

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

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### Quality of Life: Perception by Adults with Developmental Disabilities versus Professionals' Reports

**ABSTRACT:** Currently, the intervention models for individuals with Developmental Disabilities (DD) focus on Quality of Life outcomes (QOL). The goal of this study was to analyze the QOL of adults and to determine the influence of personal and disability factors in QOL. A sample of 119 adults with DD (91 male and 28 female; age:  $M = 45.68$ ;  $SD = 12.57$ ) participated in the study. The QOL was assessed by the *Escala INICO-FEAPS*. T contrast were conducted to compare outcomes in adults with DD with the norm, and ANOVAs to examine the differences between the dimensions of QOL and the incidence of the studied factors. Outcomes show that adult people with DD informed low levels of QOL, specifically in Interpersonal Relationship, Social Inclusion, and Self-determination. The most factor that influence on QOL perception was the level of dependence. In conclusion, the results show that professionals assess better the QOL than the own individuals with DD.

**KEY WORDS:** quality of life; developmental disability; self-report and third party assessment.

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## Gencat Psychometric Properties of Scale of Quality of Life in a Sample of Homeless

**ABSTRACT:** The main aim of this research is to analyse the psychometric properties of the Scale Gencat of Quality of Life in a sample of 72 people users of the Municipal Office of Attention for homeless people in the city of Lleida. The analysis of the 69 items was based on Classical Test Theory and in the Item Response Theory. The results obtained with Cronbach's alpha show appropriate values ranging between .749 and .853. According to the Rating Scale Model reliability is high, with values higher than .95 in all dimensions. The majority of items fit the model. The most important limitation in the study is the sample size, which reduced its reliability. Despite this, it can be concluded that the scale has sufficient evidence of reliability to evaluate the quality of life for homeless.

**KEY WORDS:** quality of life; homeless; item response theory.

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## Evaluation of the Methodology Supported Employment in Promentor Program (UAM-PRODIS). Competence Setting

**ABSTRACT:** In this article are presented the results of research on the fit between the job and the skills of workers with intellectual disabilities, in order to identify factors that affect the maintenance of the workplace. It is done through a methodology for evaluating program outcomes Promentor (UAM-PRODIS) and associated Labor Inclusion Service. The evaluation was carried out on 52 workers, with the application of a questionnaire to the companies in which they work and their trainers or labor mediators.

The most significant results are: 1) The figure of labor mediator is essential not only in employment but also in maintenance in the workplace; 2) The most valued competence dimension is “Responsibility, autonomy and motivation”; 3) In the second most valued competence dimension, there are discrepancies between labor mediators and collaborators. The first highlights the dimension “Interpersonal skills”, while companies put more emphasis on “Management and organization”. The conclusions reflect on the implication of these results on the itineraries of training and employment support custom.

KEY WORDS: intellectual disabilities; supported employment; competence setting; Promentor Program; labor inclusion.

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## **Autonomy and Substitute Decision-Making with People with Intellectual Disabilities. Ethical Perspective**

ABSTRACT: The text deals with the existing ethical tension between decision-making on behalf of people with intellectual disabilities and substitute decision-making, and the duty-bound respect for the person’s autonomy. The work begins by distinguishing decision-making on behalf of someone and substitute decision-making, consequently favoring the latter, as well as relating autonomy to interdependence. This first clarification leads to the construction of a basic and general criterion for substitute decision-making practice. The reflection continues analyzing three main issues implied in the criteria: the definition of the insuperable limitation of decision-making capacity, the content of substitute decision-making and the subjects who exercise decision-making. The selected methodology for this second part is mainly based on a conceptual definition aimed to enable practice. Specific criteria and orientation may be withdrawn from this analysis in order to practice substitute decision-making ethically, specifically considering the will of the person with intellectual disability.

KEY WORDS: autonomy; substitute decision-making; people with intellectual disabilities; decisions-making capacity; respect, reliability; persons involved in decision-making.

