

COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE LEVEL OF INSECURITY AMONG ELDERLY WOMEN LIVING IN NURSING HOMES AND THOSE LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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ABSTRACT

Every day more and more, the world's population is aging rapidly. The third age is one that suffers more from this phenomena. In different cultures has a different impact on how they see the third age. The purpose of this study is to examine the level of insecurity among women denied living in older homes in the city, plus Tirana and those living in households. Methodology of this type of study is used deliberate champion, purposeful sampling and total number of samples is 100 elderly women, where 60 % of them lived in some old houses in Tirana and 40 % in households. For this data collection is used inventory Maslow security – insecurity. This inventory was built by Maslow and contains 75 statements to measure the levels of loneliness and uncertainty. Answers allegations ranging from zero to two, where 0 is not 1 were unanswered and 2 is being. Higher test scores indicate a strong security and reverse. ANOVA data that support the hypothesis that women living in nursing homes report higher levels of experiencing uncertainty: $F(1,98) = 99.307, p = .001, a .05$. However despite family and social support to the two groups, such as those living in families and those living in exile experience symptoms of uncertainty. Many people see aging as the last station after this age of life confronts us with enormous challenges to adapt. The attitude of society towards the elderly is often harsh and indifferent to even more difficult to identify their needs. The growing number of elderly around the world, makes it even more necessary drawing attention to them. The third age is vulnerable segment of society, which is more and more exposed to psychological problems, social isolation and emotional insecurity. According to many studies of the elderly they are highly prone to suffer from disorders such as depression, anxiety and emotional instability. Our society has a traditional concept for the elderly playing a relatively good role and to its evaluation, but in recent years a tendency towards a more and more isolated. The purpose of this study is to identify whether there are differences in experience levels of uncertainty with elderly women living in nursing homes and those living in the household.

Objectives

- To collect general information about women living in nursing homes across the city of Tirana.
- To examine the level of uncertainty to the elderly living in nursing homes and those living in the household.
- To generate new perspectives for further studies in the future.

Hypothesis: elderly women living in nursing homes show higher levels of uncertainty compared with those living in their households.

METHODOLOGY

Sampling

For the realization of this study was selected a sample composed of 100 elderly women with 40 % of women participating in the study were resident in a nursing home and 60 % of them lived in the family. Women included in the study are ages 55 and up. Selecting sample was done intentionally, this is because of the very small number of women older living in shelters of Tirana, just in an old public and only Tirana “Home of the elderly” 20 women, the residential center private “rays of life” 10 women, the residential center private “Missionaries of Charity” for women 18 women, residential private “Joshua center “4 women who expressed their ability to be involved in the study. All information used about the number of older women in shelters in Tirana were the

Sampling procedures

The information collected about the variables of depression. Loneliness and uncertainty are the data that were used only for research purposes and was respected all ethical considerations about privacy and confidentiality. In this study was maintained complete anonymity of women participating in the study. Sample selection was made deliberately because of the small number of samples of women living in nursing homes.

Instruments

Inventory Security – insecurity of Maslow

This inventory was built by Maslow and contains 75 statements to measure the levels of loneliness and uncertainty. Answers allegations ranging from zero to two, were zero is not one and two were unanswered. Higher test scores indicate a strong security and conversely. This test stands for high internal consistency and provides a lot of information and detail given the fact there are more than 70 claims. This is considered as a disadvantage and this inventory as it is very long and increases the likelihood that the customer gets tired and not so candid responses.

DISCUSSION

For the measurement uncertainty of the inventory was used security – insecurity of Maslow which consists of 75 allegations where higher scores indicate high level of security and vice versa. From many studies show that with increasing age, individuals tend to feel more insecure. There is hardly a person who has not spent at least once this situation but to sample that we studied more frequently because they belong to the female sex. This fact supports studies which refer that women feel safer at the family and their spouses and family is this fact away and losing contact with them that makes women more uncertain. “Kivmiemi 1982”.

The t-test results show that there are statistically significant differences between the two groups where the group feels unsafe living in nursing women. This result supports the result of ANOVA where group with the highest uncertainty is the group of women living in the shelter where, $F(1,98) = 99.307, p = .000, \alpha < .05$.

The data from cross tabulation show a large difference in the distribution of values between two groups where the division by groups are the following values : 20 % (8) of the sample

of women living in exile experience low levels of insecurity and 80 % (48) champion who lives in the family, 20% (8) of the sample living in experience moderate degree of uncertainty and 16.7 (10) of the sample living in families, 25 % (10) of the sample living in exile experience degree high uncertainty and 3.3 % (2) of the sample living in families, 35% (14) of the sample living in exile experience a very degree of uncertainty while the group that lives in the family there is no person with a very uncertainty.

Comparison between the two groups reporting on the level of uncertainty resulting in a large difference between the two averages where in women living in exile has average 86 ± 23.2 with a standard deviation of 23.2 while the comparative group women living in family has average 50 ± 13 with a standard deviation 13. It shows that the level of uncertainty reporting symptoms of the elderly living in nursing is higher compared to those living in their households.

CONCLUSION

The processing and analysis of data showed that older women who live in nursing homes, experience higher levels of uncertainty than women living in the household.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Suggestions for other studies on uncertainty older women living in nursing homes.
- Based on the findings of the study suggested increased attention by mental health professionals for early examination of these issues.
- The results from this study are taken into account by the relevant institutions.