Subjective Well-being Status among Institutionalized and Non-institutionalized Senior Citizens

S.S. Patil1, S. K. Itagi1, P.B. Khadi1 and Y.N. Havaldar2

1Department of Human Development and Family Studies Rural Home Science College, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, 580 005, Karnataka, India
2Department of Agricultural Statistics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka, India

Telephone: +9194498976661, E-mail: itagi.sk@gmail.com

KEYWORDS Old Age Home, Senior Citizens, Education, Socio-economic Status, Family Type

ABSTRACT A differential study was carried out on 140 respondents belonging to 60 years and above age group living in old age homes (n=65) and with family (n=75) and the sample was randomly selected from Hubli-Dharwad city, Karnataka with an objective to compare the level of subjective well-being among institutionalized and non-institutionalized senior citizens and to know the factors influencing subjective well-being among both senior citizens. Results of the study revealed that institutionalized senior citizens had more of well-being and non-institutionalized had more of overall subjective well-being and ill-being status. Among institutionalized, education (along with gender and age) and age (socio-economic status, financial support and family type) significantly influenced the well-being and ill-being respectively. Education (along with age, socio-economic status and financial support) and gender (along with age, socio-economic status and financial support) significantly influenced the ill-being status of non-institutionalized senior citizens. It was interesting to note that none of the variables significantly influenced the well-being status.