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Validation of the 'Life Essentials Assessment Framework' questionnaire: Phase 2

Findings

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report presents findings from the second validation phase of the “Life Essentials Assessment Framework” (LEAF) questionnaire. LEAF is an eight question interviewer-administered questionnaire devised by AgeUK Wakefield District to enable effective evaluation of vulnerable adults’ needs and to help establish the effectiveness of service provision. During the LEAF assessment, service users rate themselves on a scale of one to ten in relation to eight statements about their feelings, functionings and capabilities. The statements cover:

- Managing daily living
- Managing finances
- Managing physical health to still make the most of life
- Having one’s say in decisions - control and choice
- Feeling safe
- Social networks and social life
- Feeling valued by others
- Happiness - emotional wellbeing

The practitioner uses the assessment results to plan and allocate the support available locally that can meet the service user's needs. Revisiting the LEAF questions at six and twelve weeks enables the practitioner to check whether the prescribed support is improving the service user’s well-being scores. The practitioner can make necessary adjustments to intervention components received and typically will close the referral after the third contact.

In 2012, the Centre for Health Promotion Research, Institute for Health and Wellbeing at Leeds Metropolitan University was commissioned by AgeUK Wakefield District to assess the measurement characteristics of LEAF, adopting a phased approach. See Giuntoli et al. (2013) for findings from phase one.

Given the results of the first validation study, the aims of the second phase were to:

- Assist AgeUK Wakefield in the re-writing of the six questions of the LEAF questionnaire.
- Complete the evaluation of the LEAF questionnaire through undertaking the tests recommended in the first phase (exploring concurrent and construct validity).

In order to pursue these two aims, the objectives of the validation were to:

- Provide examples of relevant validated questionnaire items to AgeUK Wakefield to help with the amendment of the six questions of the LEAF questionnaire.
- Test for factorial validity, by undertaking a factor analysis of the re-written items of the LEAF questionnaire.
- Test for concurrent validity, by comparing the LEAF questionnaires to other, already validated questionnaires and scales that aim to measure similar constructs.

Methods

To meet the objectives for the second phase of validation, the following processes were undertaken:

Objective 1: a short document with a number of relevant examples of validated items from UK and international surveys was produced. This document was delivered to AgeUK Wakefield.

Objective 2: principal component analysis was undertaken using the revised LEAF questionnaire.

Objective 3: a validated questionnaire that assesses the life domains measured by the LEAF questionnaire was identified and discussed with AgeUK Wakefield in terms of its appropriateness for use with the clients under study. This questionnaire was administered to the clients in one meeting in which the LEAF questionnaire was also administered (at baseline, 6 week or 12 week data collection time points). The findings of the validated questionnaire were then compared with corresponding findings from the LEAF questionnaire completed at matched time points.

As part of these analyses, the *responsiveness* of the 'Leaf' questionnaire was also evaluated, that is its ability to measure meaningful changes (from baseline to 6 week or 12 week time points).

Findings

Overall the analyses showed that:

- The factorial validity analysis demonstrated that, although a two factor solution was posited (Factor 1: Control & choice, Daily living, Physical health, Finance, Safety & Factor 2: Social networks, Contribution, Emotional wellbeing), the correlation between the two factors suggests that they are not two separate and unrelated constructs, but could be viewed as sub-dimensions of an overall "Life Essentials" construct. Factor 1 seems to collectively refer to the concept on "independence" while Factor 2 refers to the concept of "mental wellbeing". The mental well-being concept was also present in the first phase of the validation, but the independence item was not. As in the first phase of the validation (Giuntoli et al., 2013), the coherence of the LEAF questionnaire as a scale could be improved by removing the Finance item, but the potential statistical improvement is minimal, compared against what would probably be lost in practical terms by removing that item.
- The concurrent validity analysis (n=128) showed a medium positive correlation between LEAF and the validated scale (CASP-19). No significant difference was also observed when comparing converted summed LEAF (converted to the CASP-19 scale to create a common measure) and CASP-19 scales. Since both scales measure similar constructs, and taking the results of both tests together, the construct validity of the LEAF questionnaire can be confirmed.
- Follow-up data revealed that the LEAF questionnaire is responsive to change, with data showing (n=46-53) significantly higher improved scores across all eight life domains on completion of the relevant intervention.

Conclusions and recommendations

Data suggest an overall LEAF scale could be generated by adding the scores from all eight items together. However, given that the strength of LEAF is to identify which areas a client needs help with and to then assess whether scores in these areas have improved post-intervention, it may be most useful to keep LEAF scores separate for the eight domains.

Comparison of LEAF with the validated scale CASP-19 confirmed the construct validity of the LEAF questionnaire, while follow-up data from 46 to 53 clients revealed that the LEAF questionnaire is responsive to change.

There may be some scope for treating the two factors (independence and mental wellbeing) as two distinct life dimensions and to create a four-fold typology of low versus high independence against low vs high mental wellbeing. This may be helpful to AgeUK to identify which patterns to prioritise in their interventions.

Test-retest reliability could be confirmed by giving the LEAF questionnaire to the same group of clients twice at baseline, a few days apart, and before any intervention is given.

The validation phases of the LEAF questionnaire included responsiveness testing. Although the test showed that LEAF is responsive to change, we cannot conclude that change is attributable to the intervention received. To assess intervention effectiveness, a control group comprising of similar clients to whom no intervention is given is required.

