

Social participation predictors for older adults with physical disabilities

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EVALUATING SOCIAL PARTICIPATION:
Applications of the ICF and ICF-CY

ÉVALUATION DE LA PARTICIPATION SOCIALE :
applications de la CIF et de la CIF-Enfants et Adolescents

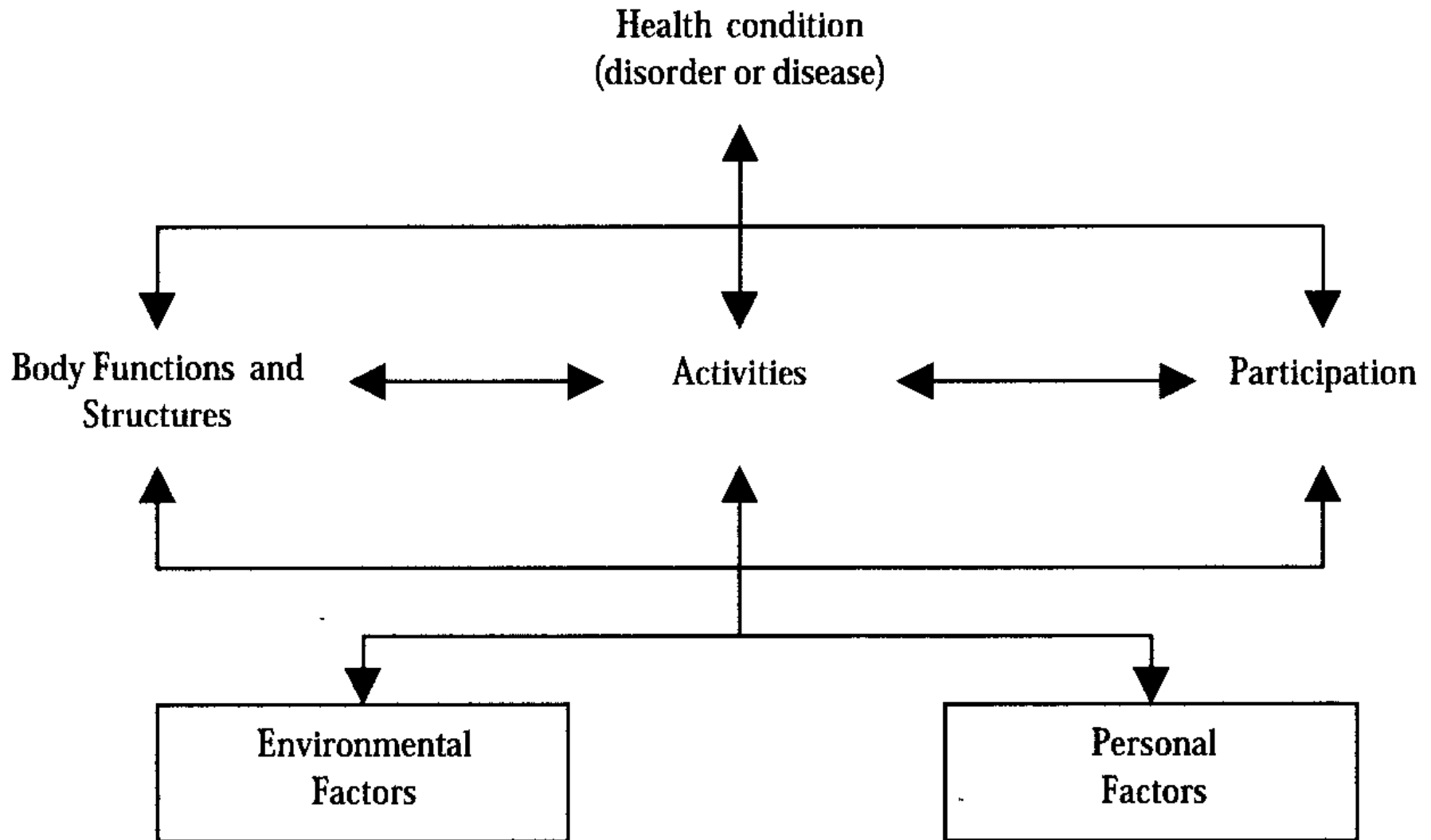
Rationale

- Physical disabilities: substantial impact on individuals and family life
- Prevalence of physical disabilities ↑ with age
- Better participation: ↓ mortality and morbidity + primary goal of health interventions
- Few longitudinal studies have identified participation predictors for older adults with physical disabilities

