in metropolitan areas (Butler et al., 1969) indicated some of the compromises experienced by families in these areas. They chose a less desirable dwelling or less accessible location in order to live in a better neighborhood, paid higher taxes to live in an area with better schools, and emphasized inside appearance more than outside appearance.

HOUSING STYLE PREFERENCES

The "American Dream" of owning a single family home has prevailed for a number of years. Studies of both military and civilian populations have repeatedly documented

this preference (for example, see "The Future of Cities," 1953; Toban & Showalter, 1965; "Family Housing," 1966; "Report On Preferences," 1967). However, Sternlieb (1974) contends that there is increasing evidence indicating that urban families at the blue collar income level will be increasingly forced to accept multifamily housing as a permanent situation rather than as a phase in their life cycle. If his prediction is correct, the military family at comparable income levels may be required to reduce its level of housing aspiration in a similar fashion.

Schafer (1974) investigated the factors associated with propensity to occupy multifamily housing in large metropolitan areas (500,000 or more). He found that life-cycle stage was the most meaningful variable, with income and location of workplace also showing some relationship. In metropolitan areas of one million or more, educational level also was related to choice of multifamily housing.

HOUSING TYPE PREFERENCES

The decision to rent or buy was investigated for urban areas by Struyk and Marshall (1973) in the development of the Urban Institute Housing Model. They found that family type (analogous to Schafer's life-cycle stage), race, and income were all related to the propensity to buy housing. However, mean income level, housing stock characteristics, and size of the housing market in a given metropolitan area were also significantly related to the level of income necessary for the average household to buy housing.

Military families have a unique housing option not available to their civilian counterparts — to live in government quarters and forfeit only the amount of their housing allowance. Two recent surveys indicate that the "subsidy" to occupants of government quarters is the primary influence for about 20 to 27% of the respondents who express a preference for government quarters ("A Survey of Military," 1973; Knight, Neathammer, Pfeister, & Dinnat, 1973).

In two previous surveys of married military personnel, favorability toward living in government quarters generally tended to increase as paygrade increased ("Family Housing," 1966; Dupuy, 1965). Consistent with these paygrade differences, families who prefer military housing seem to hold somewhat different values and priorities from those preferring civilian housing. Reasons such as safety, convenience, and association with other military families are often given for choosing military housing, whereas greater privacy, avoidance of restrictions and military atmosphere, and greater neighborhood diversity are reasons frequently given for preferring civilian housing (Blockberger, 1970; "Family Housing," 1966; Knight et al., 1973).

HOUSING SATISFACTION

In a review of the literature on housing satisfaction, Schorr (1966) reports that it has been shown to be positively related to a variety of factors: attitude towards neighbors, amount of space per occupant, the number of rooms per family, the availability of space for separate uses, the absence of deficiencies such as vermin, etc., and whether or not one is an owner or a renter.

In studies of military families, housing satisfaction was related to the type of housing occupied. Two studies ("A Survey of Military," 1973; "Family Housing," 1966) reported that families in civilian housing tended to be more satisfied than those living in government quarters. However, these studies did not distinguish between owners and renters of off-post housing, which seems to be a crucial distinction. In a 1965 Navy study (Toban & Showalter), it was found that those living in their own home were by far the most satisfied of any group, which is consistent with attitudes of the civilian population. With the exclusion of home owners, however, others living in the civilian community were less satisfied than the occupants of Navy family quarters. A later study of Navy families occupying military housing ("Occupant opinion," 1974) found that satisfaction with government quarters was somewhat higher among officers than among enlisted families, and that occupants of Wherry housing were substantially less satisfied than those in Capehart or Fund After 60 housing.

A somewhat different view of satisfaction comes from a study of local residential mobility (Leslie & Richardson, 1961). They found that families whose demographic characteristics indicate high "mobility potential" are more likely to object to the same dwelling features that other families with lower mobility potential are likely to accept. They contend that the expression of specific complaints about the present dwelling and the anticipation of more satisfactory features in a new dwelling may be the vehicle for translating mobility potential into "mobility intentions." This mechanism may be somewhat different for military families, however, because the relatively short and sometimes uncertain duration of duty assignments makes local changes of residence economically impractical. Thus, their potential for local mobility may be expressed in terms of complaints about the present dwelling that cannot be translated into intentions to seek a better dwelling in the same geographic area.

ATTITUDE TOWARD PROPOSED POLICIES

The proposed policy changes of interest in this study would affect (1) the construction, occupancy, and pricing of military housing, (2) provision of leased civilian housing, and (3) housing allowance and pay policies. Few attitudinal studies have dealt with the proposed changes, but there are some relevant findings.

An Army survey of families in military housing dealt with some aspects of housing occupancy and design (Knight et al., 1973). The majority of respondents (officer and enlisted combined) favored the separation of officer and enlisted communities. However, the majority opposed the idea that you should be able to tell an officer's house from an enlisted man's house and disagreed with the statement that grading housing by rank serves as an incentive for promotion and improves morale. They seemed to favor a "separate but equal" policy for the officer and enlisted populations, with a variety of housing styles (single family, duplex, townhouse, and apartment) in each neighborhood.

The 1967 Quadrennial Pay Review (Hubbell Committee) recommended changing from the present pay and allowance system to a straight salary system which included a "fair rental value" pricing policy for military housing as one aspect of the plan ("Modernizing military pay," 1967). A subsequent Navy survey asked respondents to rate the Hubbell proposals as a whole (Knitter, Stumpf, & Dow, 1969). Those officers expressing an opinion (45% of the total officer sample) tended to favor the Hubbell plan more than to oppose it. Single officers were especially in favor of it, because it would have put their

compensation on a par with that of married officers. The enlisted responses were more mixed than the officer responses. Only one-third expressed an opinion either for or against the plan, and these respondents were about equally divided between favoring and opposing it. The lower paygrades, first enlistees, and single men were more likely to favor the plan, while the higher paygrades, second or later enlistees, and married men were more likely to oppose it. (It should be noted that respondents were reacting to the entire Hubbell plan, rather than specifically to the fair market rental aspect of the plan.)

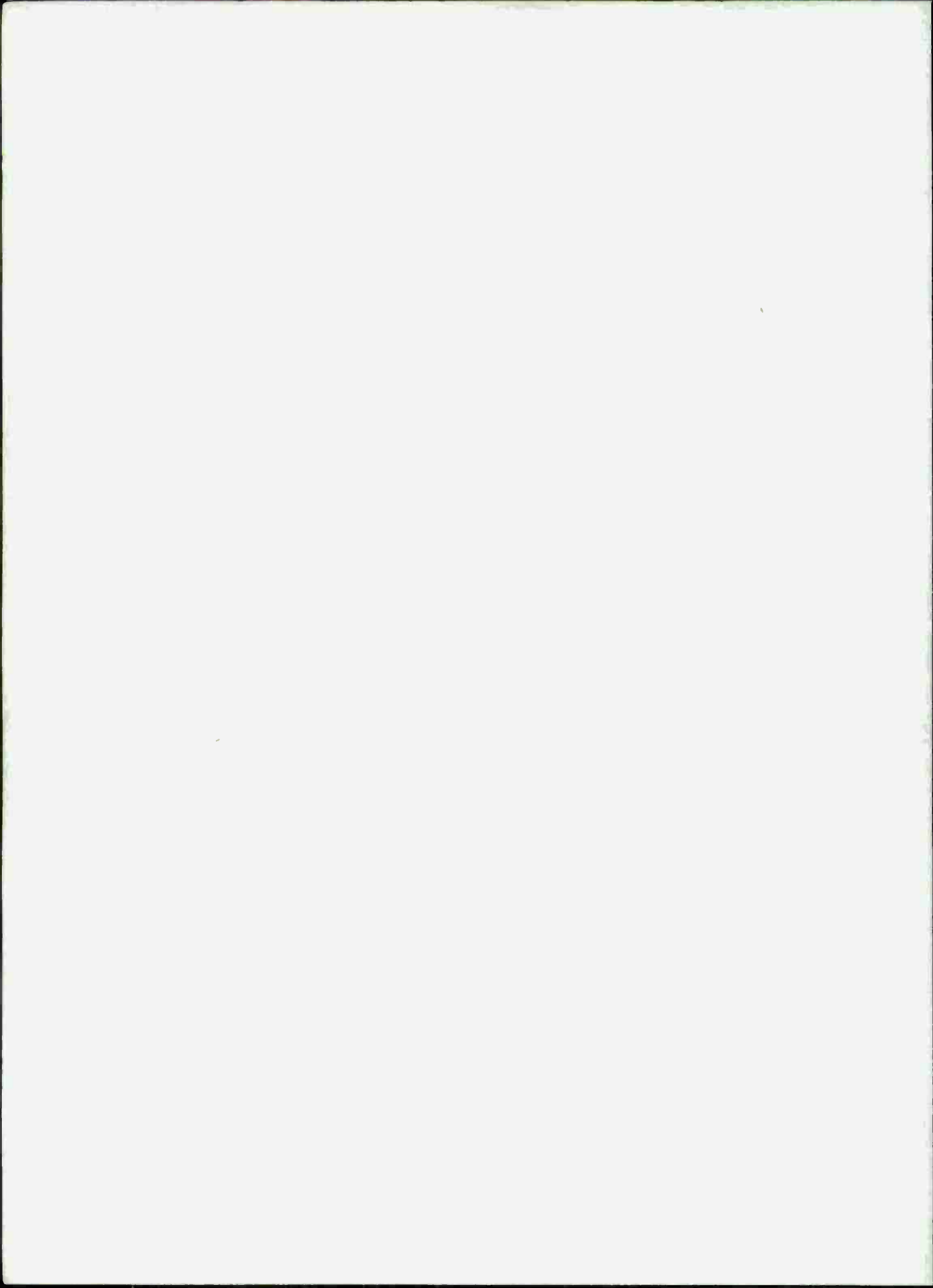
RELATIONSHIP OF HOUSING TO QUALITY OF LIFE AND CAREER RETENTION

The development of quality of life measures, or social indicators, is currently a subject of much interest to social scientists. Housing is frequently considered an important component in "objective" quality of life indicators. Statistics on housing quantity, quality, and costs are collected and analyzed as a partial measure of the quality of life in various cities, regions, and the U. S. as a whole (see Oborn, 1972, for a literature review on social indicators).

Other researchers have concentrated on subjective measures of quality of life in an effort to determine the factors contributing to a person's overall perception of well-being. Andrews and Withey (1974) analyzed responses of several national samples to over 100 items concerning satisfaction with various aspects of life (domains). Their preliminary results pointed to housing as one of the 12 domains showing the greatest relationship to overall satisfaction with life.

Career retention is a significant concern to the military services. Previous studies of military personnel have shown that career-motivated individuals are more likely to prefer military housing than the noncareer motivated (Dupuy, 1965; "Family housing," 1966). The noncareer motivated often cite a desire to avoid the military atmosphere as an important reason for preferring civilian housing.

The findings are not as consistent concerning the relationship between housing satisfaction and career motivation. Dupuy (1965) found that junior officers and junior enlisted personnel cited family housing as an important factor in their career decision. However, it was unclear whether they viewed housing as a positive or negative feature of military service. Two Army surveys showed that housing was frequently viewed as a major source of dissatisfaction and rarely as a major source of satisfaction for military families ("Survey estimate of officers' wives' satisfaction," 1969; "Survey estimate of satisfying," 1969). However, in a Navy survey asking respondents to choose the most important change that would make a Navy career attractive to them, "improve barracks and government family housing" was less important than changes in pay, allowances, leadership, and personnel policies (Knitter et al., 1969).



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study are predominantly consistent with the results of previous studies conducted among both the civilian and military populations. These results are presented and discussed under several different topic headings, as previously described. Tables 3 and 4 provide an overview of the results of the correlational analysis. Column headings of these tables (criteria) reflect the topic headings in the text (with the exception of the first topic), and the predictor variables are listed along the side.

The spouse responses were generally very similar to the military responses. Consequently, the spouse correlations and multiple regressions are not mentioned in the text unless they differ from the military data. Percentage distributions for the spouses are shown in the text and tables where appropriate.

INVESTIGATION OF URBANIZATION LEVEL SIMILARITIES

RESULTS

The study was designed with the hypothesis that attitudes toward housing would be related to the degree of urbanization (city size) of the community surrounding a military base. A comparison of separate correlation matrices for rural, urban, and metropolitan respondents revealed no significant correlational differences. In view of these similarities, all three urbanization levels were subsequently analyzed together. Urbanization level is not mentioned separately under the various topic headings below, except for "Attitudes Toward Proposed Housing Policies (p. 36)," where the rankings of the policy proposals are shown for each urbanization level as well as for the total sample.

DISCUSSION

The similarity among rural, urban, and metropolitan respondents indicates that policy recommendations can be based upon the total sample without regard to urbanization level. This is not to say, however, that attitudes were identical at every base. Although some variations occurred, especially in attitudes toward the cost of housing, they could not be explained on the basis of city size.

HOUSING STYLE PREFERENCE

RESULTS

Respondents were asked to indicate the one kind of housing they would most like to occupy at their present duty station, considering their family's income, the local community, and the housing they presently occupied — Questionnaire Items 7 (military) and 2 (spouse). Single family housing was by far the most popular choice (see Appendix C, p. C-3). As shown in Table 5, respondents having the highest paygrades were the most

Table 3
Overview of Correlational Analysis of Military Data
(Weighted N = 22, 263)

Predictors	Criteria												
	Housing Style Preferences	Housing Type Preferences	Pref. for Civ. Comm.	Housing Satisfaction	Attitude Toward Housing Policy Proposals								
					Policy 1	Policy 2	Policy 3	Policy 4	Policy 5	Policy 6	Policy 7	Policy 8	Policy 9
Paygrade (Grouped)	S				-S	-S	-M*						S
Fair Market Rental Value				S*			-S						S*
Family's Total Income	S	S		S			-S						S*
Number of Dependents													S*
Number of Times in Military Housing							-S						S*
Relative Income													S
Present Housing Type		M*	S	S*									
Present Housing Style	M*	S		S*									
Preference for Civilian Community		M											-S*
Housing Type Preference			M*										
Housing Style Preference													
Equity of Housing Cost				S*									
Housing Satisfaction													M*
Importance in Preference for Civilian Community		S	M*							-S			-S*

Note. Blank cells indicate that the correlation was not significant at the .01 level.

Key: * This predictor was included in the regression equation for this criterion; S = Slight positive association (.211 through .39); M = Moderate positive association (.40 through .59); -S = Slight inverse association (-.211 through -.39); -M = Moderate inverse association (-.40 through -.59).

Table 4
Overview of Correlational Analysis of Spouse Data
(Weighted N = 22,147)

Predictors	Criteria														
	Housing Style Preferences	Housing Type Preferences	Pref. for Civ. Comm.	Housing Satisfaction	Attitude Toward Housing Policy Proposals									Quality of Life	Career Intention
					Policy 1	Policy 2	Policy 3	Policy 4	Policy 5	Policy 6	Policy 7	Policy 8	Policy 9		
Paygrade (Grouped)**	S			S			M*							S	
Fair Market Rental Value	S	S		S*			-S							S	
Family's Total Income	S	S		S			-S							S*	
Number of Dependents**															S
Number of Times in Military Housing							-S								S
Relative Income**															
Length of Marriage	S*						-S								S*
Present Housing Type**		M*	S	S*											
Present Housing Style**	M*	S		S											
Preference for Civilian Community		M*													-S*
Housing Type Preference			M*												
Housing Style Preference															
Equity of Housing Cost				S*											
Housing Satisfaction														M*	
Importance in Preference for Civilian Community		S	S*												-S*

Note. Blank cells indicate that the correlation was not significant at the .01 level.

Key: *This predictor was included in the regression equation for this criterion: S = Slight positive association (.211 through .39); M = Moderate positive association (.40 through .59); -S = Slight inverse association (-.211 through -.39); -M = Moderate inverse association (-.40 through -.59).

**Responses of military personnel used for spouses.

Table 5
Percentage of Respondents Occupying or Preferring
Single Family Housing by Paygrade Group

Item	Paygrade Group (%)			
	Total	E-1-E-3	E-4-E-9	Officer
Occupy single family housing*	41	23	36	64
Prefer single family housing (military respondents)*	74	57	73	92
Prefer single family housing (spouse respondents)*	72	52	70	89
Military sample size (Weighted)	22,263	2,856	14,295	5,112
Spouse sample size (Weighted)	22,147	2,864	14,179	5,104

*Mobile homes were not counted as single family housing.

likely to occupy and to express a preference for single family housing. However, at all pay-grade levels (for both military personnel and spouses), there was a substantial gap between the proportion desiring single family housing and the proportion actually occupying such housing.

When responses are viewed by both style and type of housing (Table 6), about 1 out of 3 respondents would choose government single family housing, but only 1 in 10 actually occupy such housing. In contrast, the level of interest in civilian, rented, single family housing (10%) does not differ significantly from the occupancy rate for such housing (9%).

The bivariate correlational analysis indicated that the following variables were significantly correlated with housing style preferences of both military personnel and spouses:

- Present housing style (moderate positive correlation, military $r = .42$)
- Family's total income (slight positive correlation, military $r = .24$)
- Paygrade (slight positive correlation, military $r = .24$)

The variables that were significantly correlated with housing style preferences of spouses only are:

- Length of marriage (slight positive correlation, spouse $r = .28$)⁸
- Fair market rental value (slight positive correlation, spouse $r = .24$)⁹

⁸This variable was not analyzed for military personnel.

⁹"Fair market rental value" is a combined variable incorporating the perceived fair market rental value estimated by occupants of government quarters and the actual costs incurred by occupants of civilian housing.

Table 6
Occupancy and Preference for Each Housing Style

Style of Housing	Occupancy (%)*	Preference (%)	
		Military	Spouse
Single Family			
Government	10	31	35
Rented civilian	9	10	9
Own civilian	22	33	28
Total	41	74	72
Multiple Family			
Government	27	10	15
Rented civilian	19	5	6
Own civilian	1	3	1
Total	47	18	22
Mobile Home	11	5	5
Unknown	1	3	1
Total	100	100	100

Sample size (weighted)	22,263	22,263	22,147

*Based on military respondents

All of the remaining predictor variables listed in Tables 3 and 4 were not significantly correlated with the housing style preferences of either military personnel or their spouses.

Regression analyses using housing style preference as the criterion produced different results for military personnel than for spouses. For military personnel, the single variable "present housing style" was virtually as effective as any combination of variables in accounting for differences in housing style preference (R , the multiple correlation, = .42). For spouses, present housing style and length of marriage both contributed to the differences in style preference (R = .47).

DISCUSSION

The strong preference of both military personnel and spouses at all paygrade levels for single family housing is consistent with the preferences of civilian families in the United States. Both government single family quarters and personally owned single family homes were frequently desired, but rented civilian single family housing appealed to a much smaller number of families.

This relative lack of interest in rented civilian homes is understandable, since they offer neither the benefits of ownership nor the low price of government single family housing. The desire for ownership is strongly influenced by retirement planning and the

long-term financial advantages of ownership. The desire for government single family quarters seems to be motivated both by certain nonmonetary advantages of government quarters and by their relatively low short-term cost. Current pricing policies in effect provide a financial subsidy to the families occupying government quarters. Single family quarters offer an especially attractive inducement, since for any given family the cost is no greater than the cost of multiple family quarters, and it is generally far less than the cost of rented civilian single family housing.¹⁰

HOUSING TYPE PREFERENCES

RESULTS

An analysis was also performed of housing type preferences, combining preferences for single and multiple family housing into the broad categories of government quarters, rented civilian, and owned civilian housing (based on the same items described above). As shown in Table 7, paygrade was not significantly associated with a preference for government versus civilian housing — rather, interest in government quarters was about the same at every paygrade level. However, the preference for ownership versus rental of civilian housing increased as paygrade increased (with a corresponding decrease in preference for civilian rentals).

Table 7
Percentage of Respondents Preferring Each
Housing Type by Paygrade Group

Type of Housing Preferred	Military (%)				Spouse (%)			
	Total	E-1-E-3	E-4-E-9	Officer	Total	E-1-E-3	E-4-E-9	Officer
Government	42	44	44	41	50	51	52	46
Rented civilian	15	29	17	5	15	31	15	5
Owned civilian	35	16	33	53	29	9	26	48
Mobile home	5	11	6	1	5	9	7	1
TOTAL	97*	100**	100**	99*	100**	100**	100**	100**
Sample Size (Weighted)	22,263	2,758	13,857	5,037	22,147	2,836	14,102	5,077

*The remainder did not express any preference.

**Excludes those who did not express any preference

¹⁰The most expensive government quarters are generally assigned to the higher paygrades, which results in a certain amount of differential pricing. However, a given family pays the same amount for any quarters it might be permitted to occupy, with the exception of "substandard" quarters, which are generally priced lower than "adequate" quarters.

The variable most strongly associated with housing type preferences was the type of housing currently occupied. As shown in Tables 8 and 9, both the respondents in government quarters and those occupying their own house were predominantly living where they wanted to live (although not necessarily in the style of housing they would like). Respondents renting civilian housing were evenly divided between those preferring rented civilian housing and those preferring government quarters, with a smaller proportion preferring ownership over rental. The two most popular choices among mobile home occupants were government quarters and mobile homes. A consistent finding throughout Tables 7 to 9 is that spouses were more likely than military personnel to prefer government quarters and less likely to prefer owning civilian housing.

Table 8
Percentage of Military Respondents Preferring Each
Housing Type by Housing Currently Occupied

Type of Housing Preferred	All Types Combined (%)	Type Occupied (%)			
		Govern- ment	Rented Civilian	Own Civilian	Mobile Home
Government	42	68	37	16	30
Rented civilian	15	8	37	1	13
Own civilian	35	22	23	83	19
Mobile home	5	2	3	—	38
Total	97*	100**	100**	100**	100**
Sample size (weighted)	22,263	8,040	6,131	4,981	2,435

*The remaining 3% did not express any preference.

**Excludes those who did not express a preference.

Table 9
Percentage of Spouse Respondents Preferring Each
Housing Type by Housing Currently Occupied

Type of Housing Preferred	All Types Combined (%)	Type Occupied (%)			
		Govern- ment	Rented Civilian	Own Civilian	Mobile Home
Government	50	82	41	18	32
Rented civilian	15	4	42	2	11
Own civilian	29	13	15	80	14
Mobile home	5	1	2	—	43
Total	99*	100**	100**	100**	100**
Sample size (weighted)	22,147	8,371	6,132	5,051	2,362

*The remaining 1% did not express any preference.

**Excludes those who did not express a preference.

Respondents were also asked to indicate how they would feel about living in each of the various types of housing, whether or not they had ever lived in that type of housing — items 28 through 32 (military) and 13 through 17 (spouse). Responses were made on a 7-point scale, ranging from “terrible” (1) to “delighted” (7), with 4 representing a neutral feeling.¹¹ The mean ratings given to each type of housing are shown in Figure 2 and discussed below (also, see Appendix C, pp. C-10 and 11).

As shown in Figure 2, compared with the military respondents, the spouses were very slightly more favorable toward on-base government quarters and slightly less favorable toward mobile homes and home ownership. However, the similarities between military and spouse responses are far more noticeable than these small differences.

For the military sample as a whole, home ownership was rated the most favorably (mean = 5.58), mobile homes the least favorably (mean = 2.87), and all other types were rated in the middle of the scale. There was no statistically significant difference (at the .01 level) between the ratings given to on-base government quarters (mean = 4.23) and off-base quarters (mean = 4.29). Civilian rental housing received a slightly lower mean rating of 4.05. When the responses are viewed by type of housing currently occupied, there is a direct association between type occupied and favorability toward that type. This is consistent with the previously discussed association between preferences and occupancy.

Analysis of the ratings by paygrade group showed that mobile homes were rated much lower as paygrade increased, with officers tending to rate them very low. The rating of on-base government quarters was fairly similar among all three paygrade groups. While home ownership was rated somewhat higher as paygrade increased, civilian rentals and off-base government quarters were rated somewhat lower as paygrade increased.

The correlational analysis indicated that the following variables were significantly correlated with housing type preferences of both military and spouse respondents:

- Present housing type (moderate positive correlation, military $r = .49$, spouse $r = .59$)¹²
- Preference for civilian community (moderate positive correlation, military $r = .40$)¹³
- Importance in preference for civilian community (slight positive correlation, military $r = .27$)¹⁴
- Present housing style (slight positive correlation, military $r = .24$)
- Family's total income (slight positive correlation, military $r = .214$)

¹¹In the questionnaire, this scale (and succeeding scales) ranged from A to G. However, for ease in mean computation, the letters were recoded to numbers.

¹²In this case the spouse r was significantly larger ($p < .01$) than the military r .

¹³Preference for civilian community (PCC) indicated the respondent's housing preference under the assumption of equal costs for both civilian and military housing of comparable quality.

¹⁴“Importance in preference for civilian community” (IPCC) was the importance rating given to a combination of several variables that were correlated with preference for living in the civilian community (PCC). The composition of this variable is described in more detail in Appendix B.

