5. RESULTS

I. Socio-demographic characteristics of study population

Table 5.1 Age distribution of study population

Age Group	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
15 - 20 yrs	1	1	1	1	2	1
21 - 30 yrs	43	44.8	31	32.3	74	38.5
31 - 40 yrs	31	32.3	38	39.6	69	35.9
41 - 50 yrs	15	15.6	23	24	38	19.8
> 50 yrs	6	6.2	3	3.1	9	4.7

In this study, 192 schizophrenic patients were included. Half of patients (96) were urban population and another half were rural.

The age group was ranging from 15 to above 50. In urban population group, age distribution was 15-20years (1%), 21-30 years (44.8%), 31-40 years (32.3%), 41-50 years (15.6%), and above 50 (6.2%).

In rural population group, age distribution was 15-20years (1%), 21-30years (32.3%), 31-40 years (39.6%), 41-50 years (24%) and above 50 (3.1%). The age group of 21-30 years was highest in urban group and the age group of 31-40 years was highest in rural group.
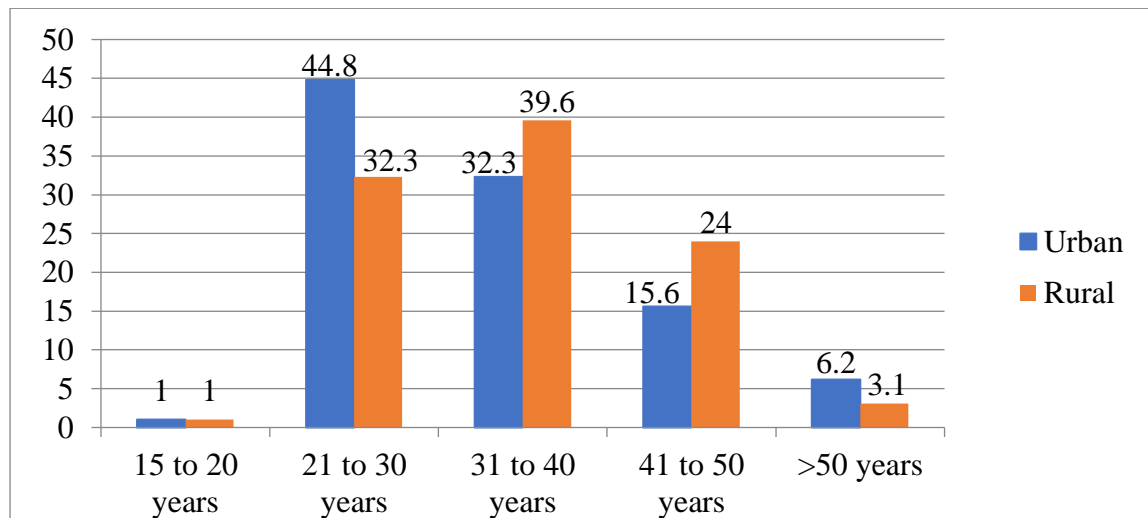

Figure 5.1 Age distribution of study population

Table 5.2 Sex Distribution of study population

Sex	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
Male	57	59.4	54	56.2	111	57.8
Female	39	40.6	42	43.8	81	42.2

