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**Family and institutional determinants of the adaptation skills of adults  
with moderate intellectual disability**

Dissertation summary

The work consists of two main chapters preceded by an introduction and the results and conclusions of own research, as well as an ending with recommendations, a bibliographic list, and an appendix.

The main aim of the work was to learn about the social, family and institutional conditions of shaping adaptive skills in adults with moderate intellectual disability - participants of occupational therapy workshops.

As a result of the research, the hypothesis was confirmed that the assessment of adaptive skills in the case of adults with moderate intellectual disability differs depending on whether the assessment is made by the guardian or the therapist.

The procedure of constructing the Questionnaire for measuring the adaptation skills of people with moderate intellectual disability was carried out in several stages. Based on the literature, incl. Heidelberg Competence Inventory - HKI, as well as the PAC1 Inventory (authored by H.C. Gunzburg in the study of T. Witkowski), Nihra Foster's Adaptive Behavior Scale and Joanna Kruk-Lasocka's Inventory of Competences for Self-determination (IKS). The Upbringing Style in the family was measured with the help of the Analysis Questionnaire of the upbringing style in the family – Own family (RW) addressed to the guardian created by Maria Ryś. Economic conditions of the family / Cultural conditions of families / Social and educational conditions - are measured using the T. Żółkowska's Questionnaire - appropriately modified to the needs of the research. A set of own questions was constructed to measure conditions that are relatively dependent and independent of the institution. The organizational climate was measured using the Organizational Climate Questionnaire by L. Rosenstiel and R. Boegel, in Polish adaptation by K. Durniat. For the measurement of OTW Communication, a set of own questions was constructed.

134 people participated in the study: 73 parents and 61 therapists for adults with intellectual disabilities. The aim of the research was to establish the relationship between family and institutional conditions and the level of adaptation skills achieved by respondents with moderate intellectual disability. The above is important for the effectiveness of social integration and the normalization of these people life situation.

Research has shown that the participants of OTW had the lowest level of cognitive skills, which, it is worth emphasizing, are developed not only during occupational therapy, but their development already begins in the family, in early childhood. They are closely related to education, both in the school and non-school environment. Social skills, which are also developed from early childhood, by both guardians and occupational therapists, were rated the highest. In addition, it is worth noting that, as in the case of cognitive skills, also in the case of other skills, the family and the social environment play an extremely important role.