Background

This document presents findings from the second validation phase of the “Life Essentials Assessment Framework” (LEAF) questionnaire, an eight question interviewer-administered questionnaire devised by AgeUK Wakefield District to enable effective evaluation of vulnerable adults’ needs and to help establish the effectiveness of service provision. LEAF was designed particularly with older people in mind. It comes as a pack of guidance and tools for assessors and service users. It should only be used by staff who are fully trained to perform all of the various processes. During the LEAF assessment, service users rate themselves on a scale of one to ten in relation to eight statements about their feelings, functionings and capabilities. The statements cover:

- Managing daily living
- Managing finances
- Managing physical health to still make the most of life
- Having one’s say in decisions - control and choice
- Feeling safe
- Social networks and social life
- Feeling valued by others
- Happiness - emotional wellbeing

The practitioner uses the assessment results to plan and allocate the support available locally that can meet the service user's needs. Revisiting the LEAF questions at six and twelve weeks enables the practitioner to check whether the prescribed support is improving the service user’s well-being scores. The practitioner can make any adjustments that are necessary and typically will close the referral after the third contact.

The main aim of the validation of LEAF is to establish whether the information that we collect through LEAF is valid and reliable, which means that we can trust that this information – e.g. the information collected through the individual items of LEAF – is likely to represent people’s states on those aspects of their lives and it is not an artefact of a badly designed questionnaire.

The first phase of the validation of the LEAF questionnaire aimed to undertake relevant validation analyses of this measurement tool using the answers collected from 99 older people interviewed at two points in time: before and after the delivery of specific AgeUK services. Overall, this first phase of validation proved the potential of the LEAF questionnaire. In particular, the first phase of the validation showed that the LEAF questionnaire recorded improvements in the clients’ conditions across its six domains which were statistically significant and had, on average, a large effect size. These results suggested that the improvements in the clients’ conditions were substantial and were not due to chance, however, they could not establish any causal relationships with the AgeUK intervention because this was undertaken without a control group. However, although a control group is needed to establish causal relationships between specific interventions and observed changes in AgeUK clients, it is not strictly needed for the validation of the LEAF questionnaire.

The report for the first phase of the validation offered the following key recommendations for the second phase of the validation:

- To reword the six items of the questionnaire in such a way to remove all sources of ambiguity (and add additional items).
- To undertake further tests of the reliability (e.g. measures of stability) and validity of the 'LEAF' questionnaire. For example:
 - Concurrent validity.
 - Construct validity.
 - Test-retest reliability.
- To adopt a simpler way to record the data collected through the questionnaire.

We also suggested testing *responsiveness* of the LEAF questionnaire, that is its capacity to measure meaningful changes (Revicki et al., 2008), using a longitudinal research design.

Objectives

Given the results of the first phase of the validation, the aims of the second phase were to:

- Assist AgeUK Wakefield in the re-writing of the six questions of the LEAF questionnaire.
- Complete the validation of the LEAF questionnaire through undertaking the tests recommended in the first phase.

In order to pursue these two aims, the objectives of the validation were to:

- Provide examples of relevant validated questionnaire items to AgeUK Wakefield to help with the amendment of the six questions of the LEAF questionnaire.
- Test for factorial validity, by undertaking a principal component analysis of the re-written items of the LEAF questionnaire.
- Test for concurrent validity, by comparing the LEAF questionnaires to other, already validated questionnaires and scales that aim to measure similar constructs.

Methods

The first objective was achieved by producing a short document with a number of relevant examples of validated items from UK and international surveys. This document was delivered to AgeUK Wakefield.

The second objective was pursued using principal component analysis, as in the first phase of the validation.

The third objective was pursued as follows:

- A validated questionnaire that assesses the life domains measured by the LEAF questionnaire was identified and discussed with AgeUK Wakefield in terms of their appropriateness with the clients under study.
- The questionnaire was administered to the clients in the same meeting in which they were administered the LEAF questionnaire (at baseline, 6 week or 12 week data collection time points).

- The findings of the validated questionnaire were then compared with the corresponding findings from the LEAF questionnaire completed at matched time points.
- As part of these analyses, the *responsiveness* of the 'Leaf' questionnaire was also evaluated, that is its ability to measure meaningful changes (from baseline to post-intervention (6 or 12 week time points)) (Revicki et al., 2008). *Responsiveness* can be evaluated using repeated administrations of the questionnaire.

Findings

Factorial validity

Principal Component Analysis

Principal Component analysis (PCA) was conducted on the 8 items of LEAF (n=139) using a Varimax rotation. Initially all factors with Eigenvalues greater than 1 were retained for rotation. Factor loadings of 0.3 and above were considered to be substantive values.

The value of the Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) test of sampling adequacy was .691. A value greater than .5 is required for the sample to be adequate. The closer a value is to 1 the more reliable the analysis. (The KMO values for all individual items were also greater than .5). Additional tests did not detect any issues with multicollinearity (variables having a very high degree of correlation), or the presence of an identity matrix (variables correlating very badly with each other). Thus, it was appropriate to proceed with the analysis.

Table 1 shows that the analysis produced a 3 factor solution which accounted jointly for 66.8% of the total variance (Factor 1 accounted for 37.5% of the variance, Factor 2 accounted for 15.5% & Factor 3 accounted for 13.8%).

Factor 1 loaded most strongly on 4 items: Physical health (.830); Daily living (.783); Control & Choice (.633); Safety (.494) (Control & Choice also loaded less strongly on Factor 3 and Safety also loaded less strongly on Factors 2 & 3).

Factor 2 loaded most strongly on 3 items: Social networks (.893); Emotional wellbeing (.612); Contribution (.596) (Emotional wellbeing also loaded less strongly on Factor 3 and Contribution also loaded less strongly on Factor 1).

Factor 3 loaded most strongly on 1 item: Finance (.886)

See Appendix 3 for full details of rotated component matrices.

