



Study the Development of Attitudes to Aging in Women and Girls

Farzaneh Sheibani Tezerji¹, Fatemeh Sheibani Tezerji^{*2}

1. Department of Demography, Yazd University, Yazd, Iran.

2. Department of Psychology, Islamic Azad University, Bandar Abbas Branch, Iran.

A B S T R A C T

This study aimed to determine attitudes to aging in women and girls. This study is a descriptive and correlation. The population study is all women and girls living in Sirjan (Iran), from 14 to 70 years, including 300 samples that have been accessible sampling. The instruments are attitudes to the aging that has reliability and validity. The results showed there is not significant differences between the three age groups (young, middle-aged and elderly) women and girls in attitudes to aging ($p > 0.05$). In order to explain the results, the presence of women in community and medical and psychological empowerment of aging attended.

Keywords: Development, Attitudes To Aging, Women.

INTRODUCTION

Feminization phenomenon of aging is increase in the proportion of older women to men. And is phenomenon that will occur in developing countries like Iran and Pakistan. And pay special attention to the elderly and women will lead (Rafii, Seyedfatemi, & Rezaei, 2013). Because the women in the family and community have various functions is an important factor in the social dimension of spiritual transformation, mood and emotions, and attitudes and beliefs (Cuddy, Norton, & Fiske, 2005). Aging is stage of life human that is naturally decreasing physical and mental abilities. And imposes costs economic, social and psychological enormous costs on society (Segal, Qualls, & Smyer, 2017). According to an estimate, it is predicted that the population of 5 million elderly in 1428 to about 26 million. Thus, due to the growing elderly population in the world and Iran and the effects of adverse economic, social, and health, it seems that the need of physical, mental and social problems this population is very important (Shafiee & van Bodegom, 2012). Researches have shown that the perception of the aging process in all cultures and countries are not the same, for example, older people in American society an opportunity isn't worth, that, while in other cultures older people are (Samra, Griffiths, Cox, Conroy, & Knight, 2013). The media, as a resource for learning and teaching of information and ideas about the elderly and the aging process, and can be used to affect the perception people (Lai, 2009). Research conducted in Japan concluded that younger people in this country have a positive attitude about aging and older persons to countries of America, Singapore. Eastern and Central Asian cultures, including the cultures of China, Saudi Arabia and Israel more features are collectivist values, a place where communities tend to encourage interdependence traditionally provide support and care for older people (Lai, 2009;

*. Corresponding Author: fatemeh.sheibani@yahoo.com

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Liu, Norman, & While, 2013). Many researchers believe that attitudes aging fear and anti-aging in modern cultures more than the traditional culture. They believe that old age is associated with vulnerability and dependence and be transmitted from generation to generation and is correlated with social issues(Lord & Castell, 1994). Evidence suggests that caring and protective care of the elderly in the environment is considered the best chance to increase the quality of life; today, support and care for the elderly by family, there are potential problems for the family(Hadaegh et al., 2009; Tanjani, Motlagh, Nazar, & Najafi, 2015). Whatever people's feelings and have a more positive attitude towards the elderly, life will be more satisfactory for them(Courtney, Tong, & Walsh, 2000). Therefore it is necessary phenomenon of aging as one of Iran's most important challenges to be considered in the future.

According to the family as the most important factor is social support and the question of attitude on several factors such as the organization of cultural and educational services, health care provider and economic conditions depends in each country(McKinlay & Cowan, 2003). The research to study the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and anxiety in the elderly pay more anxious middle-aged showed that young women and the elderly and also people who have a history of depression have negative attitude more and more anxious experience(Cumming, Salkeld, Thomas, & Szonyi, 2000).

In a study it was shown that the attitude of the aging differences between German and American samples. As such, German Elder assessed more negatively. Also, Americans in their old age knew more than the Germans(Morris, McAuley, & Motl, 2007).

Lambrinou showed that younger women and older people that have higher satisfaction with life have a more positive attitude aging. Psychological well-being, economic – social and lives with his wife, the factors that influence attitudes to aging(Lambrinou, Sourtzi, Kalokerinou, & Lemonidou, 2009).