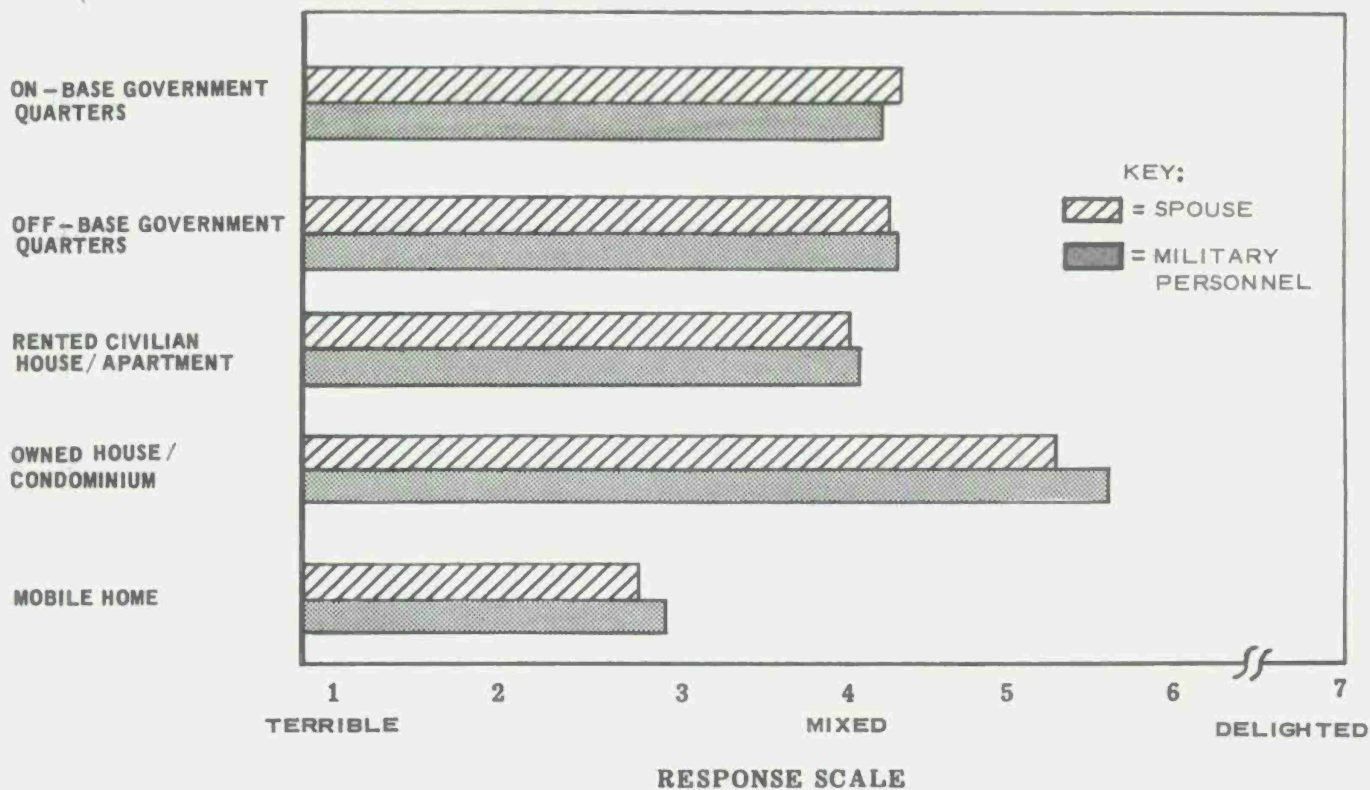


Figure 2. Military and Spouse Mean Ratings of Attitudes Towards Different Types of Living Quarters. (Military Weighted N=22,263, Spouse Weighted N=22,147).

The only variable that was significantly correlated with housing type preferences of spouses but not of military personnel is fair market rental value (slight positive correlation, spouse $r = .211$). All of the remaining predictor variables were not significantly correlated with housing type preferences of either military personnel or spouses.

The regression analysis with housing type preference as the criterion was performed excluding the variable that assesses preferences for the civilian community under an equal cost policy (PCC). This analysis indicated that present housing type was the only variable needed to account for the differences in housing type preference (military $R = .49$, spouse $R = .59$).

DISCUSSION

The fact that preference for ownership vs. rental was directly related to paygrade is consistent with the civilian literature and probably reflects the inability of most families in the lower paygrades to afford home ownership. The finding that preference for government quarters was unrelated to paygrade is somewhat surprising, however. Prior studies of military families (Dupuy, 1965; "Family housing," 1966) found that families in the higher paygrades were more likely to prefer military housing than those in the lower paygrades. The 1966 study is not directly comparable with the present one because it did not include the option of home ownership. Compared with the 1965 study of Navy families, the present study showed a decreasing interest in home ownership and an increasing interest in government quarters among enlisted personnel, while the officers' preferences did not differ substantially in the two studies. Although government quarters were more frequently preferred than civilian rentals in the present study, it is interesting that the mean "potential satisfaction" ratings for both types of quarters fell close to the same point on the scale.¹⁵ Thus, factors other than satisfaction with the quarters themselves apparently contributed to a preference for government quarters vs. civilian rental housing. One such factor is the previously mentioned lower cost of government quarters compared with the cost of similar civilian housing. Other related factors were their greater convenience to the place of duty and military facilities, and the opportunity to live in a neighborhood with rules, regulations, and other military families,¹⁶ which are consistent with the findings of previous research (Blockberger, 1970; "Family Housing," 1966; Knight et al., 1973).

PREFERENCE FOR CIVILIAN COMMUNITY UNDER FAIR MARKET RENTAL POLICY

RESULTS

The variable referred to as "PCC" (preference for civilian community) was used to evaluate the potential impact of a fair market rental policy for government quarters. To approximate fair market rental conditions, respondents were asked to indicate whether they

¹⁵ Government quarters were rated about .2 higher than civilian rentals on the 7-point satisfaction scale.

Although this represents a statistically significant difference, both means were closer to "neutral" than to any other position on the scale.

¹⁶ Importance ratings for these factors showed negative correlations of $-.15$ or greater with the preference for civilian community (PCC) scale.

would prefer government or civilian housing if the costs were equal for comparable quality housing and they could choose any type of government quarters they wanted – Items 17 (military) and 10 (spouse). Respondents could select any one of five alternatives, ranging from a definite preference for government quarters to a definite preference for civilian housing. Overall responses are shown in Appendix C, p. C-7. For both military and spouse respondents, the mean was slightly in favor of the civilian community. Military responses had a mean of 3.29 and spouse responses a mean of 3.15 with 3.00 representing neutral.

Table 10 presents the military and spouse fair market rental preferences in each paygrade group. Under the assumption of fair market rental pricing for government quarters, there is still no relationship between paygrade and preference for government quarters. In addition, the spouses no longer show a significantly greater preference for government quarters than the military personnel. The proportion of spouses showing a “probable” or “definite” preference for government quarters ranges from 32 to 39% in the three paygrade groups, while the comparable proportion of military personnel ranges from 33 to 36%.

Table 10
Percentage of Respondents Preferring Each Housing Type
Under Fair Market Rental Policy by Paygrade Group

Preference Under Fair Market Rental	Military (%)				Spouse (%)			
	Total	E-1-E-3	E-4-E-9	Officer	Total	E-1-E-3	E-4-E-9	Officer
Probably or definitely prefer government quarters	33	33	33	36	36	32	35	39
Probably or definitely prefer civilian housing	50	45	52	51	45	42	45	46
Total	83*	78*	85*	87*	81*	74*	80*	85*
Sample size (weighted)	22,263	2,856	14,295	5,112	22,147	2,864	14,179	5,104

*The remainder either chose the neutral category or did not respond.

As indicated in Tables 11 and 12, under fair market rental assumptions, there is still a relationship between preference and type of housing occupied. This relationship is less pronounced than it was under current pricing assumptions. The homeowners (both military and spouse) are still most likely to prefer civilian housing, and the spouses in government quarters are still likely to prefer government housing over civilian. The military respondents in government quarters, however, divided their preferences fairly evenly between government quarters and civilian housing when equal costs were assumed. Both military personnel and spouses in rented civilian housing and mobile homes were more likely to prefer civilian than government housing if the costs were equal.

Table 11
Percentage of Military Respondents Preferring Each Housing Type Under
Fair Market Rental Policy by Housing Currently Occupied

Preference Under Fair Market Rental	All Types Combined (%)	Type Occupied (%)			
		Govern- ment	Rented Civilian	Own Civilian	Mobile Home
Probably or definitely prefer government quarters	33	44	31	21	30
Probably or definitely prefer civilian housing	<u>50</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>49</u>
Total	83*	84*	81*	90*	79*
Sample size (weighted)	22,263	8,169	6,772	5,108	2,524

*The remainder either chose the neutral category or did not respond.

Table 12
Percentage of Spouse Respondents Preferring Each Housing Type Under
Fair Market Rental Policy by Housing Currently Occupied

Preference Under Fair Market Rental	All Types Combined (%)	Type Occupied (%)			
		Govern- ment	Rented Civilian	Own Civilian	Mobile Home
Probably or definitely prefer government quarters	36	49	31	22	32
Probably or definitely prefer civilian housing	<u>45</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>46</u>
Total	81*	81*	78*	88*	78*
Sample size (weighted)	22,147	8,399	6,176	5,074	2,388

*The remainder either chose the neutral category or did not respond.

A comparison of responses under the fair market rental price assumptions (Tables 11 and 12) with those under current pricing assumptions (Tables 8 and 9) indicates that the primary shift in preferences occurred among the occupants of government quarters. These respondents, both military and spouses, were much less likely to prefer government quarters if the cost was equal to the cost of comparable civilian housing than under the current pricing policy.

The spouses on the whole showed a greater shift in preferences than the military respondents. The total military preferences for government quarters under current policies (42% of the total military sample) differed significantly from their preferences for such quarters under fair market rental assumptions (33%). The comparable percentage for spouses showed an even greater decrease — from 50 to 36%.¹⁷ The same pattern was found among the occupants of government quarters and rented civilian housing.

To get an indication of perceived fair market rental values, occupants of government quarters were asked how much they thought similar housing in the civilian community would cost to rent (including utilities) — Items 9 (military) and 3 (spouse). Overall responses are shown in Appendix C, p. C-4. The mean military responses ranged from the \$150–199 category for the lowest paygrade group to the \$350–399 category for the O–6 group. The spouse responses were quite similar to the military responses.

Occupants of civilian housing were asked to indicate (1) the monthly cost of that housing (Items 10 and 4) and (2) the approximate amount of their basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) (Items 14 and 7). Overall responses to these items are shown on pages C-5 and 6. A comparison of military responses regarding civilian housing costs, perceived rental values of government quarters, and basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) rates (Table 13) shows that the BAQ alone is inadequate to cover housing expenses in civilian housing and would generally be inadequate to cover the perceived rental value of government quarters. However, responses to a question regarding the purposes of BAQ (Items 15 and 8) showed that the majority of respondents (61% of military and 56% of spouses) were under the misconception that BAQ is intended to cover all housing expenses, either at all times or when expenses are averaged out throughout their career (see pg. C-6). Only 15% of the military personnel and 12% of the spouses correctly answered that both BAQ and base pay are sometimes supposed to be used, regardless of how expenses average out over a career. The remainder either answered that both BAQ and base pay were always supposed to be used or answered “don’t know” to this item.

Respondents were also asked how they felt about the amount they were paying for their housing on a scale ranging from “far too much” to “a bargain” (equity of housing costs) (Items 12 and 5). Respondents were about evenly divided between “somewhat or far too much” (42% of military and 40% of spouses) and “about right” (43% of military and 44% of spouses) (see pg. C-5). These equity responses did not differ substantially by paygrade but they did show some association with housing type. Those in civilian housing were the most likely to feel they were paying too much for their housing, while those in government quarters were the most likely to feel they were getting a bargain.

¹⁷ An additional 17% of military respondents and 19% of spouses either gave a neutral response or did not answer this question. Some of these individuals would probably choose government quarters if forced to make a choice under a fair market rental policy.

Table 13
Military Responses Regarding Mean Civilian Housing Cost, Perceived Rental Value of
Government Quarters, and Basic Allowance for Quarters by Paygrade Group

Item	Total Sample	E-1-E-3	E-4-E-6	E-7-E-9	W-1-0-3	O-4-0-5	O-6
Mean civilian housing cost*	\$200-249	\$150-199	\$150-199	\$250-299	\$350-399	\$400-499	\$450-499
Mean perceived rental value of government quarters	\$200-249	\$150-199	\$200-249	\$200-249	\$200-249	\$250-299	\$350-399
Amount of Basic Allowance for Quarters (BAQ)	—	\$110.70	\$128.10- 158.40	\$170.40- 194.40	\$169.80- 206.40	\$227.40- 252.00	\$272.70
Sample sizes (weighted)							
Civilian housing	12,757	1,909	6,190	1,579	1,753	1,146	180
Government quarters	6,706	429	3,257	1,236	1,074	576	134

*Includes rented and personally owned homes, apartments, and mobile homes.

For both military and spouse respondents, preference for civilian community (PCC) was significantly correlated with the following variables:

- Housing type preference (moderate positive correlation, military $r = .40$)
- Importance in preference for civilian community (IPCC) (moderate positive correlation, military $r = .40$)
- Present housing type (slight positive correlation, military $r = .25$)
- Career intention/favorability toward career (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.21$)

The remaining predictor variables were not significantly correlated with PCC for either spouses or military personnel.

Career intention/favorability toward career was excluded from the regression analyses in this case. Only IPCC, present housing type, and housing type preference were included as predictors of the PCC criterion. The results indicated that housing type preference and IPCC both contributed something in accounting for individual differences in the PCC variable (military $R = .51$).

DISCUSSION

Under fair market rental assumptions, the percentage of military personnel "probably" or "definitely" preferring government quarters declined to 33% (compared with 42% under current pricing policies) — a decrease of almost one-fourth. The spouses showed a

corresponding decline — from 50% under current prices to 36% under fair market rental assumptions — slightly more than a one-fourth decrease. Some of these respondents switched their preference from “government quarters” to “neutral,” while others switched from “government quarters” to “civilian housing.”

These decreases in preference for government quarters might be considered a tentative measure of the influence of monetary considerations. In other words, for about one-fourth of the families currently preferring government quarters (regardless of the type of housing they occupy), the artificially low price appears to be a primary reason for their preference. The low price may be a secondary reason for other respondents as well, but those who continue to favor government quarters under fair market rental assumptions apparently feel that the nonmonetary advantages of government quarters make them more attractive than comparable civilian housing at the same price.

The influence of cost is most noticeable among those currently occupying government quarters. Among these respondents, the military personnel showed a decline in preference for government quarters from 68% to 44%, while spouses' preferences declined from 82% under current prices to 49% under fair market rental assumptions. It thus appears that for more than one-third of the current government quarters occupants, cost of the quarters is a primary motive for choosing to live there. This group would probably be the primary source of dissatisfaction if a fair market rental policy were introduced. Whether or not they would move out of government quarters if the policy were implemented cannot be determined from this study. However, the overall shift in preference toward civilian housing suggests that under a fair market rental policy fewer families (especially among those currently in government quarters) would desire to move into government quarters at their next duty station.

Since the perceived mean fair market rental values estimated by occupants of government quarters substantially exceeded their actual housing costs (BAQ), it is not surprising that they were the most likely of any group to be satisfied with the cost of their housing. However, the perceived fair market rental values for quarters occupied by officers and senior enlisted personnel were generally lower than the housing costs of their peers in civilian housing. (The reverse was true for those in paygrades E-1-E-6.) It is not clear why these differences between the cost of civilian housing and the fair market rental value of government quarters exist. They may reflect differences in size and quality of the two types of housing. The high out-of-pocket costs of home ownership may be a contributing factor as well. Also, it is possible that the occupants of government quarters are not accurately estimating the fair market rental value of their quarters.

HOUSING SATISFACTION

RESULTS

Respondents were asked to indicate how satisfied they were with 24 different aspects of their present housing (Items 55 through 78 (military) and 40 through 63 (spouse)), using the previously described 7-point scale ranging from “terrible” to “delighted.” Overall responses are shown on pages C-19 through C-26. Those in civilian housing, especially those owning their own home, were more satisfied than the military housing occupants with their chance to get away from the military atmosphere at their residence.

The home owners were more satisfied than either the renters or the military housing occupants with the aspects of privacy and residential appearance. The occupants of the various housing types did not differ as much on the remaining 21 aspects of their housing.

The mean military and spouse satisfaction ratings for all types of housing combined (overall satisfaction and satisfaction with each of the 24 aspects) are shown in Figure 3. It can be seen that the military and spouse responses were very similar on the whole, although a few of these ratings did show a statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between military personnel and spouses. Satisfaction with these aspects also showed no strong relationship to paygrade. It is interesting to note that the mean ratings varied relatively little from one aspect to another, with most of them falling between "neutral (4.0)" and "mostly satisfied (5.0)."

The following variables were significantly correlated with overall housing satisfaction for both military personnel and spouses:

- Quality of life (moderate positive correlation, military $r = .53$)
- Equity (slight positive correlation, military $r = .31$)
- Present housing style (slight positive correlation, military $r = .28$)
- Present housing type (slight positive correlation, military $r = .25$)
- Fair market rental value (slight positive correlation, military $r = .24$)
- Family's total income (slight positive correlation, military $r = .21$)

Paygrade was significantly correlated with housing satisfaction for spouses but not for military personnel (slight positive correlation, spouse $r = .22$). The remaining predictor variables were not significantly correlated with housing satisfaction for either military personnel or spouses.

Quality of life was not included in the regression analyses for the housing satisfaction variable. Four of the five predictors entered into the regression analyses contributed to accounting for differences on the housing satisfaction criterion. These four variables were equity, present housing style, present housing type, and fair market rental value (Military $R = .51$).

DISCUSSION

It is interesting to note that the correlation between overall housing satisfaction and quality of life was greater than between any other attitudinal variables in the study.¹⁸ Quality of life and the other correlates of housing satisfaction all contain a monetary or monetarily-related element, although there are nonmonetary elements as well.

An apparent inconsistency is that both equity (getting a "good deal") and fair market housing value are positively correlated with overall satisfaction with housing. However, if fair market housing value is viewed as a measure of the housing unit's desirability, the two correlations no longer seem inconsistent. Both having a desirable home and "getting a good deal" (even though it might be high priced in absolute terms) would seem to be consistent with housing satisfaction.

¹⁸To avoid "contamination" of the quality of life variable, the "house/apt." item (military question 88, spouse question 73) was not used in the quality of life scale.

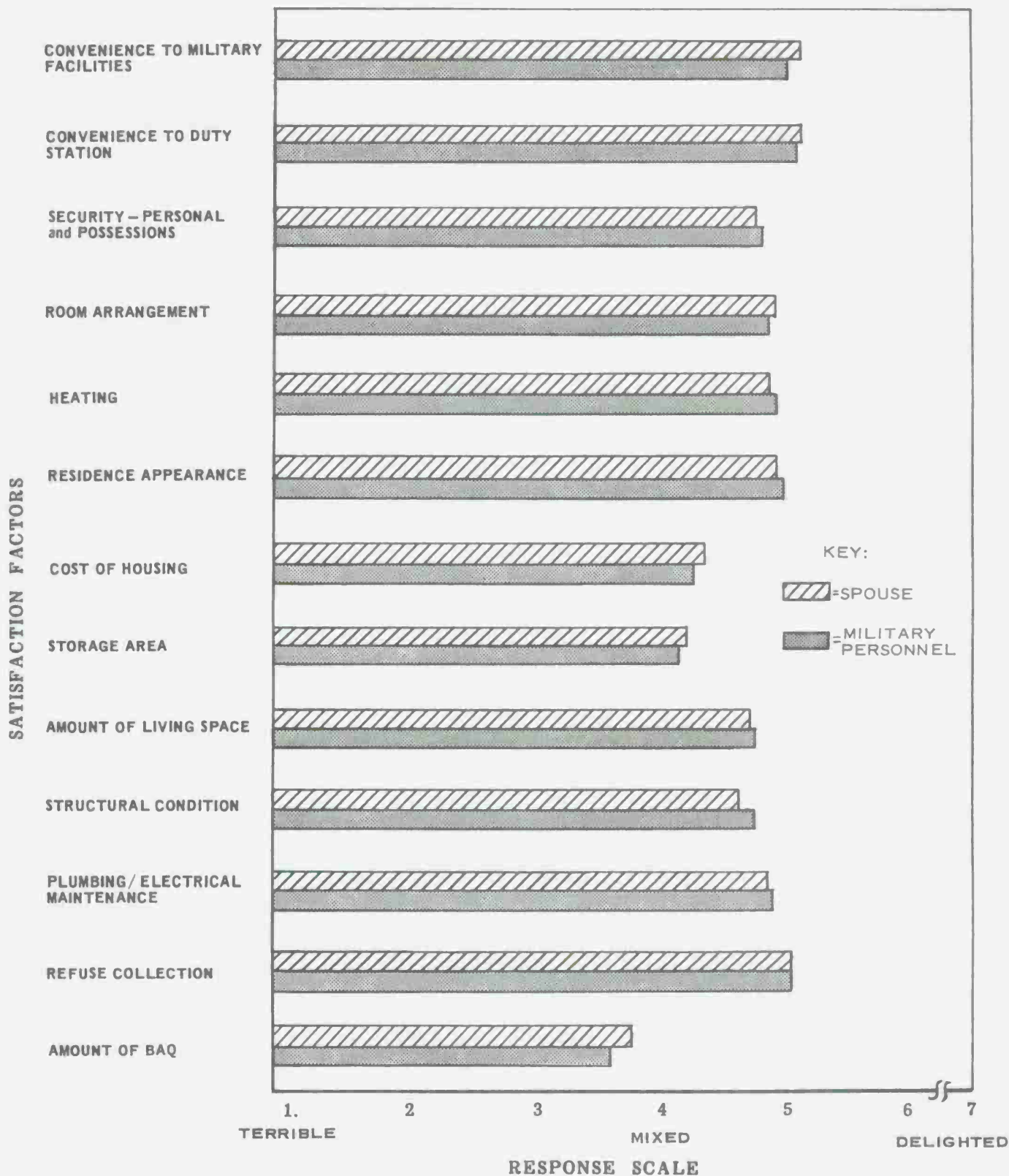


Figure 3. Military and Spouse Mean Ratings of Satisfaction With Aspects of Present Housing. (Military Weighted N=22,263, Spouse Weighted N=22,147).

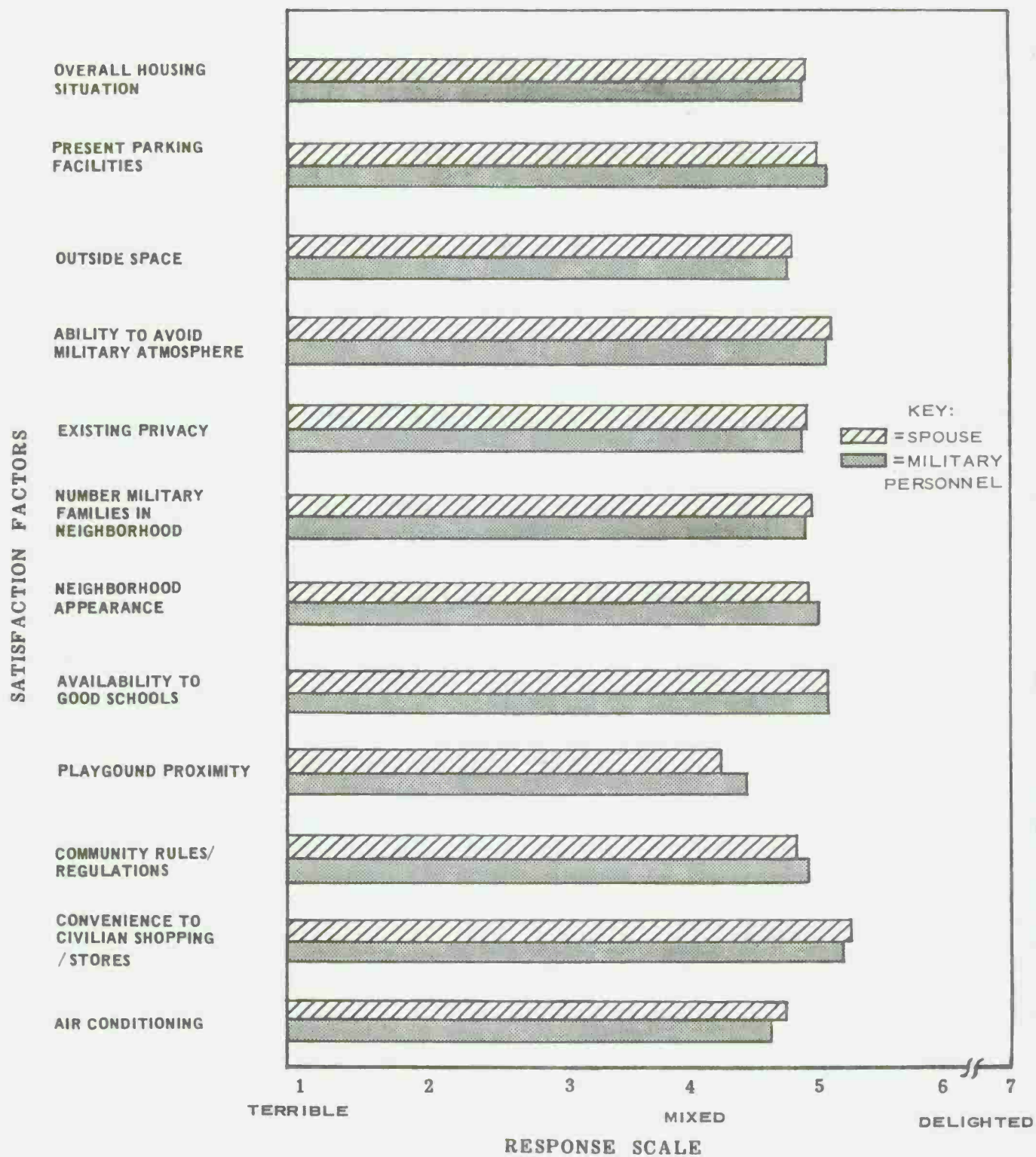


Figure 3. Continued.

