



Service Priorities and Programmes Electronic Presentations

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An Exploratory Study of Subjective Quality of Life of people with Borderline to Moderate grade Intellectual Disabilities (ID) in Hospital and Community: A Pilot Study

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Introduction

Service provision for people with ID has shifted from institutional settings towards community care under the influence of normalization and the deinstitutionalization movement (Wolfensberger 1972; King's Fund Centre 1987). As community rehabilitation is the ultimate goal for people with ID, it is important for service providers to understand their perception of subjective well-being in order to enhance their service of rehabilitation.

Objectives

To investigate the difference of SWB of people with borderline to moderate grade ID in hospital and two community settings, i.e., one sheltered workshop (SWS) and one day activity center (DAC).

Methodology

16 subjects from Kwai Chung Hospital (KCH), 8 subjects from a DAC and 9 subjects from a SWS were randomly recruited and administered with the assessments of Personal Wellbeing Index – Intellectual Disability (Chinese-Cantonese) (PWI-ID), Chinese Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (C-SWEMWBS) and the World Health Organization–Five Well-being Index (WHO-5) for comparing their SWB.

Result

Results showed that the mean score of C-SWEMWBS, WHO-5 and PWI-ID in NGO group were higher than in KCH group with statistically significance with $p < 0.001$, $p = 0.008$ and $p = 0.003$ respectively. The findings concluded that people with borderline to moderate grade intellectual disability showed better quality of life in community compare with those in hospital. It proved the effectiveness of philosophy of normalization and deinstitutionalization movement. Moreover, it showed that NGO group scores higher in Q1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of C-SWEMWBS, Q2 and 5 in WHO-5 and

part I, Q1, 4 and 6 in PWI-ID with statistical significant difference $p < 0.05$. It further concluded that participants in community showed better SWB than those in hospital in the following areas, including a) life satisfaction; b) perception of health; c) interpersonal relationship; d) self-control; and e) self-achievement.