

# The linkage between basic psychological needs and psychosocial functioning of adolescents with visual impairments

Eline Heppe MSc

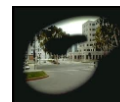
Dr. Sabina Kef and Prof. dr. Carlo Schuengel



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Visual impairments

- Heterogeneity



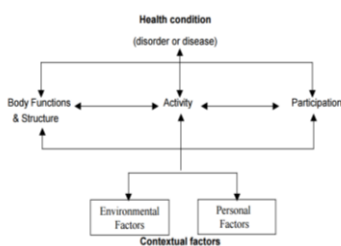
- Challenges:

- Orientation and mobility
- Communication
- Social participation
- Psychosocial functioning

From: e.g. Kef (2002) and Pinquart & Pfeiffer (2012)

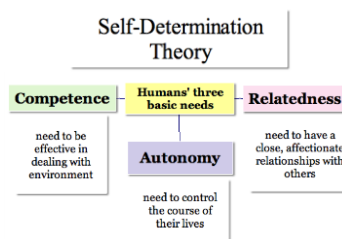
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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION



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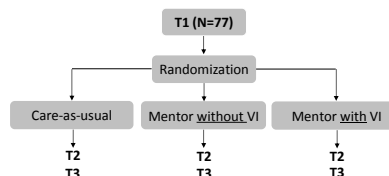
## AIM

1. How are the three basic psychological needs represented among adolescents with visual impairments in the Netherlands?
2. What is the association between the three basic psychological needs and psychosocial functioning?
3. Which factors can facilitate or frustrate the satisfaction of the three basic psychological needs?

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## RESEARCH DESIGN

- Study is embedded in a randomized controlled trial

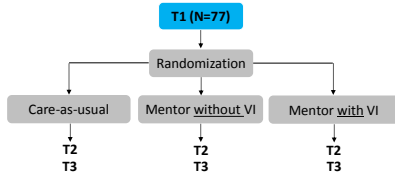


For more information : Heppe, E.C.M., Kef, S., & Schuengel, C. (2015)

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## METHOD

- Participants: N = 77

Baseline (T1) measurement 2015	N	Gender		Age (year)			Visual Impairment		
		Male	Female	Min	Max	Mean	Blind	Severe	Mild
	77	46%	54%	15	22	18	28%	33%	39%

- Computer Assisted Telephone interviews (CATI)

- Questionnaires:

- Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction and Frustration scale (Chen et al., 2015)  $\alpha = .74, .78$  and  $.79$
- General well-being scale (Cantrill, 1965)
- Rosenberg self-esteem scale (Rosenberg, 1965)  $\alpha = .88$
- Loneliness Scale (De Jong Gierveld, 1999)  $\alpha = .79$
- Nottingham Adjustment Scale (Dodds, 1991)  $\alpha = .83$
- Perceived Stigmatization Scale (Ali et al., 2008)  $\alpha = .79$

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## RESULTS

Means and standard deviations of need satisfaction among adolescents with and without visual impairments

	N	Mean age (range)	Competence Satisfaction		Autonomy Satisfaction		Relatedness Satisfaction	
			M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Adolescents with visual impairment	77	18 yr (15-22)	3.87	.66	3.78*	.66	4.28	.57

	N	Mean age (range)	Competence Satisfaction		Autonomy Satisfaction		Relatedness Satisfaction	
			M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
Adolescents without visual impairment <sup>a</sup>	200	20 yr (16-32)	3.92	.64	3.57	.60	4.24	.59

\*p < .05

<sup>a</sup>From: Chen et al. 2015

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## RESULTS

Correlations between the three basic psychological needs and psychosocial functioning

	Well-being	Loneliness	Acceptance Impairment	Self-esteem	Stigmatization	Competence satisfaction	Autonomy satisfaction
Loneliness	-.55** .00	1					
Acceptance impairment	.37** .00	-.47** .00	1				
Self-esteem	.56** .00	-.49** .00	.46** .00	1			
Stigmatization	-.27* .02	.29* .01	-.47** .00	-.43** .00	1		
Competence Satisfaction	.59** .00	-.44** .00	.70** .00	.67** .00	-.49** .00	1	
Autonomy Satisfaction	.46** .00	-.39** .00	.57** .00	.43** .00	-.41** .00	.63** .00	1
Relatedness Satisfaction	.60** .00	-.59** .00	.53** .00	.52** .00	-.47** .00	.61** .00	.63** .00

\*p < .05, \*\*p < .001

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## RESULTS

Linear model of predictors of well-being with the three basic psychological needs

	b	SE B	$\beta$	p
Constant	-1.98	1.19		.10
Relatedness Satisfaction	1.50	.39	.51	<.001
Competence Satisfaction	1.01	.35	.33	.002
Autonomy Satisfaction	-.26	.33	-.10	.43

	R	R Square	$\Delta$ R Square	Sig. F change	p
Model 1	.683	.467	.445	<.01	<.001
Model 2	.680	.463	.448	.82	<.001

Note. Model 1 (constant), competence satisfaction, relatedness satisfaction, autonomy satisfaction  
Model 2 (constant), competence satisfaction, relatedness satisfaction

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## RESULTS

Mediating models with psychosocial functioning and need satisfaction predicting well-being

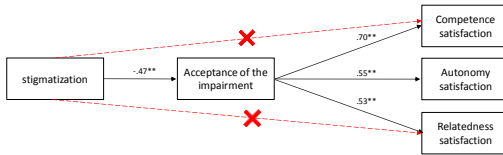


Coefficients presented are standardized.  
\*p < .05, \*\*p < .001

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## RESULTS

Stigmatization predicting the three basic psychological needs through acceptance of the impairment



Coefficients presented are standardized.  
Chi-square = 8.61 ( $df = 3$ ),  $CFI = .97$ ,  $TLI = .90$ ,  $SRMR = .07$   
 $^{**}p < .001$

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## CONCLUSION

- No alarming scores of adolescents with visual impairments on satisfaction of the basic needs
- Satisfaction of the basic needs are important predictors for well-being, especially relationship and competence satisfaction
- Psychosocial functioning is an important factor for the relation between satisfaction of the needs and well-being
- Feeling stigmatized can hinder the acceptance of the impairment, which is an important predictor for satisfaction of the three basic psychological needs

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## TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Paying attention to satisfaction of the three basic psychological needs and a positive and tolerant social climate among adolescents with visual impairment is important and could be used as a tool to enhance well-being, self-determination, and psychosocial functioning

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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