Objective

To explore predictors of participation of community-dwelling older adults with physical disabilities

Conceptual model: ICF (WHO, 2001)



Methods

Design

- Two-year longitudinal descriptive study

Participants

- 104 community-dwelling adults aged 60 and over with physical disabilities
- From local community service centre, geriatric day hospital or geriatric day center

Data collection procedures

- Two evaluations (T1 & T2) using the same procedure



Variables and measurement tools

Participation (dependant variable)

- Assessment of Life Habits (Life-H) short version 3.0 (Fougeyrollas & Noreau, 1998)
- Scores for 2 domains:

Daily activities

- Nutrition
- Fitness
- Personal care
- Communication
- Housing
- Mobility

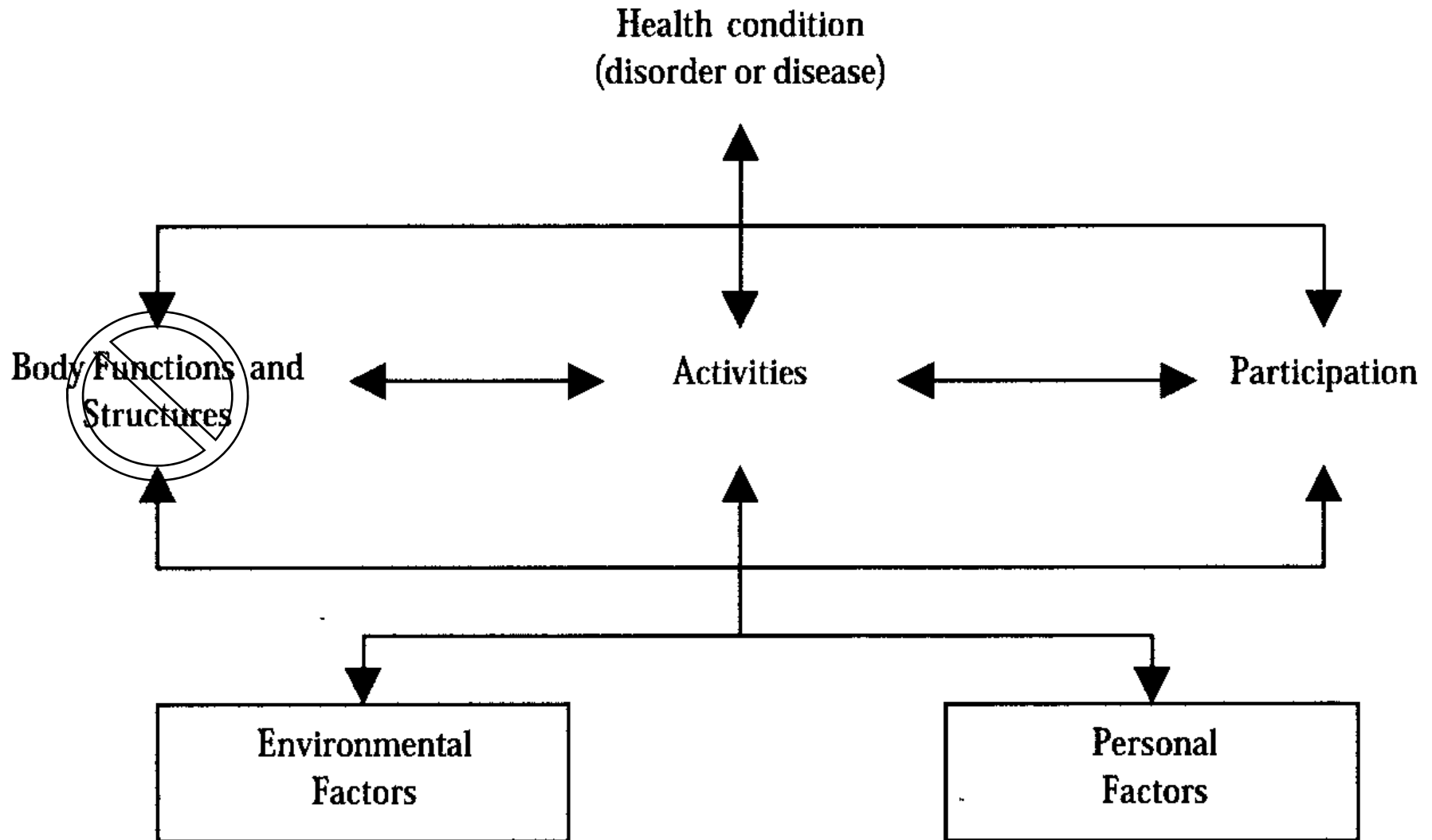
Social roles

- Responsibility
- Relationships
- Community life
- ~~• Education~~
- Employment
- Recreation

Participation (dependant variable)

- Assessment of Life Habits (Life-H) short version 3.0 (Fougeyrollas & Noreau, 1998)
- Scores for 2 domains:
 - Daily activities
 - Social roles
- 58 items with scores ranging from:
 - “not accomplished” (0)
 - “accomplished with no difficulty or help” (9)
- Good psychometric properties

Potential predictors



Potential predictors

Health condition

- Disease categories ([International Classification of Diseases; ICD-10; WHO, 2006](#)), comorbidity ([Charlson Index; Charlson et al., 1997](#)) and self-perceived health

Activity level

- [Functional Autonomy Measurement System \(SMAF; Hébert et al., 1988\)](#)

Personal factors

- Usual sociodemographic variables (age, gender, residential status, schooling, income, income satisfaction, etc.)

Environmental factors

- [Measure of the Quality of the Environment \(MQE\) version 2.0 \(Fougeyrollas & Noreau, 1999\)](#)