ATTITUDE TOWARD PROPOSED HOUSING POLICIES

RESULTS

Respondents were asked how they felt about the nine different housing policy proposals suggested by previous studies (Items 79 through 87 (military) and 64 through 72 (spouse)). Responses were made on a 7-point scale ranging from "strongly opposed" to "strongly in favor." Overall responses are shown on pages C-27 through C-29, and the rank order of military ratings is shown on Table 14. The mean ratings for both military personnel and spouses (Table 15) ranged from a high of about 5.5 for continuing the present building policy (Proposal 6) to a low of about 3.7 for doing away with the waiting list and assigning housing on a first come, first serve basis (Policy 2). It is interesting to note that attitudes toward the nine policies did not vary significantly among occupants of the three major housing types (government quarters, rented civilian housing, and personally owned houses).

For military personnel, paygrade was inversely associated with favorability toward the three proposed changes in assignment policies (Nos. 1 through 3), but it was not associated with favorability toward the present assignment policy (No. 4) or the other policy proposals. Inspection of the rank orders presented in Table 14 reveals the differences that occur. A coefficient of concordance was computed between the rank order of the mean policy preferences for the paygrade groups indicated. Here, a near-zero coefficient would indicate little agreement between paygrades on policy preference while a near-unity coefficient would denote total agreement. The obtained coefficient (.733) indicates a strong agreement between military paygrade groups on policy preference.

A similar analysis was performed regarding the effect of urbanization level on policy preferences. Table 14 also presents the rank orderings of policy preferences of military respondents by urbanization level. The agreement between these levels is extremely high (coefficient of concordance = .985). As seen in Figure 4, the spouse responses closely approximated the military responses.

The minute contribution of paygrade, military vs. spouse differences, and urbanization level to the understanding of policy preferences suggests that the rank ordering in Table 15 is an accurate representation of the policy preferences of military families in the continental United States (CONUS).

Few of the variables investigated were significantly correlated with attitudes toward the proposed policy changes. The significant correlations are described below in policy number sequence.

- Attitude toward Policy 1 showed a significant negative correlation with paygrade for military personnel only (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.213$).

- Attitude toward Policy 2 showed a significant negative correlation with paygrade for military personnel only (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.264$).

- Attitude toward Policy 3 showed a significant negative correlation with the following variables for both military personnel and spouses:

1. Paygrade (moderate inverse correlation, military $r = -.448$)
2. Family's total income (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.332$)

Table 14
Rank Order of Military Ratings of Policies by Paygrade Group and Urbanization Level*

Policy Number	Description of Policy	Rank Order by Paygrade Group**			Rank Order by Urbanization Level**		
		E-1-E-3	E-4-E-9	Officer	Rural	Urban	Metro-politan
1	Assign housing solely on basis of bedroom requirements	6	5	7	5	6	6
2	Do away with waiting list and assign housing on first come, first serve basis	5	7	8	9	8	9
3	Assign officers and enlisted to same housing area	4	4	9	6	5	5
4	Maintain existing assignment procedures for family housing	9	9	4	7	7	7
5	Lease civilian homes and apartments for military families	2	3	3	3	3	3
6	Continue present policy of building military housing when adequate housing not available in community	3	1	2	1	1	1
7	Vary amount of BAQ based on local housing costs	1	2	1	2	2	2
8	Rent military housing for same price as similar civilian housing (giving all families a basic allowance for quarters)	7	6	5	4	4	4
9	Rent military housing for same price as similar civilian housing giving base pay increases instead of basic allowance for quarters	8	8	6	8	9	8
Sample size (weighted)		2,856	14,295	5,112	2,875	5,063	14,325

*Ranks given above range from 1 (most favorable) to 9 (least favorable) and reflect only ordinal differences. For information concerning significance of differences, see Table 15.

**Kendall's coefficient of concordance: for paygrade group rankings = .733, urbanization level rankings = .985

Table 15
Means and Rank Orders of Total Military Ratings of Housing Policies
(Weighted N = 22,263)

Rank Order	Policy Number	Description of Policy	Mean	Mean Difference
1	6	Continue present policy of building military housing when adequate housing not available in community	5.496	0.145*
2	7	Vary amount of BAQ based on local housing costs	5.351	0.440**
3	5	Lease civilian homes and apartments for military families	4.911	0.716**
4	8	Rent military housing for same price as similar civilian housing (giving all families a basic allowance for quarters)	4.195	0.141*
5.5	1	Assign housing solely on basis of bedroom requirements	4.054	0.002
5.5	3	Assign officers and enlisted to same housing area	4.052	0.173
7	4	Maintain existing assignment procedures for family housing	3.879	0.221**
8.5	9	Rent military housing for same price as similar civilian housing giving base pay increase instead of basic allowance for quarters	3.658	0.002
8.5	2	Do away with waiting list and assign housing on first come first served basis	3.656	—

*The probability of obtaining a mean difference this large is less than one in a hundred ($p < .01$) as determined by a one-tailed test for the mean of a population of differences between two measures for each individual (Walker and Lev, 1953, p. 151).

** $p < .001$

Note. The values in the column entitled "Mean Difference" are the mean favorability for each policy minus the mean of the next most favored policy.

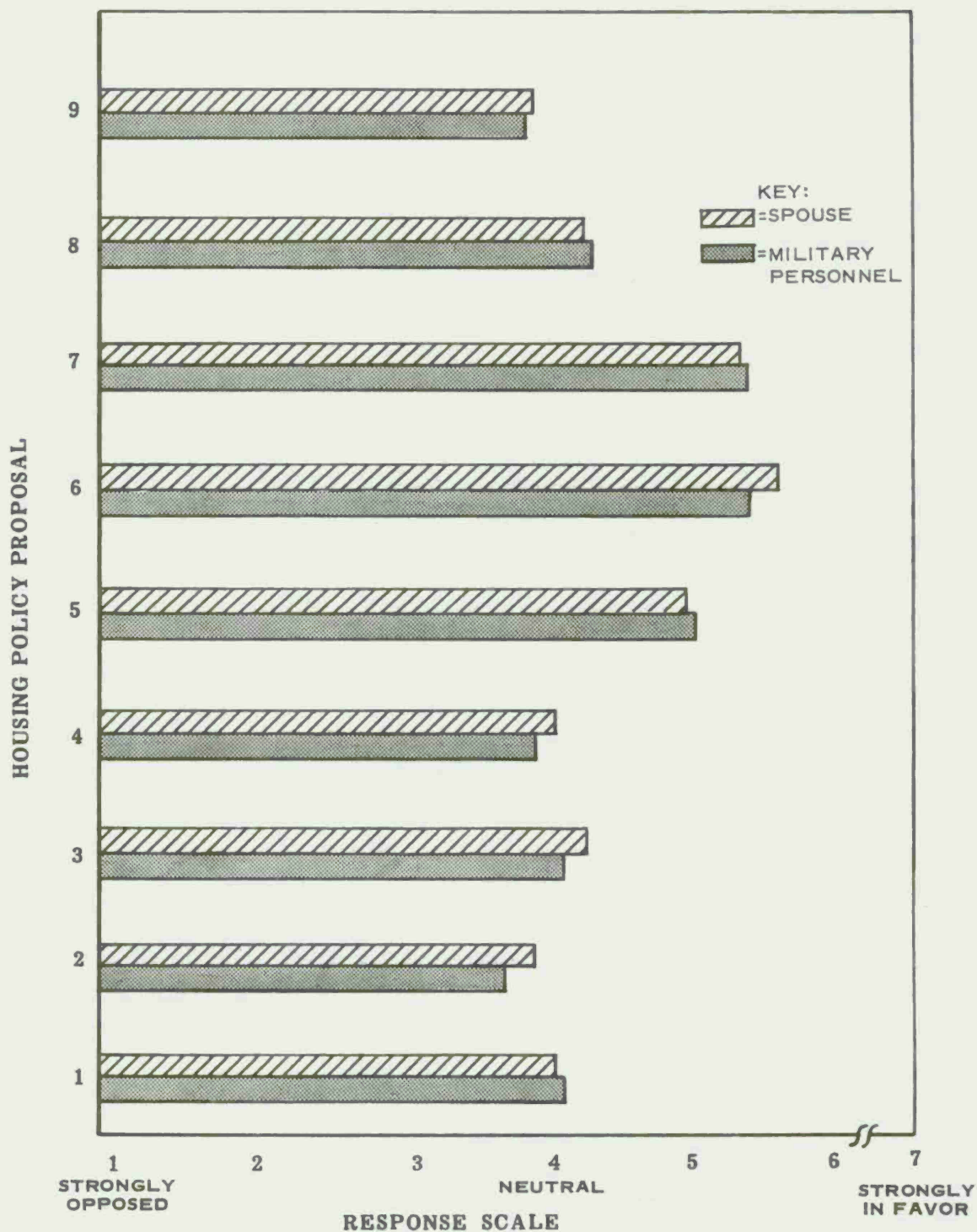


Figure 4. Military and Spouse Mean Ratings of Housing Policy Proposals.
 (Military Weighted N=22,263, Spouse Weighted N=22,147).

3. Fair market rental value (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.287$)
4. Number of times in military housing (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.242$)
5. Length of marriage (slight inverse correlation, spouse $r = -.236$, not analyzed for military personnel)

- Attitude toward Policy 6 showed a significant negative correlation with the "importance in preference for civilian community" scale for military personnel only (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.220$).

No other military or spouse predictor variables were significantly correlated with Policies 1, 2, 3, and 6. Also, none of the predictor variables for either military personnel or spouses were significantly correlated with Policies 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9.

In the regression analysis of attitudes toward Policy 3, paygrade was the only variable needed to account for individual differences in attitudes (Military $R = .44$). Regression analyses were not performed on the other policy proposals due to their small number of significant bivariate correlations with the predictor variables.

DISCUSSION

Policies 1 through 4 all dealt with housing assignments, with Policies 1 through 3 representing changes, and Policy 4, present assignment procedures. Respondents did not form a consensus in favor of any of the proposed changes described in Policies 1 through 3. These changes, especially the mixing of officer and enlisted families (Policy 3), were more favorably received by the enlisted respondents than by the officers. Officers were very negative toward Policy 3, while enlisted respondents were the most negative toward the present policy (No. 4). It is interesting that this officer/enlisted split was not evident on the fair market rental policies (Nos. 8 and 9). Apparently those policies were not viewed as involving a mixing of officer and enlisted families, but rather as offering a choice of units within the officer or enlisted housing areas.

Policies 5 through 9 were concerned with the provision and pricing of family housing. The general impression emerging from respondents' ratings of these policies is that some policies were viewed as potentially benefitting military families while others were viewed more neutrally. Those viewed most favorably were: (1) the present policy of building government quarters where adequate civilian housing is unavailable (Policy 6), (2) leasing civilian homes for military families (Policy 5), and (3) varying the amount of basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) in accord with local differences in the cost of living (Policy 7). The two policies of fair market rental for government quarters (Policies 8 and 9) were more neutrally received, with the version involving a base pay increase in lieu of BAQ rated lower than the other. It is not clear why these two fair market rental policies were rated differently. One possible interpretation is that the base pay increase (amount unspecified) was viewed as less than the present BAQ amount. Another possible interpretation is that implementing more than one change at a time (i.e., changing both the price of government quarters and the compensation system) was viewed more negatively than implementing a single change involving only the prices of government quarters.

The ratings of Policies 5 through 9 showed little relationship to paygrade, housing type, or urbanization level. This suggests that a single policy could be implemented throughout the DoD population in CONUS, since it is likely to be received with the same degree of favorableness by any of the paygrade, urbanization, or housing type subgroups.

RELATIONSHIP OF HOUSING TO QUALITY OF LIFE AND CAREER INTENTION, A TEST OF THE MODEL AND HYPOTHESES

RESULTS

Respondents were asked to indicate their feelings about various aspects of life and about their life as a whole, using the 7-point satisfaction scale (Items 88 through 97 (military) and 73 through 82 (spouse)). Overall responses are shown on pages C-30 through C-33, and the mean military and spouse responses are shown in Figure 5. Military personnel and spouses were in close agreement on their ratings of life as a whole, the military aspects of life, their house/apartment, and the family's military pay and allowances. They disagreed slightly on the remaining aspects of life (means differed significantly at the .01 level).

Military respondents were asked to indicate their career intention: officers, whether they planned to remain in the service for a career (at least 20 years) (Item 105) and enlisted personnel, whether they planned to reenlist (Item 104). Overall responses are shown on page C-35. Excluding those who were already eligible for retirement, the mean response for officers and enlisted combined was 3.062 on a scale ranging from 1 to 4. This corresponds to a response of "undecided but probably yes." Spouses' attitudes were obtained from an item measuring their favorability toward a military career for their partner (Item 87). Overall responses are shown on page C-37. On a scale of 1 to 5, their mean response was 3.827, which is closest to "somewhat in favor" — not markedly different from the military mean. The career-oriented military respondents (those who said "yes" or "undecided but probably yes") were more likely to prefer government quarters than the noncareer oriented, but the two groups did not differ substantially in the type of housing presently occupied.

All of the quality of life items except "house/apartment" were averaged together to produce a multi-item quality of life scale. This scale was significantly correlated with the following variables for both military personnel and spouses:

- Housing satisfaction (moderate positive correlation, military $r = .53$)
- Career intention (slight positive correlation, military $r = .34$)
- Family's total income (slight positive correlation, military $r = .30$)
- Paygrade (slight positive correlation, military $r = .23$).

Fair market rental value (slight positive correlation, spouse $r = .23$) significantly correlated with the quality of life scale for spouses only, while relative income within paygrade (slight positive correlation, military $r = .21$) significantly correlated with the scale for military personnel only. The remaining predictor variables were not significantly correlated with the quality of life scale.

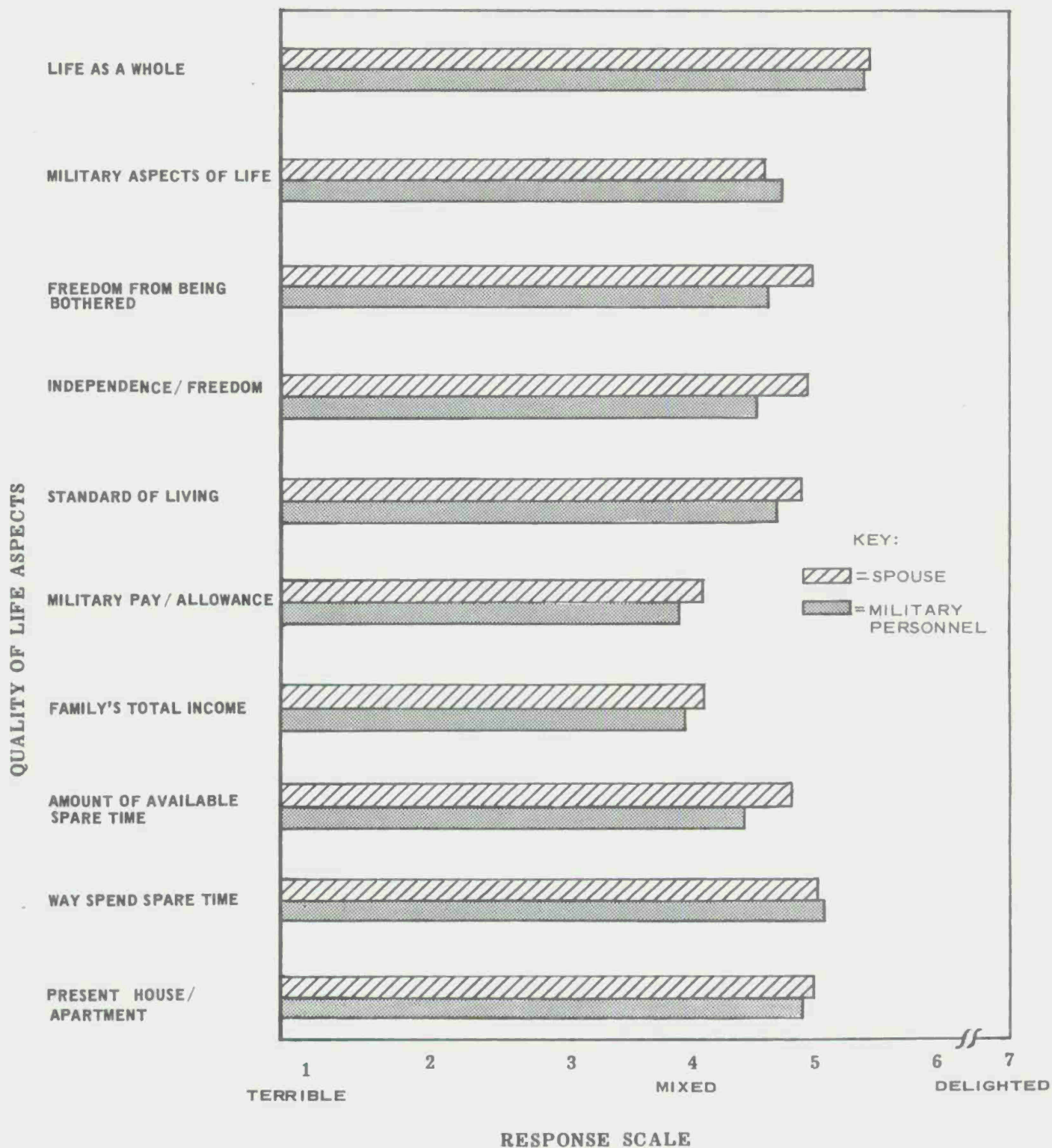


Figure 5. Military and Spouse Mean Ratings of Perceived Quality of Life Aspects.
 (Military Weighted N=22,263, Spouse Weighted N=22,147).

The career intention item for military personnel and the favorability toward military career item for spouses were significantly correlated with the following variables:

- Quality of life (slight positive correlation, military $r = .34$)
- Number of times in military housing (slight positive correlation, military $r = .27$)
- Importance in preference for civilian community (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.25$)
- Number of dependents (slight positive correlation, military $r = .24$)
- Preference for civilian community (slight inverse correlation, military $r = -.21$)

The following variables were significantly related to career intention for military personnel only:

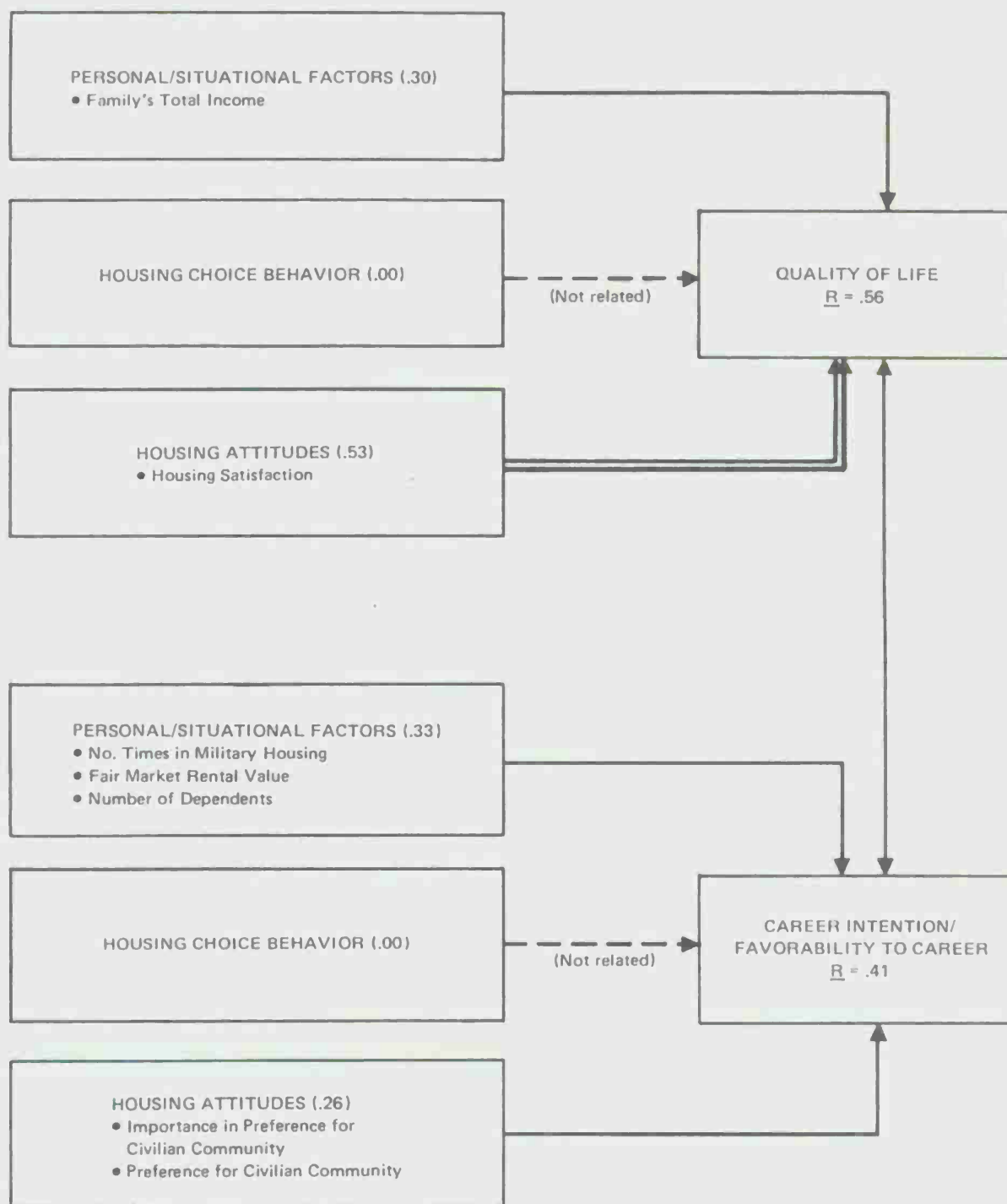
- Family's total income (slight positive correlation, military $r = .25$)
- Fair market rental value (slight positive correlation, military $r = .24$)
- Paygrade (slight positive correlation, military $r = .24$)

For spouses, length of marriage was significantly correlated with favorability toward military career (slight positive correlation, spouse $r = .29$ – not analyzed for military personnel). The remaining predictor variables were not significantly correlated with either career intention or favorability toward military career.

The results of the regression analyses conducted relevant to the Family Housing Preference Survey Correlational Model (Figure 1) are presented in Figure 6. Inspection of the diagram reveals that 31% (.56²) of the individual differences in quality of life and 17% (.41²) of the individual differences in career intention can be accounted for by the model described earlier. The weakest of the predictor categories was housing choice behavior, which made no significant contribution to accounting for either criterion.

When considered alone, the predictor category of personal/situational factors accounted for about 9% (.30² or .33²) of the individual differences in both the quality of life and career intent criteria. For the quality of life criterion, family total income was the only variable from the personal/situational factors category needed to account for the 9%. For the career intent criterion, three quite different variables – number of times in military housing, fair market rental value, and number of dependents – contributed to explaining individual differences.

Housing attitudes was the most criterion specific of the predictor categories. The variables in this category relating to the two criteria were not only different but also were related to the criteria in different directions and magnitude. Concerning quality of life, housing satisfaction alone accounted for 28% (.53²) of the individual differences. This is a large percentage, considering that the whole model accounted for 31% (.56²). Relevant to career intention, the housing attitudes category accounted for only 6% (.26²) of the individual differences. The contributing variables were "importance in preference for civilian community" (IPCC) and "preference for civilian community" (PCC), both of which were inversely associated with career intention/favorability.



Notes.

1. Arrows point to the dependent variable in a stepwise multiple regression. Single and double lines convey the strength of relations relative to others in the diagram. The double line relation is at least double the magnitude of any single line relation (determined by r^2 values).
2. The number in each box represents the direction and magnitude of the bivariate or multiple correlation resulting from the regression.

Figure 6. Test of the Family Housing Preference Survey Correlational Model.

DISCUSSION

The model and its hypotheses were generally supported by the data. Contrary to the model's prediction, however, the housing choice behavior category did not contribute anything in accounting for individual differences in either quality of life or career intention. Since the study only included predictor variables that were expected to be relevant to housing, rather than to job duties or other aspects of military life, it was not expected that the model would account for all of the individual differences in quality of life or career intention. It was more successful in accounting for differences in perceived quality of life (Military $R = .56$) than in accounting for career intention differences (Military $R = .41$). The greater predictability of quality of life as compared with career intention was mainly due to the relatively high correlation between quality of life and housing satisfaction (military $r = .53$) — the highest correlation formed among the attitudinal variables analyzed in the study.

The finding that quality of life was more highly correlated than career intention with housing variables has significant implications for housing policy. It suggests that policies which raise the general housing standards of military families in both military and civilian housing would be more likely to enhance their perceived quality of life than their career motivation. To determine what policies would be likely to have the most favorable impact upon career motivation, it is necessary to examine those variables that were found to be associated with the career intention variable.

The survey findings suggest that the introduction of a fair market rental policy would have the greatest financial impact on the career-motivated individuals, because they are the ones who would be the most likely to stay in government quarters if the cost was equal to the cost of similar quality civilian housing. The correlations of career intention with PCC and IPCC also suggest that, under fair market rental, government quarters would be occupied primarily by the career-motivated personnel in the long run.

The relationship between career motivation and both "number of times in military housing" and "fair market rental value" suggests that living in desirable government quarters contributes to career motivation. The most favored policy in the study was No. 6, which proposed that the present policy of building military housing when adequate civilian housing is not available be continued. If the new military housing was of sufficient quality to induce more families to want to live in it and to perceive it as having a high fair market rental value, it would increase the proportion of noncareer-motivated families occupying desirable government quarters. This would be especially likely if the quarters continued to be subsidized, rather than rented at their fair market value. Such a policy could thus have a favorable impact on retention if living in desirable government quarters does, in fact, enhance career motivation.