In the study population, there was more male than female in both groups, 59.4% in urban group and 56.2% in rural group.
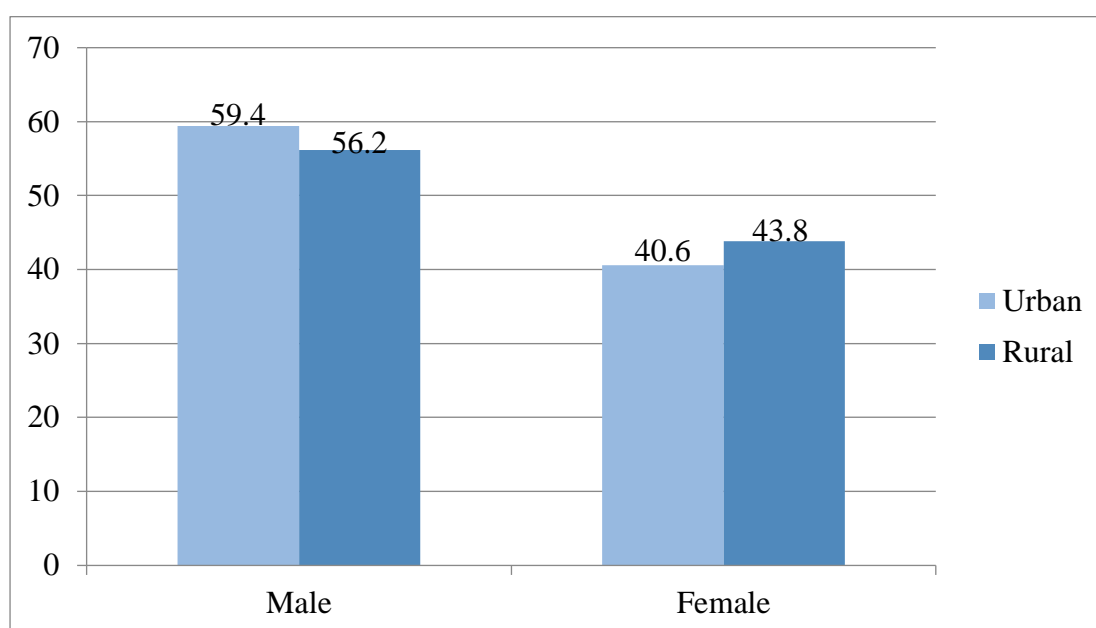

Figure 5.2 Sex distribution of study population

Table 5.3 Frequency distribution of marital status of study population

Marital status	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
Single	60	62.5	70	72.9	130	67.7
Married	19	19.8	10	10.4	29	15.1
Separated	3	3.1	0	0	3	1.6
Divorced	14	14.6	16	16.7	30	15.6

Regarding marital status of study population, 'single' marital status was highest in both groups. 62.5% urban group and 72.9% of rural group were single marital status.
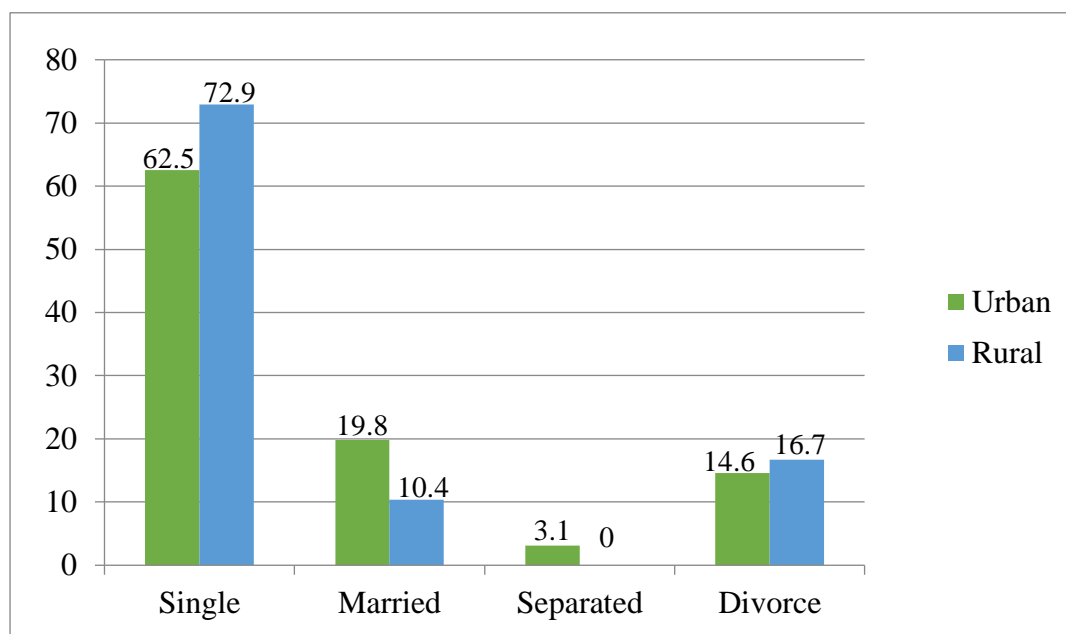