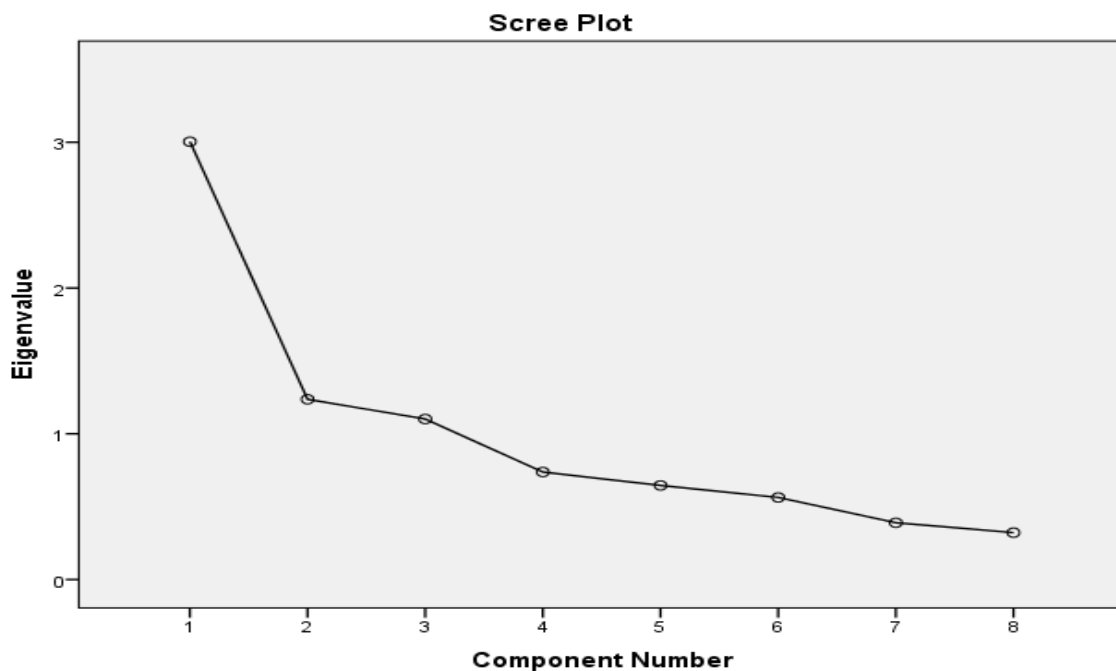
Table 1: Rotated Component Matrix (PCA 1)

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Physical health	.830		
Daily living	.783		
Control and choice	.633		.533
Safety	.494	.341	.348
Social networks		.893	
Emotional wellbeing		.612	.568
Contribution	.393	.596	
Finance			.886

Analysis further revealed there to be 21 (75%) non redundant residuals with absolute values greater than 0.05. These residuals provide an indication of how well the solution fits the data, and ideally the value should be less than 50%. (Field, 2009).

The scree plot generated by the analysis is shown in Figure 1. It suggests that selecting factors based on eigenvalues over 1 might not be the most appropriate. The slope of the line begins to tail off after 2 factors, suggesting that this might be a more accurate number to retain.

Figure 1: Scree Plot (PCA 1)



The analysis (PSA 2) was re-run with 2 factors retained and the results are shown in Table 2. In total, the 2 factors accounted for 53% of the total variance (Factor 1 = 37.5% & Factor 2= 15.5%).

Factor 1 loaded most strongly on 5 items: Control & choice (.811); Daily living (.734); Physical health (.623); Finance (.601) & Safety (.563) (Safety also loaded less strongly on Factor 2).

Factor 2 loaded most strongly on 3 items: Social networks (.891); Contribution (.632) & Emotional wellbeing (.632).

Table 2: Rotated Component Matrix (PCA 2)

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Control and choice	.811	
Daily living	.734	
Physical health	.623	
Finance	.601	
Safety	.563	.405
Social networks		.891
Contribution		.632
Emotional wellbeing		.632

In total, there were 20 (71%) non redundant residuals with absolute values greater than 0.05.

As the results of the first PCA suggested that the item Finance loaded on a separate third factor, a further analysis (PSA 3) was conducted using all items except Finance (KMO=.744) to see what impact this would have on the factor structure. This analysis generated a 2 factor solution, which accounted for 58.6% of the total variance (F1 = 41.6% & F2 = 17%).

Table 3: Rotated Component Matrix (PCA 3)

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Daily living	.792	
Physical health	.780	
Control and choice	.766	
Safety	.578	.389
Social networks		.861
Emotional wellbeing		.732
Contribution	.343	.568

Once again there was a high proportion (15, 71%) of non-redundant residuals with absolute values greater than 0.05.

Factor 1 loaded most strongly on 5 items: Daily living (.792); Physical Health (.780) Control & choice (.766) & Safety (.578) (Safety also loaded less strongly on Factor 2).

Factor 2 loaded most strongly on 3 items: Social networks (.861) Emotional wellbeing (.732) & Contribution (.568) (Contribution also loaded less strongly on Factor 1).

As can be seen from Tables 1-3, some items had sizeable loadings on more than one factor, which suggests there might be interrelationship between variables. In such circumstances an Oblique rotation is suggested and therefore all analyses were repeated using a Direct Oblimin rotation. This produced solutions with identical patterns of loadings in all 3 cases, except that in the first PCA

(Table 1) Safety no longer loaded on Factors 2 & 3 above .30, and in PCA 3 (Table 3), Safety did not load on Factor 2 above .30 and Contribution did not load above .30 on Factor 1.

In PCA 2 and 3, the component correlation matrix produced by the direct oblimin rotation indicated substantive interrelationship between latent dimensions (.329 and .358 respectively).

Interrelationship between factors suggests that the latent dimensions are not 2 totally separate unrelated constructs.