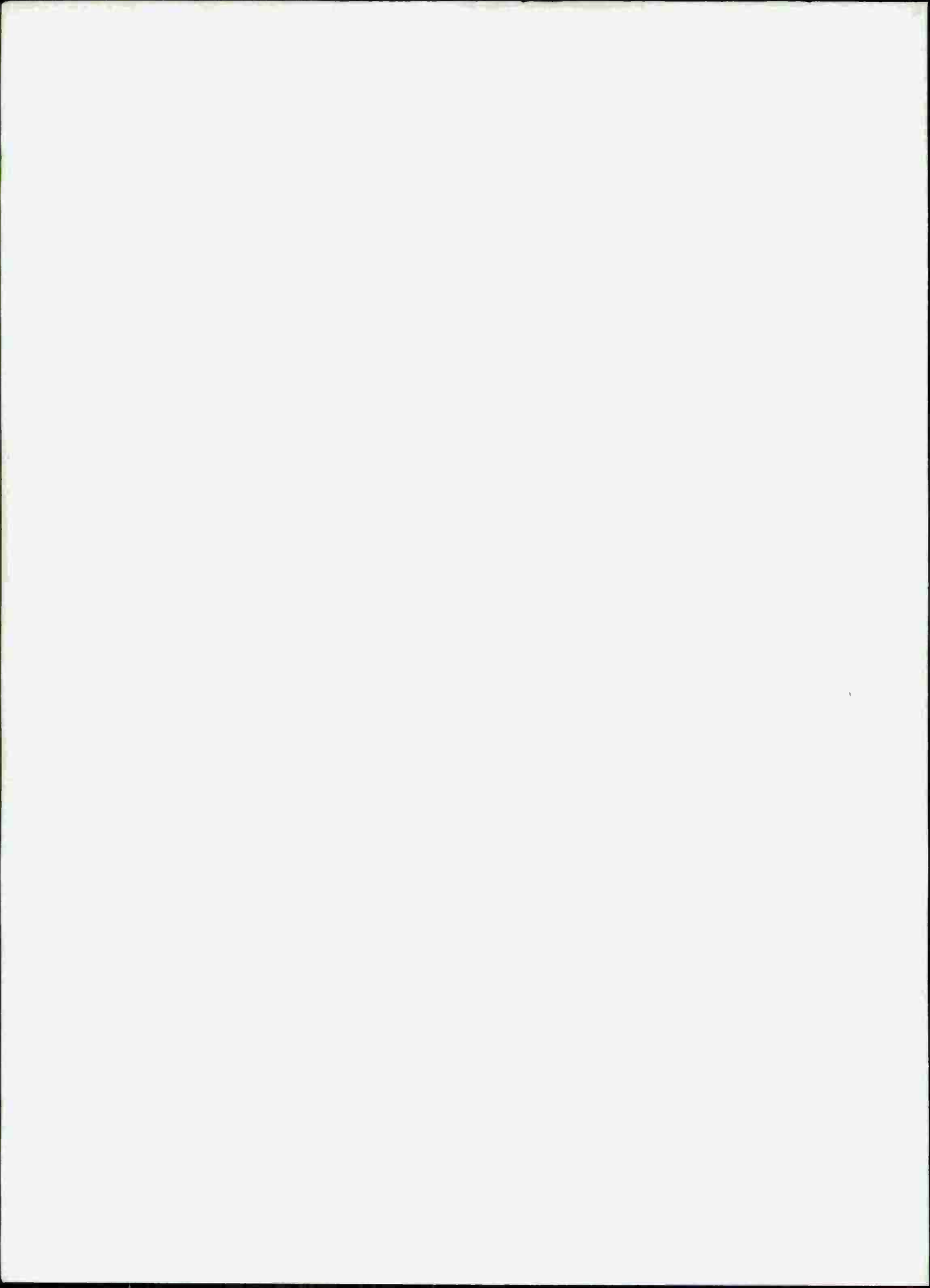
In summary, the findings imply that the most favorable effect on retention, coupled with improvements in quality of life could be obtained by building large numbers of spacious, high quality, single family quarters and continuing to rent them at an artificially low price. However, such a policy would appear to be extremely costly. A more practical and immediate solution would appear to be the introduction of some improvements in government quarters (without raising the price) coupled with a variable BAQ to allow those families who are unable to obtain government quarters to upgrade their housing or decrease the share of income paid for housing. An increase in BAQ for families now living in high-cost areas would most likely be perceived as an increase in total income, which also was shown to be directly related to quality of life.¹⁹

¹⁹The assumption is made here that a variable BAQ policy would not result in decreasing any family's BAQ below the present rate.

In contrast, a fair market rental policy coupled with a variable BAQ would be the most likely of any combination of proposed policies to decrease retention, because both policies would encourage noncareer motivated families to choose civilian housing. It would also be likely to lower the quality of life for occupants of government quarters and to increase the quality of life for those in civilian housing, who are the least likely to make the service a career.

These inferences about the probable consequences of a fair market rental policy apply to the current population of military families under current housing conditions, with the assumption that they could choose any quarters they were willing to pay for. (This assumption might be difficult to implement fully because the officers were strongly opposed to the concept of mixing officer and enlisted housing areas.)

The inferred consequences of adopting a fair market rental policy also assume that the act of introducing the policy does not in itself produce a strong negative reaction to government quarters. The chances of such a reaction occurring might be minimized by coupling the policy change with an offsetting increase in military pay or benefits. Although this would benefit the civilian housing occupants to a greater extent than government quarters occupants, at least the latter group would not be faced with a net decrease in their standard of living. This would help to ensure that military families do not perceive the policy change as one which is likely to take money out of their pockets. Various approaches to the introduction of a policy change could be studied experimentally to determine which approach would lead to the greatest acceptance of the new policy.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are stated in terms of the probable impact of different policy combinations upon perceived quality of life, career motivation, and reduction of current cost inequities.

- To enhance perceived quality of life for military families, implement policies that would raise their housing standards or income. Examples of policies which might raise housing standards or income are (1) constructing new government quarters or improving existing quarters (without raising the price), (2) varying the amount of basic allowance for quarters (BAQ) by increasing it in high-cost areas, and (3) providing leased civilian homes and apartments to house military families (pp. 44 and 45).

- To provide the maximum favorable impact on career motivation, vastly increase the quantity and quality of government quarters (without raising the price), but do not adopt a variable BAQ policy. This action would increase the existing inequities between occupants of civilian housing and those in government quarters, thus providing an even greater incentive to live in government quarters (p. 44).

- To make the maximum reduction in the cost inequities between civilian and military housing, adopt a fair market rental policy for government quarters and a variable BAQ policy that would raise the BAQ in high-cost areas. This policy would eliminate the monetary incentive for occupying government quarters. It would also be expected, however, to decrease career motivation and to have a more negative financial impact upon the career-motivated than the noncareer-motivated families (p. 45).

- To reduce the most severe cost inequities between occupants of civilian housing and government quarters without having a negative impact upon career motivation, provide moderate increases in the quantity and quality of government quarters (without raising the price) while also providing BAQ increases in high-cost areas (p. 44).

It is strongly recommended that an experimental evaluation or pilot test be made prior to full-scale implementation of a policy change. This would permit confirmation of the inferences drawn from the survey findings. In addition, it would allow the testing of alternative methods for introducing a policy change and evaluation of various forms of the policy or even of different policies for their attitudinal and financial consequences (pp. 12 and 45).

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRES, COVER LETTER, AND
INSTRUCTIONS TO RESPONDENTS



IH
INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

18 DEC 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

SUBJECT: Department of Defense Family Housing Preference Survey

The Department of Defense recognizes the increasing importance of the military family in the All-Volunteer Force. You and your spouse have been selected at random to take part in a survey of military families in the four services concerning housing and housing allowance policies. Your participation in this survey will help us develop programs that will make better use of our funds in meeting the needs of all military families. The results of this survey will be used by both the 1975 Quadrennial Pay Review Board and the Joint Department of Defense/Office of Management and Budget Study of DoD Housing Programs.

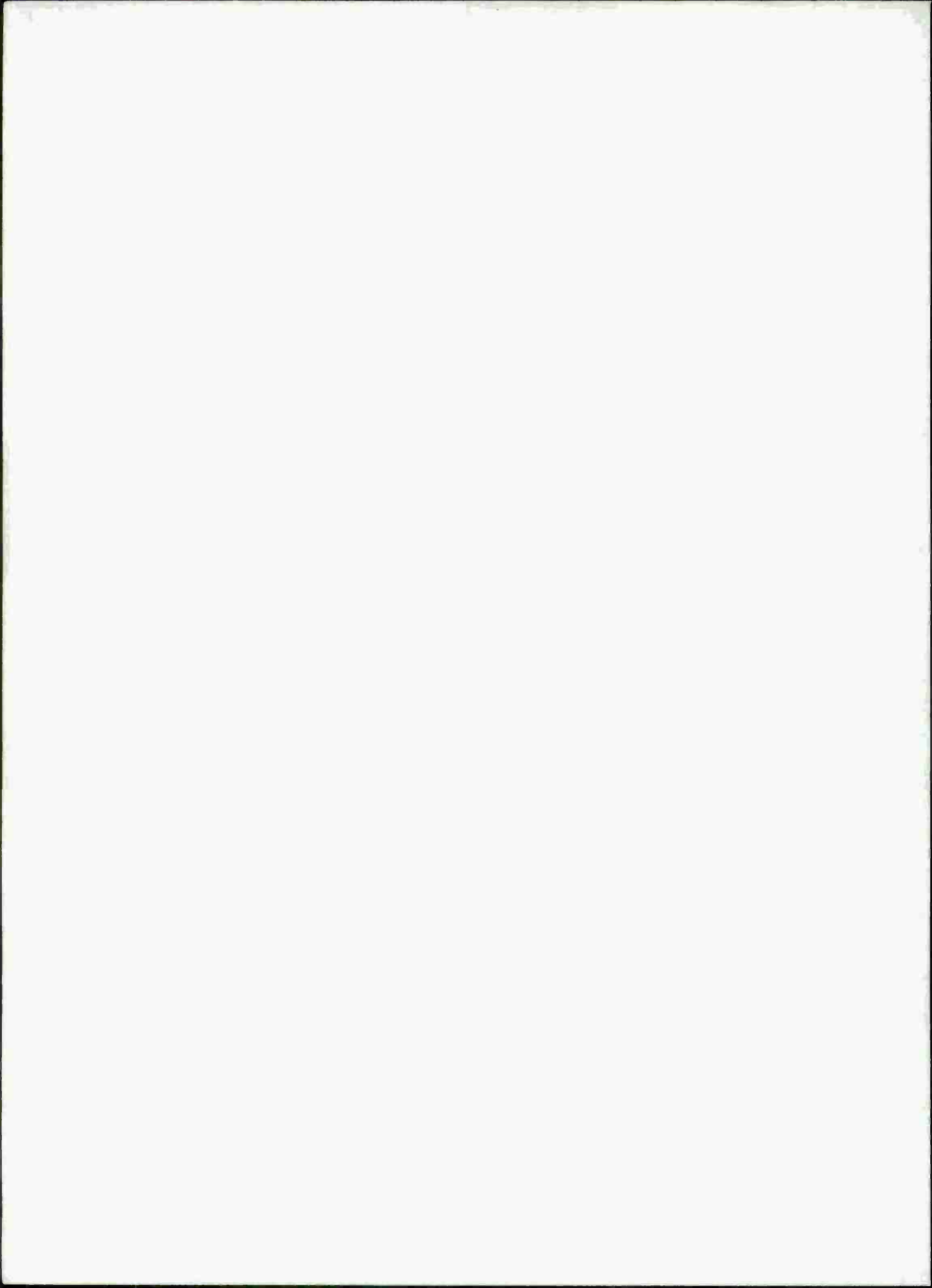
The survey has been designed so that the preferences of both military personnel and their spouses can be taken into consideration. Please take the time to give us your honest, thoughtful answers, since your opinions will represent the opinions of other military families throughout the United States.

Please read the "Instructions" page carefully, complete the questionnaire, and return the answer sheets within five days of receipt. The questionnaire "For Military Personnel" should be completed by you using one of the answer sheets provided, with your spouse using the other answer sheet in completing the "Spouse's Questionnaire". In order to process responses by husband and wife, it is important that your social security number (not your spouse's) is placed at the beginning of both answer sheets; this is the only reason for identification.

If you have any questions about the content of the survey, please call Mr. W. Kiekhaefer or Ms. S. Stumpf at autovon 933-2191 or area code 714-225-2191. Any other problems can be referred to your local office.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Perry J. Fliakas
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Installations and Housing)



JANUARY 1975

RCS-DD-I&L(OT) 7458

FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
FAMILY HOUSING PREFERENCE SURVEY**



Developed by
The Navy Personnel Research and Development Center
San Diego, California 92152

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – MILITARY QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTE: If both husband and wife are active-duty military personnel, the one to whom the survey was mailed (addressee) should complete the Questionnaire for Military Personnel and the other should complete the Spouse's Questionnaire.

1. It is important to have separate responses from husbands and wives in this survey. Please do not discuss the questions with your spouse until after you have both completed the survey. If your spouse is unavailable at the time of the survey or you are not married please discard the Spouse's Questionnaire.
2. Begin by entering YOUR social security number on BOTH your answer sheet and your spouse's answer sheet. It is necessary for research purposes only. We have no interest in identifying any particular individuals or families and we guarantee that any information you provide will be kept in strict confidence.
3. Read each question carefully before selecting your answer.
4. Select only ONE response to each question.
5. Record all of your answers on the special answer sheet – NOT on the survey booklet itself.
6. Do not write outside the boxes or make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you have any comments, please write them on a separate piece of paper.
7. Use a No. 2 pencil only. Do not use pen, ink or magic marker.
8. Blacken the box under the letter that matches your answer. For example, if your answer to question 41 is "B", your answer sheet would look like this:

41. A B C D E

☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Be sure to fill in the box completely and do not go outside the lines. If you make a mistake, be sure to erase the mark completely.

9. Always make sure that the number of the question you are answering is the SAME NUMBER as on the answer sheet.
10. DO NOT tear or fold the answer sheet.
11. Seal BOTH your answer sheet and your spouse's answer sheet (if applicable) in the envelope provided and return them within five days of receipt. The envelope needs no stamp.

1. Are you the military person to whom this questionnaire was sent?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No, I am the spouse
2. What Branch of the armed forces are you in?
 - A. Air Force
 - B. Army
 - C. Navy
 - D. Marine Corps
3. What is your paygrade?
 - A. E-1
 - B. E-2
 - C. E-3
 - D. E-4
 - E. E-5
 - F. E-6
 - G. E-7
 - H. E-8
 - I. E-9
 - J. W-1
 - K. W-2
 - L. W-3
 - M. W-4
 - N. O-1
 - O. O-2
 - P. O-3
 - Q. O-4
 - R. O-5
 - S. O-6 or above

4. What is the location of your present duty station? Look at the list below then blacken the appropriate box on your answer sheet.

NAVY

- A. San Diego, California
- B. Lemoore, California
- C. Pensacola, Florida
- D. Key West, Florida
- E. Patuxent River, Maryland
- F. Newport, Rhode Island
- G. Quonset Point, Rhode Island
- H. Norfolk, Virginia
- I. Charleston, South Carolina

MARINE CORPS

- J. Cherry Point, North Carolina
- K. Twentynine Palms, California
- L. Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

ARMY

- M. Fort Benning, Georgia
- N. Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- O. White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico
- P. Military District of Washington, District of Columbia
- Q. Fort Polk, Louisiana
- R. Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri
- S. Fort Riley, Kansas
- T. Fort Hood, Texas
- U. Fort Sill, Oklahoma

AIR FORCE

- V. Eglin AFB, Fort Walton Beach, Florida
- W. Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- X. Chanute AFB, Champaign, Illinois
- Y. Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, Texas
- Z. McChord AFB, Tacoma, Washington
- 0. Scott AFB, East St. Louis, Illinois
- 1. Offutt AFB, Omaha, Nebraska
- 2. Edwards AFB, Bakersfield, California
- 3. Beale AFB, Marysville, California
- 4. Castle AFB, Merced, California
- 5. Wurtsmith AFB, Alpena, Michigan
- 6. Cannon AFB, Clovis, New Mexico
- 7. Mountain Home AFB, Idaho
- 8. Malmstrom AFB, Great Falls, Montana

5. Are you accompanied by your spouse or dependents at your present duty station?

- A. No
- B. Yes, accompanied by spouse only
- C. Yes, accompanied by spouse and dependents
- D. Yes, accompanied by dependents only

IF YOU ARE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY EITHER SPOUSE OR DEPENDENTS AT YOUR PRESENT DUTY STATION, YOU HAVE FINISHED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. ALL OTHERS CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 6.

6. Which best describes the housing you now occupy at your present duty station?

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS (ON-BASE OR OFF-BASE):

- A. Single house
- B. Semi-detached (duplex)
- C. Row house or townhouse
- D. Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)

RENTED HOUSE OR APARTMENT:

- E. Single house
- F. Semi-detached (duplex)
- G. Row house or townhouse
- H. Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)

OWN HOUSE, CONDOMINIUM OR COOPERATIVE APARTMENT:

- I. Single house
- J. Semi-detached (duplex)
- K. Row house or townhouse
- L. Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)

MOBILE HOME:

- M. Own mobile home in off-base park
- N. Own mobile home in on-base park
- O. Rented mobile home in off-base park
- P. Rented mobile home in on-base park

7. Considering your family's income, the local community and the housing you now live in, which ONE type of housing would you MOST like to occupy at your present duty station (city, town or metropolitan area)? Look at the list in question 6 above and CHOOSE ONE ANSWER ONLY.

If you live in government quarters (or government leased housing) answer questions 8 AND 9. Otherwise skip to question 10.

8. What type of government quarters do you occupy? (If you are not sure of the answer to this question, contact your local housing office.)

"ADEQUATE QUARTERS" (Forfeiting entire housing allowance):

- A. Wherry
- B. Appropriated fund built before 1950
- C. Capehart or appropriated fund built 1950-1969
- D. Appropriated fund built 1970 and after
- E. GOVERNMENT-LEASED HOUSING IN CIVILIAN COMMUNITY (FORFEITING HOUSING ALLOWANCE)
- F. SUBSTANDARD QUARTERS (FORFEITING ONLY PART OF HOUSING ALLOWANCE)

9. About how much do you think it would cost to rent similar housing in the local civilian community? Include the following expenses:

Utilities (heat, light, water, sewage, trash)

Routine maintenance costs (painting, plumbing and electrical repairs, etc.)

Do not count telephone or major home improvements.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Don't know | G. \$300-349 a month |
| B. Under \$100 a month | H. \$350-399 a month |
| C. \$100-149 a month | I. \$400-449 a month |
| D. \$150-199 a month | J. \$450-499 a month |
| E. \$200-249 a month | K. \$500 or more a month |
| F. \$250-299 a month | |

If you live in civilian housing answer questions 10 AND 11. Otherwise skip to question 12.

10. About how much is your present civilian housing costing you on the average? Include the following items when they apply to you:

Rent or mortgage payment

Property tax

Property insurance

Utilities (heat, light, water, sewage, trash)

Average maintenance costs

Do not include telephone or major home improvements.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Don't know | G. \$300-349 a month |
| B. Under \$100 a month | H. \$350-399 a month |
| C. \$100-149 a month | I. \$400-449 a month |
| D. \$150-199 a month | J. \$450-499 a month |
| E. \$200-249 a month | K. \$500 or more a month |
| F. \$250-299 a month | |

11. If you are living in rented housing in the civilian community, is your landlord on active duty in the armed forces?

- A. Not applicable, not living in rented housing
- B. Yes
- C. No
- D. Don't know

12. How do you feel about the amount you are paying for the housing you now live in (either government or civilian housing)?
- A. Far too much
 - B. Somewhat too much
 - C. About right
 - D. A bargain
13. What were you comparing your housing with when you answered question 12 above?
- A. Military housing in this area
 - B. Civilian housing in this area
 - C. Military housing in other areas of the country
 - D. Civilian housing in other areas of the country
 - E. None of the above apply
14. Without looking it up, what is the approximate amount of your housing allowance (Basic Allowance for Quarters)?
- A. Don't know without looking it up
 - B. Under \$100
 - C. \$100-124
 - D. \$125-149
 - E. \$150-174
 - F. \$175-199
 - G. \$200-224
 - H. \$225-249
 - I. \$250-274
 - J. \$275 or more
15. Which statement best describes the purpose of the housing allowance (BAQ)?
- A. Housing allowance (BAQ) alone is always supposed to cover housing expenses
 - B. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are sometimes supposed to be used, but housing allowance (BAQ) should cover all expenses if averaged out over a career.
 - C. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are sometimes supposed to be used, regardless of how expenses average out over a career
 - D. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are always supposed to be used.
 - E. Don't know
16. Have you ever occupied government family quarters and if so, how many times? (Include present quarters, if applicable).
- A. Never lived in government family quarters
 - B. One time
 - C. Two times
 - D. Three or more times
17. Suppose that government quarters were rented for the same price as similar quality civilian housing and you could choose any government quarters you were willing to pay for. Which would you prefer — government quarters or civilian housing?
- A. Would definitely prefer government quarters
 - B. Would probably prefer government quarters
 - C. Not sure
 - D. Would probably prefer civilian housing
 - E. Would definitely prefer civilian housing
18. Are you NOW on the waiting list for government family quarters and if not, why not?
- A. Yes
 - B. No, already in government quarters
 - C. No, don't want government quarters
 - D. No, not eligible for government quarters
 - E. No, list is too long
 - F. No, don't want to move now that I'm settled in civilian housing
 - G. No, for some other reason

IF YOU ARE NOW ON THE WAITING LIST FOR GOVERNMENT QUARTERS, ANSWER QUESTIONS 19 AND 20. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 21.

19. What size quarters are you waiting for?
- A. Two bedroom unit
 - B. Three bedroom unit
 - C. Four bedroom unit
 - D. Five bedroom unit or larger
20. What is your main reason for being on the waiting list?
- A. Present government quarters don't have enough bedrooms
 - B. Present government quarters are unsuitable for some other reason
 - C. Present civilian housing is too expensive
 - D. Present civilian housing is too far from duty station
 - E. Present civilian housing doesn't have enough bedrooms
 - F. Present civilian housing is unsuitable for some other reason
21. Have you EVER owned and occupied your own house, condominium, cooperative apartment, mobile home, etc.? (Include present housing, if applicable.)
- A. No
 - B. Yes, owned house/condominium/cooperative apartment, etc.
 - C. Yes, owned mobile home
 - D. Yes, both B and C apply
22. Do you now own any mobile homes?
- A. No
 - B. Yes, one mobile home
 - C. Yes, two mobile homes
 - D. Yes, three or more mobile homes
23. Do you now own any houses, condominiums or cooperative apartments, etc.? (Exclude mobile homes.)
- A. No
 - B. Yes, one house, condominium, cooperative apartment, etc.
 - C. Yes, two houses, condominiums, cooperative apartments, etc.
 - D. Yes, three or more houses, condominiums, cooperative apartments, etc.

IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO QUESTION 22 OR QUESTION 23, ANSWER QUESTIONS 24-27. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 28.

24. What was the main source of financing for this housing?
- A. VA mortgage
 - B. FHA mortgage
 - C. Conventional mortgage
 - D. Cash purchase
25. What was the most important reason for purchasing housing?
- A. For a place to live after retirement
 - B. For a long-term investment
 - C. To be able to redecorate and landscape as I please
 - D. To get away from military atmosphere on base
 - E. Couldn't find suitable rental housing/government quarters at the time
 - F. Overall costs lower than cost of renting (considering tax advantage and increases in value)

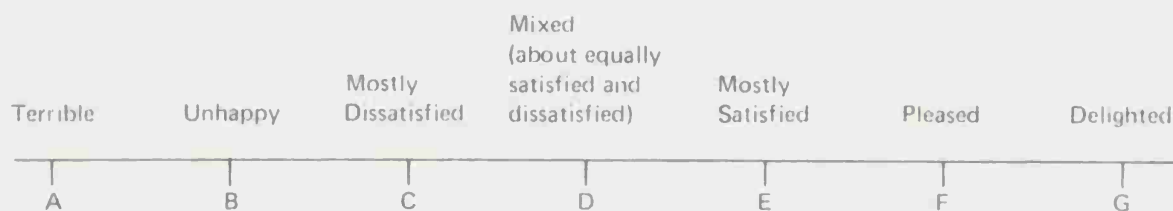
26. Would you prefer to rent your housing to active duty military tenants or to civilian tenants?

- A. Not applicable, don't plan to rent this housing out
- B. Would prefer military tenants
- C. Would prefer civilian tenants
- D. No preference

27. Are you now renting any of this housing to military families?

- A. I don't rent this housing out
- B. No, renting to civilians only
- C. Yes, renting to one military family
- D. Yes, renting to two military families
- E. Yes, renting to three or more military families

Questions 28-32: Indicate how you would feel about living in each of the housing types listed below, whether or not you have ever lived in that type of housing. In choosing your answers, consider your family's income, the local community and the housing you now live in. Use spaces 28-32 on your answer sheet to rate each type of housing according to the following scale.



Example: If you think you would be "mostly satisfied" (choice "E") with on-base government quarters at your present duty station, you would mark box "E" on line 28 of your answer sheet.

How would you feel about living in:

- 28. On-base government family quarters
- 29. Off-base government family quarters
- 30. Rented house or apartment in civilian community
- 31. Personally owned house or condominium in civilian community
- 32. Mobile home

Questions 33-39: Below are several things available to military personnel and dependents. Considering BOTH your present and past duty stations, how important is each of the items below? Use spaces 33-40 on your answer sheet to rate each item on the following scale.

Of No Importance	Of Little Importance	Somewhat Important	Moderately Important	Quite Important	Very Important	One of the Most Important
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

For example, if you consider "Base club facilities" (item 37) to be "Very Important", you would darken space "F" of number 37 on your answer sheet.