Figure 5.3 Frequency distribution of marital status of study population

Table 5.4 Frequency distribution of educational status of study population

Education	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
Illiterate	7	7.3	6	6.2	13	6.8
Read-Write	19	19.8	47	49	66	34.4
Primary School	39	40.6	28	29.2	67	34.9
Middle School	26	27.1	14	14.6	40	20.8
High School	0	0	1	1	1	0.5
Undergraduate	5	5.2	0	0	5	2.6
Graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0

The lowest education level was illiterate which include 7.3% of urban group and 6.2% of rural group. In urban group, primary school occupied 40.6% of the population. In rural group, read-write education level occupied 49% of the population.
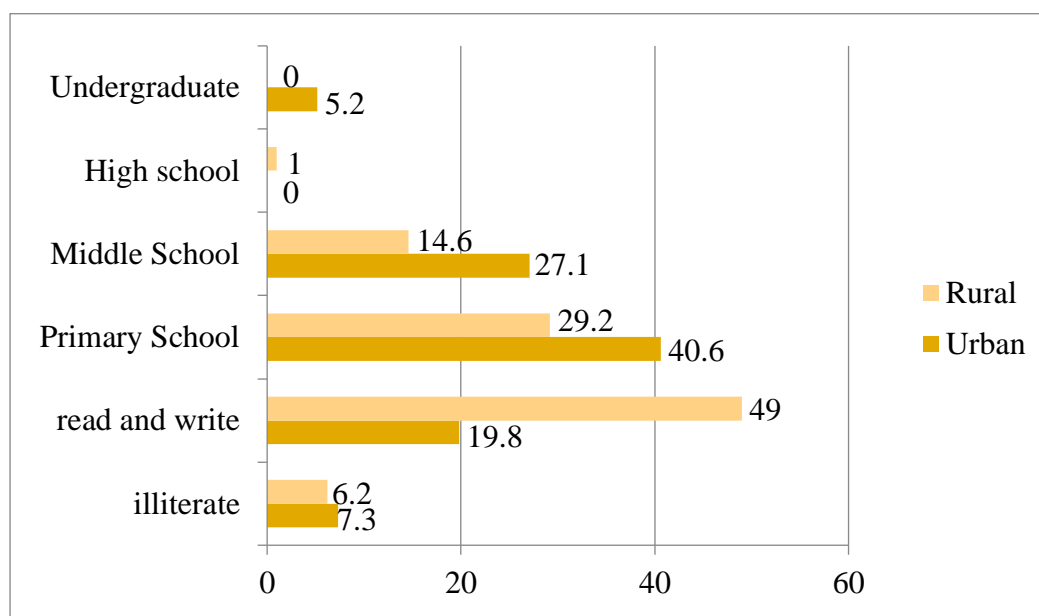

Figure 5.4 Frequency distribution of educational status of study population

Table 5.5 Frequency distribution of occupation status of study population

Occupation	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
Farmer	0	0	41	42.7	41	21.4
Trader	12	12.5	12	12.5	24	12.5
Jobless	55	57.3	37	38.5	92	47.9
Housewife	9	9.4	2	2.1	24	5.7
Others	20	20.8	4	4.2	24	12.5