Weaker interrelationship between factors was suggested in PCA 1. The largest correlation existed between Factor 1 and Factor 2 (.260), followed by Factor 1 and 3 (.214) and Factor 2 and Factor 3 (.155).

Cronbach's Alpha tests

Cronbach's Reliability Coefficient Alpha test was conducted to assess the internal consistency of the items comprising the LEAF questionnaire using data collected at baseline. The Alpha value generated by all 8 questions together was .749, which is satisfactory. A value equal to or greater than 0.7 is generally considered acceptable in the literature (Field, 2009).

However, the analysis also provided an indication of the Alpha value that would result if individual items were excluded from the calculation (Alpha if item deleted). Finance had an Alpha if item deleted value equal to the overall Alpha score (.749) suggesting that it wasn't contributing to reliability. When Finance was removed and the analysis re-run the overall Alpha score increased slightly to .760.

When constructing a scale it is recommended (see for example, Field 2009) that Alpha scores also be generated separately for each latent dimension identified by PCA. A further Cronbach's Alpha test was subsequently conducted on each of the 2 factors generated by PCA 2.

Factor 1 (Control, Daily Living, Physical Health, Finance, Safety) had a combined Alpha score of .733. However, the analysis suggested a higher value could be achieved by removing Finance. The removal of Finance from the test increased the Alpha value to .763.

The Alpha score for Factor 2 (Social networks, contribution, emotional well-being) was slightly lower at .620. Cronbach's Alpha test is influenced by the number of items included in the analysis and therefore the lower reliability could be due to the fact that this dimension comprises just 3 items.

Concurrent validity

In order to test the concurrent validity of LEAF, respondents were also asked to complete the validated CASP-19 questionnaire at a time point LEAF was also administered. CASP-19 is a theoretically grounded needs satisfaction measure of quality of life in early older age (Hyde et al., 2003). CASP-19 comprises of 19 Likert scale agreement items, covering four life domains: Control, Autonomy, Self-realisation and Pleasure (CASP). Four to five items are used to measure each life domain. Each item is presented as a statement and assessed on a four point Likert scale. Scores from each item can be summed to form an 'index of quality of life', where a high score indicates 'good'

quality of life (Wiggins et al., 2008). CASP-19 was therefore considered appropriate to test the concurrent validity of LEAF, covering all domains included in LEAF and developed for a population similar in age.

To explore the strength of the association between the two questionnaires, LEAF responses were summed across all domains, thus creating a scale, and compared to the CASP-19 scale using Pearson’s correlation. Results revealed a medium, positive correlation¹ between the two scales ($r=0.42$, $n=128$, $p<0.001$), with high scores on LEAF associated with high scores on CASP-19 (and similarly, low scores on LEAF were associated with low scores on CASP-19). As an additional measure of concurrent validity, the summed LEAF responses were converted to the CASP-19 scale to create a common scale. Differences between the converted LEAF and CASP-19 scales were explored using a paired samples T-Test. Data showed no significance difference ($p>0.05$) between the converted summed LEAF ($M=30.34$, $sd=8.14$) and CASP-19 scales ($M=30.66$, $sd=7.96$), $t(127)=-4.15$). Since both scales measure similar constructs, and taking the results of both tests together, the construct validity of the LEAF questionnaire can be confirmed.

Responsiveness

Descriptive statistics were generated for all individual variables in the study and data was checked for normality. As data was non-parametric, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Tests were used to determine differences in scores pre- to post-intervention (six or 12 weeks from baseline). Descriptive statistics for each life domain pre- and post-intervention are displayed in Table 4.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics for eight life domains pre- and post-intervention

Life Domain	N	Pre-Intervention; Md (IQR)	Post-Intervention; Md (IQR)
Daily Living	53	7 (4, 9)	8 (6, 9)
Finance	52	7 (4, 10)	8 (6, 10)
Physical Health	53	5 (3, 7)	5 (3, 7)
Control and Choice	51	7 (5, 9)	8 (6, 10)
Safety	51	8 (6, 10)	8 (7, 10)
Social Networks	50	5.5 (3, 8)	7 (4.75, 8)
Contribution	46	6.5 (4, 8)	7 (5, 9)
Emotional Wellbeing	51	5 (3, 6)	6 (5, 7)

Md=Median, IQR=Inter-Quartile Range

Table 5 highlights that clients reported significantly higher improved scores across all eight life domains on completion of the relevant intervention. Effect size from pre- to post-intervention varied across domains; data revealed a high effect on emotional well-being and moderate/ moderate to

¹ Small correlation $r=0.10$ to 0.29 ; Medium correlation $r=0.30$ to 0.49 ; Large correlation $r=0.50$ to 1.0 (Cohen J W (1988) Statistical power analysis for the behavioural sciences (2nd ed). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates)

high effect on safety, daily living, contribution, social networks and control and choice (based on Cohen, 1988, classification of effect size).

Table 5. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Tests

Life Domain	Z	Significance value	Effect size (r value)
Daily Living	-3.652	<0.001	0.355
Finance	-3.753	<0.001	0.368
Physical Health	-2.366	0.018	0.230
Control and Choice	-4.550	<0.001	0.451
Safety	-3.063	0.002	0.303
Social Networks	-4.216	<0.001	0.422
Contribution	-3.620	<0.001	0.377
Emotional Wellbeing	-5.057	<0.001	0.501

In addition to analysis of individual questions, responsiveness of scales (Total, Factor 1 and Factor 2 scores) was tested. Paired-samples t-tests were conducted to explore changes in combined scores pre- to post-intervention (see Table 6).

