Residential Status and Financial Problem Differences in Self Anger among Old Agers

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Abstract: the present study was designed to investigate residential differences and financial problem differences in self anger among old agers. Only 60 plus old agers was selected in sample. Convenient sampling technique was used for data collection. Sample size was 100 old agers. “Novaco Anger scale” to measure anger among old agers. Residential status and financial problems was measures by using self report technique. SPSS 20 version was used for analysis. t test was used to analysis the data. The results of current study showed that old agers belonged to rural areas and having financial problems were significantly high on anger.

Key words: Residential Status, Financial Problems, Self Anger, Old Agers.

Introduction

Anger

Anger is an emotional response of an individual. It is an emotion in which person feel uncomfortable, hurt or threat. This emotional response can occur in the result of any retardation, failure and in difficult or danger situations. There are three components of anger in which cognitive, affective and behavioral are included (Novaco, 1986). Anger is a type of emotion in which a person feels pressure for a certain amount of time (DeFoore, 2010). This emotional state of person has an impact of person’s body, individual experience physical changes such as increased heart rate, and changes in blood pressure etc (Harris et al., 1964).

Anger is a type of feelings that has an effect directly on person behavior, cognitive, and physiology. Anger can affect a person physically and mentally (Ammer, 2013). It is not only harm ful to express anger it can be harmful to repress anger from suitable expression. It can effect person brain and body badly (Kemp & Strongman, 1995).

Old Age

Old age is a time period in which life expectancy of human beings decreased, and it is considered the end of the human life cycle (Dong, Milholland and Vijg, 2016). In Erikson personality development stages old age as a period of “Integrity vs. Despair”, in this stage a person take review of his life. If person feel life has been wasted then person experience regrets. The individual feel despair. Individuals who feel successful himself in their life. He feels a sense of integrity, he feels satisfaction (Erikson, 1994; 1963). According to Erikson coping skills in old age is very important to move life forward and for avoidance of remained stuck in the past (Erikson & Erikson, 1998).

Old Age and Anger

Different Cross-sectional and longitudinal researches revealed that there emerge some negative emotions with age, whereas positive emotions can also be maintained or increased (Carstensen et al., 2011; Stone, Schwartz, Broderick, & Deaton, 2010). Some researchers also concluded that in old age person expression and response of anger decreased in compare to age in adulthood (Phillips, Henry, Hosie, & Milne, 2006; Schieman, 1999, 2010). In a research of between-age-group comparisons it was concluded that in old age emotional state anger has a bad impact of person health and body. It can be a risk factor for many diseases and person has less control on it (Berry et al., 2012; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011).

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In old age individuals quality of life depend on their residential areas or living homes status and standard, social environment, facilities that they have and
social and family environment (Mitchell & Kemp, 2000). Residential care in old age and facilities in this time period has an good impact on health (AARP 1993; Mollica and Snow 1996).

Objectives

1. To investigate the residential differences in self anger among old agers.
2. To investigate the financial problem differences in self anger among old agers.

Hypotheses

1. Old ager belonged to ruler areas will be high in self anger than Urban Areas
2. Old ager having financial problems will be high in self anger than having no financial problems

Sample

Only 60 plus old agers was selected in sample. Convenient sampling technique was used for data collection. Sample size was 100 old agers.

Measure

“Novaco Anger scale” to measure anger among old agers. Residential status and financial problems was measures by using self report technique.

Statistical Analysis

SPSS 20 version was used for analysis. t test was used to analysis the data

Procedure

Researcher was taken the information from old agers those were convent to them and belong to the different areas such as wapdatown, sialkot road, cantt, shahenabad, college road etc. first researcher ask them about there willingness that is the are willing to fill it. After there permission researcher handover the questionnaire. They fill conset form and then the questionnaire. All the points in which they feel trouble researcher make it clear. After that researcher check that is they fill there conset form and mark on all questions. Reseracher regard them on their participation make them sure that there all information will kept save to them. And thanks to them.

Results

Table 1
Mean, Standard Deviation and t-value On Self Anger for Rural and Urban Old Agers (N=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Rural (n=15)</th>
<th>Urban (n=85)</th>
<th>t(98)</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>UL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self Anger</td>
<td>85.46</td>
<td>19.21</td>
<td>18.69</td>
<td>11.74</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In table 1 old agers belonged to rural areas were significantly high on self anger (M = 85.46, SD = 19.21, p = .01).

Table 2
Mean, Standard Deviation and t-value On Self Anger for financial problems among Old Agers (N=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Financial Problems (n=20)</th>
<th>Financial problems (n=80)</th>
<th>t(98)</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>LL</th>
<th>UL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self Anger</td>
<td>86.65</td>
<td>13.89</td>
<td>80.10</td>
<td>12.74</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>.04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In table 2 old agers having financial problems were significantly high on self anger (M = 86.65, SD = 13.89, p = .04).

Conclusion

The current study investigates the residential status and financial problems differences in self anger among old agers. The results of current study showed that old agers belonged to rural areas and having financial problems were significantly high on anger.

Limitations

These are following limitations faced by the researcher in conducting research. The sample size of 100 respondents was small and not sufficient to generalize the finding of present research for the whole population

References


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