ÉTUDE LONGITUDINALE QUÉBÉCOISE SUR LE VIEILLISSEMENT (ELQUEV)

This study focuses on three major transitional or stressful events and conditions: retirement, widowhood and functional disability. The general objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of risk factors on health and independence. A second objective is to look at the intra- and interpersonal factors or conditions that promote quality of life (protection factors). Three instruments have been developed and validated to help us better understand the constituents of actualization in later life: the MAP, the MAS and the PAT.

Listing of study variables & measurement of variables

- Sociodemographic and biographical information, GRAPPA, 1997;
- Lifestyle (health habits), Santé-Québec;
- 3MS (Modified Mini-Mental State Examination - cognitive function), Teng et Chui, 1987, French translation Hébert et al., 1992;
- MAP (Mesure de l'actualisation du potentiel - actualization of potential), GRAPPA, 1997;
- MAS (Mesure de l'actualisation spécifique - actualization in activities), GRAPPA, 1997;
- SMAF (Système de mesure de l'autonomie fonctionnelle - functional autonomy), Hébert et al., 1988;
- OARS (Older American Resources and Services - health and support), Fillenbaum et Smyer, 1981;
- Social network scale (perception of social support), Cutrona et Russel, 1987, French translation Caron,1996;
- Life Satisfaction Index (well-being), Diener et al., 1985;
- PANAS (Positive and Negative Affect Scale – affect), Watson et al., 1988;
- QAP (Questionnaire d'autonomie psychologique – psychological autonomy), Dubé et al., 1986;
- Older person mental health and psychological risk questionnaire (psychological distress), Santé-Québec, Ilfeld, 1976;
- Social desirability test (social desirability), Royd et Fitts, 1988;
- Life events index (life events), Kiyak et al., 1976;
- Hassles scale (Worry, anxiety), Kanner et al., 1981, French translation Vézina et Giroux, 1988;
- Ways of coping questionnaire (coping), Lazarus and Folkman, 1988, French translation Vézina.