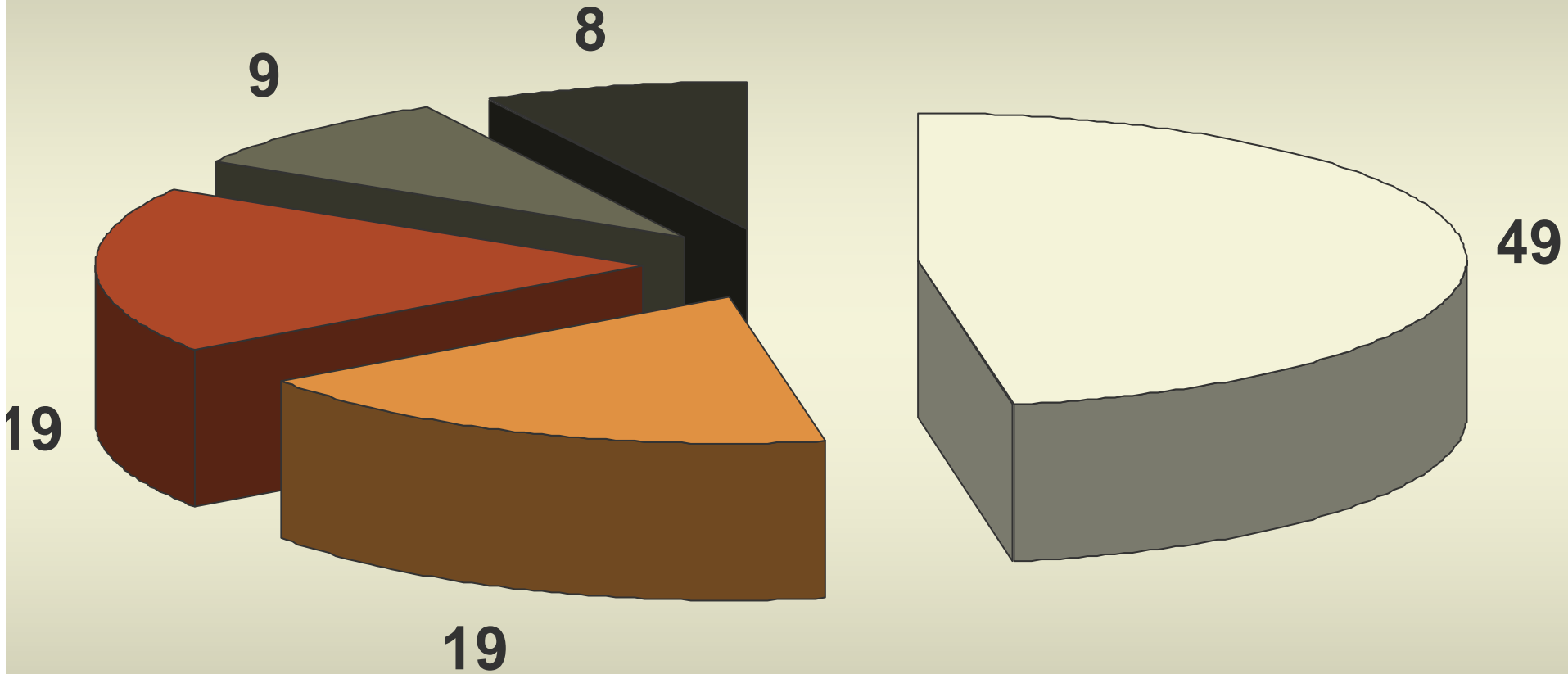
Statistical analyses

- Descriptives analyses
- Correlations
- Multiple linear regression analyses (backward strategy)



Results

Participation at T2



□ Participants
■ Cognitive problems
■ ↑ functional autonomy

■ Refusal
■ Death

Table 1. Raw scores on the independant variables at T1 (n = 49)

Continuous variables

Mean (standard deviation)

Age (years)	75.0 (7.8)	←
Comorbidity (#)	2.3 (1.9)	←
Activity level (SMAF)	19.8 (11.3)	←

Categorical variables

Frequency (percentage)

Gender (women)	24 (49)	←
Self-perceived health:		
- Excellent	8 (16.3)	
- Good	22 (44.9)	
- Fair	15 (30.6)	
- Poor	4 (8.2)	

Table 2. Raw scores on the environmental variable (n = 49)

Mean (standard deviation)

Environmental factors (MQE)

• Facilitator

- Physical environment

54.4 (13.1)

- Social environment

69.3 (14.4)

• Obstacle

- Physical environment

18.6 (10.4)

- Social environment

3.6 (4.3)

