Sulit Waeowanjua 2012: Factors Affecting The Quality of Life of the Muslim Elderly at Prawet District, Bangkok. Master of Arts (Social Development), Major Field: Social Development, Faculty of Social Sciences. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Nath Bhanthumnavin, Ph.D. 189 pages.

The main purpose of this research was to investigate the independent variables as the personal factors, family relationships, self-esteem, and the religion-oriented way of life which enabled to predict the quality of life of the Muslims elderly at Prawet District, Bangkok. The study sample of 288 Muslims elderly obtained by accidental sampling. The data was collected by questionnaires which was tested the reliability by the usage of Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. The analytical statistics include the stepwise multiple regression analysis with the statistical significance of .05.

The study result revealed that family relationship and self-esteem were considered in high level which the religion-oriented way of life was at the moderate level. The overall of quality of life was ranked highly as well. As a result of separate aspect consideration, physical and mental quality of life were found at high level while social, environmental and public health quality of life were at the moderate level.

In addition to the independent variables testing of personal factors, family relationships, self-esteem and the religion-oriented way of life, there were 9 independent variables enabled the prediction of elderly Muslims' quality of life. Four of them as age, gender, monthly income and self-esteem shared the prediction of physical quality of life at the level of 53.9%. While 3 independent variables as the religion-oriented way of life, self-esteem and family relationships predicted the mental quality of life at the level of 46.1%. Concerning with the social quality of life, self-esteem, gender, religion-oriented way of life and marital status shared the prediction of 40.4%. As far as the environmental quality of life concerned, 3 independent variables as gender, monthly income and religion-oriented way of life made the prediction of 19.4%. According to the public health quality of life, gender and religion-oriented way of life enabled prediction of 29.4%. Finally, 5 independent variables in term of self-esteem, age, gender, religion-oriented way of life and monthly income joined the prediction of 60.2% in overall. In conclusion, self-esteem and religion-oriented way of life were important independent variables that shared the prediction in overall and every aspect of elderly Muslims' quality of life.

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