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Quality of Life of
Jordanian College Students

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by

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION

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The main purpose of this study was to investigate Jordanian college students' perception of factors that affect their quality of life, and to determine the nature of satisfaction and dissatisfaction encountered by the students.

Three hundred college students (178 males and 122 females), who were attending Yarmouk University in Jordan during the academic year 1985/1986, participated in this study. They responded to the Life Satisfaction Inventory by indicating the importance of each item within the 16 components for their quality of life, as well as the level of satisfaction they experienced with each aspect at the present time.

Results of Pearson Correlation Coefficient showed that all of the 16 components had a significant
positive relationship with the total satisfaction with life.

Results of one way analysis of variance indicated that students who perceived themselves as satisfied with their health, income, friendships, and family reported more satisfaction with life than those who perceived themselves as less satisfied with these aspects. Satisfaction with family relationships was the most powerful predictor of life satisfaction of the students. It accounted for 50 percent of the variance in total satisfaction with life.

Using one way analysis of variance and Scheffee's test for age comparison, results showed that there were significant differences among the three age groups in total satisfaction. The older group was more satisfied with life than the two younger groups.

Regarding sex, the findings of this study indicated that one way analysis of variance of life satisfaction by sex did not yield a significant F-ratio, indicating no sex differences.

It was concluded from the findings of this study that students' perceptions of their health, family relations, friendships, and income, were found to be the best predictors of life satisfaction as a whole.