

# Evaluating the quality of care received in long-term care facilities from a consumer perspective: development and construct validity of the Consumer Choice Index – Six Dimension instrument

RACHEL MILTE\*†‡, JULIE RATCLIFFE‡§, CLARE BRADLEY\*†, WENDY SHULVER\*† and MARIA CROTTY\*†

## **ABSTRACT**

The Consumer Choice Index – Six Dimension (CCI-6D) is a new instrument designed specifically to evaluate the quality of care received in long-term care from a consumer perspective. This study aims to demonstrate the construct validity of the CCI-6D. Older residents living in long-term care facilities and proxy family carers (where severely impaired cognition precluded resident consent) participated as consumers of long-term care. Data collected included the CCI-6D instrument, quality of life, physical function and characteristics of the care facility. Relationships between these variables and the CCI-6D dimensions were assessed and analysed through chi-squared and Kruskal–Wallis tests to assess the construct validity of each dimension. Of 430 eligible consumers, a total of 253 completed the questionnaire, of whom 68 (27%) were residents and 185 (73%) were informal carer proxy participants. There was strong evidence of construct validity of the dimensions relating to adequacy of individual care time, access to outside and gardens, access to meaningful activities and flexibility of care. There was more moderate evidence of validity of the home-like own room and shared spaces items, which may be in part due to difficulty in identifying strong discriminatory variables for comparison with these items. The results also indicate a strong association between ‘processes’ of care delivery (as measured by the CCI-6D) and quality of life of care recipients.

\* Department of Rehabilitation, Aged and Extended Care, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia.

† Cognitive Decline Partnership Centre, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia.

‡ Institute for Choice, University of South Australia, Australia.

§ Flinders Health Economics Group, Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia.

**KEY WORDS**—nursing home, long-term care, validity, outcome measurement, person-centred care.

## Background

Long-term care for older people can be described as support and care activities undertaken to ensure people with loss of function and capacity are able to maintain their wellbeing (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2005). This can encompass care provided within the individual's own home, or care provided in institutional settings (nursing or aged-care homes). The long-term care sectors of many countries are going through processes of transformation, partly in response to increasing calls to change from a 'one-size-fits-all' approach to a flexible system with care individualised to the needs and preferences of the consumer (Alakeson 2010; Glendinning *et al.* 2008). In discussing the consumers of long-term care, it should be acknowledged that this encompasses residents themselves, first and foremost, but also can be considered to include the informal family member carers of residents. Family members are often highly involved in providing informal care and decision making for health and social care for older people in residential care, especially where the resident has severe cognitive impairment or where decision making is formally passed on to them (World Health Organization 2012). Cognitive impairment is highly prevalent among long-term care users (Bjork *et al.* 2016; Ribbe *et al.* 1997). Currently over half of residents in Australian long-term care facilities have a diagnosis of dementia (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016).

Long-term care costs remain a significant source of public expenditure, varying from 0.2 to 3 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in OECD participating countries, with institutionally based care (such as nursing or residential homes) accounting for the greatest proportion of costs (OECD 2005). As with all public monies, there is a need to ensure that this is a worthwhile use of these funds to ensure 'value for money' for the public (Drummond *et al.* 2005). In the health sector, such considerations of worthwhileness have traditionally included the perspectives of the general population, since in many countries health systems are financed by significant funding from governments using tax revenue ultimately generated from its citizens (Brazier *et al.* 2017). Increasingly for the health and social care sectors, however, the views of care recipients and in some cases informal carers are being considered important to this process due to the unique perspective and increased familiarity they have with the benefits of these services, in addition to the fact they are being asked increasingly to co-fund their care in some countries (Brazier *et al.* 2017; Coast 2004). Measuring

the quality of care provided in these services is an important component to the promotion of efficiency and ensuring the appropriate use of public expenditures (Castle and Ferguson 2010). Although many definitions of quality of care exist, salient features of the quality of care in this context may include the organisational culture, medical/clinical care, physical, cognitive and emotional functioning, psycho-social support, and fulfilment of the resident's basic rights including dignity, autonomy and privacy (Castle and Ferguson 2010; Kane 2001; Killelt *et al.* 2016).

