Abstract: Introduction: In the recent years improvement in health policies has led changes in pattern of diseases which increased population of elderly particularly in developing countries such as Iran. Therefore, improvement of quality of life and health status of elderly people needs more attention. This is obvious that health assessment is the first step of elderly health promotion program which social well-being is one of the important aspects of health in this group. Social well-being is described as the degree of functioning, adjusting, and adapting of social aspects of life which consisted of five domains including social actualization, social acceptance, social coherence, social integration, and social contribution. This study designed to determine social well-being status among Esfahan elderly people.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 230 Esfahan elderly people aged 60 and over. By simple randomized sampling subjects were chosen from urban elderly people. Data was gathered by a questionnaire consisting of demographic characteristics and Keyes’s Scale of Social well-Being and then data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and correlation.

Results: Findings showed that 70.9% of participants were male. Participants mean age was 67.5. Mean score of Social well-Being was 36.55 with 51.4% less than mean score. Significant relationship was found between educational levels and social well-being ($P<0.001$). Furthermore, a significant relationship was found between subscales of social well-being and demographic characteristics.

Conclusion: As results showed elderly people’s social well being was less than average level. Considering older people as a vulnerable group, educational planning and consulting services in this domain is recommended.

Social well-being, elderly people, health assessment

Presentation: Poster