Scores from all eight items were combined to create a total score. The total mean score at pre-intervention was 48.496 (SD=11.360); scores ranged from 17 to 76 (maximum possible score = 80). At post-intervention, the mean score was 55.843 (SD=11.807), with scores ranging from 22 to 78. The mean change in total scores from pre- to post-intervention was 6.279 (SD= 5.239), representing a significant positive increase ($t(42)=7.860, p<0.001$). Overall, total scores increased among 86% (n=37) of the sample; 7% (n=3) of scores remained constant.

Scores from five items were combined to create a scale for Factor 1. Pre-intervention, the mean score for Factor 1 was 32.480 (SD=8.198); scores ranged from 12 to 50 (maximum possible score = 50). At post-intervention, the mean score was 36.164 (SD=7.981), with scores ranging from 18 to 50. The mean change in Factor 1 scores from pre- to post-intervention was 3.204 (SD= 3.926), representing a significant positive increase ($t(48)=5.712, p<0.001$). Overall, Factor 1 scores increased among 67.3% (n=33) of the sample, with 26.5% (n=13) of scores staying the same.

Scores from the remaining three items were combined to create a scale for Factor 2. Pre-intervention, the mean score for Factor 2 was 16.407 (SD=5.453), with scores ranging from 3 to 29 (maximum possible score = 30). At post-intervention, the mean score for Factor 2 was 19.373 (SD=5.325); scores ranged from 4 to 30. The mean change in Factor 2 scores from pre- to post-intervention was 2.795 (SD=2.646), representing a significant positive increase ($t(43)=7.007, p<0.001$). Overall, scores for Factor 2 increased among 75% (n=33) of the sample; 25% (n=11) of scores remained constant.

Table 6. Paired-Samples T-Tests

LEAF Domain	N	Mean	SD	CI	Significance value	Eta squared
Overall	43	6.279	5.239	4.667-7.891	<0.001	0.595
Factor 1	49	3.204	3.926	2.076-4.332	<0.001	0.405
Factor 2	44	2.795	2.646	1.991-3.600	<0.001	0.533

Table 7. Cross-tabulation of changes in Factors (pre- to post-intervention)

		Factor 2		Total
		Increased	Decreased	
Factor 1	Increased	26	6	32
	Decreased	1	2	3
	Remained constant	5	3	8
Total		32	11	43

A cross-tabulation was conducted to explore changes across both factors (see Table 7). Overall, scores improved pre- to post-intervention on both factors for 26 clients. A further, 12 client scores increased for one factor only (increased/ decreased, n=7; increased/ remained constant, n=5).

Discussion

Key findings

The factorial validity analysis demonstrated that the LEAF tool can be considered to be a reasonably coherent scale. Although a two factor solution was posited (Factor 1: Control & choice, Daily living, Physical health, Finance, Safety & Factor 2: Social networks, Contribution, Emotional wellbeing), the correlation between the two factors suggests that they are not two separate and unrelated constructs, but could be viewed as sub-dimensions of an overall “Life Essentials” construct. Factor 1 seems to collectively refer to the concept on “independence” while Factor 2 refers to the concept of “mental wellbeing”. The mental well-being concept was also present in the first phase of the validation, but the independence item was not. As in the first phase of the validation (Giuntoli 2013) the coherence of the LEAF tool as a scale could be improved by removing the Finance item, but the potential statistical improvement is minimal, compared against what would probably be lost in practical terms by removing that item.

The concurrent validity analysis showed a medium positive correlation between LEAF and the validated scale (CASP-19). Since both scales measure similar constructs, these results confirm the construct validity of the LEAF questionnaire.

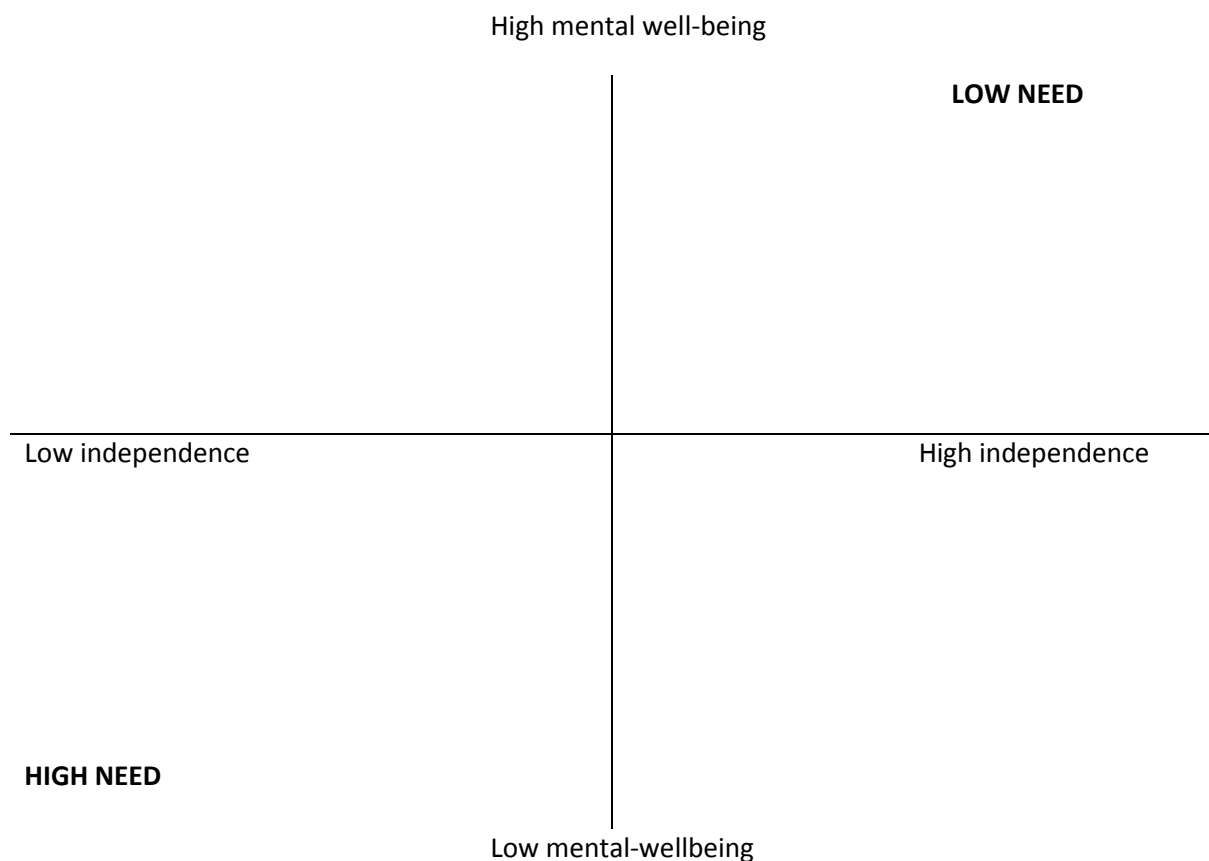
Follow-up data from 46 to 53 clients revealed that the LEAF questionnaire is responsive to change, with clients reporting significantly higher improved scores across all eight life domains on completion of the relevant intervention.

