

Regional Workshop on Integrating Policy and Research on Ageing in ASEAN: Conversations Across the Policy and Research Divide

4 – 6 September 2019

Organised by
**Centre for Ageing Research and Education
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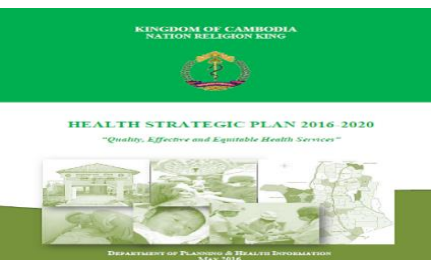
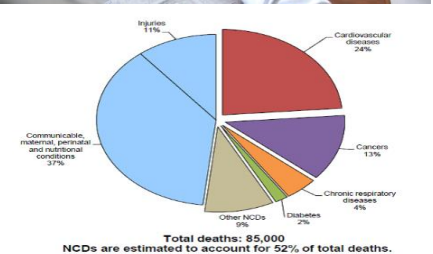


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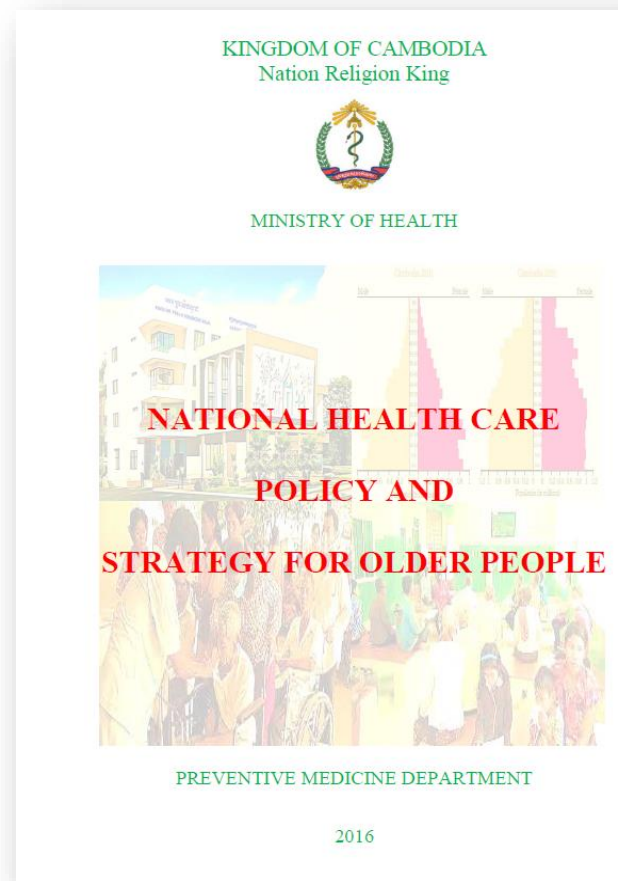
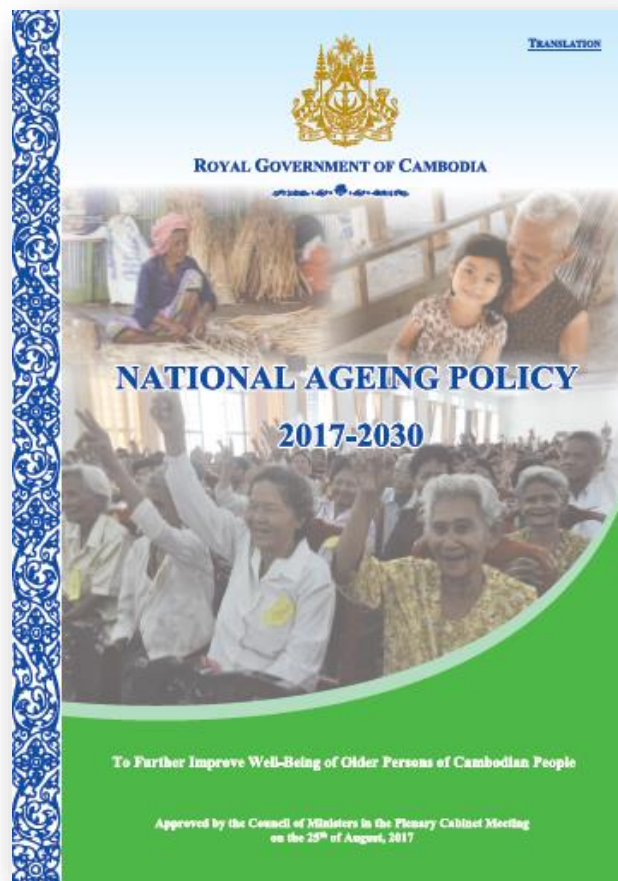
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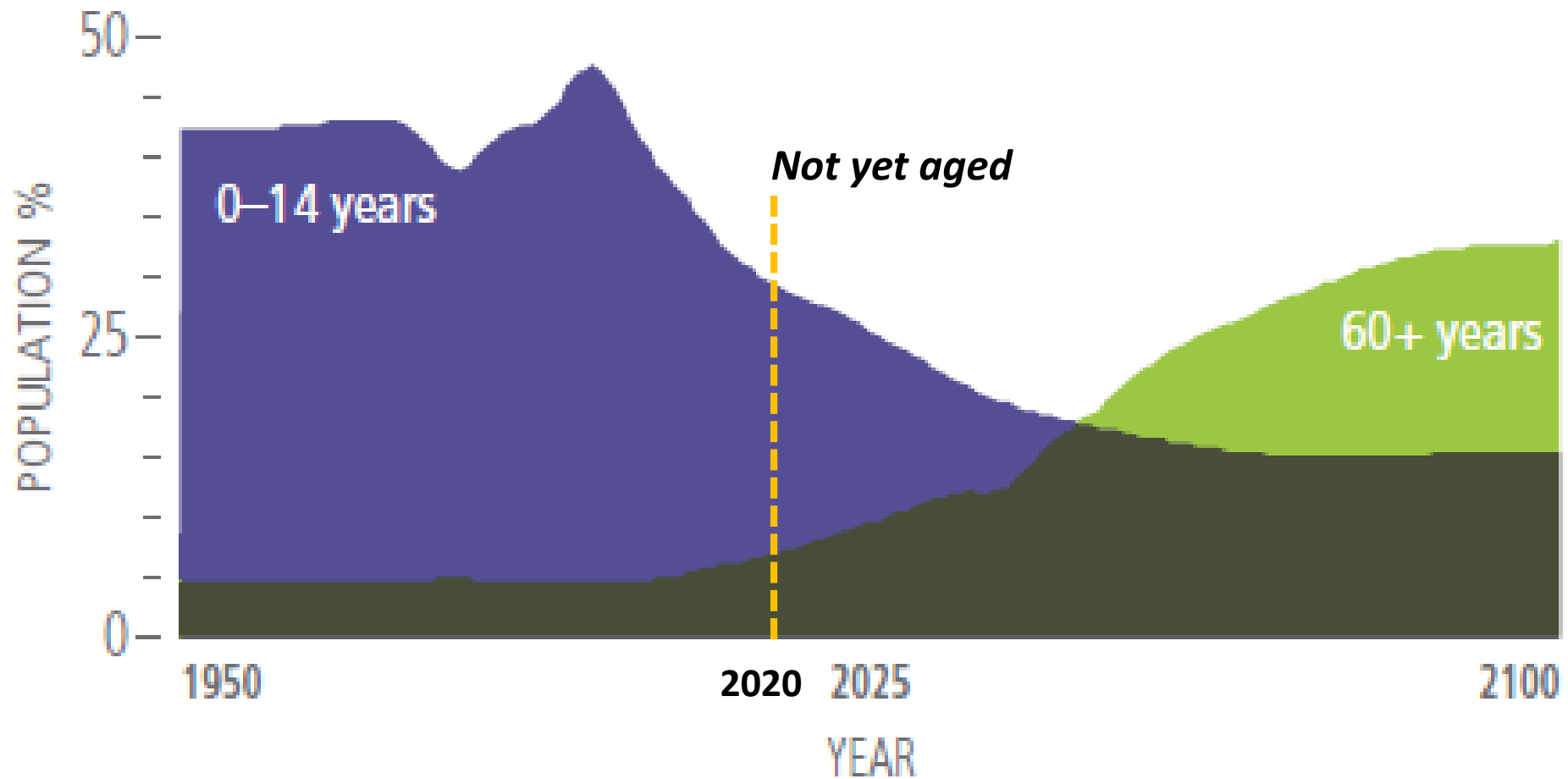
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Cambodian National Policy on Ageing Population



