

Research Title	Psychological and Situational Factors Related to Life Quality Development among the Elderly in Nakhon Ratchasima Province
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The purposes of this study were: 1) to study the psychological and situational factors related to life quality development among the elderly in nakhon ratchasima Province 2) to study the relationships between psychological characteristics, situational and quality of life development of the elderly in nakhon ratchasima province. The samples consisted of 400 elders in Nakhon Ratchasima. The research tool was the questionnaire. The statistics used in the research were the percentage, mean, and standard deviation. The correlation testing used in the research was Pearson Correlation.

The results were as follows:

1. The majority of the elderly were female amount 282 people (70.50%) The age was mostly 60 - 64 years old, 119 people (29.75%). The marital status was mostly marriage, 226 people (56.50%). The education level was mostly primary school, 320 people (80.00%). The monthly revenue was mostly below 5,000 baht, 345 people (86.25%). The source of revenue was mostly came from government (government pension for elderly), 141 people (35.25%). The living time in the area was mostly 51 years and over, 284 people (71.00%). The resident characteristic was mostly elderly-owned house, 382 people (95.50%). The family condition of the elderly was mostly living with the children, 211 people (52.75%). The healthcare welfare of the elderly was mostly their own, 347 people (86.75%).

2. The overview data of psychological and situational factors

2.1 The overview psychological factors were in the quite true level. The consideration in each aspect found that the psychological factor related to life quality development, which was in the true level, was mental health in the first rank. The psychological factors, which were in the quite true level, were Buddhism life in the second rank, and the future oriented self-control in the third rank.

2.2 The overview situational factors were in the true level. The consideration in each aspect found that the situational factors related to life quality development which were in the true level, were the owned-power belief in the first rank, and the good attitude of healthcare in the second rank.

2.3 The overview situational factors were in the quite true level. The consideration in each aspect found that the situational factors related to life quality development, which were in the quite true level, were the response for physiological needs in the first rank, and psychological needs in the second rank.

2.4 The elderly life quality factors in overview were in the true level. The consideration in each aspect found that the elderly life quality factors related to life quality development, which were in the true level, were social and economic in the first rank, and life satisfaction in the second rank. The elderly life quality factors related to life quality development, which were in the quite true level, were health and body functions in the third rank, and self-concept in the fourth rank.

3. The research hypothesis testing the correlation between the psychological and situational factors and life quality development of the elderly in Nakhon Ratchasima had positive correlation with statistical significance at the 0.01 level.