

Keywords Japanese FQOL Assessment, Changing factors, Special needs, Family QOL

UNDERSTANDING PRACTITIONERS' NEEDS TO SUPPORT SELF-DETERMINATION OF PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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Introduction: Self-determination has been acknowledged as a critical construct for people with intellectual disability (ID), given the benefits its promotion entails towards an enhanced quality of life. To better determine how to efficiently and sustainably promote self-determination for people with ID across contexts, an in depth exploration of practitioners' needs in supporting self-determination is necessary. The main aim of this study was thus to approach practitioners' perspectives about self-determination promotion at all system levels (macro, meso and microsystems) that influence human functioning.

Methods: Four focus group interviews were conducted with nearly thirty professionals working with people with ID and thematic analysis was conducted to analyze the data obtained.

Results: Results illustrated participants' perceptions of both the facilitating elements and barriers in promoting and supporting self-determination and were organized according to the systems framework. Importantly, at the mesosystem level, the results shed light into centers' and institutions' transformations to gain further community inclusion and flexibility in schedules and spaces thus enhancing self-determination promotion, as well as avoiding institutions' segregation, rigidity and lack of resources.

Implications: The close relationship amongst systems that influence self-determination promotion is further discussed and future research directions are outlined, stemming from the implications of this study.

Keywords self-determination, professionals, perspectives, barriers

BRIDGES HELP US TO CROSS THE BOUNDARIES

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Introduction: St. Michael's House Services (SMH), provide residential, respite, day and schools community services based across Dublin to over 1700 people with intellectual disability (ID). In 2017, a clinical nurse specialist (CNSp) hospital liaison nurse commenced with improving integration and coordination of care for service users accessing acute hospital care settings. This is an emerging role in Ireland for people with an ID.

Methods: Hospital admission for a person with ID can have challenges (communication difficulties, diagnostic overshadowing, fear and stress leading to behaviours that challenge). Records were maintained for all admissions, recording key information informing planning of support needs for service users.

Results: Due to complexity of need and ageing profile of people with ID, there has been a 40% increase in one year in the need to access acute hospital care, requiring a variety of additional supports. Acute hospital staff have a point of contact to liaise with. Service users have someone to explain information, procedures, and hospital jargon in language and format they can understand.

Implications: Appointing a nurse with qualifications and experience in both social and health care settings, reduces anxiety and fear for people with ID in unfamiliar settings. It informs future support needs planning, and we are developing safe, standardised pathways that support service users who are admitted to acute hospital settings, ensuring a timely discharge.

Keywords Liaison, Integration, Pathways, Advocacy

THE IMPACT OF FACTORIAL STRUCTURE AND HIERARCHICAL NATURE OF QOL IN THE FUTURE OF PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY

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Introduction: Quality of life (QOL) is being used for institutions' reorganization and quality certification process. QOL is making a major difference in re-thinking tailor-fit programs and intervention designs for people with intellectual disability (ID) aiming to enhance personal outcomes. Despite its importance, there is still the need to understand the underlying concept of QOL in the field of ID because the analysis of the QOL factor (multidimensional) structure or hierarchical nature remains a critical element with few studies about the factor structure validation.

Methods: This study aims to analyze the factor structure of the *Personal Outcomes Scale* Portuguese version (EPR), a scale to assess QOL, examining self-report and report-of-others measures. Data were collected from 1,264 adults with (mild or moderate levels of) ID and respective proxies.

Results: Results from confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) showed evidence of suitable psychometric properties of the eight QOL dimensions and a robust first-order model was found. Although further research is needed, the results reveal that the EPR may be a valid and reliable instrument to measure QOL of adults with ID.

Implications: The implication of these results is discussed, highlighting the scale as a useful tool for evaluation - including multi-perception strategies, and intervention.

Keywords Quality of Life, Intellectual Disability, Validation, Confirmatory Factorial Analysis

THE IMPACT OF A COMMUNITY MICROBOARD PROGRAM ON SOCIAL CAPITAL OF PERSONS WITH INTELLECTUAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

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Introduction: Research has shown that persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) may have difficulty establishing relationships and becoming involved in their communities, which can generate barriers to social capital. Microboards are small groups of people who have agreed to collaborate with an individual with IDD to form a person-centered board. There is limited formal research to date on the impacts of Microboards on individuals and communities. Accordingly, this project aims to explore the impact of Microboard involvement on experiences of social capital for persons with IDD.

Methods: 6-10 semi-structured interviews were conducted with individuals involved in Microboard systems (persons with IDD, board members, and community members) in the province of British Columbia, Canada. Participants were asked to share their experiences of how involvement in a Microboard relates to social capital outcomes, such as neighbourhood connections, community activities, and social supports.

Results: Emerging findings suggest that engagement in Microboard systems can increase social capital among persons with IDD. Emerging themes and participant quotes are reported.

Implications: This project highlights barriers, facilitators, and recommendations for enhancement of social capital among persons with IDD through community-based interventions. It also sheds light on the degree to which social capital enhancement can reduce the need for formal supports.

Keywords Social Capital, Microboard, Personal Networks, Social Networks

QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES IN THE STATE OF QUERETARO, MÉXICO

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Introduction: Quality of Life (QoL) is a set of conditions that contribute to people's psycho-social development and well-being. The self-perception of QoL reflects the interaction between one's personal needs, decisions and environment (Verdugo *et al.*, 2013). Assessing QoL in people with disabilities (PWD) allows identifying the positive and pragmatic aspects of this interaction (WHO, 2016). Mexico lacks studies that evaluate the factors that impact the QoL in PWD.

Methods: Cross-sectional data (disability, gender, age, socioeconomic status, and municipality) of self-perception of QoL was