Regarding premorbid occupation of study population, majority was jobless in urban group which shows 57.3 % and in rural famer was the major occupation which occupied 42.7%.
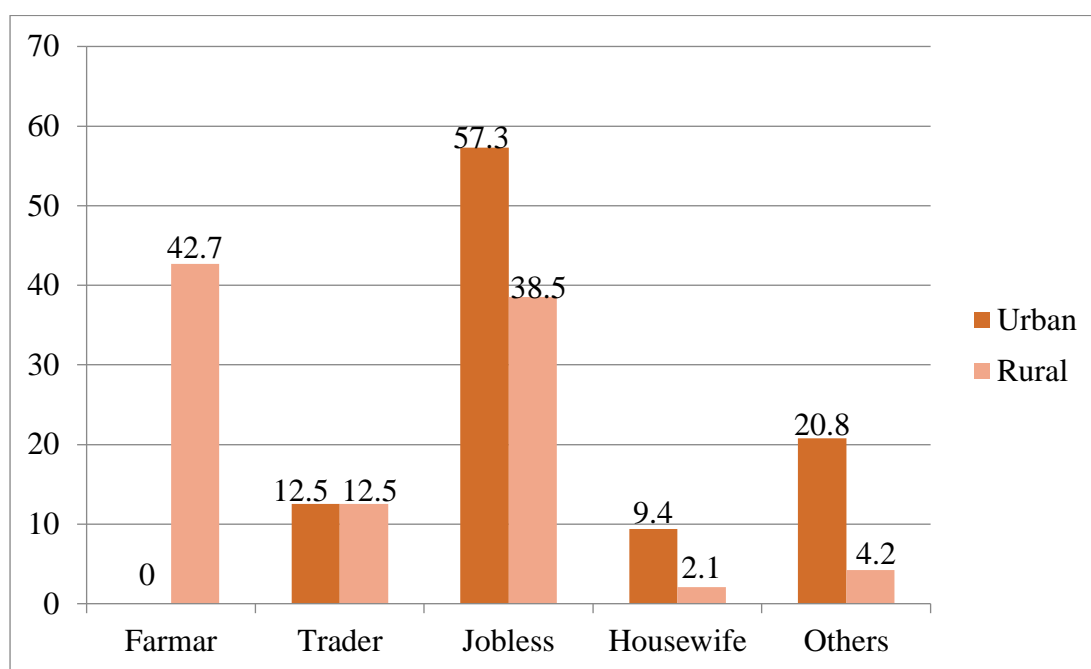

Figure 5.5 Frequency distribution of occupation status of study population

Table 5.6 Frequency distribution of living arrangement of study population

Living arrangement	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
Alone	13	13.5	19	19.8	32	16.7
With family	62	64.6	77	80.2	139	72.4
With others	21	21.9	0	0	21	10.9
Homeless	0	0	0	0	0	0

It can be concluded that majority of both groups were living with family. 64.6% of urban group and 80.2% of rural group were living with family.
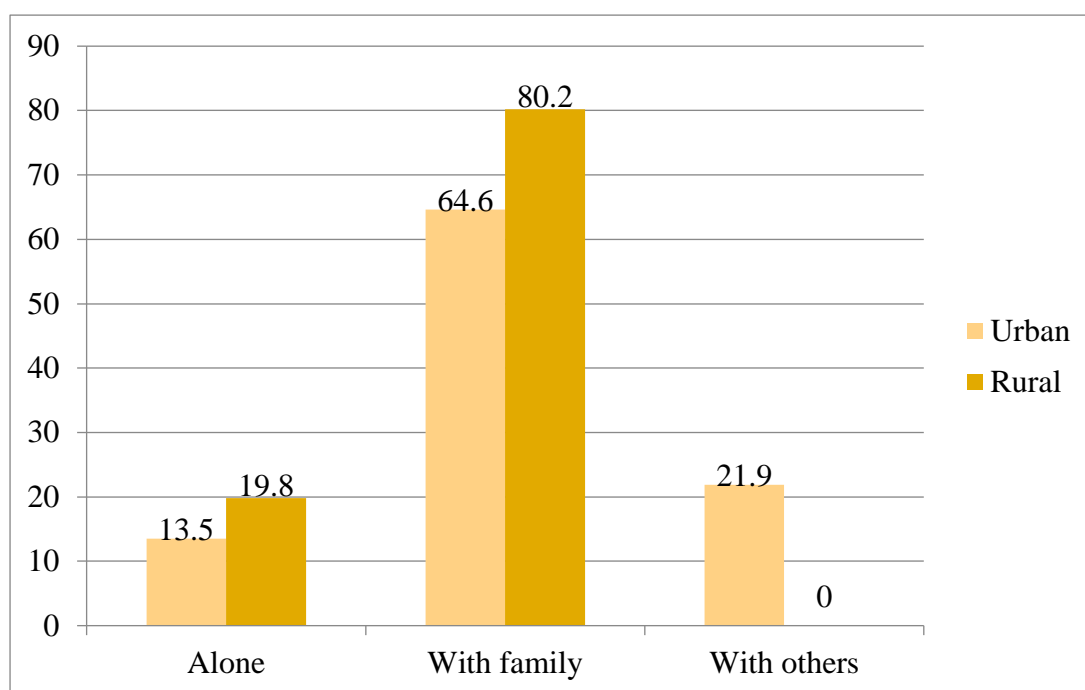

