

POPULATION AGEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF RETIREE

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Introduction. Population ageing is taking place in nearly all the countries of the world. The global share of older people (aged 60 years or over) increased from 9.2 per cent in 1990 to 11.7 per cent in 2013 and will continue to grow as a proportion of the world population, reaching 21.1 per cent by 2050. Many older persons still need to work, especially in developing countries. In

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2010, the labour force participation of persons aged 65 years or over was around 31 per cent in the less developed regions and 8 per cent in the more developed regions.

Aim. To evaluate the impact of the presence of work on the retiree's quality of life in Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods. Data acquisition was realized by questionnaire 203 respondents. Tool for assessing the quality of life was a questionnaire SF-36 "Health Status Survey". Statistical analysis of data was performed using methods of variation statistics.

Results. The average age of the respondents was 67.5 ± 5.4 years. The respondents were predominantly female. Older women outnumber older men almost everywhere; however, the male population of the retirees had better scores of SF-36 scales compared to the female population. Considerable difference between indicators amongst gender was noted in role-physical functioning (RP) role-emotional (RE) scales ($80.1 \pm 12.6 / 62.7 \pm 12.6$ and $80.4 \pm 13.0 / 68.1 \pm 13.9$). In our research, there were 87 male and 116 female respondents. Amount of working retirees was 91, of nonworking – 112. Indicators of quality of life of working retirees were assessed higher than indicators of nonworking retirees. Furthermore, these results were assessed amongst both genders. The highest rates amongst working men were in role-emotional scale (80.4 ± 13.0) and amongst working women was in physical functioning (75.3 ± 13.9). According to the results of the analysis, the calculated value of chi-square Pearson was higher than a critical criterion: $6.402 \geq 3.84$ ($p < 0.05$), the constraint force is a fractional closely-coupled interface (0.417).

Conclusion. Population ageing has major social and economic consequences. By having a work, retirees can increasingly live independently, and in most countries, they support themselves financially with their own labour earnings. Older persons might make net financial contributions to younger family members until rather advanced ages.