Population trends in younger and older age groups, 1950-2100



Source: http://www.wpro.who.int/topics/ageing/ageing_fs_cambodia.pdf

**Active Life Expectancy and
Functional Limitations
Among Older Cambodians:
Results from a 2004 Survey**

Zachary Zimmer

Gender and Well-Being of Older Persons in Cambodia

John Knodel

Population Studies Center
University of Michigan

Zachary Zimmer

Institute of Public and International Affairs
University of Utah

Population Studies Center Research Report 09-665

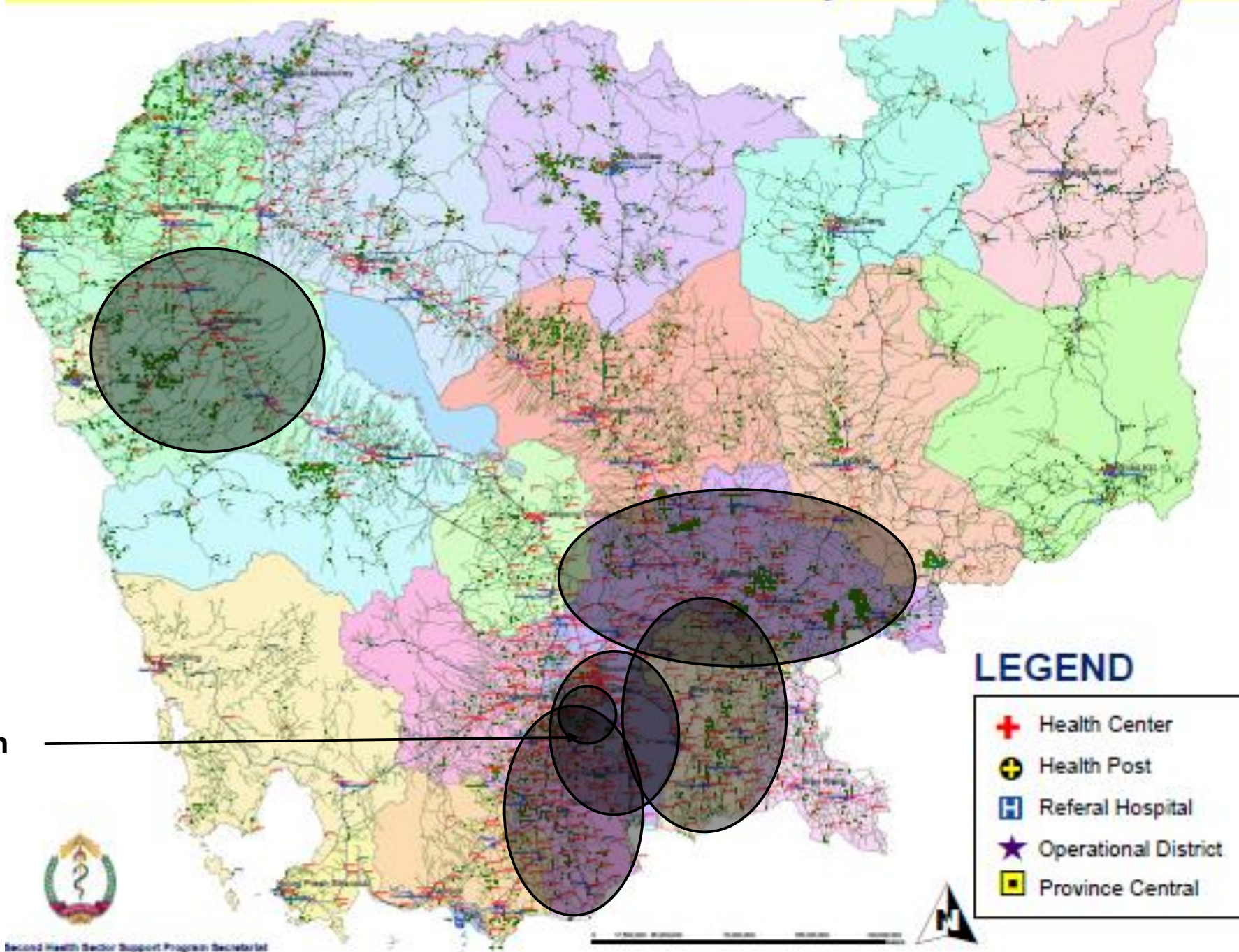
January 2009

2004 survey of the elderly in Cambodia

Methods

- Cross-sectional (April-October 2004)
- A sample of 1,273 older adults aged 60 and over--randomly selected (multiple-stage systematic probability)
- In Phnom Penh (Capital) and 5 provinces (Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng, and Takeo)--high populated areas having over 50 percent of the country's population
- Only one person per household was interviewed

Phnom Penh



2004 survey of the elderly in Cambodia

Methods

- The total sample was over-represented in Phnom Penh → weighting procedure is used to adjust during the analysis
- Additional weight adjusted for the number of older adults living within households
- Analysis was performed to determine whether the weighted sample was matched other representative surveys in Cambodia (1998 census, 2004 Intercensal survey, and 2000 Demographic and Health Survey)
- The sample was found to be similar with respect to basic demographic characteristics.

Active Life Expectancy and Functional Limitations Among Older Cambodians: Results from a 2004 Survey (Zimmer, 2005)

