

Abstract

The study investigated a quality of life model by examining the effects of macro factors (i.e., continuity of service, service needs) and micro factors (i.e., self-stigma, insight of illness, perceived treatment coercion) on multiple indices of quality of life (i.e., physical functioning, mental functioning, life satisfaction), after consumers' symptom severity and medical side effects were controlled. Using a cross-sectional design, 162 mental health consumers, with broad diagnosis of schizophrenia from various community-based psychiatric rehabilitation centers were interviewed to examine the relationships between micro and macro factors on their quality of life. Based on hierarchical regression analyses, differential effects of macro-micro factors on dimensions of quality of life were found. Whereas physical health quality was negatively related to need, mental health quality was negatively related to both need and poorer continuity of service. Life satisfaction was negatively related to poorer continuity of service and higher perceived treatment coercion. Macro factors were found to be better predictors of quality of life than micro factors. Results highlighted the importance of enhancing the organization and scope of mental health care services in the improvement of consumer's quality of life.