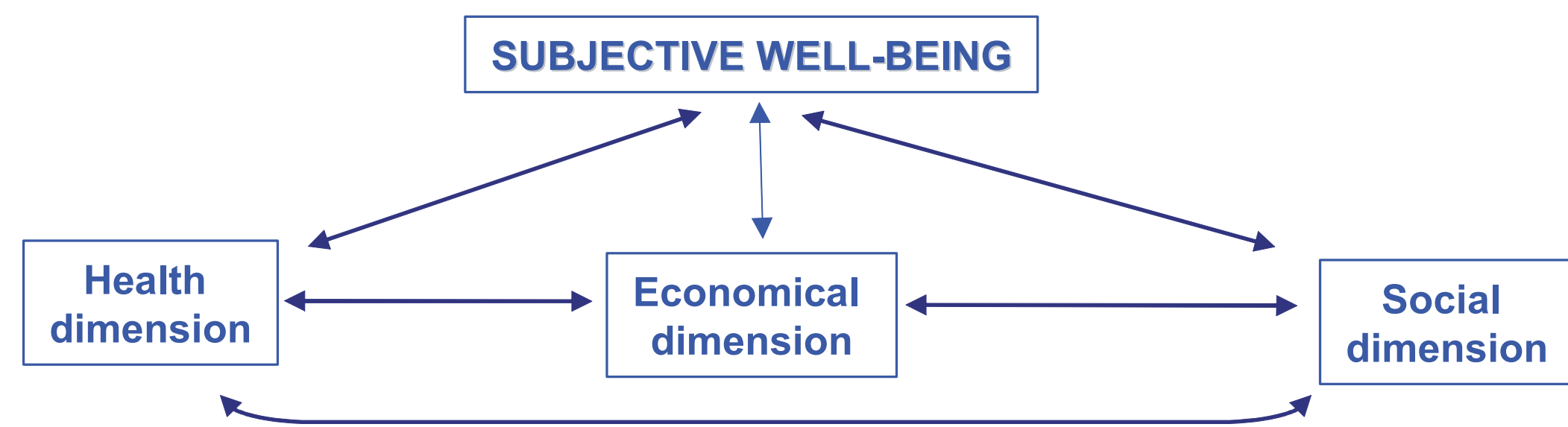


# RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONAL SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORK AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG NON-DISABLED AND DISABLED PEOPLE

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## DIMENSIONS OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING (SWB)



Diener, E. et al. (1997); O'Connor, R. (1993); Veenhoven, R. (2001).

## THE FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

- SOCIAL SUPPORT (companionship, material, emotional, information)
- SENSE-MAKING
- SOCIAL CONTROL
- ACCESS TO RESOURCES
- BEHAVIORAL MODELS

Borgatti, S.P. (1998)

## MEASURING THE SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

### LIFE SATISFACTION:

1. General life satisfaction (1 item)
2. Satisfaction with life scale (5 items)

### HAPPINESS:

1. General happiness (1 item)
2. Percent of time happy on average day (3 items)

Canril, H. (1965);  
Diener, E. et al. (1985);  
Fordyce, M.W. (1978);

## MEASURING THE SOCIAL SUPPORT PERSONAL NETWORK

### THE NAME GENERATORS

Companionship  
Financial support  
Minor material support  
Major material support  
Emotional support  
Information  
Other kind of support

Kogovsek, T. et al. (2001).

### THE NAME INTERPRETERS

Alters':  
sex  
age  
education  
disability  
  
Relationships':  
type  
frequency  
negative content  
closeness  
accessibility  
reciprocity

## SAMPLING AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Experimental design studies in two independent, small-sized samples:

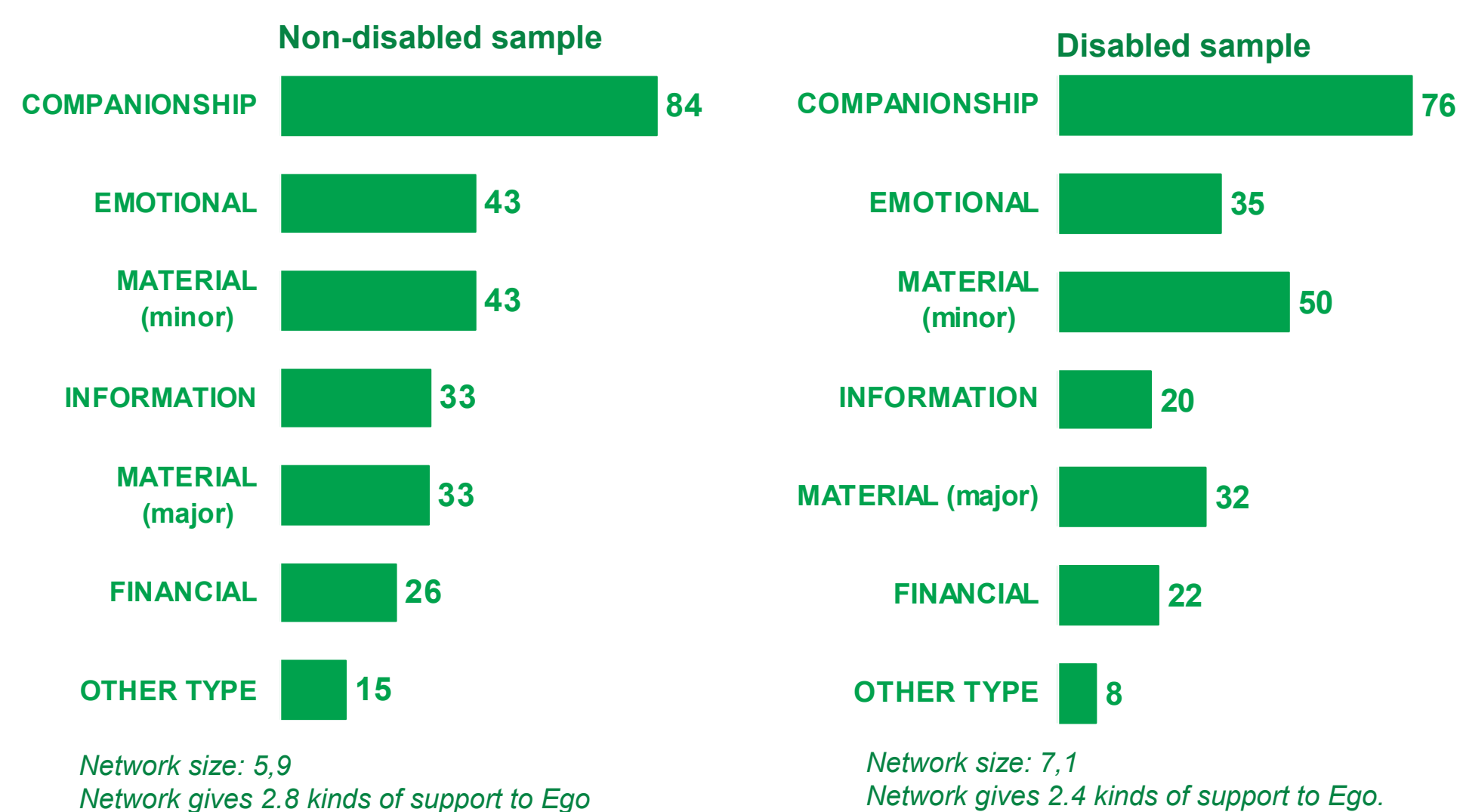
### Non-disabled sample

- 203 persons
- two-step sampling design in one district of Budapest
- 18-65 years old „normal” residents
- face to face (SWB + social network questionnaire)
- fieldwork: 2002 Dec. – 2003 March
- the sample over represents the women (57%), the 18-35 years old citizens (40%), those with high school (46%) and with university degree (32%)
- the rate of active citizens is 68%
- married or coupled are 50%