- 33. Government family quarters
- 34. Exchange privileges
- 35. Commissary privileges
- 36. Recreation facilities
- 37. Base club facilities
- 38. Medical benefits and facilities
- 39. Opportunity to live in foreign countries

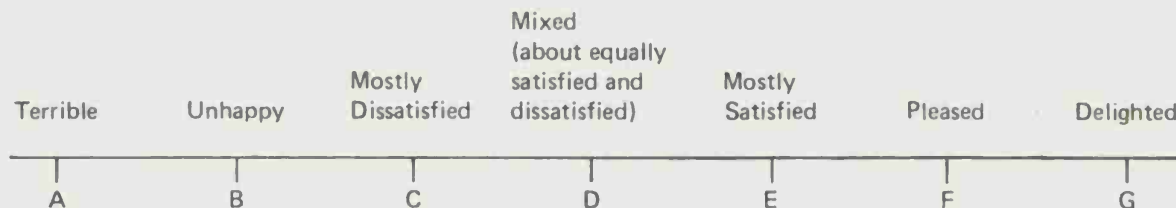
Questions 40-54: Each of us wants certain things in our housing and the neighborhood we live in. Read each of the items below and decide how important that item is to you overall. Use spaces 40-54 on your answer sheet to rate each item according to the following scale.

Of No Importance	Of Little Importance	Somewhat Important	Moderately Important	Quite Important	Very Important	One of the Most Important
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

How important is:

40. Appearance of your residence?
41. Air conditioning in your residence?
42. Arrangement of rooms inside your residence?
43. Convenience to your duty station or place of work?
44. Convenience to civilian stores and shopping centers?
45. Convenience to military facilities such as the exchange, commissary, medical and dental clinics, clubs and recreation facilities?
46. Having rules and regulations within your community?
47. Choice you have in changing the appearance of your residence?
48. Having maintenance and yard work taken care of for you?
49. Availability of good schools?
50. General appearance of your neighborhood?
51. Having many other military families in the neighborhood?
52. Getting away from the military atmosphere while at your residence?
53. Amount of outside living space for your family activities?
54. Having a fenced-in yard?

Questions 55-78: After living in their homes for awhile, most people begin to notice several aspects of their housing that they are more or less satisfied with. Rate the items that follow according to how satisfied you are with that aspect of your present housing using the following scale:



Note: If one of the items below does not apply to your present situation, darken space "H" on your answer sheet.

What is your opinion of the:

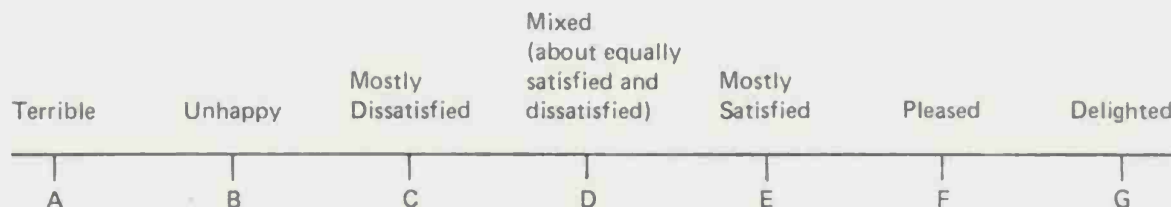
55. Amount of your current housing allowance (BAQ)?
56. Trash and garbage collection?
57. Maintenance of plumbing or electric facilities in your residence?
58. Structural condition of walls, roofing and the like in your residence?
59. Amount of living space?
60. Storage area?
61. Cost of your housing?
62. Appearance of your residence?
63. Adequacy of heating?
64. Adequacy of air conditioning in your residence?
65. Arrangement of rooms inside your residence?
66. Security of both your possessions and your personal safety?
67. Convenience to your duty station or place of work?
68. Convenience to civilian stores and shopping centers?
69. Convenience to military facilities such as the exchange, commissary, medical and dental clinics, clubs and recreation facilities?
70. Rules and regulations within your community?
71. Availability of playgrounds near your residence?
72. Availability of good schools?
73. General appearance of your neighborhood?
74. The number of military families in the neighborhood?
75. Amount of privacy you have?
76. Chance to get away from the military atmosphere while at your residence?
77. Amount of outside living space for your family activities?
78. Availability of parking near your residence?

Questions 79-87: Below are several proposals which have been suggested in previous housing studies. Use spaces 79-87 on your answer sheet to indicate whether you favor or oppose EACH item, using the following scale:

Strongly Opposed	Opposed	Somewhat Opposed	Neutral	Somewhat In Favor	In Favor	Strongly In Favor
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

79. Assign military family housing solely on the basis of bedroom requirements.
80. Do away with the waiting list and assign military family housing on a first-come, first-serve basis when units become available.
81. Assign officer and enlisted personnel to the same family housing areas depending on availability and need for housing.
82. Maintain existing assignment procedures for military family housing.
83. Lease private off-base homes and apartments to provide for military family housing.
84. Continue present policy of building military family housing when adequate housing is not available in the civilian community.
85. Vary the amount of the housing allowance (BAQ) to be consistent with housing costs in different areas of the country — that is, higher BAQ in higher cost of living areas and lower BAQ in lower cost of living areas of the country.
86. Rent military family housing for the same price as similar quality civilian housing and offer a choice of units at different prices, with all families receiving a housing allowance (BAQ).
87. Rent military family housing for the same price as similar quality civilian housing and offer a choice of units at different prices, with an increase in base pay INSTEAD of a housing allowance (BAQ).

Questions 88-97: THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY CONCERNED WITH THE QUALITY OF MILITARY LIFE. Considering all of what really matters in your own life, indicate your feelings about each of the items below. Using spaces 88-97 on your answer sheet, rate each item according to the following scale:



88. Your house/apartment?
89. The way you spend your spare time, your non-working activities?
90. The amount of spare time you have for doing the things you want to do?
91. Your family's total income?
92. Your military pay and allowances?
93. Your standard of living — the things you have such as housing, car, furniture, recreation, and the like?
94. Your independence or freedom — the chance you have to do what you want?
95. The freedom you have from being bothered or annoyed?
96. The military aspects of your life?
97. Your life as a whole?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This information will be used **ONLY** to interpret the survey results for military families as a group, **NOT** to identify any particular individual or family.

Questions 98-107: Answer by selecting the alternative which best describes you and then darken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

98. About how much was your family's total after-tax income in calendar year 1974? (Include allowances, any earnings of your spouse, off-duty employment earnings and any other outside sources of income.)

A. Under \$6,000	F. \$20,000-\$24,999
B. \$6,000-\$7,499	G. \$25,000-\$29,999
C. \$7,500-\$9,999	H. \$30,000-\$34,999
D. \$10,000-\$14,999	I. \$35,000 or more
E. \$15,000-\$19,999	
99. How many dependents do you have who normally live with you? (Do not include your spouse.)

A. None	F. Five
B. One	G. Six
C. Two	H. Seven
D. Three	I. Eight or more
E. Four	

100. How many dependents do you have who do not normally live with you?

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| A. None | F. Five |
| B. One | G. Six |
| C. Two | H. Seven |
| D. Three | I. Eight or more |
| E. Four | |

101. What is your sex?

- A. Male
- B. Female

102. What is your marital status?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| A. Single, never married | D. Married |
| B. Divorced or legally separated | |
| C. Widowed | |

103. Have you ever reenlisted (do not count extensions of tour)?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Not applicable | D. Yes, twice |
| B. No | E. Yes, three or more times |
| C. Yes, once | |

104. Do you plan to reenlist when your present term of active service is completed?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| A. Not applicable | D. Undecided but probably no |
| B. Yes | E. No |
| C. Undecided but probably yes | F. Will retire when present obligation is completed |

105. If you are an officer, do you plan to remain in the service for a career (at least 20 years)?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Not applicable | D. Undecided but probably yes |
| B. Already completed 20 years service | E. Undecided but probably no |
| C. Yes | F. No |

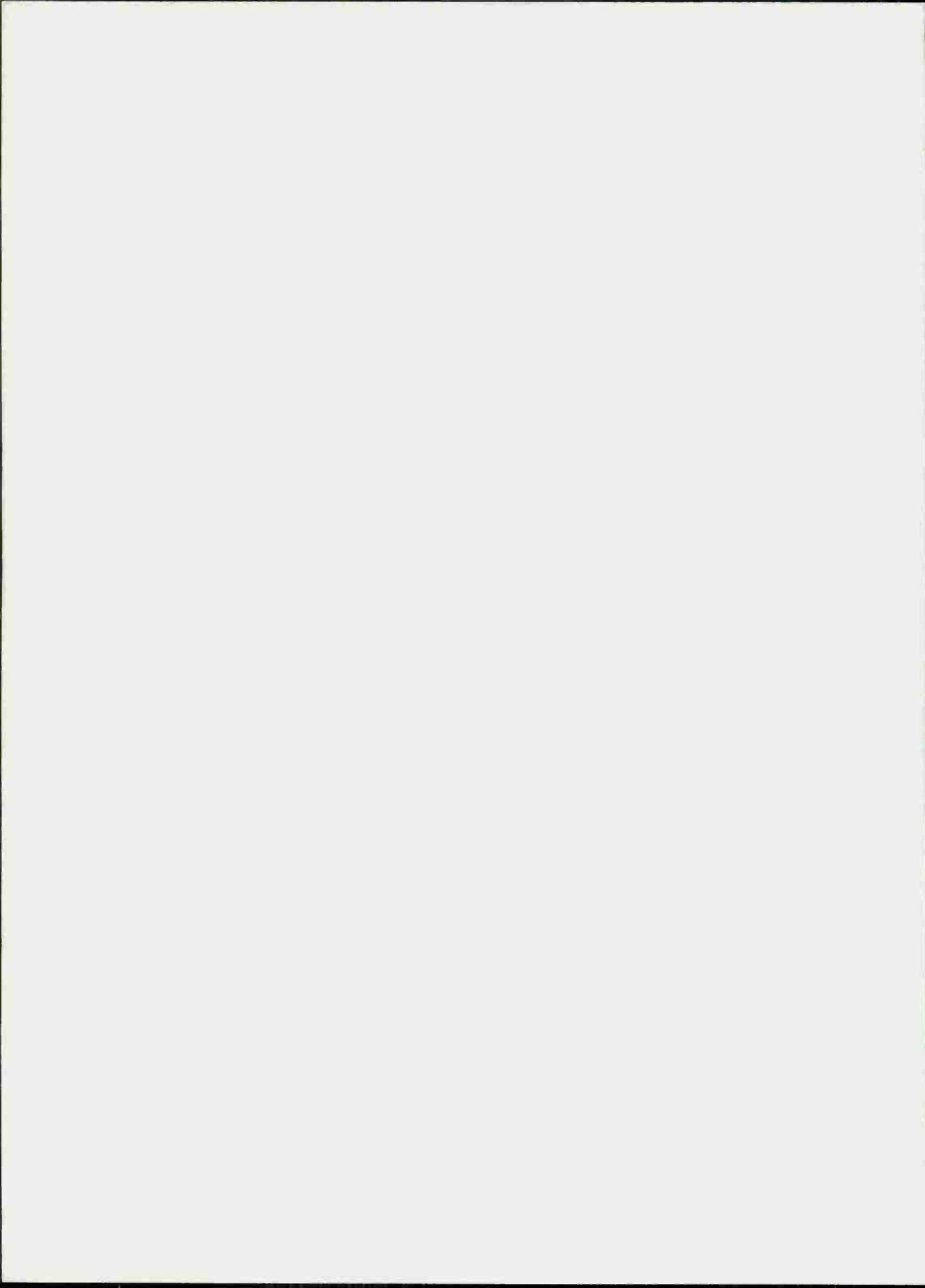
106. How long does it take you to travel one way from your local home to your duty station?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Less than 15 minutes | E. 60-74 minutes |
| B. 15-29 minutes | F. 75-89 minutes |
| C. 30-44 minutes | G. 90 minutes or more |
| D. 45-59 minutes | |

107. Considering the local community and the housing you now live in, what would you consider an acceptable one-way travel time to your duty station?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Less than 15 minutes | E. 60-74 minutes |
| B. 15-29 minutes | F. 75-89 minutes |
| C. 30-44 minutes | G. 90 minutes or more |
| D. 45-59 minutes | |

YOU HAVE NOW COMPLETED THE SURVEY.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.



JANUARY 1975

RCS-DD-I&L(OT) 7458

SPOUSE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FAMILY HOUSING PREFERENCE SURVEY



Developed by
The Navy Personnel Research and Development Center
San Diego, California 92152

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS – SPOUSE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION

If both husband and wife are active duty military personnel, the one to whom the survey was mailed (addressee) should complete the questionnaire for military personnel and the other one should complete the spouse's questionnaire.

1. It is important to have separate responses from both husbands and wives in this survey. Please do not discuss the questions until after you have both completed the survey.
2. Enter the MILITARY PERSON'S social security number (NOT YOUR OWN) on your answer sheet. It is necessary for research purposes, so that your responses may be counted along with the military person's responses. We have no interest in identifying any particular individuals or families and we guarantee that any information you provide will be kept in strict confidence.
3. Read each question carefully before selecting your answer.
4. Select only ONE response to each question.
5. Record all of your answers on the special answer sheet — NOT on the survey booklet itself.
6. Do not write outside the boxes or make any stray marks on the answer sheet. If you have any comments, please write them on a separate piece of paper.
7. Use a No. 2 pencil only. Do not use pen, ink or magic marker.
8. Blacken the box under the letter that matches your answer. For example, if your answer to question 41 is "B", your answer sheet would look like this:

41. A B C D E

☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Be sure to fill in the box completely and do not go outside the lines. If you make a mistake, be sure to erase the mark completely.

9. Always make sure that the number of the question you are answering is the SAME NUMBER as on the answer sheet.
10. DO NOT tear or fold the answer sheet.
11. Seal BOTH your answer sheet and the military person's answer sheet in the envelope provided to you and return them within five days of receipt. The envelope needs no stamp.

1. Are you the military person to whom this questionnaire was sent?

- A. Yes
- B. No, I am the spouse

2. Considering your family's income, the local community and the housing you now live in, which one type of housing would you MOST like to occupy at your present duty station (city, town or metropolitan area)?
CHOOSE ONE ANSWER ONLY.

GOVERNMENT QUARTERS (ON-BASE OR OFF-BASE)

- A. Single house
- B. Semi-detached (duplex)
- C. Row house or townhouse
- D. Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)

RENTED HOUSE OR APARTMENT

- E. Single house
- F. Semi-detached (duplex)
- G. Row house or townhouse
- H. Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)

OWN HOUSE, CONDOMINIUM OR COOPERATIVE APARTMENT

- I. Single house
- J. Semi-detached (duplex)
- K. Row house or townhouse
- L. Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)

MOBILE HOME

- M. Own mobile home in off-base park
- N. Own mobile home in on-base park
- O. Rented mobile home in off-base park
- P. Rented mobile home in on-base park

If you live in government quarters (or government leased housing) answer question 3. Otherwise, skip to question 4.

3. About how much do you think it would cost to rent similar housing in the local civilian community? Include the following expenses:

Utilities (heat, light, water, sewage, trash)

Routine maintenance costs (painting, plumbing and electrical repairs, etc.)

Do not count telephone or major home improvements.

- A. Don't know
- B. Under \$100 a month
- C. \$100-149 a month
- D. \$150-199 a month
- E. \$200-249 a month
- F. \$250-299 a month
- G. \$300-349 a month
- H. \$350-399 a month
- I. \$400-449 a month
- J. \$450-499 a month
- K. \$500 or more a month

If you live in civilian housing answer question 4. Otherwise, skip to question 5.

4. About how much is your present housing costing you on the average? Include the following items when they apply to you:

Rent or mortgage payment
Property tax
Property insurance
Utilities (heat, light, water, sewage, trash)
Average maintenance costs

Do not include telephone or major home improvements.

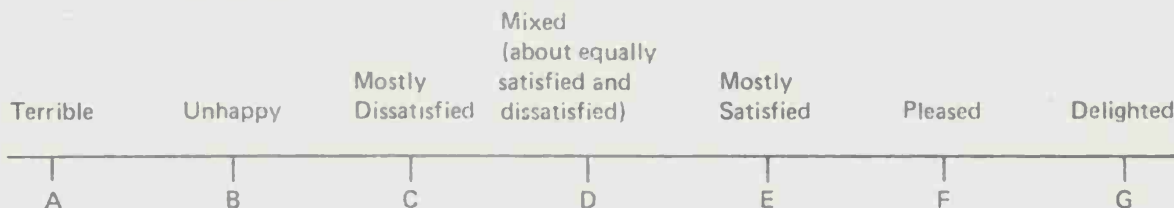
- A. Don't know
B. Under \$100 a month
C. \$100-149 a month
D. \$150-199 a month
E. \$200-249 a month
F. \$250-299 a month
G. \$300-349 a month
H. \$350-399 a month
I. \$400-449 a month
J. \$450-499 a month
K. \$500 or more a month
5. How do you feel about the amount you are paying for the housing you now live in (either government or civilian housing)?
- A. Far too much
B. Somewhat too much
C. About right
D. A bargain
6. What were you comparing your housing with when you answered question 5 above?
- A. Military housing in this area
B. Civilian housing in this area
C. Military housing in other areas of the country
D. Civilian housing in other areas of the country
E. None of the above apply
7. Without looking it up, what is the approximate amount of your housing allowance (Basic Allowance for Quarters)?
- A. Don't know without looking it up
B. Under \$100
C. \$100-124
D. \$125-149
E. \$150-174
F. \$175-199
G. \$200-224
H. \$225-249
I. \$250-274
J. \$275 or more

8. Which statement best describes the purpose of the housing allowance (BAQ)?
- A. Housing allowance (BAQ) alone is always supposed to cover housing expenses
 - B. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are sometimes supposed to be used, but housing allowance should cover all expenses if averaged out over a career
 - C. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are sometimes supposed to be used, regardless of how expenses average out over a career
 - D. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are always supposed to be used
 - E. Don't know
9. Have you ever occupied government family quarters and, if so, how many times: (Include present quarters, if applicable.)
- A. Never lived in government family quarters
 - B. One time
 - C. Two times
 - D. Three or more times
10. Suppose that government quarters were rented for the same price as similar quality civilian housing and you could choose any government quarters you were willing to pay for. Which would you prefer — government quarters or civilian housing?
- A. Would definitely prefer government quarters
 - B. Would probably prefer government quarters
 - C. Not sure
 - D. Would probably prefer civilian housing
 - E. Would definitely prefer civilian housing
11. Are you NOW on the waiting list for government family quarters and if not, why not?
- A. Yes
 - B. No, already in government quarters
 - C. No, don't want government quarters
 - D. No, not eligible for government quarters
 - E. No, list is too long
 - F. No, don't want to move now that I'm settled in civilian housing
 - G. No, for some other reason

IF YOU ARE NOW ON THE WAITING LIST FOR GOVERNMENT QUARTERS, ANSWER QUESTION 12. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 13.

12. What is your main reason for being on the waiting list?
- A. Present government quarters don't have enough bedrooms
 - B. Present government quarters are unsuitable for some other reason
 - C. Present civilian housing is too expensive
 - D. Present civilian housing is too far from duty station
 - E. Present civilian housing doesn't have enough bedrooms
 - F. Present civilian housing is unsuitable for some other reason

Questions 13-17: Indicate how you would feel about living in each of the housing types listed below, whether or not you have ever lived in that type of housing. In choosing your answers, consider your family's income, the local community and the housing you now live in. Use spaces 13-17 on your answer sheet to rate each type of housing according to the following scale:

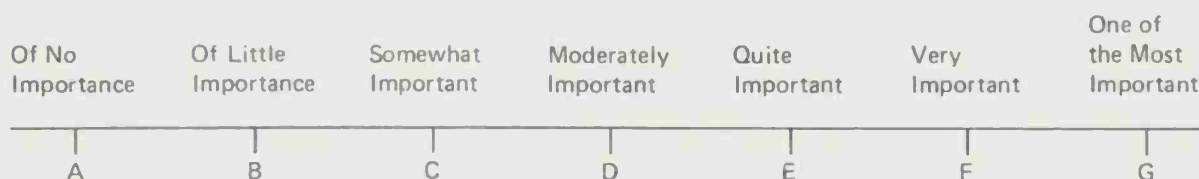


Example: If you think you would be "Mostly Satisfied" (choice E) with on-base government quarters at your present duty station, you would mark box "E" on line 13 of your answer sheet.

How would you feel about living in:

13. On-base government quarters?
14. Off-base government quarters?
15. Rented house or apartment in civilian community?
16. Personally owned house or condominium in civilian community?
17. Mobile home?

Questions 18-24: Below are several things available to military personnel and dependents. Considering BOTH your present and past duty stations, how important is each of the items below? Use spaces 18-24 on your answer sheet to rate each item on the following scale:



Example: If you consider "base club facilities" (item 22) to be "Very Important", you would darken space "F" of number 22 on your answer sheet.

18. Government family quarters
19. Exchange privileges
20. Commissary privileges
21. Recreation facilities
22. Base club facilities
23. Medical benefits and facilities
24. Opportunity to live in foreign countries

Questions 25-39: Each of us wants certain things in our housing and the neighborhood we live in. Read each of the items below and decide how important that item is to you overall. Use spaces 25-39 on your answer sheet to rate each item according to the following scale:

Of No Importance	Of Little Importance	Somewhat Important	Moderately Important	Quite Important	Very Important	One of the Most Important
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

How important is:

25. Appearance of your residence?
26. Air conditioning in your residence?
27. Arrangement of rooms inside your residence?
28. Convenience to your duty station or place of work?
29. Convenience to civilian stores and shopping centers?
30. Convenience to military facilities such as the exchange, commissary, medical and dental clinics, clubs and recreation facilities?
31. Having rules and regulations within your community?
32. Choice you have in changing the appearance of your residence?
33. Having maintenance and yard work taken care of for you?
34. Availability of good schools?
35. General appearance of your neighborhood?
36. Having many other military families in the neighborhood?
37. Getting away from the military atmosphere while at your residence?
38. Amount of outside living space for your family activities?
39. Having a fenced-in yard?

Questions 40–63: After living in their homes for awhile, most people begin to notice several aspects of their housing that they are more or less satisfied with. Rate the items that follow according to how satisfied you are with that aspect of your present housing using the following scale:

			Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)			
Terrible	Unhappy	Mostly Dissatisfied		Mostly Satisfied	Pleased	Delighted
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

NOTE: If one of the items below does not apply to your present situation, darken space "H" on your answer sheet.

What is your opinion of the:

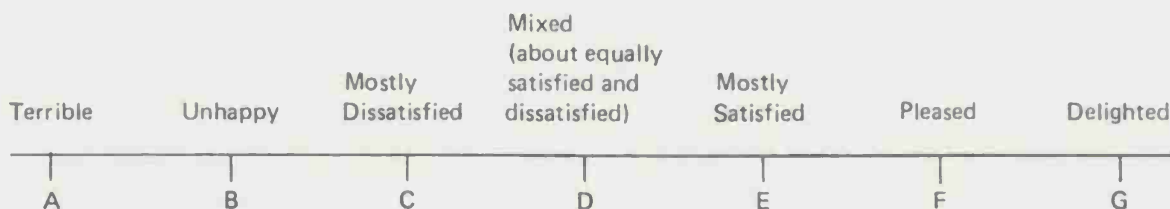
40. Amount of your current housing allowance (BAQ)?
41. Trash and garbage collection?
42. Maintenance of plumbing or electric facilities in your residence?
43. Structural condition of walls, roofing and the like in your residence?
44. Amount of living space?
45. Storage area?
46. Cost of your housing?
47. Appearance of your residence?
48. Adequacy of heating in your residence?
49. Adequacy of air conditioning in your residence?
50. Arrangement of rooms inside your residence?
51. Security of both your possessions and your personal safety?
52. Convenience to your place of work or duty station?
53. Convenience to civilian stores and shopping centers?
54. Convenience to military facilities such as the exchange, commissary, medical and dental clinics, clubs and recreation facilities?
55. Rules and regulations within your community?
56. Availability of playgrounds near your residence?
57. Availability of good schools?
58. General appearance of your neighborhood?
59. The number of military families in the neighborhood?
60. The amount of privacy you have?
61. The chance to get away from the military atmosphere while at your home?
62. The amount of outside living space for your family activities?
63. Availability of parking near your residence?

Questions 64-72: Below are several proposals which have been suggested in previous housing studies. Use spaces 64-72 on your answer sheet to indicate whether you favor or oppose EACH item using the following scale:

Strongly Opposed	Opposed	Somewhat Opposed	Neutral	Somewhat In Favor	In Favor	Strongly In Favor
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

64. Assign military family housing solely on the basis of bedroom requirements.
65. Do away with the waiting list and assign military housing on a first-come, first-serve basis when units become available.
66. Assign officer and enlisted personnel to the same family housing areas depending on availability and need for housing.
67. Maintain existing assignment procedures for military family housing.
68. Lease private off-base homes and apartments to provide for military family housing.
69. Continue present policy of building military family housing when adequate housing is not available in the civilian community.
70. Vary the amount of the housing allowance (BAQ) to be consistent with housing costs in different areas of the country — that is, higher BAQ in higher cost of living areas and lower BAQ in lower cost of living areas of the country.
71. Rent military family housing for the same price as similar quality civilian housing and offer a choice of units at different prices, with all families receiving a housing allowance (BAQ).
72. Rent military family housing for the same price as similar quality civilian housing and offer a choice of units at different prices, with an increase in base pay INSTEAD of a housing allowance (BAQ).

