

QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ELDERLY PEOPLE IN KAMPONG CHAM PROVINCE, CAMBODIA

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Abstract. The purposes of this study were to determine the level of quality of life and to investigate the predictive factors that affected the quality of life among elderly people in Batheay Commune, Batheay District, Kampong Cham Province, Cambodia. A cross-sectional survey was employed among 145 elderly people aged 60 years and over. A questionnaire was an instrument for data collection. Its Item-Objective Congruence (IOC) was 1.00 and Cronbach's alpha coefficient was 0.84. The quality of life among elderly people was examined through the World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-OLD). Multiple regression analysis was performed to determine the factors predicting the quality of life for elderly people. The result found that 69.0% of elderly people had the quality of life at a low level. Seventy-one point seven percent reported that they had one or more non-communicable diseases. In terms of social support, which compounded on financial support, instrument support, material support, and emotional support, children provided all types of social support. Ninety-five point nine percent of those had high scores for Activity of Daily Living (ADLs). There were seven factors such as age, education, income, working, living arrangement, social support, and Activity of Daily Living (ADLs) associated with quality of life among elderly people with statistical significance at the 0.05 level. In addition, 86% of the variability in quality of life among elderly people was predicted by income, education, and social support. In conclusion, the findings showed that the quality of life was at a low level and income, education, and social support variables were the determinants to predict the quality of life for elderly people.

Keywords: elderly people, quality of life, WHOQOL-OLD, Cambodia

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