The results of Mellor, Chew, and Greenhill (2007) showed that many people, including women, to numerous myths about aging believe that negative attitudes about aging, increases during aging. In this study, the attitude of the elderly in the City of Sirjan (Iran) in women and girls, because the purpose answer to the question of are there among women and girls attitudes to the elderly in the City of Sirjan(Iran)?

METHODOLOGY

The population study is all women and girls living in Sirjan, from 14 to 70 years, including 300 samples that have been accessible sampling. The instruments are attitudes to the aging that has reliability and validity. To compare the attitudes of women and girls of different ages in the descriptive statistics to compare descriptive and inferential statistics (ANOVA and correlation) were used.

Research Tools

The questionnaire contains 31 questions that attitudes to older people's attitudes to the elderly in the five areas of study:

- 1) Weakness and physical problems

- 2) Ability
- 3) Concerns
- 4) Value
- 5) Religion

This questionnaire Standardization by Mokhtari and Sheibani (2016) for ages 12 to 18 years old, 19 to 55 years and 55 to 80 years Cronbach's alpha, respectively 0.76, 0.75 and 0.75.

RESULTS

Attitude to the elderly in different age groups of girls and women

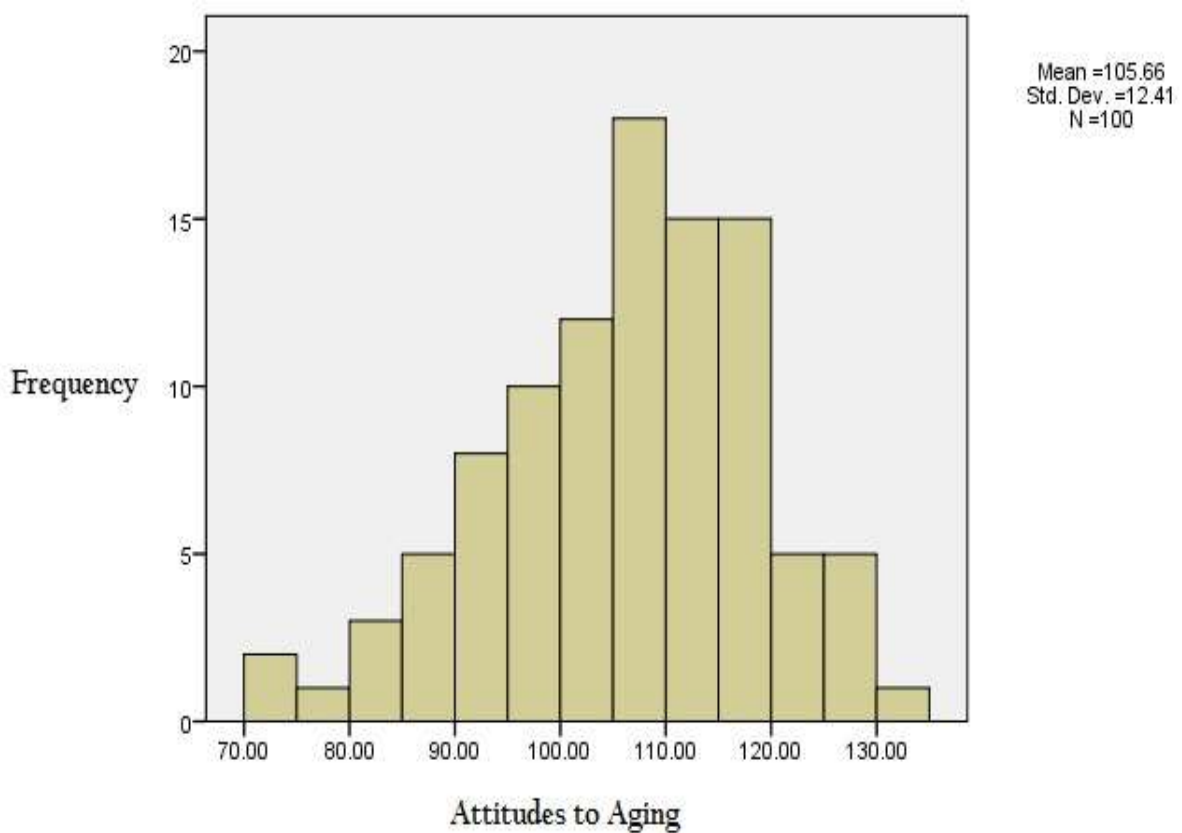


Figure 1. Attitudes of adolescent girls to the elderly

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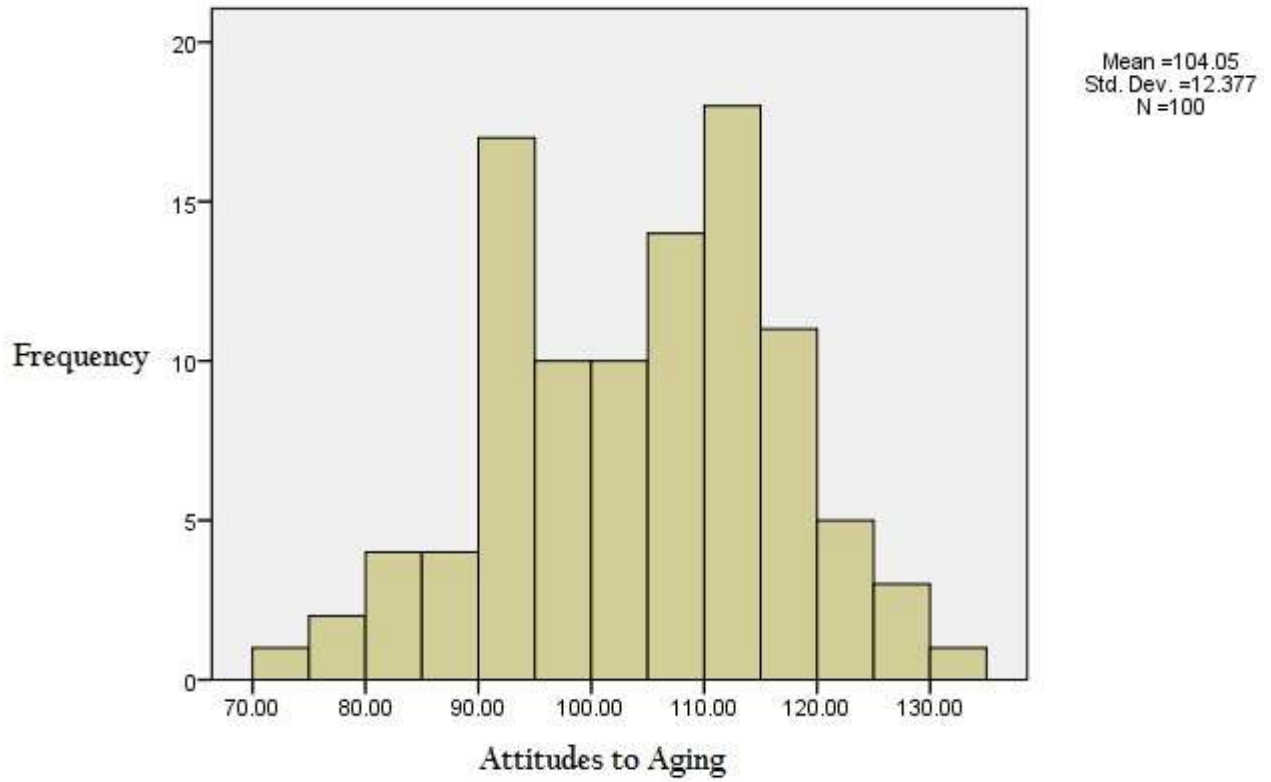