Questions 73-82: THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY CONCERNED WITH THE QUALITY OF MILITARY LIFE. Considering all of what really matters in your own life, indicate your feelings about each of the items below. Using spaces 73-82 on your answer sheet, rate each item according to the following scale:



73. Your house/apartment?
74. The way you spend your time, your non-working activities?
75. The amount of spare time you have for doing the things you want to do?
76. Your family's total income?
77. Your spouse's military pay and allowances?
78. Your standard of living — the things you have such as housing, car, furniture, recreation, and the like?
79. Your independence or freedom — the chance you have to do what you want?
80. The freedom you have from being bothered or annoyed?
81. The military aspects of your life?
82. Your life as a whole?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This information will be used **ONLY** to interpret the survey results for military families as a group, **NOT** to identify any particular individual or family.

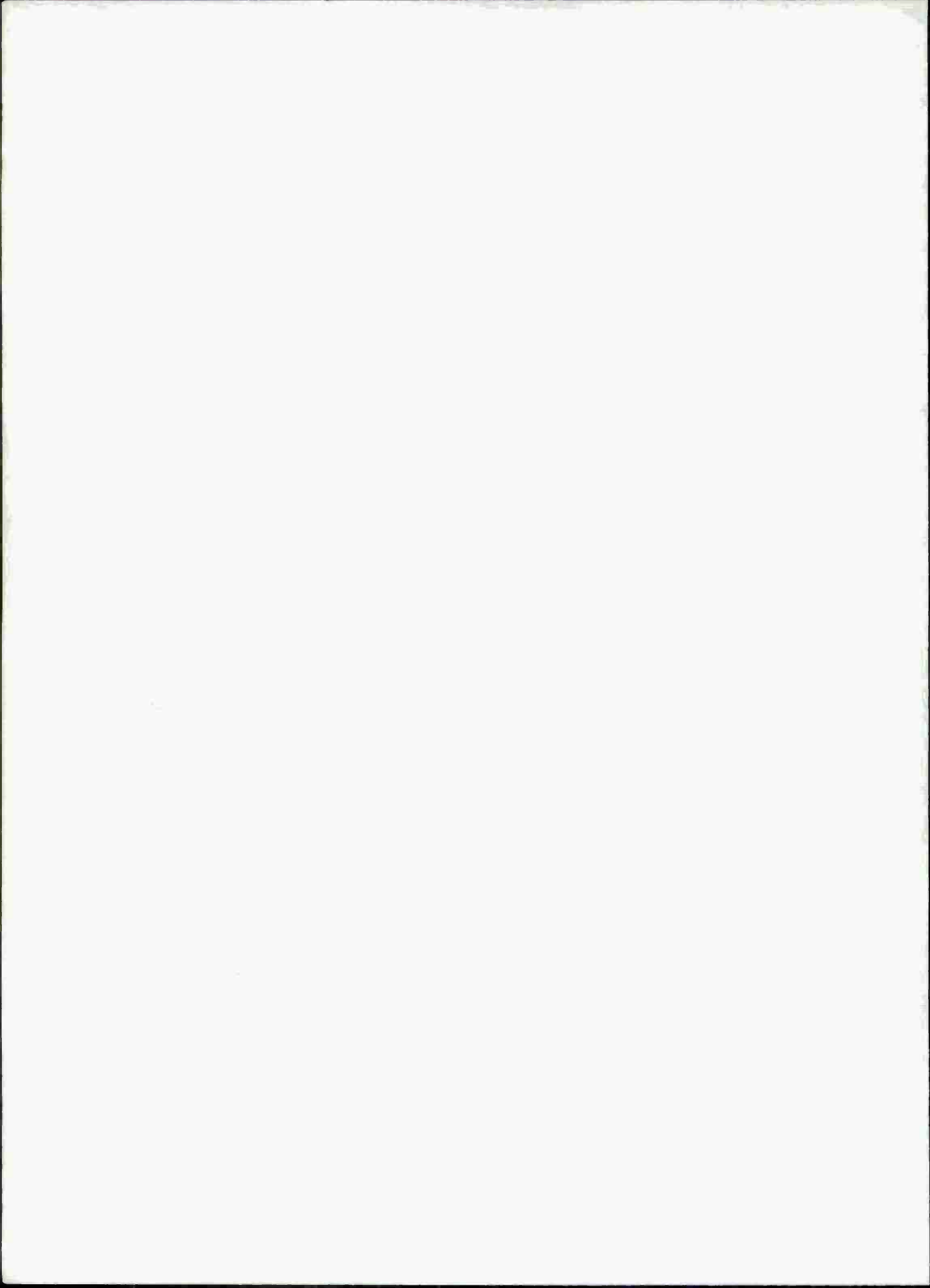
Questions 83-87: Answer by selecting the alternative which best describes you and then darken the corresponding space on your answer sheet.

83. About how much was your family's total after-tax income in calendar year 1974? (Include allowances, any earnings of your spouse, off-duty employment earnings and other outside sources of income.)
 - A. Under \$6,000
 - B. \$6,000-7,499
 - C. \$7,500-9,999
 - D. \$10,000-14,999
 - E. \$15,000-19,999
 - F. \$20,000-24,999
 - G. \$25,000-29,999
 - H. \$30,000-34,999
 - I. \$35,000 or more

84. What is your sex?
- A. Male
 - B. Female
85. How long have you and your spouse been married?
- A. Less than one year
 - B. One but less than five years
 - C. Five but less than ten years
 - D. Ten but less than fifteen years
 - E. Fifteen but less than twenty years
 - F. Twenty years or more
86. Are you employed?
- A. No
 - B. Yes, part-time civilian job
 - C. Yes, full-time civilian job
 - D. Yes, active duty military
87. Overall, how do you feel about the idea of a military career for your spouse?
- A. Strongly in favor
 - B. Somewhat in favor
 - C. Neutral
 - D. Somewhat opposed
 - E. Strongly opposed

YOU HAVE NOW COMPLETED THE SURVEY.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

APPENDIX B
COMPREHENSIVE SCALE DESCRIPTIONS



COMPREHENSIVE SCALE DESCRIPTIONS

PERSONAL/SITUATIONAL FACTORS

Paygrade was a 6-point ordinal variable developed by combining responses to Item 3 of the military questionnaire. Responses were combined so that the following paygrades corresponded to the scale value indicated:

<u>Paygrade</u>	<u>Scale Value</u>
E-1 to E-3	1
E-4 to E-6	2
E-7 to E-9	3
W-1 to W-4, O-1 to O-3	4
O-4, O-5	5
O-6 and above	6

Urbanization was a 3-category variable developed with the aid of information provided by each of the services in advance. Answers to Item 4 of the military questionnaire were categorized as either rural (population in the surrounding area less than 50,000), urban (50,000 to 200,000 population in the surrounding area), or metropolitan (200,000 or more). Table B-1 lists the bases by service in their urbanization category.

For military personnel, the fair market rental value variable was the recoded response to either Item 9 or 10. Those living in government quarters indicated how much they thought it would cost to rent similar housing in the local civilian community while those living in civilian housing estimated about how much their present housing was costing them on the average. For spouses this information was obtained from Questions 3 and 4. In any case, the final scaled response denoted the fair market rental value listed below:¹

<u>Scale Value</u>	<u>Civilian Housing Cost</u>
1	Up to \$100 a month
2	\$100-\$149 a month
3	\$150-\$199 a month
4	\$200-\$249 a month
5	\$250-\$299 a month
6	\$300-\$349 a month
7	\$350-\$399 a month
8	\$400-\$449 a month
9	\$450-\$499 a month
10	\$500 or more a month

¹ A "don't know" response was treated as missing data.

Table B-1
Urbanization Category by Service

Service	Rural	Urban	Metropolitan
Navy	Lemoore, CA Key West, FL Patuxent River, MD	Newport, RI Quonset Pt., RI	Norfolk, VA San Diego, CA Pensacola, FL Charleston, SC
Marine Corps	Cherry Pt., NC Twenty-nine Palms, CA	Camp Lejeune, NC	
Army	Ft. Polk, LA Ft. Leonard Wood, MO	White Sands MR, NM Ft. Riley, KA Ft. Hood, TX Ft. Sill, OK	Ft. Benning, GA Ft. Campbell, KY MDW, DC
Air Force	Edwards AFB, Bakersfield, CA Beale AFB, Marysville, CA Castle AFB, Merced, CA Wurtsmith AFB, Alpena, MI Cannon AFB, Clovis, NM Mt. Home AFB, ID	Eglin AFB, Ft. Walton Beach, FL Chanute AFB, Champaign, IL Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, TX Scott AFB, E. St. Louis, IL Malmstrom AFB, Gt. Falls, Montana	Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, NM McChord AFB, Tacoma, WA Offutt AFB, Omaha, Neb.

Family's total income was the recoded response to Item 98 of the military questionnaire or Item 83 of the spouse questionnaire. Here, respondents estimated their family's total after-tax income in the calendar year 1974. The scaled values of this variable denote the income range indicated below:

Scale Value	Income Range
1	Under \$6,000
2	\$6,000-\$7,499
3	\$7,500-\$9,999
4	\$10,000-\$14,999
5	\$15,000-\$19,999
6	\$20,000-\$24,999
7	\$25,000-\$29,999
8	\$30,000-\$34,999
9	\$35,000 or more

Military personnel indicated in Item 99 how many dependents they have who normally live with them (excluding their spouse). A scale value of 1 denoted no dependents, a scale value of 2 denoted one dependent, and so on. The highest scale value, 9, denoted eight or more dependents excluding the respondents' wife.

"Number of times in military housing" was a direct recoding of military Item 16 or spouse Item 9. A scale value of 1 indicated the respondent never lived in government family quarters. A scale of 2 denotes one time, 3 denotes two times, and 4 denotes three or more times.

The relative income variable was developed based on a cross-tabulation of paygrade and family's total income. Scale values ranging from 1 to 4 were assigned to respondents, corresponding to their position on family's total income relative to other respondents of the same paygrade. Note the slight variation in the scaling of relative income for spouses (see Table B-2). Spouses of respondents in the "O6 and above" paygrade category indicated a higher range of income than did the military personnel. Hence, a different relative income scaling was applied.

Table B-2
Family's Total Income Values Corresponding to Relative Income Values

Paygrade Categories					
Spouse	Military	1	2	3	4
Same	E-1 to E-5, W1	Under \$6,000	\$6,000- \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000 or more
Same	E-6, E-7, O-1	Under \$7,499	\$7,500- \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000 or more
Same	E-8, E-9, W-2-W-4, O-2, O-3	Under \$9,999	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000 or more
O-4, O-5	O-4 and above	Under \$14,999	\$15,000- \$19,999	\$20,000- \$24,999	\$25,000 or more
O-6 and above	—	Under \$19,999	\$20,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$29,999	\$30,000 or more

Length of marriage was recoded directly from Item 85 of the spouses' questionnaires. The scale values listed below correspond to the length of time of marriage indicated:

Scale Value	Time Married
1	Less than 1 year
2	1-5 years
3	5-10 years
4	10-15 years
5	15-20 years
6	20 years or more

This information was not obtained from military personnel.

HOUSING CHOICE BEHAVIOR

The two scales in this category of variables were both constructed from Item 6 of the military questionnaire. Each scale is a different recoding of the single response to that item elicited from each respondent. The scale names, scale values, and terms associated with the scale values appear below:

<u>Scale Name</u>	<u>Scale Value</u>	<u>Value Term</u>
Present housing type	1	Government quarters
	2	Rented house or apartment
	3	Own house, condo., or coop. apartment
Present housing style	1	Apartment, flat or other
	2	Row house or townhouse
	3	Semi-detached (duplex)
	4	Single house

Those in the mobile home category (11%) were treated as missing data for these two variables.

HOUSING ATTITUDES

Preference for civilian community under the fair rental housing policy (PCC) was a direct recoding of military Item 17 or spouse Item 10. Responses A through E were recoded 1 through 5 and correspond to "would definitely prefer government quarters" through "would definitely prefer civilian housing."

Both housing type preference and housing style preference are recodings of military Item 7 or spouse Item 2. Each scale is a different recoding of the single response to that item elicited from each respondent. The scale names, values, and associated terms appear below:

<u>Scale Name</u>	<u>Scale Value</u>	<u>Value Term</u>
Housing type preference	1	Government quarters
	2	Rented house or apartment
	3	Own house, condo., or coop. apartment
Housing style preference	1	Apartment, flat, or other
	2	Row house or townhouse
	3	Semi-detached (duplex)
	4	Single house

Those in the mobile home category (5%) were treated as missing data for these two variables.

Equity of present housing costs was a direct recoding of military Item 12 or spouse Item 5. A scale value of 1 indicates the respondent felt he (she) was paying "far too much" for the housing he (she) was occupying. A value of 2 indicates "somewhat too much," 3 indicates "about right," and 4 indicates "a bargain."

Housing satisfaction was the respondent's average rating of 24 housing characteristics on a 7-point satisfaction scale. For military personnel, Items 55 through 78 were averaged while the corresponding items (40 through 63) were averaged for spouses. A high score (near 7) on this scale corresponds to a high degree of satisfaction with the various housing characteristics, and a low score (near 1) indicates strong dissatisfaction.

Importance in preference for civilian community under the fair market rental policy (IPCC) was an average of several of the benefits and housing characteristics rated for importance. Items 34 through 54 for military personnel and Items 19 through 39 for spouses are military benefits and housing characteristics the respondents rated on a 7-point scale of importance. These importance ratings were then correlated with the respondent's PCC score. Those having correlations greater than $\pm .15$ with PCC comprised the IPCC scale. The items related negatively (or inversely) were reversed so that the average of all the related items would directly reflect those housing characteristics considered most important in the preference for civilian housing under the fair market rental policy. Table B-3 lists the items that were averaged in IPCC for military and spouse respondents. (The importance rating for the benefit item "Government family quarters," military Item 33 or spouse Item 18, was not included in IPCC since little understanding is gained by knowing that those rating this item as unimportant tend to prefer civilian housing under the fair market rental policy.)

Table B-3
Items Averaged in "Importance in
Preference for Civilian Community" (IPCC)

Item Number*		Item Rated for Importance	Item-PCC Correlation		Reversed Before Averaging
Military	Spouse		Military	Spouse	
34		Exchange privileges	-.16		X
36	21	Recreation facilities	-.17	-.17	X
37	22	Base club facilities	-.17	-.15	X
43		Convenience to work	-.18		X
45	30	Convenience to military facilities	-.21	-.20	X
46	31	Having rules and regulations	-.16	-.15	X
47		Choice in changing residence appearance	.16		
	33	Having maintenance and yard work taken care of		-.15	X
51	36	Having military neighbors	-.33	-.34	X
52	37	Away from military atmosphere	.30	.28	

*Where an item number does not appear, that item was not averaged in the IPCC score. For military personnel, nine items comprised the IPCC scale and for spouses, only seven items were averaged.

CAREER INTENTION/FAVORABILITY

Career intention for enlisted personnel was a recoding of Item 104 of the questionnaire for military personnel while career intention for officer personnel was a recoding of Item 105. In either case, a scale value of 4 was given to those selecting the "Yes" alternative, indicating they did plan to either reenlist or make the service a career. A value of 1 denotes a "No" answer, and the intermediate values of 2 and 3 indicate, respectively, "Undecided but probably no" and "Undecided but probably yes." The responses of "Not applicable" and "eligible for retirement" were treated as missing data for this variable.

Spouses were asked how they felt about the idea of a military career for their spouse. Question 87 of the spouses' questionnaire was recoded so that a response of "Strongly in favor" received a scale value of 5, a response of "Strongly opposed" was scaled at 1, and intermediate responses were given values 4 through 2 appropriately.

QUALITY OF LIFE

The 7-point satisfaction scale and several of the 10 quality of life items (military Items 88 to 97 and spouse Items 73 to 82) appearing in the survey were products of research done by Andrews and Withey (1974). The quality of life scale in the present study was the average of all of the quality of life items except "Your house/apartment." Satisfaction with "Your house/apartment" was excluded to avoid contamination of the quality of life criterion, and to keep it independent of the predictor categories described above. Hence, a high score (near 7) on quality of life denotes a high degree of satisfaction with quality of life and a low score (near 1) indicates strong dissatisfaction.

APPENDIX C

FAMILY HOUSING PREFERENCE SURVEY
RESPONSE DATA

Family Housing Preference Survey
Response Data
(Military Weighted N = 22,263, Spouse Weighted N = 22,147)

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M2.	Population Distribution among Armed Forces:		
A.	Air Force	34%	34%
B.	Army	37	36
C.	Navy	24	25
D.	Marine	5	5
E.	No response	—	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%*
M3.	Paygrade Distribution		
A.	E-1	—	—
B.	E-2	2%	2%
C.	E-3	10	10
D.	E-4	17	16
E.	E-5	18	18
F.	E-6	15	16
G.	E-7	10	10
H.	E-8	3	3
I.	E-9	1	1
J.	W-1	1	1
K.	W-2	1	1
L.	W-3	1	1
M.	W-4	1	1
N.	O-1	1	1
O.	O-2	2	2
P.	O-3	8	8
Q.	O-4	5	5
R.	O-5	3	3
S.	O-6 or above	1	1
T.	No response	0	0
	TOTAL	100%	100%*

*Spouse % based on military partner's response
— = Less than .5%.

Note. Not every military respondent had a corresponding spouse respondent. Thus, some discrepancies occur in military and spouse percentages based on the military person's response.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M5.	Accompanied at Duty Station:		
A.	No	—	
B.	Yes, accompanied by spouse only	24%	
C.	Yes, accompanied by spouse and dependents	73	
D.	Yes, accompanied by dependents only	2	
E.	No response	1	
	TOTAL	100%	
M6.	Description of Housing Occupied:		
	Government Quarters:		
A.	Single house	10%	10%
B.	Semi-detached (duplex)	15	15
C.	Row house or townhouse	8	8
D.	Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)	4	4
		37%	37%*
	Rented House or Apartment:		
E.	Single house	9%	9%
F.	Semi-detached (duplex)	4	4
G.	Row house or townhouse	2	2
H.	Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)	13	13
		28%	28%*
	Owned House, Condominium or Cooperative Apartment:		
I.	Single house	22%	22%
J.	Semi-detached (duplex)	—	—
K.	Row house or townhouse	1	1
L.	Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)	—	—
		23%	23%*
	Mobile Home:		
M.	Own mobile home in off-base park	5%	5%
N.	Own mobile home in on-base park	1	1
O.	Rented mobile home in off-base park	5	5
P.	Rented mobile home in on-base park	—	—
Q.	No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%*

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M7.	<u>Preferred Housing Style:</u>		
S2.	Government Quarters (on-base or off-base)		
A.	Single house	31%	35%
B.	Semi-detached (duplex)	6	10
C.	Row house or townhouse	3	3
D.	Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)	2	2
		<u>42%</u>	<u>50%</u>
	Rented House or Apartment		
E.	Single house	10%	9%
F.	Semi-detached (duplex)	1	1
G.	Row house or townhouse	1	1
H.	Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)	3	4
		<u>15%</u>	<u>15%</u>
	Own House, Condominium or Cooperative Apartment		
I.	Single house	33%	28%
J.	Semi-detached (duplex)	—	—
K.	Row house or townhouse	1	1
L.	Apartment, flat, or other (except mobile home)	1	—
		<u>35%</u>	<u>29%</u>
	Mobile Home		
M.	Own mobile home in off-base park	3%	3%
N.	Own mobile home in on-base park	1	1
O.	Rented mobile home in off-base park	1	1
P.	Rented mobile home in on-base park	—	—
		<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
Q.	No response	3%	1%
	TOTAL	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M8.	Type of Government Quarters Occupied:		
	“ADEQUATE QUARTERS” (Forfeiting entire housing allowance, applies to A through D below):		
A.	Wherry	3%	3%
B.	Appropriated fund built before 1950	5	5
C.	Capehart or appropriated fund built 1950-1969	17	18
D.	Appropriated fund built 1970 and after	3	3
E.	GOVERNMENT-LEASED HOUSING IN CIVILIAN COMMUNITY (FORFEITING HOUSING ALLOWANCE)	—	1
F.	SUBSTANDARD QUARTERS (FORFEITING ONLY PART OF HOUSING ALLOWANCE)	2	2
G.	No response	70	68
	TOTAL	100%	100%*
M9.	Cost Estimated by Occupants of Government (or Government		
S3.	Leased) Housing of Similar Civilian Housing:		
A.	Don't know	2%	2%
B.	Under \$100 a month	—	1
C.	\$100-149 a month	3	3
D.	\$150-199 a month	8	7
E.	\$200-249 a month	8	8
F.	\$250-299 a month	6	6
G.	\$300-349 a month	3	3
H.	\$350-399 a month	1	2
I.	\$400-449 a month	1	1
J.	\$450-499 a month	—	—
K.	\$500 or more a month	—	—
L.	No response	68	67
	TOTAL	100%	100%

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

— = Less than .5%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M10. Civilian Housing Cost:			
S4.			
A.	Don't know	—	2%
B.	Under \$100 a month	1%	1
C.	\$100-149 a month	9	3
D.	\$150-199 a month	15	7
E.	\$200-249 a month	12	8
F.	\$250-299 a month	7	6
G.	\$300-349 a month	5	3
H.	\$350-399 a month	3	2
I.	\$400-449 a month	3	1
J.	\$450-499 a month	1	—
K.	\$500 or more a month	2	—
L.	No response	42	67
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M11. Active Duty Status of Landlord:			
A.	Not applicable, not living in rented housing	24%	24%
B.	Yes	2	2
C.	No	28	28
D.	Don't know	2	2
E.	No response	44	44
	TOTAL	100%	100%*
M12. Perceived Equity of Occupied Housing Cost:			
S5.			
A.	Far too much	12%	12%
B.	Somewhat too much	30	28
C.	About right	43	44
D.	A bargain	14	15
E.	No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M13. Type Comparison Used to Reply to Above Question:			
S6.			
A.	Military housing in this area	14%	13%
B.	Civilian housing in this area	41	41
C.	Military housing in other areas of the country	5	5
D.	Civilian housing in other areas of the country	25	25
E.	None of the above apply	14	15
F.	No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M14. Without Reference, List BAQ:			
S7.			
	A. Don't know without looking it up	—	—
	B. Under \$100	2%	2%
	C. \$100-124	16	15
	D. \$125-149	26	23
	E. \$150-174	26	25
	F. \$175-199	10	10
	G. \$200-224	9	7
	H. \$225-249	4	4
	I. \$250-274	3	3
	J. \$275 or more	1	—
	K. No response	3	11
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M15. Purpose of BAQ:			
S8.			
	A. Housing allowance (BAQ) alone is always supposed to cover housing expenses	39%	38%
	B. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are sometimes supposed to be used, but housing allowance (BAQ) should cover all expenses if averaged out over a career	22	18
	C. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are sometimes supposed to be used, regardless of how expenses average out over a career	15	12
	D. Both housing allowance (BAQ) and base pay are always supposed to be used.	8	4
	E. Don't know	15	26
	F. No response	1	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M16. Number of Times Occupied Government Family Quarters:			
S9.			
	A. Never lived in government family quarters	40%	40%
	B. One time	23	23
	C. Two times	15	15
	D. Three or more times	21	21
	E. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M17. S10.	Prefer Government/Civilian Housing (if equally priced):		
	A. Would definitely prefer government quarters	13%	14%
	B. Would probably prefer government quarters	20	22
	C. Not sure	16	18
	D. Would probably prefer civilian housing	25	26
	E. Would definitely prefer civilian housing	25	19
	F. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

M18. S11.	Waiting List Status for Government Quarters:		
	A. Yes	6%	7%
	B. No, already in government quarters	34	35
	C. No, don't want government quarters	17	15
	D. No, not eligible for government quarters	7	6
	E. No, list is too long	6	5
	F. No, don't want to move now that I'm settled in civilian housing	16	17
	G. No, for some other reason	13	14
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

M19.	Size Quarters Waiting for:		
	A. Two bedroom unit	4%	4%
	B. Three bedroom unit	2	2
	C. Four bedroom unit	1	1
	D. Five bedroom unit or larger	—	—
	E. No response	93	93
	TOTAL	100%	100%*

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M20. S12.	Reason on Waiting List:		
	A. Present government quarters don't have enough bedrooms	—	—
	B. Present government quarters are unsuitable for some other reason	1%	1%
	C. Present civilian housing is too expensive	3	3
	D. Present civilian housing is too far from duty station	1	1
	E. Present civilian housing doesn't have enough bedrooms	—	1
	F. Present civilian housing is unsuitable for some other reason	1	1
	G. No response	94	93
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M21.	Ever Owned and Occupied Dwelling:		
	A. No	50%	50%
	B. Yes, owned house/condominium/cooperative apartment, etc.	31	31
	C. Yes, owned mobile home	11	11
	D. Yes, both B and C apply	5	5
	E. No response	3	3
	TOTAL	100%	100%*
M22.	Current Ownership Mobile Home(s):		
	A. No	89%	90%
	B. Yes, one mobile home	7	7
	C. Yes, two mobile homes	1	—
	D. Yes, three or more mobile homes	—	—
	E. No response	3	3
	TOTAL	100%	100%*
M23.	Current Ownership Housing other than Mobile Home:		
	A. No	69%	70%
	B. Yes, one house, condominium, cooperative apartment, etc.	24	24
	C. Yes, two houses, condominiums, cooperative apartments, etc.	2	2
	D. Yes, three or more houses, condominiums, cooperative apartments, etc.	1	1
	E. No response	4	3
	TOTAL	100%	100%*

