

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

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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.