

A study of the anxiety trait among the elderly residing in the Infirmary or with their Families

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Abstract

This study aims at finding out the differences between the elderly residing infirmaries and those staying with their Families concerning their suffering of anxiety according to the factors of the place of residence, age and gender. The study deals with 436 elderlies; these include 222 males and 214 females. The elderlies in the infirmaries are 150 and those with their Families are 286 as taken from the governorates of Damascus, Rural Damascus, Homs and Lattakia.

The study depends on the scale of anxiety trait by Speilberger which contains 20 sentences; the first half refers to the lack of anxiety. The statistical analysis is carried out by means of SPSS.

The results of the study are:

- There are differences that signify the availability of the anxiety trait in elderlies as a consequence of the place of residence.
- There are differences that signify the presence of the anxiety trait among the males staying with their families or those residing in the infirmaries.
- There are differences that signify the presence of the anxiety trait between the elderlies staying with their families and those residing in the infirmaries according to those aged 71+ years'.

For the paper in Arabic see pages (15-47).