Figure 5.6 Frequency distribution of living arrangement of study population

Table 5.7 Family History of Mental Illness of study population

Family history of mental disorder	Urban		Rural		Total	
	N	percent	N	percent	N	percent
Present	35	36.5	39	40.6	74	38.5
Absent	61	63.5	57	59.4	118	61.5

Majority of both groups denied family history of mental disorder. Only 36.5% of urban group and 40.6% of rural group gave family history of mental disorder.
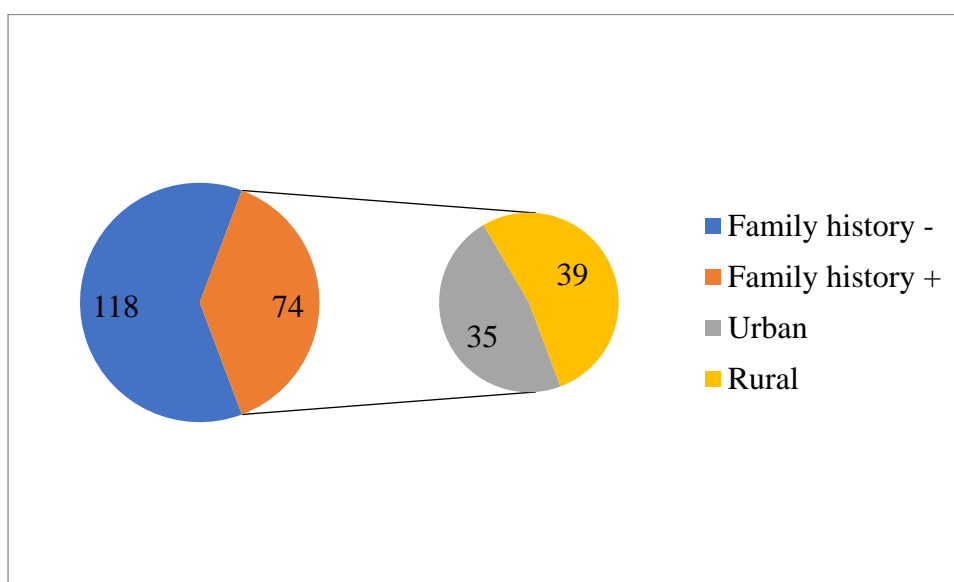

Figure 5.7 Family History of Mental Illness of study population

II. Comparison of QOL of study population

Table 5.8   Comparison of QOL score (general life satisfaction) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	3.43	1.41	0.14	1	6
Rural	96	6.18	0.83	0.08	3	7
Total	192	4.80	1.79	0.13	1	7

Student t = -16.495, p value = <0.001

In urban group, mean QOL score of general life satisfaction was 3.43

In rural group, mean QOL score of general life satisfaction was 6.18.

P value was 0.001.

Therefore, rural group was significantly higher QOL in general life satisfaction than that of urban group.

Table 5.9   Comparison of QOL score (living situation) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	4.62	0.96	0.098	2	6
Rural	96	4.55	0.89	0.091	3	7
Total	192	4.58	0.92	0.067	2	7

Student t = 0.543, p value = 0.588

Mean QOL score (living situation) of urban group was 4.62 and rural group was 4.55.