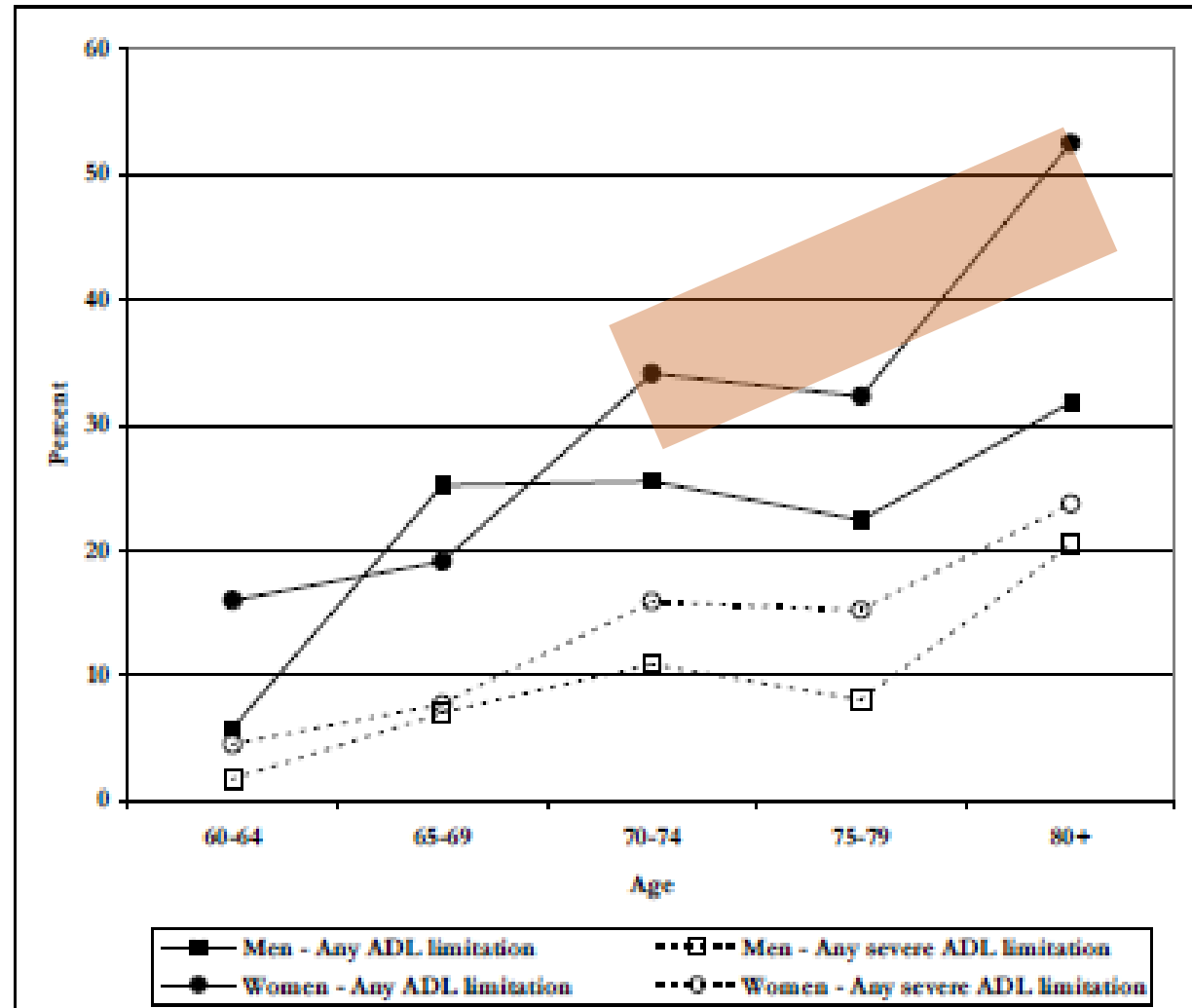
Aims

- Determine the prevalence of functional limitations among older adults in Cambodia using activities of daily living (ADLs)
(ADLs: bathing, dressing, eating, getting up from lying down)
- Compare limitation prevalence with other countries in the region
- Estimate active life expectancy
- Examine standard correlates of functional status and assess whether they are associated with limitation in expected ways

Active Life Expectancy and Functional Limitations Among Older Cambodians: Results from a 2004 Survey (Zimmer, 2005)

Percent reporting any ADL limitation and any severe limitation by age and sex

*“ the highest prevalence for any single item is for **getting up from lying down**, with nearly **19 percent** of older adults reporting a limitation. Many fewer have limitations eating (9 percent), bathing (8 percent), or dressing (6 percent) ”*



Source:

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.175.7937&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Active Life Expectancy and Functional Limitations Among Older Cambodians: Results from a 2004 Survey (Zimmer, 2005)