Figure 2. Attitudes to aging in middle-aged women

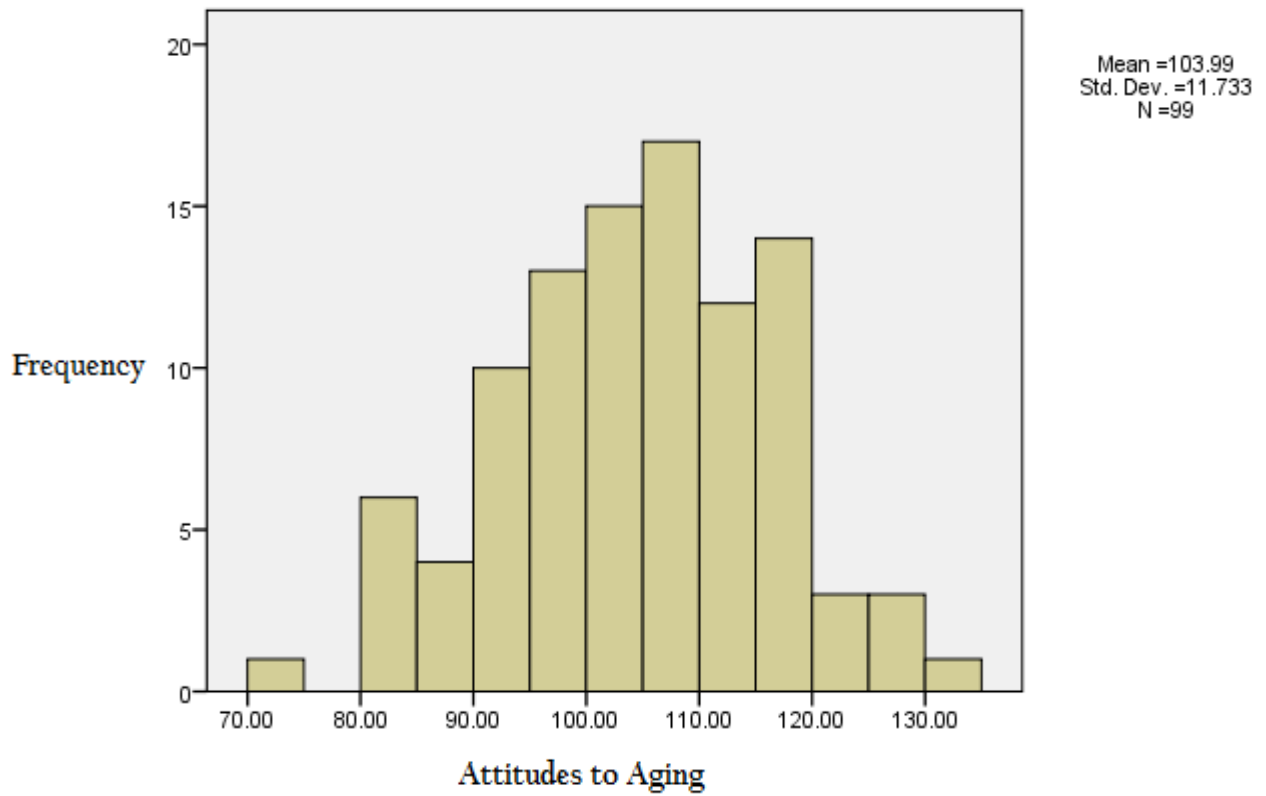


Figure 3. Attitudes to Aging in Older Women

Table 1. Descriptive information three age groups (young, middle-aged and elderly) in women and girls

	N	Mean	SD	Min	Max
young	100	1.0405E2	12.3766	74.0000	133.00
middle-aged	100	1.0566E2	12.4099	74.0000	133.00
elderly	99	1.0399E2	11.7330	74.0000	133.00
Total	299	1.0457E2	12.1624	74.0000	133.00

Table 2. Result of ANOVA

	sum squares	DF	Mean square	F	p
Between groups	179.165	2	89.582	0.604	0.547
Within Groups	43902.180	296	148.318		
Total	44081.344	298			

CONCLUSION

Our results showed there is not a significant difference between the three age groups (young, middle-aged and elderly) women and girls in attitudes to aging ($p > 0.05$). This result is not consistent with the results Mellor et al. (2007). Perhaps this is why this studies about 16 to 20 years and before the serious presence of women in society. First, when young and middle-aged women, empowering see someone in your community do not worry about old age because they know very well there is no problem that cannot afford, second, for about 20 years in the medical health of elderly people has increased. So attitudes to aging isn't difference between young, middle-aged and elderly people quite naturally (not a very positive attitude, not attitude very negative). Because in aging that is natural and physical problems and negative attitude to the advancement of knowledge in the medical field.

Given the fact that any transition period increase in negative or positive towards the elderly to applied research is used as a negative attitude causes depression in people to the elderly and the issue on various effects on aspects life and interpersonal relationships. However this is more important in girls and women is one of the key tenets of their family. Also, the people are responsible for emotional support from other family members and active members of Community and in the areas of social planning.

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Study the Development of Attitudes to Aging in Women and Girls

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