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M24. Source of Financing for above Owned Housing:			
A.	VA mortgage	13%	13%
B.	FHA mortgage	4	4
C.	Conventional mortgage	13	13
D.	Cash purchase	2	2
E.	No response	68	68
TOTAL		100%	100%*
M25. Reason Purchased Above Owned Housing:			
A.	For a place to live after retirement	5%	5%
B.	For a long-term investment	5	5
C.	To be able to redecorate and landscape as I please	2	2
D.	To get away from military atmosphere on base	3	3
E.	Couldn't find suitable rental housing/ government quarters at the time	9	9
F.	Overall costs lower than cost of renting (con- sidering tax advantage and increases in value)	9	8
G.	No response	67	67
TOTAL		100%	100%*
M26. Prefer Civilian/Military Tenant if Rent Above Owned Housing:			
A.	Not applicable, don't plan to rent this housing out	15%	15%
B.	Would prefer military tenants	7	7
C.	Would prefer civilian tenants	2	2
D.	No preference	9	9
E.	No response	67	67
TOTAL		100%	100%*
M27. Military Tenants of Above Owned Housing:			
A.	I don't rent this housing out	26%	26%
B.	No, renting to civilians only	4	4
C.	Yes, renting to one military family	2	2
D.	Yes, renting to two military families	—	—
E.	Yes, renting to three or more military families	—	—
F.	No response	68	68
TOTAL		100%	100%*

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M28.	How You Would Feel about Living in On-Base		
S13.	Government Family Quarters:		
	A. Terrible	7%	7%
	B. Unhappy	15	17
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	25	25
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	23	25
	E. Mostly satisfied	13	10
	F. Pleased	8	9
	G. Delighted	8	6
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

M29.	How You Would Feel About Living in Off-Base		
S14.	Government Family Quarters:		
	A. Terrible	6%	5%
	B. Unhappy	15	14
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	25	24
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	28	31
	E. Mostly satisfied	13	12
	F. Pleased	7	8
	G. Delighted	5	5
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

M30.	How You Would Feel About Living in Rented		
S15.	House or Apartment in Civilian Community:		
	A. Terrible	6%	5%
	B. Unhappy	9	11
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	18	17
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	26	27
	E. Mostly satisfied	24	23
	F. Pleased	13	13
	G. Delighted	3	3
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M31.	How You Would Feel about Living in Personally Owned		
S16.	House or Condominium in Civilian Community:		
	A. Terrible	2%	4%
	B. Unhappy	3	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	5	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12	15
	E. Mostly satisfied	15	15
	F. Pleased	26	25
	G. Delighted	35	30
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M32.	How You Would Feel about Living in Mobile Home:		
S17.			
	A. Terrible	34%	38%
	B. Unhappy	15	16
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	15	13
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	13	13
	E. Mostly satisfied	9	9
	F. Pleased	8	6
	G. Delighted	4	4
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M33.	Importance of Government Family Quarters:		
S18.			
	A. Of no importance	7%	7%
	B. Of little importance	8	9
	C. Somewhat important	9	10
	D. Moderately important	13	25
	E. Quite important	17	24
	F. Very important	22	17
	G. One of the most important	23	7
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M34.	Importance of Exchange Privileges:		
S19.			
	A. Of no importance	1%	1%
	B. Of little importance	4	3
	C. Somewhat important	6	5
	D. Moderately important	11	11
	E. Quite important	15	16
	F. Very important	32	32
	G. One of the most important	30	31
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M35.	Importance of Commissary Privileges:		
S20.			
	A. Of no importance	1%	—
	B. Of little importance	3	2%
	C. Somewhat important	4	3
	D. Moderately important	6	5
	E. Quite important	10	10
	F. Very important	26	25
	G. One of the most important	49	54
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M36.	Importance of Recreation Facilities:		
S21.			
	A. Of no importance	4%	3%
	B. Of little importance	9	9
	C. Somewhat important	13	13
	D. Moderately important	20	23
	E. Quite important	21	22
	F. Very important	21	20
	G. One of the most important	11	9
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M37. Importance of Base Club Facilities: S22.			
	A. Of no importance	14%	14%
	B. Of little importance	19	19
	C. Somewhat important	16	16
	D. Moderately important	19	21
	E. Quite important	13	13
	F. Very important	12	12
	G. One of the most important	6	5
	H. No response	1	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M38. Importance of Medical Benefits and Facilities: S23.			
	A. Of no importance	1%	1%
	B. Of little importance	1	1
	C. Somewhat important	1	1
	D. Moderately important	2	2
	E. Quite important	4	4
	F. Very important	16	14
	G. One of the most important	74	76
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M39. Importance of Opportunity to Live in Foreign Countries: S24.			
	A. Of no importance	21%	17%
	B. Of little importance	20	19
	C. Somewhat important	12	13
	D. Moderately important	17	19
	E. Quite important	11	11
	F. Very important	10	11
	G. One of the most important	8	9
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M40.	Importance of Residence Appearance:		
S25.			
	A. Of no importance	—	—
	B. Of little importance	1%	1%
	C. Somewhat important	3	3
	D. Moderately important	10	10
	E. Quite important	27	25
	F. Very important	39	39
	G. One of the most important	19	21
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M41.	Importance of Air Conditioning:		
S26.			
	A. Of no importance	3%	3%
	B. Of little importance	9	10
	C. Somewhat important	9	10
	D. Moderately important	17	16
	E. Quite important	19	17
	F. Very important	27	27
	G. One of the most important	15	16
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M42.	Importance of Room Arrangement:		
S27.			
	A. Of no importance	1%	1%
	B. Of little importance	5	6
	C. Somewhat important	13	11
	D. Moderately important	25	23
	E. Quite important	27	26
	F. Very important	21	24
	G. One of the most important	7	8
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M43. S28.	Importance of Convenience to Duty Station:		
	A. Of no importance	1%	1%
	B. Of little importance	2	1
	C. Somewhat important	6	5
	D. Moderately important	16	15
	E. Quite important	25	25
	F. Very important	31	33
	G. One of the most important	18	19
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M44. S29.	Importance of Convenience to Civilian Shopping and Stores:		
	A. Of no importance	1%	1%
	B. Of little importance	5	4
	C. Somewhat important	13	12
	D. Moderately important	30	28
	E. Quite important	26	28
	F. Very important	18	20
	G. One of the most important	6	7
	H. No response	—	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M45. S30.	Importance of Convenience to Military Facilities:		
	A. Of no importance	1%	—
	B. Of little importance	2	2
	C. Somewhat important	7	4
	D. Moderately important	17	14
	E. Quite important	24	23
	F. Very important	28	32
	G. One of the most important	20	25
	H. No response	1	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M46.	Importance of Community Rules and Regulations:		
S31.			
	A. Of no importance	4%	2%
	B. Of little importance	7	5
	C. Somewhat important	13	10
	D. Moderately important	18	18
	E. Quite important	24	26
	F. Very important	22	27
	G. One of the most important	11	12
	H. No response	1	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M47.	Importance of Individual Choice in Changing Residence		
S32.	Appearance:		
	A. Of no importance	1%	1%
	B. Of little importance	6	5
	C. Somewhat important	10	10
	D. Moderately important	20	22
	E. Quite important	23	24
	F. Very important	25	27
	G. One of the most important	14	11
	H. No response	1	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M48.	Importance of Provided Maintenance:		
S33.			
	A. Of no importance	21%	16%
	B. Of little importance	27	25
	C. Somewhat important	13	13
	D. Moderately important	15	16
	E. Quite important	10	13
	F. Very important	9	12
	G. One of the most important	4	5
	H. No response	1	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M49. Importance of Schools: S34.			
	A. Of no importance	5%	5%
	B. Of little importance	2	2
	C. Somewhat important	2	2
	D. Moderately important	4	3
	E. Quite important	12	10
	F. Very important	27	25
	G. One of the most important	47	52
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M50. Importance of Neighborhood Appearance: S35.			
	A. Of no importance	1%	—
	B. Of little importance	1	1%
	C. Somewhat important	3	3
	D. Moderately important	12	12
	E. Quite important	28	28
	F. Very important	36	38
	G. One of the most important	18	18
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M51. Importance of Military Families in Neighborhood: S36.			
	A. Of no importance	21%	15%
	B. Of little importance	28	24
	C. Somewhat important	14	15
	D. Moderately important	18	23
	E. Quite important	9	11
	F. Very important	6	8
	G. One of the most important	3	3
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M52.	Importance of Avoiding Military Atmosphere at Residence:		
S37.			
	A. Of no importance	9%	12%
	B. Of little importance	16	21
	C. Somewhat important	11	13
	D. Moderately important	16	16
	E. Quite important	13	12
	F. Very important	16	14
	G. One of the most important	18	11
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M53.	Importance of Outside Space:		
S38.			
	A. Of no importance	1%	1%
	B. Of little importance	2	2
	C. Somewhat important	6	7
	D. Moderately important	16	18
	E. Quite important	28	28
	F. Very important	30	29
	G. One of the most important	16	14
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M54.	Importance of Fenced Yard:		
S39.			
	A. Of no importance	8%	7%
	B. Of little importance	12	10
	C. Somewhat important	11	10
	D. Moderately important	16	15
	E. Quite important	17	16
	F. Very important	21	22
	G. One of the most important	14	19
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M55.	Satisfaction with Amount of BAQ:		
S40.			
	A. Terrible	11%	8%
	B. Unhappy	15	12
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	19	18
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	25	26
	E. Mostly satisfied	19	23
	F. Pleased	7	9
	G. Delighted	1	1
	H. No response	3	3
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M56.	Satisfaction with Refuse Collection:		
S41.			
	A. Terrible	2%	3%
	B. Unhappy	3	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	6	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12	11
	E. Mostly satisfied	35	36
	F. Pleased	33	32
	G. Delighted	7	7
	H. No response	2	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M57.	Satisfaction with Plumbing and Electrical Maintenance:		
S42.			
	A. Terrible	2%	2%
	B. Unhappy	4	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	7	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	15	15
	E. Mostly satisfied	33	34
	F. Pleased	29	28
	G. Delighted	6	6
	H. No response	4	5
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M58.	Satisfaction with Structural Condition:		
S43.			
	A. Terrible	3%	4%
	B. Unhappy	5	5
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	9	9
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	17	19
	E. Mostly satisfied	31	31
	F. Pleased	27	25
	G. Delighted	6	5
	H. No response	2	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M59.	Satisfaction with Amount of Living Space:		
S44.			
	A. Terrible	3%	4%
	B. Unhappy	6	5
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	11	11
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	16	16
	E. Mostly satisfied	27	27
	F. Pleased	27	26
	G. Delighted	9	10
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M60.	Satisfaction with Storage Area:		
S45.			
	A. Terrible	10%	10%
	B. Unhappy	10	9
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	15	15
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	15	16
	E. Mostly satisfied	21	21
	F. Pleased	20	20
	G. Delighted	7	8
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M61.	Satisfaction with Cost of Housing:		
S46.			
	A. Terrible	7%	6%
	B. Unhappy	9	8
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	12	11
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	21	22
	E. Mostly satisfied	25	27
	F. Pleased	17	18
	G. Delighted	7	6
	H. No response	2	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M62.	Satisfaction with Residence Appearance:		
S47.			
	A. Terrible	2%	2%
	B. Unhappy	3	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	6	5
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	16	18
	E. Mostly satisfied	32	34
	F. Pleased	32	29
	G. Delighted	8	8
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M63.	Satisfaction with Heating:		
S48.			
	A. Terrible	3%	4%
	B. Unhappy	4	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	8	8
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	13	13
	E. Mostly satisfied	28	27
	F. Pleased	33	33
	G. Delighted	10	10
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M64.	Satisfaction with Air Conditioning:		
S49.			
	A. Terrible	10%	10%
	B. Unhappy	5	5
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	7	5
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	13	12
	E. Mostly satisfied	20	21
	F. Pleased	25	25
	G. Delighted	8	9
	H. No response	12	13
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M65.	Satisfaction with Room Arrangement:		
S50.			
	A. Terrible	2%	2%
	B. Unhappy	3	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	6	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	18	17
	E. Mostly satisfied	34	33
	F. Pleased	29	30
	G. Delighted	7	8
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M66.	Satisfaction with Security-Personal and Possessions:		
S51.			
	A. Terrible	3%	4%
	B. Unhappy	4	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	7	7
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	17	18
	E. Mostly satisfied	32	32
	F. Pleased	28	28
	G. Delighted	8	6
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M67.	Satisfaction with Convenience to Duty Station:		
S52.			
	A. Terrible	3%	3%
	B. Unhappy	4	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	6	5
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	13	12
	E. Mostly satisfied	26	27
	F. Pleased	32	32
	G. Delighted	15	13
	H. No response	1	5
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M68.	Satisfaction with Convenience to Civilian Shopping and Stores:		
S53.			
	A. Terrible	3%	3%
	B. Unhappy	2	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	5	5
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12	12
	E. Mostly satisfied	33	32
	F. Pleased	34	35
	G. Delighted	9	9
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M69.	Satisfaction with Convenience to Military Facilities:		
S54.			
	A. Terrible	3%	2%
	B. Unhappy	3	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	6	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	14	13
	E. Mostly satisfied	28	28
	F. Pleased	32	34
	G. Delighted	12	13
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M70. S55.	Satisfaction with Existing Community Rules and Regulations:		
	A. Terrible	2%	2%
	B. Unhappy	3	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	5	5
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	20	20
	E. Mostly satisfied	36	37
	F. Pleased	26	27
	G. Delighted	5	3
	H. No response	3	3
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M71. S56.	Satisfaction with Playground Proximity:		
	A. Terrible	7%	10%
	B. Unhappy	6	8
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	12	12
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	19	16
	E. Mostly satisfied	23	22
	F. Pleased	21	19
	G. Delighted	6	6
	H. No response	6	7
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M72. S57.	Availability of good schools:		
	A. Terrible	3%	3%
	B. Unhappy	3	3
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	5	5
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	17	16
	E. Mostly satisfied	24	25
	F. Pleased	28	27
	G. Delighted	12	12
	H. No response	8	9
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M73. S58.	Satisfaction with Neighborhood Appearance:		
A.	Terrible	2%	2%
B.	Unhappy	3	3
C.	Mostly dissatisfied	6	6
D.	Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	17	18
E.	Mostly satisfied	33	34
F.	Pleased	31	30
G.	Delighted	7	7
H.	No response	1	—
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M74. S59.	Satisfaction with Number of Military Families in Neighborhood		
A.	Terrible	2%	1%
B.	Unhappy	2	2
C.	Mostly dissatisfied	4	3
D.	Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	26	23
E.	Mostly satisfied	31	34
F.	Pleased	25	27
G.	Delighted	5	5
H.	No response	5	5
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M75. S60.	Satisfaction with Existing Privacy:		
A.	Terrible	5%	5%
B.	Unhappy	5	5
C.	Mostly dissatisfied	9	8
D.	Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	14	14
E.	Mostly satisfied	24	25
F.	Pleased	28	28
G.	Delighted	14	14
H.	No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M76.	Satisfaction with Ability to Avoid Military Atmosphere		
S61.	at Residence:		
	A. Terrible	3%	3%
	B. Unhappy	3	2
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	6	4
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	17	17
	E. Mostly satisfied	25	28
	F. Pleased	27	29
	G. Delighted	16	13
	H. No response	3	4
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M77.	Satisfaction with Outside Space:		
S62.			
	A. Terrible	6%	6%
	B. Unhappy	6	6
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	10	9
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	15	14
	E. Mostly satisfied	23	25
	F. Pleased	27	27
	G. Delighted	11	12
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M78.	Satisfaction with Present Parking Facilities:		
S63.			
	A. Terrible	6%	6%
	B. Unhappy	4	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	7	8
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	11	12
	E. Mostly satisfied	22	23
	F. Pleased	31	31
	G. Delighted	17	15
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M79.	Opinion of Housing Assignment Based Solely upon		
S64.	Bedroom Requirements:		
	A. Strongly opposed	10%	10%
	B. Opposed	15	15
	C. Somewhat opposed	12	13
	D. Neutral	20	20
	E. Somewhat in favor	14	15
	F. In favor	18	17
	G. Strongly in favor	10	9
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M80.	Opinion of Abolishment of Housing Waiting List and		
S65.	Institution of First Come, First Serve Policy:		
	A. Strongly opposed	18%	14%
	B. Opposed	20	20
	C. Somewhat opposed	10	9
	D. Neutral	17	19
	E. Somewhat in favor	8	9
	F. In favor	12	15
	G. Strongly in favor	14	13
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M81.	Opinion of Assigning Officer and Enlisted Personnel		
S66.	to Same Housing, Based on Availability and Need:		
	A. Strongly opposed	18%	12%
	B. Opposed	14	13
	C. Somewhat opposed	8	9
	D. Neutral	15	21
	E. Somewhat in favor	10	11
	F. In favor	17	19
	G. Strongly in favor	17	14
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M82.	Opinion of Continuance of Present Housing Assignment		
S67.	Policies:		
	A. Strongly opposed	9%	7%
	B. Opposed	13	11
	C. Somewhat opposed	14	14
	D. Neutral	32	34
	E. Somewhat in favor	12	13
	F. In favor	15	15
	G. Strongly in favor	4	4
	H. No response	1	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M83.	Opinion of Military Leasing Private Off-Base Housing to		
S68.	Provide Housing for Military Families:		
	A. Strongly opposed	4%	7%
	B. Opposed	5	11
	C. Somewhat opposed	5	14
	D. Neutral	20	34
	E. Somewhat in favor	20	13
	F. In favor	27	15
	G. Strongly in favor	18	4
	H. No response	1	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M84.	Opinion of Continuance of Present Building Policy		
S69.	When Inadequate Housing Exists in Civilian Community:		
	A. Strongly opposed	2%	1%
	B. Opposed	3	2
	C. Somewhat opposed	4	3
	D. Neutral	16	16
	E. Somewhat in favor	15	16
	F. In favor	34	38
	G. Strongly in favor	25	23
	H. No response	1	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
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M85. Opinion of BAQ Adjustment to be Consistent with
S70. Cost of Living in Area:

A. Strongly opposed	5%	3%
B. Opposed	5	5
C. Somewhat opposed	5	4
D. Neutral	12	15
E. Somewhat in favor	15	17
F. In favor	24	26
G. Strongly in favor	33	29
H. No response	1	1

TOTAL 100% 100%

M86. Opinion of Same Rental Price for Military Housing as
S71. for Similar Civilian Housing with Choice of Differently
Priced Units, All Families to Receive BAQ:

A. Strongly opposed	9%	6%
B. Opposed	12	12
C. Somewhat opposed	10	10
D. Neutral	24	27
E. Somewhat in favor	16	19
F. In favor	18	18
G. Strongly in favor	10	7
H. No response	1	1

TOTAL 100% 100%

M87. Opinion of Same Rental Price for Military Housing as for
S72. Similar Civilian Housing with Choice of Differently Priced
Units, Accompanied by Base Pay Increase Instead of BAQ:

A. Strongly opposed	16%	11%
B. Opposed	16	17
C. Somewhat opposed	12	12
D. Neutral	24	29
E. Somewhat in favor	10	12
F. In favor	10	10
G. Strongly in favor	11	8
H. No response	1	1

TOTAL 100% 100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M88.	Respond to Way Feel about Present House/Apartment:		
S73.			
	A. Terrible	2%	3%
	B. Unhappy	5	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	7	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	16	18
	E. Mostly satisfied	30	29
	F. Pleased	29	28
	G. Delighted	9	11
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M89.	Respond to Way Spend Spare Time:		
S74.			
	A. Terrible	1%	1%
	B. Unhappy	2	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	7	8
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	15	18
	E. Mostly satisfied	33	35
	F. Pleased	31	26
	G. Delighted	9	7
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M90.	Respond to Way Feel about Amount of Available		
S75.	Spare Time:		
	A. Terrible	5%	3%
	B. Unhappy	6	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	14	9
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	18	19
	E. Mostly satisfied	30	34
	F. Pleased	21	25
	G. Delighted	4	5
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M91.	Respond to Way Feel about Family's Total Income:		
S76.			
	A. Terrible	6%	5%
	B. Unhappy	11	10
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	20	16
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	23	25
	E. Mostly satisfied	25	28
	F. Pleased	11	13
	G. Delighted	2	2
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M92.	Respond to Way Feel about Your Military Pay/Allowance:		
S77.			
	A. Terrible	5%	5%
	B. Unhappy	11	10
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	20	16
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	26	26
	E. Mostly satisfied	24	27
	F. Pleased	11	12
	G. Delighted	1	2
	H. No response	2	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M93.	Respond to Way Feel about Your Standard of Living:		
S78.			
	A. Terrible	1%	1%
	B. Unhappy	5	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	11	7
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	23	21
	E. Mostly satisfied	33	34
	F. Pleased	22	26
	G. Delighted	3	6
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M94. S79.	Respond to Way Feel about Your Independence/Freedom, Chance to do What You Want:		
	A. Terrible	4%	3%
	B. Unhappy	6	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	12	8
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	21	18
	E. Mostly satisfied	31	33
	F. Pleased	20	26
	G. Delighted	4	7
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M95. S80.	Respond to Way Feel about the Freedom You Have from Being Bothered or Annoyed:		
	A. Terrible	4%	3%
	B. Unhappy	5	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	11	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	20	17
	E. Mostly satisfied	31	32
	F. Pleased	22	29
	G. Delighted	5	8
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M96. S81.	How You Feel about Military Aspects of Your Life:		
	A. Terrible	4%	3%
	B. Unhappy	4	4
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	7	6
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	21	27
	E. Mostly satisfied	32	35
	F. Pleased	24	19
	G. Delighted	6	4
	H. No response	2	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M97.	How You Feel about Life as a Whole:		
S82.			
	A. Terrible	1%	1%
	B. Unhappy	1	1
	C. Mostly dissatisfied	3	2
	D. Mixed (about equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	12	12
	E. Mostly satisfied	32	33
	F. Pleased	36	36
	G. Delighted	13	14
	H. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M98.	Family's Total After-tax Income 1974:		
S83.			
	A. Under \$6,000	19%	19%
	B. \$6,000-\$7,499	16	16
	C. \$7,500-\$9,999	22	22
	D. \$10,000-\$14,999	24	24
	E. \$15,000-\$19,999	11	11
	F. \$20,000-\$24,999	4	4
	G. \$25,000-\$29,999	1	1
	H. \$30,000-\$34,999	—	—
	I. \$35,000 or more	—	—
	J. No response	3	3
	TOTAL	100%	100%
M99.	Excluding Spouse, Number of Dependents Who Normally Live with Military Personnel:		
	A. None	22%	22%
	B. One	25	25
	C. Two	27	28
	D. Three	15	15
	E. Four	6	6
	F. Five	2	2
	G. Six	1	1
	H. Seven	—	—
	I. Eight or more	—	—
	J. No response	2	1
	TOTAL	100%	100%*

✓
Q. #99 of
APP. A

*Spouse % based on military partner's response
— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M100. Number of Dependents Who Do Not Normally Live with Military Personnel:			
A.	None	89%	90%
B.	One	5	5
C.	Two	3	3
D.	Three	1	1
E.	Four	—	—
F.	Five	—	—
G.	Six	—	—
H.	Seven	—	—
I.	Eight or more	—	—
J.	No response	2	1
TOTAL		100%	100%*
M101. Your Sex:			
S84.			
A.	Male	96%	3%
B.	Female	2	95
C.	No response	2	2
TOTAL		100%	100%
M102. Marital Status:			
A.	Single, never married	—	—
B.	Divorced or legally separated	1%	—
C.	Widowed	—	—
D.	Married	97	99%
E.	No response	2	1
TOTAL		100%	100%*
M103. Have You Ever Reenlisted:			
A.	No	24%	24%
B.	Yes, once	20	20
C.	Yes, twice	11	11
D.	Yes, three or more times	25	25
E.	Not applicable/no response	20	20
TOTAL		100%	100%*

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M104. Plan to Reenlist When Present Active Service Completed:			
A.	Not applicable	21%	21%
B.	Yes	27	28
C.	Undecided but probably yes	18	19
D.	Undecided but probably no	9	9
E.	No	11	10
F.	Will retire when present obligation is completed	9	9
G.	No response	5	4
TOTAL		100%	100%*
M105. If You Are an Officer, Do You Plan to Remain in Service for Career (at least 20 years):			
A.	Not applicable	58%	59%
B.	Already completed 20 years of service	3	3
C.	Yes	13	13
D.	Undecided but probably yes	3	3
E.	Undecided but probably no	1	2
F.	No	2	2
G.	No response	20	18
TOTAL		100%	100%*
M106. Time Spent One Way Travel – Home to Duty Station:			
A.	Less than 15 minutes	41%	42%
B.	15-29 minutes	43	43
C.	30-44 minutes	10	10
D.	45-59 minutes	3	3
E.	60-74 minutes	1	–
F.	75-89 minutes	–	–
G.	90 minutes or more	–	–
H.	No response	2	1
TOTAL		100%	100%*

*Spouse % based on military partner's response
– = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
M107.	What is Considered Acceptable One-Way Travel Time to Duty Station:		
A.	Less than 15 minutes	36%	36%
B.	15-29 minutes	51	52
C.	30-44 minutes	8	8
D.	45-59 minutes	1	1
E.	60-74 minutes	1	1
F.	75-89 minutes	—	
G.	90 minutes or more	—	
H.	No response	3	2
	TOTAL	100%	100%*

S85. How Long has Spouse Been Married Military Person:

A.	Less than one year	9%
B.	One but less than five years	37
C.	Five but less than ten years	22
D.	Ten but less than fifteen years	14
E.	Fifteen but less than twenty years	11
F.	Twenty years or more	5
G.	No response	2
	TOTAL	100%

