Gender difference in quality of life after controlling for related factors among Korean elderly

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Purpose: As a sequel to the former analysis of the quality of life(QoL) among the young- and

the old-old in Korea, this research was aimed to identify factors related to the quality of life

and the gender difference after controlling for the related factors among Korean elderly.

Methods: Selected elderly data of 1,339 subjects from the 5th Korea National Health and

Nutrition Examination Survey conducted in 2010 was analyzed. In this survey, QoL was

measured using Euro Quality of Life (EQ-5D) instrument. Data were analyzed using complex

survey data analysis on IBM-SPSS 20.0. The related factors were identified using general

linear models with backward elimination. The gender difference was tested also using

general linear models.

Results: The distributions of educational level, family income level, and presence of

cohabitant were different between male and female elderly in both young- and old-old age

group. So were the health behaviors and perceived health, and experience of stress,

depression, and suicidal thoughts. QoL and its subscales- mobility, self care, daily living, pain

and discomfort, and anxiety and depression- were consistently better among male elderly

regardless of age group. Among the variables considered, education, family income level,

presence of cohabitant, perceived health, age group and BMI were found to be related to the

QoL at p=.05, and presence of chronic diseases at p=.10. The difference in QoL between

male and female elderly after controlling for the variables was statistically significant.

Conclusion: Improving QoL is particularly important for the elderly. In order to improve QoL

of the elderly, age- and gender- differences need to be considered when developing

services and programs for the elderly.

Keywords: Elderly, Gender difference, Quality of life, Korea National Health and Nutrition

Examination Survey

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