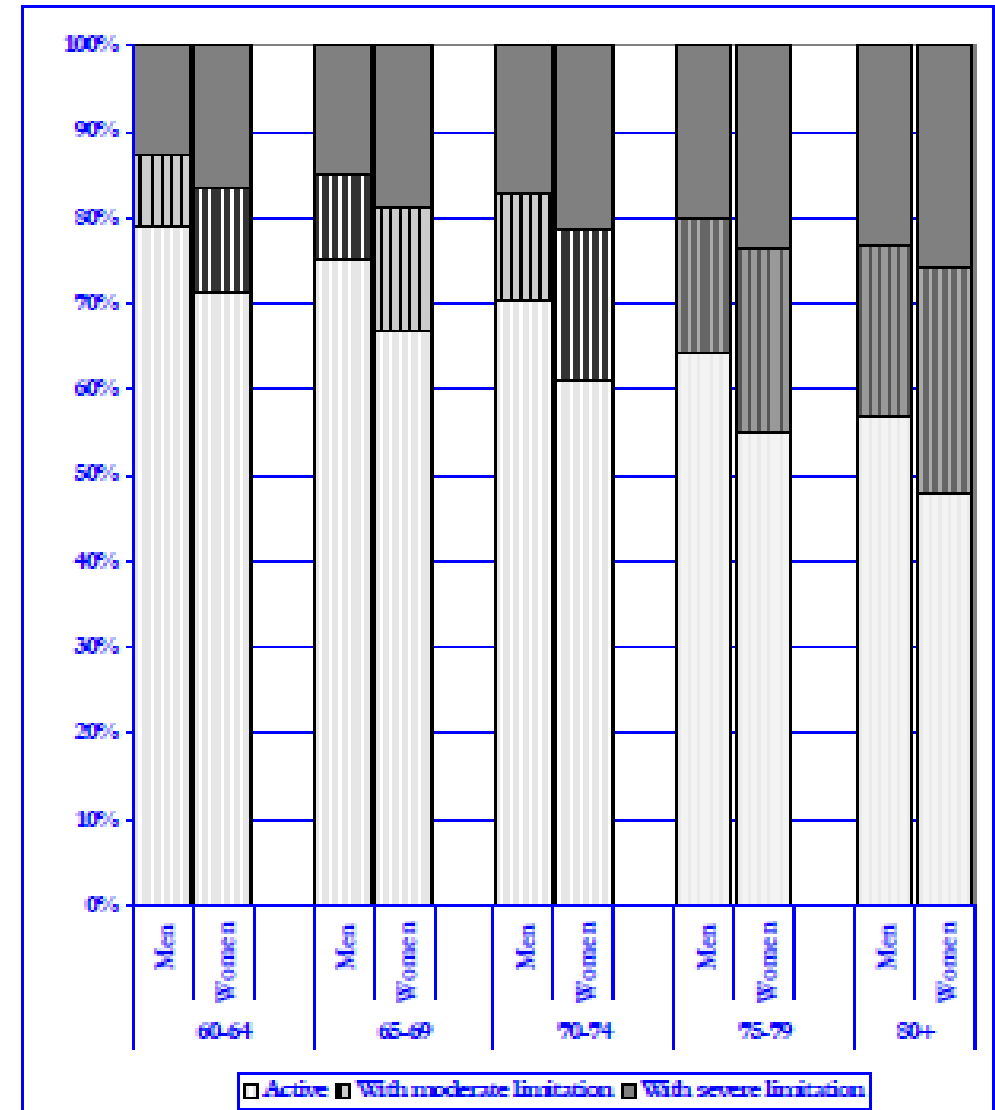
Active life expectancy estimates by age and sex,
with 95% confidence intervals in parentheses

