Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQOL) Among Chinese Population during the COVID-19 Pandemic:

The Role of Socio-Demographic Factors and Loneliness

Wong ELY¹, Li J¹, Yuen S², Lai AHY³, Cheung AWL¹, Yau PSY¹, Yeoh EK¹

1 Centre for Health Systems & Policy Research, JC School of Public Health and Primary Care, Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong 2 Leiden University, Leiden, Netherlands; 3 Department of Applied Social Sciences, Faculty of Health and Social Sciences, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

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Objective: To explore socio-demographic characteristics and loneliness, associated with health-related quality of life (HRQoL) among Hong Kong Chinese population under the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods:

- Cross-sectional questionnaire survey
- > Online self-administrated or in person
- Jun and Dec 2020 (COVID-19 pandemic)

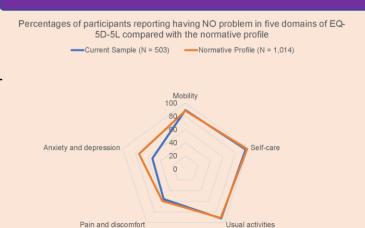
Source: Council of Europe, 2022

Adult Chinese population (N=503)

Outcome measure:

- o HRQoL EQ-5D-5L HK
- Loneliness Single item question regarding the frequency of the participant reporting feeling lonely Subjective social status (SSS) the MacArthur Scale of Subjective Social



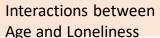


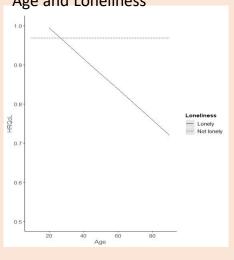
Average EQ-5D-5L index score of the survey respondents was 0.862/1.000 (SD = 0.209), which was significantly lower than the norms (M = 0.915/1.000, SD = 0.128, P<0.05)

Factors for Better HRQoL



Findings





- The age differences in HRQoL also differed by loneliness level.
- Age advantages of younger persons in HRQoL were more apparent under the pandemic.
- When they both report not lonely, older adults may not necessarily report a lower level of EQ-5D-5L score than younger people, indicating that older people may have some resilience in maintaining HRQoL.

Conclusions

- Some groups of population may face extra vulnerabilities during the pandemic in terms of declined HRQoL.
- Reducing loneliness can be protective of the HRQoL during the pandemic, especially among older people.
- Useful information for policy-makers to provide effective services to help people recover from the global pandemic.

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