

Conceptual framework of predictors of quality of life in users with severe mental disorders

Only variables that correlated with SQOL in bivariate analyses in each block were retained in the regression model to identify predictor of SQOL.

Block 1: Socio-demographic variables at T0

Age
Gender
Civil status
Education
Employment
Type of housing (autonomous/supervised)
Nationality (Canadian/Others)
Spoken language (French/Others)

Block 2: Clinical variables at T0

Schizophrenia
Mood disorders
Anxiety disorders
Personality disorders
Delusion and other psychotic disorders
Schizophrenia spectrum disorders
Number of mental disorders
Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) score

Block 3: Needs and functionality variables at T0

Multnomah Community Ability Scale (MCAS) score
Number of need areas

Block 4: Negative Life Events at T0

History of violence
History of legal problems

Block 5: Social support at T0

Social Provision Scales scores (attachment, reassurance of worth, social integration, reliable alliance, guidance, nurturance)
Frequency of contacts with family members and friends giving

Block 6: Healthcare service use and appreciation at T0

Being on medication
Visit to any healthcare professional or services
Amount of help received from relatives
Amount of help received from services
ACSS score
Adequacy of help received

Subjective quality of life (SQOL)
(Satisfaction with Life Domains Scale - SLDS Score at T1)