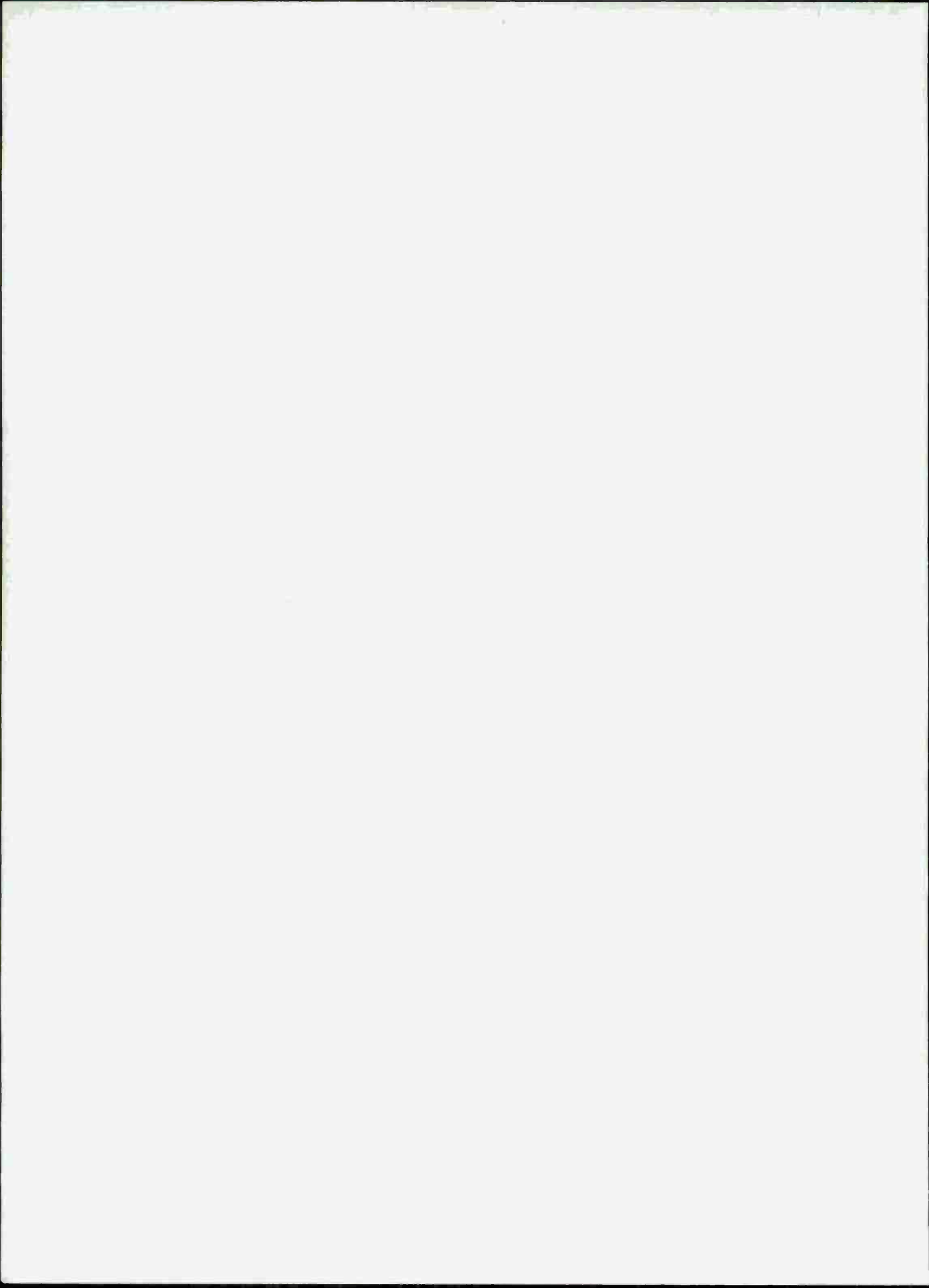
S86. Spouse Employed:

A.	No	69%
B.	Yes, part-time civilian job	11
C.	Yes, full-time civilian job	15
D.	Yes, active duty military	3
E.	No response	2
	TOTAL	100%

*Spouse % based on military partner's response

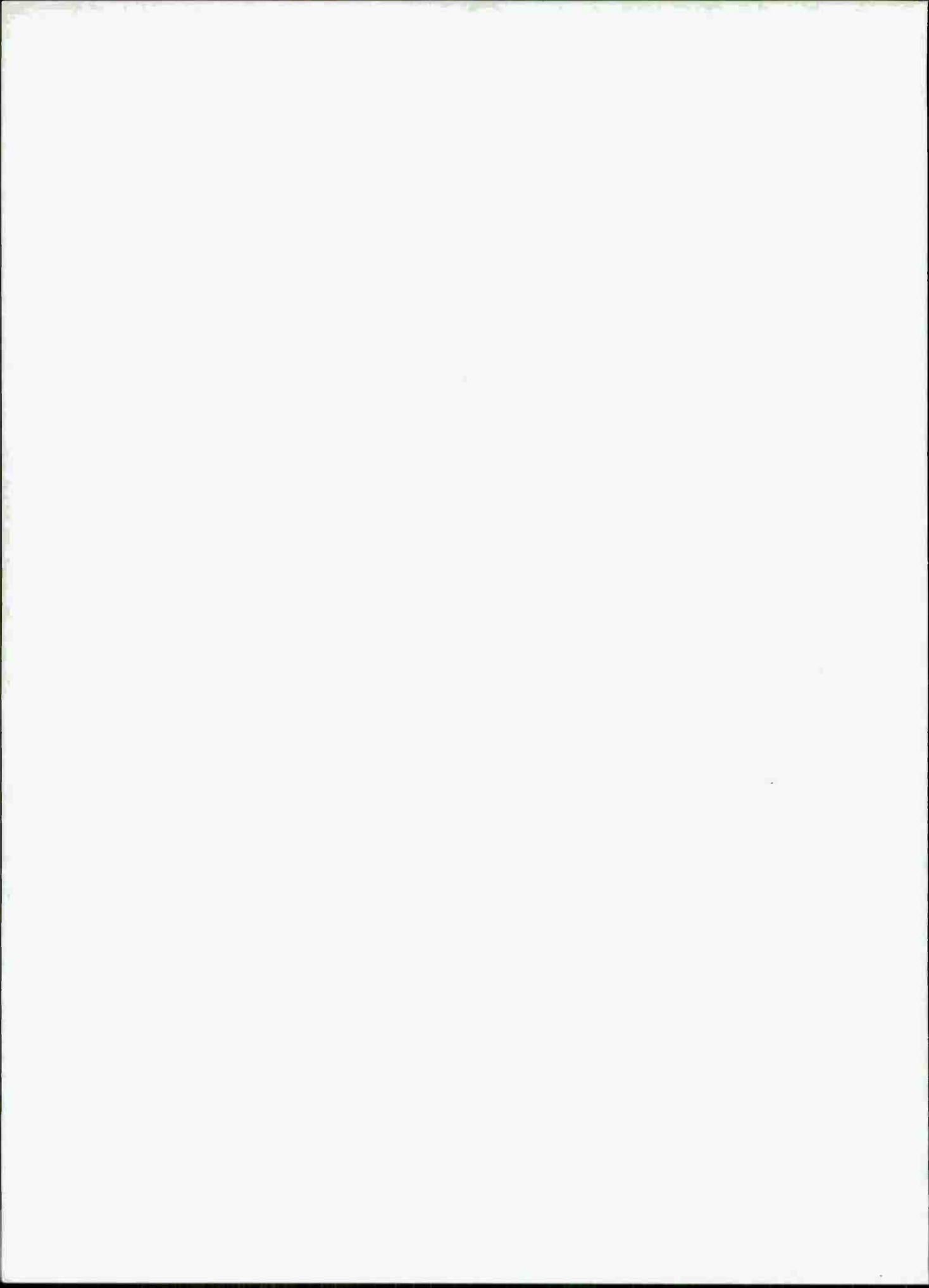
— = Less than .5%.

Item Number(s)	Question	Military Response	Spouse Response
S87.	Spouse Reaction to Idea of the Military Individual's Career:		
	A. Strongly in favor		41%
	B. Somewhat in favor		22
	C. Neutral		17
	D. Somewhat opposed		8
	E. Strongly opposed		8
	F. No response		3
		TOTAL	100%



APPENDIX D

SAMPLE WEIGHTING AND EFFECTS OF
STRATIFIED CLUSTER SAMPLING



SAMPLE WEIGHTING AND EFFECTS OF STRATIFIED CLUSTER SAMPLING

In all of the analyses, both the military and spouse responses were weighted on the basis of the military respondent's paygrade and urbanization level to be representative of the married permanent-party military population in the continental United States. The weighting factors are shown in Table D-1. The N's shown throughout the Results and Discussion Section of the report reflect the application of these weighting factors. However, the N's discussed below refer to the number of individuals in the original, unweighted sample. The unweighted N was utilized in the significance tests. Thus, any differences mentioned in the text as "significant" either met or exceeded the standards described below for statistical significance based upon the unweighted sample size.

The effect of stratifying not only clusters by urbanization level but also individuals by paygrade is that the standard error is overestimated by variance estimates which assume simple random sampling (Kish, 1965, pp. 164-165). Since this is a conservative error (an error in the direction of rejecting only those null hypotheses where the probability of obtaining the result is much smaller than the stated alpha level), corrective measures were not applied.

Table D-1
Weighting Factors Used in Analysis of Military and Spouse Data

Urbanization Level	Paygrade	Weighting Factor	
		Military	Spouse
Rural (Up to 50,000 population)	E-1 through E-3	0.426	0.561
	E-4 through E-6	1.053	1.310
	E-7 through E-9	0.329	0.403
	W-1 through O-3	0.384	0.466
	O-4 through O-5	0.199	0.235
	O-6	0.146	0.172
Urban (50,000 up to 200,000 population)	E-1 through E-3	1.235	1.807
	E-4 through E-6	1.596	2.256
	E-7 through E-9	0.537	0.701
	W-1 through O-3	0.647	0.811
	O-4 through O-5	0.374	0.439
	O-6	0.137	0.173
Metropolitan (200,000 or more population)	E-1 through E-3	3.226	3.947
	E-4 through E-6	6.250	7.500
	E-7 through E-9	2.055	2.439
	W-1 through O-3	1.923	2.190
	O-4 through O-5	1.103	1.282
	O-6	0.476	0.571

The effect of selecting a clustered sample, however, is that individuals in clusters (i.e., bases) tend to be more homogeneous than the population to which they belong. If estimates of variability employing the assumption of simple random sampling are computed on such data, the effect is that standard error estimates are underestimated (Kish, 1965). Hence, corrective measures were taken to avoid excessive Type I errors, stating that statistically significant differences exist when in fact they do not.

Both confidence intervals and statistics stated for proportions and means were determined using cluster sample formulas. The confidence interval of proportions was calculated at the 95% level and stated for all variables based on the one proportion with the largest interval in the study. The marginal proportion of respondents (41%) choosing alternative "1" of the "number of times in military housing" variable in the military questionnaire produced the largest interval ($\pm 6\%$).¹ Other marginal proportions for the same variable or any other variable in the study have smaller 95% confidence intervals. Hence, it is conservative to state that the 95% confidence interval for all the marginal proportions is $\pm 6\%$. Using the same rationale, the 99% confidence interval for means was conservatively set at $\pm .102$.

Mean differences on the housing policy items were calculated individually. Hence, only those differences having a probability less than .01 are discussed as statistically significant differences. For other variables, the difference in means required for statistical significance at the .01 level (for the total military sample) is .144 and the difference in percentages required for statistical significance at the .05 level is 8%.

The one area where cluster formulas were not directly applicable was the calculation of statistics for correlation coefficients. Since no straight-forward treatment of cluster sample tests of correlation coefficients was available, a different approach to the problem of reducing alpha errors was employed.

Kish (1965, pp. 161-165) describes a method for determining the effect of clustering that reduces the frequency of alpha errors to at least the stated level. The effect of the cluster sample design (DEFF) is described as the ratio of the variance error estimate calculated by the cluster sample formula to the variance error estimate calculated assuming simple random sampling of the same $\underline{n}$:

$$DEFF = \frac{S_a^2/a}{S^2 \underline{n}}$$

Here, S_a^2 denotes the variance estimate assuming cluster sampling, a is the number of clusters in the sample, S^2 is the variance estimate assuming simple random sampling, and $\underline{n}$ is the number of cases in the sample. The DEFF is then used to reduce the effective $\underline{n}$ of the cluster design employing the S^2 term. Under these conditions, the effective number of cases, $\underline{n}_a$ becomes: $\underline{n}/DEFF$.

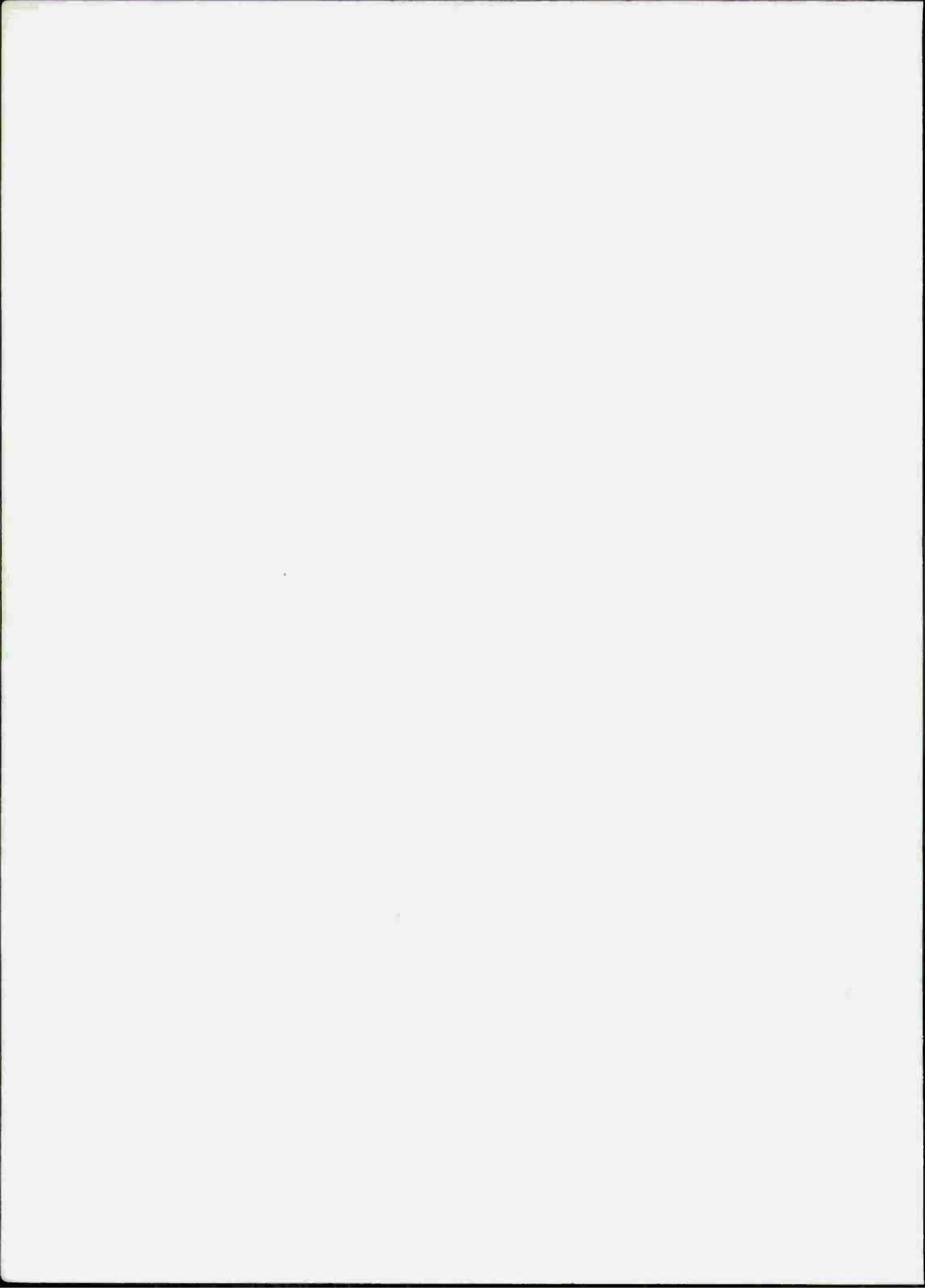
¹With 34 degrees of freedom (number of clusters minus one) and a standard error of 2.86%, $t_{.05} (se) = 2.04 (2.86\%) = 5.83\%$

To determine the statistical significance of correlations in this study, the variable having the largest DEFF for both military and spouse data was used to reduce the effective $\underline{n}$ of the unweighted sample size. This variable was housing type (from the military data). The unweighted $\underline{n}$ was 15,373 and the DEFF was 102.79, yielding an $\underline{N_a}$ of $(15,373/102.79) = 149.56$ or 149. The degrees of freedom are the effective $\underline{n}$ minus 3, or 146. Using linear interpolation and Table XI of Walker and Lev (1953, p. 470), the following correlation coefficients were determined to be significant at the indicated levels:

<u>r</u>	<u>p<</u>
.161	.05
.211	.01
.268	.001

For the purposes of this study, only correlations having a probability less than .01 of being no different from zero are presented and discussed as significant relations.

APPENDIX E
CORRELATION MATRIX



Correlation Matrix

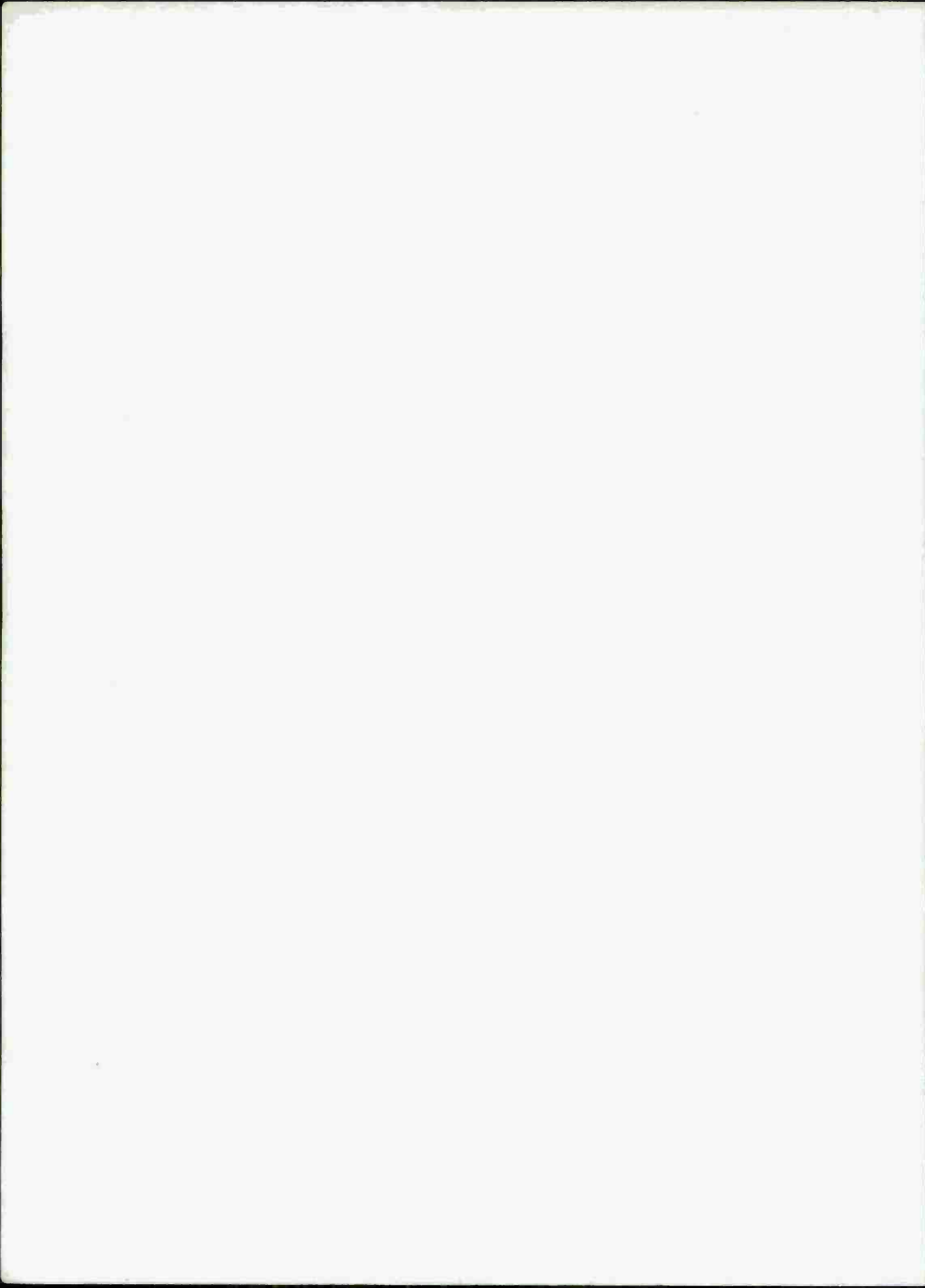
Bedroom Requirements	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Absoluth Waiting List																										
Combine Housing																										
Keep Existing Policies																										
Lease Off-Base Housing																										
Continue Building Policies																										
Vary BAO																										
Rent Military Housing																										
Increase Base Pay																										
* Paygrade (Grouped)																										
* Fair Market Rental Value																										
Family's Total Income																										
* Number of Dependents																										
Number of Times in Military Housing																										
* Relative Income																										
* Length of Marriage																										
* Present Housing Type																										
* Present Housing Style																										
Preference for Civilian Community																										
Housing Type Preference																										
Housing Style Preference																										
Equity of Present Housing Costs																										
Housing Satisfaction																										
Importance in Preference for Civilian Community																										
* Career Intentions/ Favorability Toward Career																										
Quality of Life																										

* Responses of Military Personnel Used for Spouses

* Obtained from Spouse

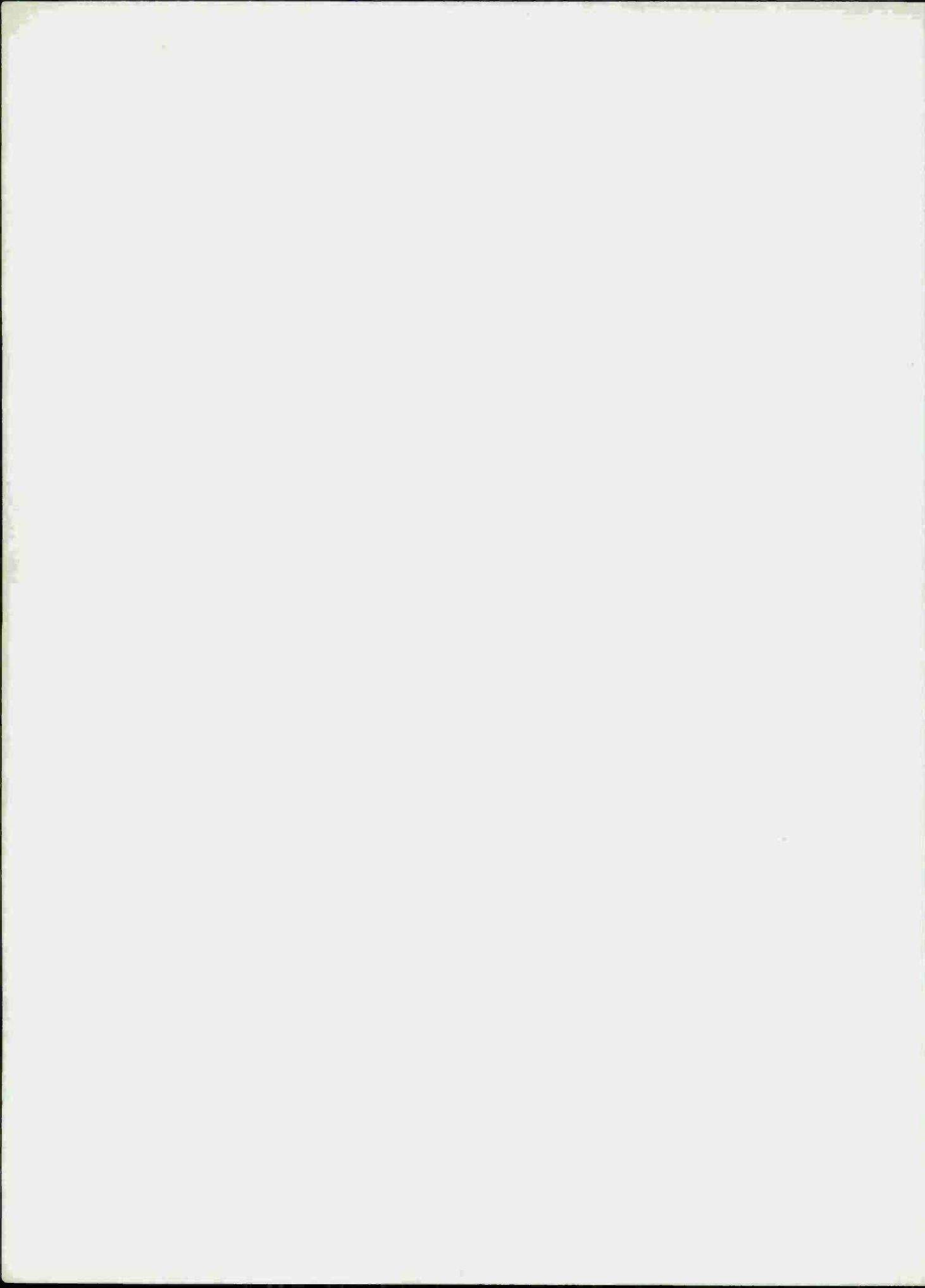
* Obtained for Spouses Only

Note: There are two possible entries in each cell. The upper entry is the military correlation and the lower entry is the spouse correlation. A blank space in a cell indicates that the applicable correlation was not significantly different from zero ($p < .01$)



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