What next?

An overall LEAF score could be generated (and has been for the comparison with CASP-19) by adding the scores from all 8 items together, but this may not be very useful, given that a strength of LEAF is to identify which areas a client needs help with and to then assess whether scores in these areas have improved after an intervention. Interventions will not all be focused on improving all 8 aspects of LEAF but only on those which are relevant to the client or client group. Therefore it may be most useful to keep LEAF scores separate for the eight domains. There may be some scope for treating the

two factors (independence and mental wellbeing) as two distinct life dimensions and to create a four-fold typology of low versus high independence against low vs high mental wellbeing. This may be helpful to AgeUK to identify which patterns to prioritise in their interventions, e.g. low mental well-being and low independence would indicate the highest need and high independence and high mental-wellbeing would indicate the lowest need (Figure 2).

Figure 2: LEAF concepts: fourfold typology



Test-retest reliability could be confirmed by giving the LEAF questionnaire to the same group of clients twice: at baseline, and then after a few days, but before any intervention is given.

Face validity was not formally assessed for this 8-item version of the LEAF tool; however it was assessed in Phase I of the validation when the LEAF tool was a 6-item questionnaire. The tool was expanded to 8 items, and the wording of some questions and display of response options was changed in response to the results of this assessment (Giuntoli et al. 2013).

The validation of the LEAF questionnaire as a tool included a test for its responsiveness. Although the test showed that LEAF is responsive to change, we cannot be certain that any change is due to the interventions being given. Any evaluation of the effectiveness of such interventions should include a control group of similar clients to whom no intervention is given. A waiting-list control

group would be the most ethical solution, although some clients would not be able to wait six weeks for an intervention, so this would only work for certain types of intervention.

Conclusions

Data from 139 clients suggest an overall LEAF scale could be generated by adding the scores from all eight items together. The analysis also suggested that the LEAF may comprise of two related concepts of “independence” and “mental wellbeing”. However, given that the strength of LEAF is to identify which areas a client needs help with and to then assess whether scores in these areas have improved post-intervention, and acknowledging the holistic “whole-client” nature of the range of interventions provided by AgeUK, which LEAF is designed to reflect, it may be most useful to keep LEAF scores separate for the eight domains.

The concurrent validity analysis (128 clients) showed a medium positive correlation between LEAF and the validated scale (CASP-19). Since both scales measure similar constructs, these results confirm the construct validity of the LEAF questionnaire.

Follow-up data from 46 to 53 clients revealed that the LEAF questionnaire is responsive to change, with clients reporting significantly higher improved scores across all eight life domains on completion of the relevant intervention.

The tool could be further validated by measuring test-retest reliability, and exploring the use of the proposed two factors, including options for reporting and displaying change (e.g. the fourfold typology). Although the tool has proved responsive to change, until it is used in an evaluation of an intervention that includes a control group, it cannot yet be concluded that it can measure the effects of an intervention.

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Appendix 1: LEAF



Questionnaire



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Question 8 – Emotional Wellbeing



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'being very unhappy' and 10 means 'being very happy'

How happy do you feel nowadays?



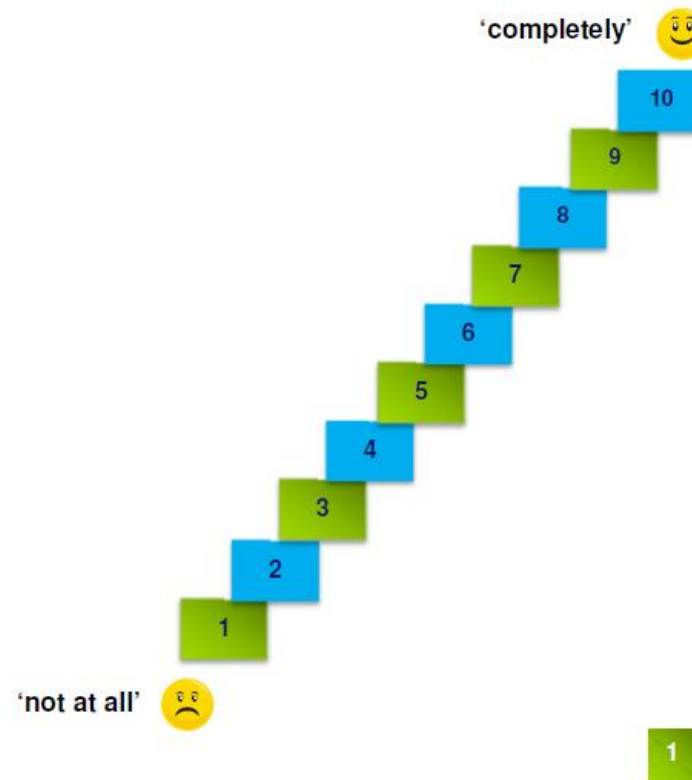
Question 1 – Daily Living



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'not at all' and 10 means 'completely'

Over the last week, how well have you managed your daily living?

eg managing your personal care, preparing meals and carrying out household tasks, etc.