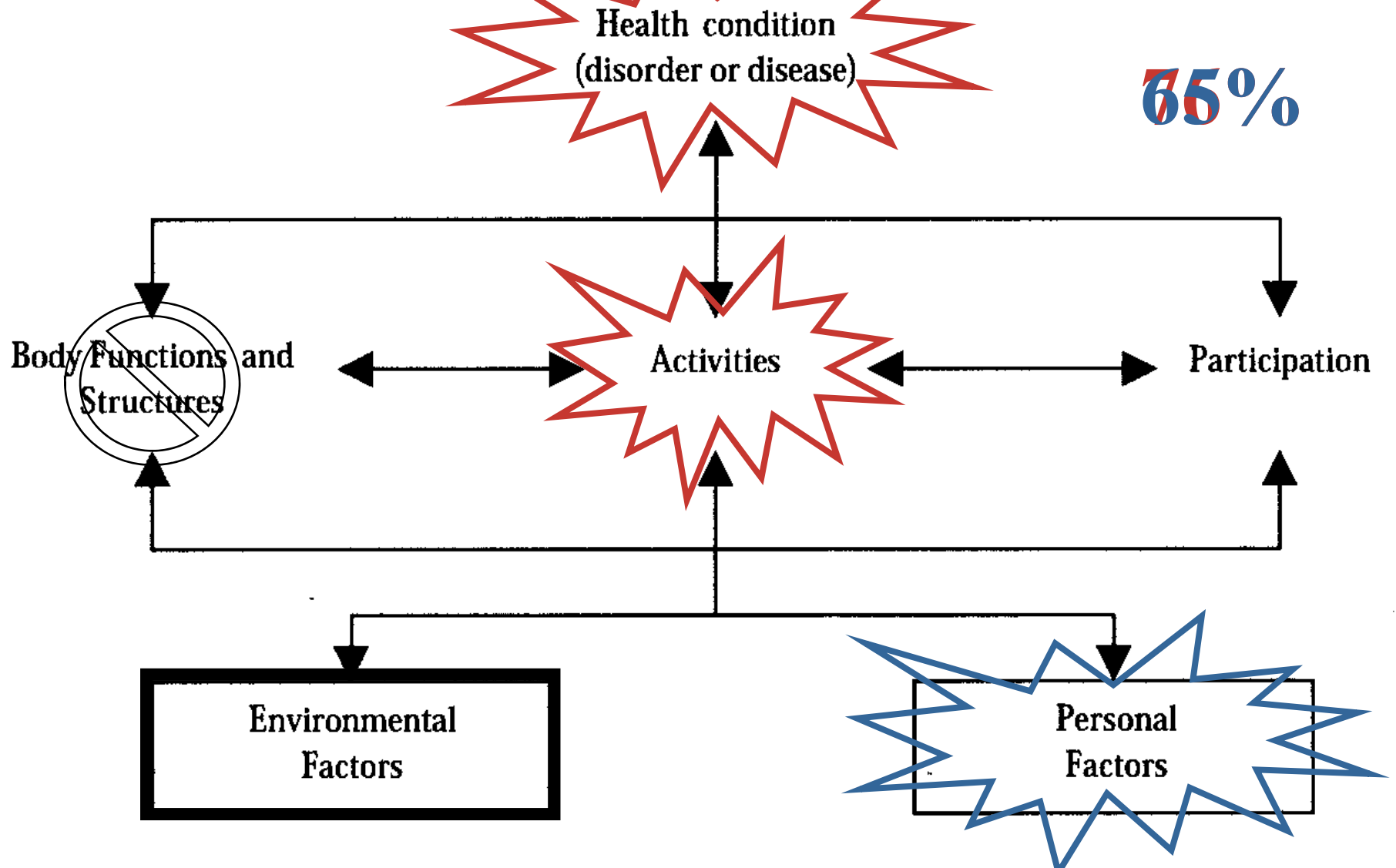
Table 3. Results for the dependant variable at T2 (n = 49)

Participation (Life-H; /9)	<u>Mean (standard deviation)</u>	
Participation in daily activities	6.4 (1.5)	←
•Nutrition	5.4 (2.2)	
•Fitness	6.9 (2.1)	
•Personal care	7.0 (2.1)	
•Communication	8.0 (0.8)	←
•Housing	5.9 (1.8)	
•Mobility	4.5 (3.0)	←
Participation in social roles	6.4 (1.6)	←
•Responsibility	8.0 (1.2)	←
•Relationships	8.3 (0.9)	←
•Community life	5.5 (2.4)	
•Employment	5.8 (4.3)	
•Recreation	4.5 (3.3)	←

Table 4. Predictors of greater participation (n = 49)

	<u>R² cum</u>	<u>P value</u>
<u>Daily activities</u>		
- Activity level (SMAF; +)	0.70	< 0.001
- Self-perceived health (+)	0.76	< 0.001
<u>Social roles</u>		
- Activity level (SMAF; +)	0.49	< 0.001
- Age (-)	0.59	0.002
- Self-perceived health (+)	0.65	0.005

Predictors of participation



Discussion

- Possible explanations for the limited contribution of environmental factors:
 - Modest sample size
 - Length of time between the two measurements
- Environment has previously been identified as a **correlate** (Levasseur et al., 2005; Rochette et al., 2001) or **predictor** (Keysor et al., 2006) of participation
- Importance of health condition, **age** (Bukov et al., 2002; Desrosiers et al., 2006) and **activity** (Levasseur et al., 2008) confirmed by other studies

Conclusions

- Participation in daily activities and social roles is mainly predicted by activity level and self-perceived health
- These variables may be positively modified
- What is the exact role of activity level in the relationship between environment and participation?
- Predictors of satisfaction with participation?
- Conceptualization of social participation?

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*Fonds de la recherche
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