	Age	Total life expectancy	Expected life without limitation	Expected life without severe limitation	Expected life with limitation	Expected life with severe limitation
Men	60-64	15.02	11.87 (12.45-11.29)	13.77 (14.18-13.37)	3.15 (2.73-2.57)	1.25 (1.65-0.84)
	65-69	11.99	9.00 (9.62-8.39)	10.78 (11.22-10.34)	2.99 (3.61-2.37)	1.21 (1.65-0.77)
	70-74	9.30	6.53 (7.21-5.86)	8.15 (8.64-7.66)	2.77 (3.44-2.10)	1.16 (1.65-0.67)
	75-79	7.06	4.54 (5.30-3.78)	5.97 (6.54-5.39)	2.52 (3.28-1.77)	1.10 (1.67-0.52)
	80+	5.31	3.03 (3.88-2.17)	4.26 (4.95-3.57)	2.28 (3.14-1.42)	1.05 (1.73-0.36)
Women	60-64	17.04	12.15 (12.69-11.62)	14.96 (15.37-14.55)	4.89 (5.43-4.35)	2.08 (2.49-1.68)
	65-69	13.63	9.09 (9.64-8.55)	11.65 (12.07-11.22)	5.54 (5.09-3.99)	1.99 (2.41-1.56)
	70-74	10.62	6.50 (7.07-5.94)	8.75 (9.21-8.30)	4.12 (4.68-3.55)	1.87 (2.32-1.41)
	75-79	8.09	4.45 (5.06-3.83)	6.36 (6.88-5.84)	3.65 (4.27-3.03)	1.73 (2.25-1.21)
	80+	6.08	2.91 (3.66-2.16)	4.48 (5.14-3.82)	3.17 (3.92-2.42)	1.59 (2.25-0.93)

Source:
<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.175.7937&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Active Life Expectancy and Functional Limitations Among Older Cambodians: Results from a 2004 Survey (Zimmer, 2005)

**Percent of remaining life spent in various states
of functional limitation by age and sex**



Source:

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.175.7937&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Active Life Expectancy and Functional Limitations Among Older Cambodians: Results from a 2004 Survey (Zimmer, 2005)

Hypotheses

“...**increasing age** and being **female** increase the chances of having a functional limitation as measured by ADLs [...] the **unmarried**, those living in **rural areas**, and those with **lower literacy, education, and less satisfaction with income** would be more likely to experience any and severe functional limitation.”

Logistic regression results predicting any, severe, and task-specific limitation

	Any limitation	Any severe limitation	Getting up	Eating	Bathing	Dressing
Age	1.074***	1.076***	1.067***	1.045***	1.114***	1.100***
Female (vs. male)	1.541*	1.749	1.682*	1.173	1.036	0.673
Not married (vs. married)	1.197	1.052	1.074	1.664***	1.629*	2.523***
Rural residence (vs. urban)	1.569**	1.189	1.643*	1.156	2.002***	1.705
Literacy (vs. literate)						
- Semi-literate	1.590***	0.829	1.631***	1.283	0.877	1.009
- Illiterate	0.987	0.698	0.985	0.917	1.012	1.203
Income satisfaction (vs. satisfied)						
- Somewhat satisfied	1.323	2.197**	1.246	2.330**	1.905**	1.637
- Not satisfied	2.438***	2.726***	2.073***	1.517	2.574***	1.747
- Missing information	3.836***	8.364***	3.208***	6.107***	6.690***	5.362***
Model χ^2	342.2***	376.9***	243.9***	95.4***	185.9***	287.2***

*** p< .01 ** p < .05 * p < .10
 Note: Uses robust standard errors to adjust clustering by district.

Gender and Well-Being of Older Persons in Cambodia (Knodel and Zimmer, 2009)

- Elderly women are far **less likely** than men to have a **surviving spouse** or to be **literate**.
- Women report **worse self-assessed health** and **more health symptoms** and **physical functioning problems** than men but have higher survival rates.
- Although men are more likely than women to have **work or pension income**, there is **little gender difference** in a number of indicators of material well being including housing quality, household possessions, and self assessed economic situation.



Other Data Sources

- Censuses (1998, 2008, 2019)
- Intercensal surveys (2004, 2013)
- Cambodia Demographic and Health Surveys (2000, 2005, 2010, 2014)—approximately 15,000-16,000 households (65,000-70,000 individuals—15-49 adults)
- Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey (2004, 2009, 2014) approximately 12,000 households—annually with sample size 3,600 since 2004
- Cambodia National Oral Health Surveys (1990, 2011)

Thanks for your attention!



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