Question 2 – Finance



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'not at all' and 10 means 'completely'

How well are you able to manage your financial affairs?
eg budgeting and managing your income, planning for the future, filling in forms, etc.

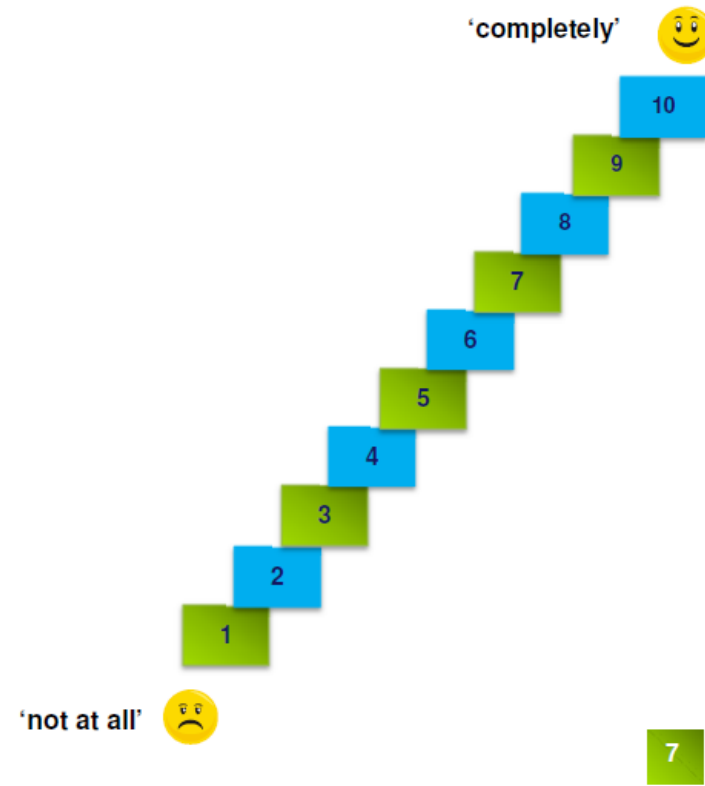


Question 7 – Contribution



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'not at all' and 10 means 'completely'

To what extent do you feel that what you do is valued by others?

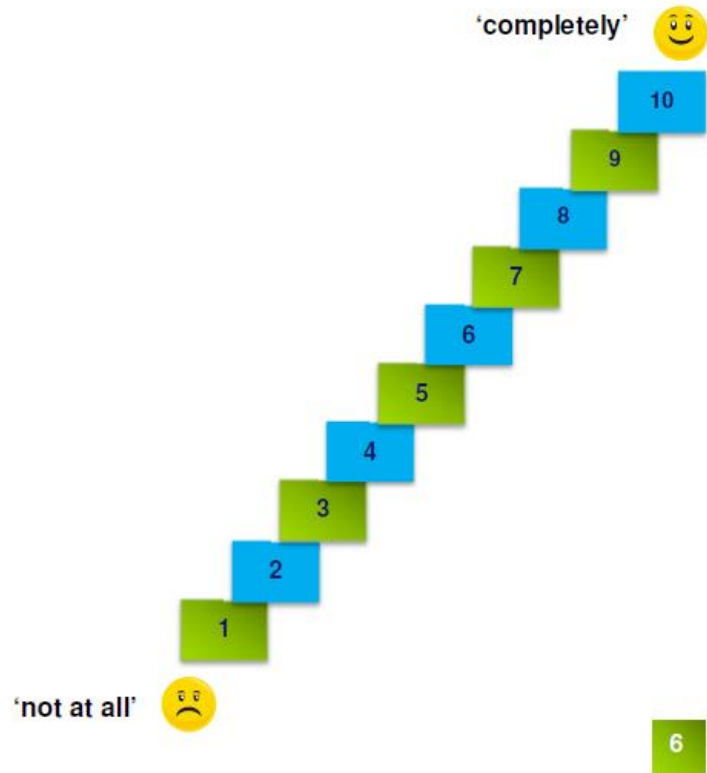


Question 6 – Social Networks



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'not at all' and 10 means 'completely'

How satisfied are you with your social life nowadays?
eg seeing family and friends and/or talking with them on the phone.



Question 3 – Physical Health



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'completely dissatisfied' and 10 means 'completely satisfied'

How satisfied are you given your physical health nowadays, that you are able to make the most of your life?
eg do the things you like to do, take part in activities and take up opportunities.



Question 4 – Control and Choice



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'completely dissatisfied' and 10 means 'completely satisfied'

How satisfied are you that you have a say in the decisions that affect you?

eg you have been fully involved in any decisions that affect your care and all the information you have received about your care has been clear and understandable.



