

Research Paper

Predictors of Social Isolation among Community-dwelling Older Adults in Iran

Elaheh Taghvaei¹, Seyedeh Ameneh Motalebi², Maryam Mafi², * Mohammad Ali Soleimani²

1. Student Research Committee, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran

2. Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Research Institute for Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran.

Use your device to scan
and read the article online**Citation:** Taghvaei E, Motalebi SA, Mafi M, Soleimani MA. [Predictors of Social Isolation among Community-dwelling Older Adults in Iran (Persian)]. Iranian Journal of Ageing. 2021; 16(2):188-201. <https://doi.org/10.32598/sija.16.2.1294.2> <https://doi.org/10.32598/sija.16.2.1294.2>

Received: 31 Aug 2020

Accepted: 29 Dec 2020

Available Online: 01 Jul 2021

Key words:

Aged, Social isolation, Social support, Disability

ABSTRACT**Objectives** Social isolation can lead to depression, reduced life expectancy, and increased death anxiety among older adults. The present study aims to determine the predictors of social isolation in community-dwelling older adults residing in Qazvin, Iran.**Methods & Materials** This descriptive cross sectional study was conducted on 301 older adults in 2019 who were selected using a cluster sampling method. Data were collected using a demographic/clinical checklist, Lubben Social Network Scale, Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support, World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule, 5-item World Health Organization Well-Being Index, and Pargament's Religious Coping Questionnaire, which were completed through face to face interview. The collected data were analyzed using multivariable regression analysis.**Results** The Mean±SD age of participants was 68.63±7.31 years. Multivariate regression analysis showed that the significant predictors of social isolation were social support ($\beta=0.333$, $P<0.001$), disability ($\beta=-0.137$, $P=0.018$), and living with spouse ($\beta=0.154$, $P=0.010$). The social isolation was reduced by increasing social support, decreasing disability, and living with spouse.**Conclusion** Given the role of social support and disability in predicting social isolation in the elderly, it seems that one of the effective factors in reducing social isolation especially in the disable older adults is establishing or strengthening supportive social networks.**Extended Abstract****1. Introduction**

As the aged population increases, attention to their issues and problems becomes more important [6]. Aging weakens physical and social functioning and increases dependence on others [28]. Older people with physical disabilities are more likely to be lonely and isolated due to lack of social relations and social support [29, 30]. People who are socially isolated are at higher risk

for cardiovascular disease, stroke [14], depression [15] and premature death [17]. Given the growing population of the elderly especially in Iran, addressing the social needs and communication network of the elderly is important. Social isolation in the elderly depends on several individual and social factors; by evaluating and recognizing the factors affecting the social isolation of the elderly, more appropriate decisions and measures can be taken to improve the quality of life of the elderly. This study aims to determine the predictors of social isolation in the elderly living in Iran.

*** Corresponding Author:**

Mohammad Ali Soleimani, PhD.

Address: Social Determinants of Health Research Center, Research Institute for Prevention of Non-Communicable Diseases, Qazvin University of Medical Sciences, Qazvin, Iran.

Tel: +98 (912) 2901866

E-mail: soleimany.msn@gmail.com