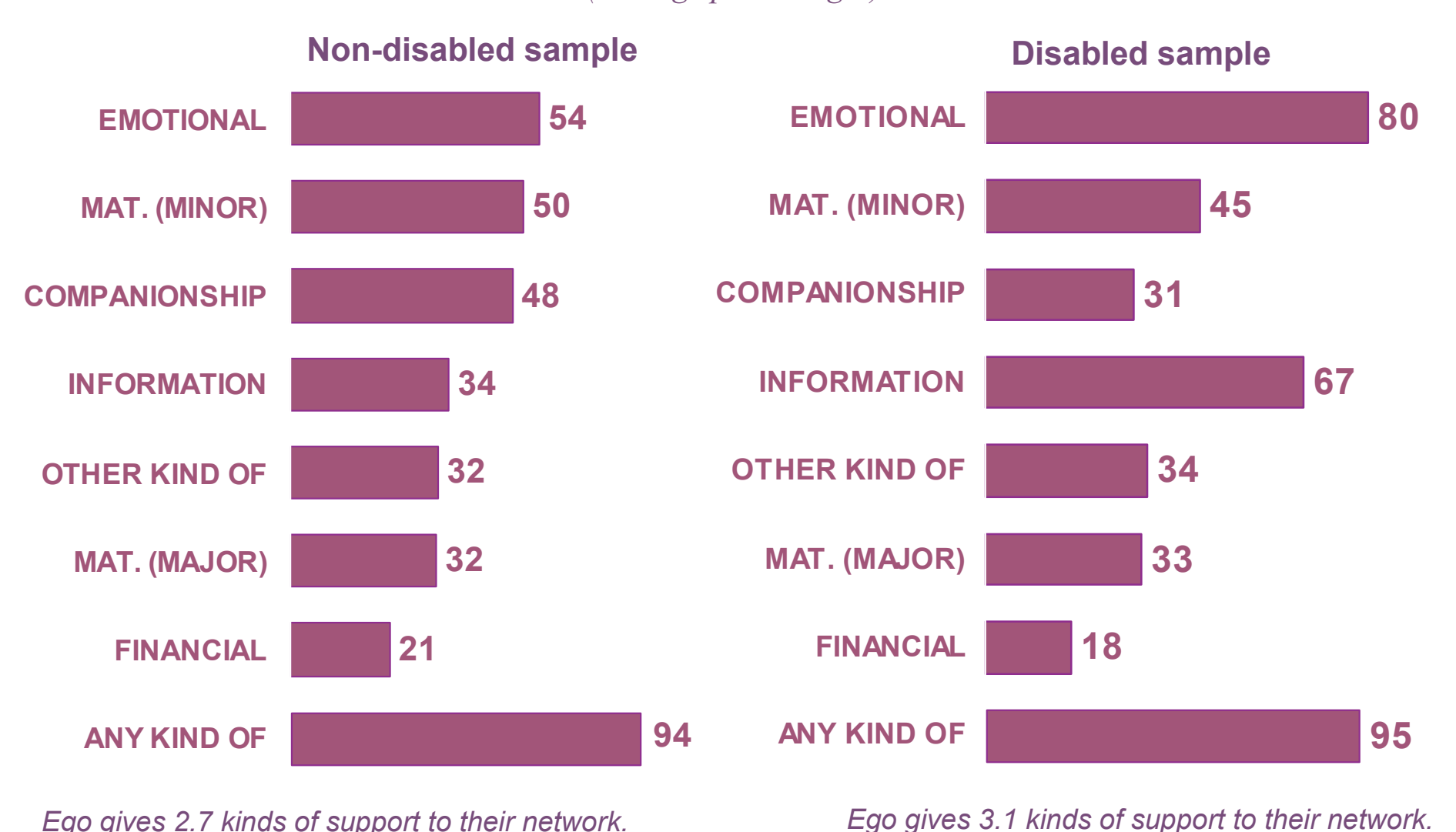
### Disabled sample

- 143 persons
- sample: who are taking part in medical rehabilitation & were ready to participate
- 18-65 years old disabled residents, whose disability was suffered in adulthood because of spinal cord injury or amputation
- interviews in two waves:
  - 1) face to face: quality of life quest.
  - 2) CATI: social network quest.+ general life satisfaction question
- fieldwork: 2002 Sept. – 2003 April
- the sample over represents the man (74%), the 36-55 years old citizens (56%), those with primary education (59%)
- the rate of active citizens is 12%(55% worker previous to disability)
- married or coupled are 65%

## FROM HOW MANY % OF THE NETWORK EGO RECEIVES SUPPORT (average percentages)



## TO HOW MANY % OF THE NETWORK EGO GIVES SUPPORT (average percentages)



## LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

### DEPENDENT: SWB / INDEPENDENT: „RECEIVING” VARIABLES

|  | - 2Log LR | - 2Log LR. sign. | Effect | Sign. |
|--|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|
| <b>Non-disabled sample</b>               |           |                  |        |       |
| Ego receives companionship (nr)          | 4,868     | 0,03             | +      | 0,03  |
| Ego receives minor material support (nr) | 4,302     | 0,04             | +      | 0,05  |
| Ego receives major material support (nr) | 5,060     | 0,03             | +      | 0,04  |
| Ego receives companionship (%)           | 7,879     | 0,01             | +      | 0,01  |
| <b>Disabled sample</b>                   |           |                  |        |       |
| Ego receives companionship (%)           | 4,605     | 0,03             | -      | 0,04  |

-controlled for demographic variables

### SUMMARIZE:

- **SIMILARITIES:** There exist social support network variables which are in association with SWB in both samples.
- **DIFFERENCES:** In non-disabled sample receiving support from the network, but in disabled sample giving support to network is related to SWB.
- **HYPOTHESIS:** Maybe the disabled people live through their giving capacity as compensation against their inabilities. They must be helped by their environment all the time to be able to live their disabled life. But if they can give any kind of help to those helping them, they could feel they are not redundant.

## LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

### DEPENDENT: SWB / INDEPENDENT: „GIVING” VARIABLES

|                                     | - 2Log LR | - 2Log LR. sign. | Effect | Sign. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|--------|-------|
| <b>Non-disabled sample</b>          |           |                  |        |       |
| Ego gives any kind of support (%)   | 5,102     | 0,02             | +      | 0,05  |
| <b>Disabled sample</b>              |           |                  |        |       |
| Ego gives any kind of support (%)   | 10,543    | 0,01             | +      | 0,01  |
| Ego gives companionship (%)         | 7,621     | 0,01             | +      | 0,01  |
| Ego gives information (%)           | 5,783     | 0,02             | +      | 0,02  |
| Ego gives other type of support (%) | 8,562     | 0,01             | +      | 0,01  |
| How many types of support Ego gives | 9,720     | 0,01             | +      | 0,01  |

- controlled for demographic variables and for IADL-index