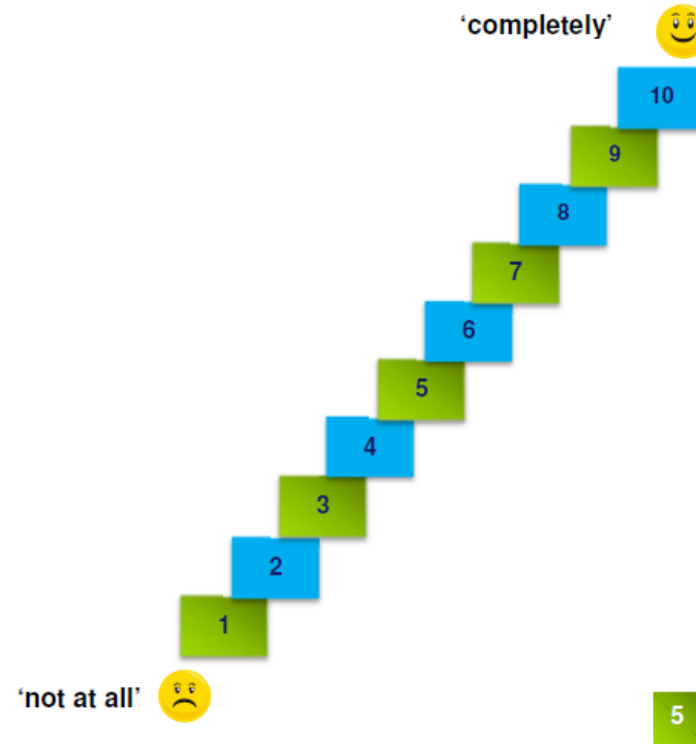
Question 5 – Safety



On a scale of 1-10, where 1 means 'not at all' and 10 means 'completely'

How safe have you felt in the last week?

eg feeling that your home and neighbourhood are safe places for you to live and that you can receive assistance in an emergency.



CASP 19 questionnaire

Service User ID

Instructions

This booklet contains the CASP-19 questionnaire (Control, Autonomy, Self-realisation, Pleasure), which has to be asked to clients after having administered the LEAF questionnaire.

Please ask all the questions in the order in which they come in this booklet.

Data inputting

Please record the number next to the ticked box in the Excel spread sheet.

Please note that the numbers next to the boxes are not always in the same order. Please make sure that you enter the number as it is shown next to the ticked box.

Please read the words below to each client and show them the booklet to help them choose their answer from the list underneath each question:

“I am going to read to you a number of statements that describe how people sometimes feel. Please indicate how often you feel the way described by each statement using the four options provided: ‘Often’, ‘Not Often’, ‘Sometimes’, ‘Never’.

Control

Q1 My age prevents me from doing the things I would like to (please tick one)

- Often*..... ₀
Not Often ₁
Sometimes ₂
Never..... ₃

Q2 I feel that what happens to me is out of my control (please tick one)

- Often*..... ₀
Not Often ₁
Sometimes ₂
Never..... ₃

- Q3 I feel free to plan for the future (please tick one)**
- Often* ₃
- Not Often*..... ₂
- Sometimes*..... ₁
- Never* ₀

- Q4 I feel left out of things (please tick one)**
- Often* ₀
- Not Often*..... ₁
- Sometimes*..... ₂
- Never* ₃

- Q5 I can do the things that I want to do (please tick one)**
- Often* ₃
- Not Often*..... ₂
- Sometimes*..... ₁
- Never* ₀

- Q6 Family responsibilities prevent me from doing what I want to do (please tick one)**
- Often* ₀
- Not Often*..... ₁
- Sometimes*..... ₂
- Never* ₃

Autonomy

- Q7 I feel that I can please myself what I can do (please tick one)**
- Often* ₃
- Not Often*..... ₂
- Sometimes*..... ₁
- Never* ₀

- Q8 My health stops me from doing the things I want to do (please tick one)**
- Often* ₀

- Not Often*..... 1
- Sometimes*..... 2
- Never* 3

Q9 Shortage of money stops me from doing the things that I want to do (please tick one)

- Often*..... 0
- Not Often*..... 1
- Sometimes*..... 2
- Never* 3

Q10 I look forward to each day (please tick one)

Often ₃

Not Often..... ₂

Sometimes..... ₁

Never ₀

Q11 I feel that my life has meaning (please tick one)

Often ₃

Not Often..... ₂

Sometimes..... ₁

Never ₀

Pleasure

Q12 I enjoy the things that I do (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Q13 I enjoy being in the company of others (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Q14 On balance, I look back on my life with a sense of happiness (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Q15 I feel full of energy these days (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Self-realisation

Q16 I choose to do things that I have never done before (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Q17 I feel satisfied with the way my life has turned out (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Q18 I feel that life is full of opportunities (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Q19 I feel that the future looks good for me (please tick one)

- Often* ₃
Not Often..... ₂
Sometimes..... ₁
Never ₀

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire

Appendix 3: Full rotated component matrix tables

Table 1: Rotated Component Matrix (PCA 1)

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Physical health	.830	.108	-.078
Daily living	.783	.087	.182
Control and choice	.633	.069	.533
Safety	.494	.341	.348
Social networks	.049	.893	-.033
Emotional wellbeing	-.008	.612	.568
Contribution	.393	.596	-.014
Finance	.115	-.061	.886

Table 2: Rotated Component Matrix (PCA 2)

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Control and choice	.811	.158
Daily living	.734	.176
Physical health	.623	.191
Finance	.601	-.010
Safety	.563	.405
Social networks	-.078	.891
Contribution	.248	.632
Emotional wellbeing	.246	.632

Table 3: Rotated Component Matrix (PCA 3)

	Factor 1	Factor 2
Daily living	.792	.112
Physical health	.780	.068
Control and choice	.766	.182
Safety	.578	.389
Social networks	.010	.861
Emotional wellbeing	.158	.732
Contribution	.343	.568