P value was 0.588 which was not statistically significant.

Table 5.10 Comparison of QOL score (daily activities and functioning) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	5.01	0.92	0.094	2	7
Rural	96	4.59	0.84	0.085	3	6
Total	192	4.80	0.90	0.065	2	7

Student t = 3.269, p value = 0.001

Regarding satisfaction in daily activities and functioning domain, mean QOL score of urban group was 5.01 and that of rural group was 4.59.

P value was 0.001 which was statistically significant.

Difference between the two groups was not significant.

Table 5.11 Comparison of QOL score (family) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	3.61	0.155	0.158	1	6
Rural	96	6.37	0.743	0.076	4	7
Total	192	4.99	1.840	0.133	1	7

Student t = -15.719, p value = <0.001

In family domain, mean QOL score of urban group was 3.61 and rural group was 6.37.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

Therefore, QOL of urban group regarding family relation was significantly lower than that of rural group.

Table 5.12 Comparison of QOL score (social relation) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	3.448	1.63	0.167	1	7
Rural	96	6.260	0.090	0.090	3	7
Total	192	4.854	0.139	0.139	1	7

Student t = -14.825, p value = <0.001

Regarding social relations domain, mean QOL score of urban group was 3.448 and that of rural group was 6.260.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

Rural group was significantly higher QOL in social relation than that of urban group.

Table 5.13 Comparison of QOL score (Finance) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	4.98	0.761	0.78	3	7
Rural	96	4.39	0.102	0.102	1	7
Total	192	4.69	0.067	0.067	1	7

Student t = -4.631, p value = <0.001

Comparing the finance domain, mean QOL score of urban group was 4.98 and rural group was 4.39.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

Hence urban group was significantly higher QOL in finance domain than that of urban group.

Table 5.14 Comparison of QOL score (work and school) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	3.531	1.667	0.170	1	7
Rural	96	6.125	1.181	0.120	3	7
Total	192	4.828	1.941	0.140	1	7

Student t = -12.441, p value = <0.001

In work and school domain, mean QOL score of urban group was 3.531 and rural group was 6.125.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

Thus, urban group was significantly lower QOL in work and school domain than that of rural group.

Table 5.15 Comparison of QOL score (legal and safety issues) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	5.85	0.725	0.074	4	7
Rural	96	3.97	0.887	0.091	2	6
Total	192	4.91	0.089	0.089	2	7

Student t = -16.113, p value = <0.001

In legal and safety issues, mean QOL score of urban group was 5.85 and rural group was 3.97.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

As a result, rural group was significantly lower QOL in legal and safety issues domain than that of urban group.

Table 5.16 Comparison of QOL score (health issue) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	5.78	0.784	0.080	4	7
Rural	96	3.63	0.896	0.091	2	7
Total	192	4.71	1.364	0.098	2	7

Student t = -17.660, p value = <0.001

Comparing health satisfaction of both groups, mean QOL score of urban group was 5.78 and rural group was 3.63.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

For this reason, rural group was significantly lower QOL in health domain than that of urban group.

Table 5.17 Comparison of QOL score (final life satisfaction) of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	3.63	1.603	0.164	1	7
Rural	96	6.42	0.902	0.092	3	7
Total	192	5.03	1.905	0.137	1	7

Student t= -14.811, p= <0.001

In final life satisfaction domain, mean QOL score of urban group was 3.63 and rural group was 6.42.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

Accordingly, rural group was significantly higher QOL in final life satisfaction than that of urban group.

Table 5.18   Comparison of total QOL scores of schizophrenics between urban and rural areas

	N	Mean	SD	SEM	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	96	43.916	7.792	0.795	29	61
Rural	96	53.50	3.933	0.401	40	59
Total	192	48.208	7.510	0.542	29	61

Student t= -9.635, p= <0.001

Comparing total QOL scores, mean QOL score of urban group was 43.916 and rural group was 53.50.

P value was less than 0.001 which was statistically significant.

Accordingly, rural group was significantly higher QOL in total QOL than that of urban group.