Thesis Title   Relationship Between Self Concept Social
Support and Mental Health of the Elderly

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the
relationship between self concept social support and mental health of
the elderly. Samples consisted of 71 elderly from village census
records. Ages ranged from 60-84 years, for both males and females.
Samples were selected using inclusion criteria. The instruments
employed for data collection were an interview guide consisting of
demographic data, a self concept scale, a social support scale, and
a mental health scale. Content validity was examined by specialist
and reliability was obtained by means of alpha coefficiency. The

reliability of self concept, social support, and mental health scale was 0.90, 0.83, and 0.84 respectively.

Data were analyzed by SPSS program using frequency, percentile, mean, standard deviation, Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient, and stepwise multiple regression.

The study revealed that:

1. There was a positive relationship between self concept and mental health. The correlation coefficient was .7242 at .001 level of significance.

2. There was a positive relationship between social support and mental health. The correlation coefficient was .7830 at .001 level of significance.

3. Social support, self concept, sex, and education were significant mental health predictors. The variance account for mental health was 71.16 percent at .01 level of significance.