Donabedian (1985) proposed a theoretical framework for indicators of quality of care including structures (*i.e.* organisational characteristics associated with provision of care), processes (*i.e.* tasks undertaken with or for the resident) and outcomes (*i.e.* the desired states the care is aiming to achieve). Traditionally, the concepts of quality of care adopted in long-term care settings have not strongly incorporated the resident's own voice and have tended to focus predominantly on the measurement of organisational and clinical processes as quality indicators (Castle and Ferguson 2010; Nakrem *et al.* 2009). Concerns have been raised that such indicators produce a high level of focus on paper compliance rather than activities which are supporting the resident's wellbeing, and that structural and clinical care focused measures are not well correlated with improvement in quality of life for residents (Kane 2001; Rahman and Applebaum 2009).

With the recent introduction of consumer-directed care in the Australian aged-care sector and other similar policy initiatives internationally, the perspectives of consumers of long-term care services have become increasingly important to concepts of care quality (Castle and Ferguson 2010). Previous studies have indicated aspects of care provision in long-term care that are of importance to residents and their family members, including characteristics of the care provided and the staff providing the care, support for the personhood of the individual, the physical and social environment, and level of autonomy for the individual (Bergland and Kirkevold 2006; Custers *et al.* 2012; Kane *et al.* 1997; Schenk *et al.* 2013).

In order for long-term care facilities to better meet the needs and expectations of residents and their family member carers, a set of quality indicators are needed to evaluate the quality of care from their perspective. Previous work has indicated that instruments specifically designed for this purpose, for application with consumers in long-term care facilities, may perform better than generic instruments, such as those designed for measuring generic health-related quality of life (Forder and Caiels 2011).

The Consumer Choice Index – Six Dimension (CCI-6D) instrument was designed to fill this gap. The CCI-6D represents the first instrument in Australia and internationally developed from its inception with consumers (including both residents and family member carers) to evaluate the

quality of care received in long-term care facilities from a consumer perspective. The aim of this paper is to describe the process of development and assessment of the validity of the CCI-6D instrument descriptive system.

## Methods

### *Development of the CCI-6D*

A five-stage process was undertaken to develop the CCI-6D instrument following the stages described by Stevens and Palfreyman (2012). An initial literature review highlighted that the vast majority of conceptual frameworks had been developed without any co-production or co-development involving people with dementia. Hence we firstly undertook a qualitative study with people with dementia, on the key determinants of quality in long-term care facilities, to identify potential candidate dimensions (stage 1) (see Milte *et al.* 2016). The first four stages of development of the CCI-6D instrument are described in detail in elsewhere, but in brief we undertook a data collection (stage 2) via one-to-one interviews with residents supplemented by a series of focus groups undertaken with family members of the people with more moderate and severe cognitive impairment, using a semi-structured approach (stage 3) with questions focusing around the characteristics in a care home that would make it a place people either wanted to reside in or did not. The data were analysed (stage 4) in batches as the data collection progressed until ‘data saturation’ (*i.e.* the point where no new themes within the data were identified) was achieved. A number of key dimensions were identified in the analysis, including ‘choice, freedom and self-determination’, ‘access to meaningful activities’, ‘feeling useful and valued’, ‘respect of possessions and personal space’, ‘individualised care’, ‘supportive health care and medical management’, ‘home-like spaces’ and ‘supportive safety techniques’ (Milde *et al.* 2016). These dimensions were also found to align with the concepts of individualised care (Chappell, Reid and Gish 2007), personhood for dementia care (Kitwood and Bredin 1992), and flexibility and autonomy in resident daily life (Boyle 2004). As the instrument needed to be parsimonious for ease of use whilst also encapsulating the key dimensions of importance, these key concepts were distilled down by the research team to those that were most often and consistently raised, to generate six candidate dimensions for inclusion within the CCI-6D instrument. These six dimensions were then presented to our project advisory group (N = 10, comprising consumer representatives from the Alzheimer’s Australia Consumer Dementia Research Network (who were informal care-givers), clinicians, health services researchers and representatives of long-term care providers) for confirmation of consumer-friendly wording and face validity.

The fifth and final stage involved generating the descriptive system. The CCI-6D instrument comprises six main dimensions reflecting quality of care from the consumer perspective: (a) time spent attending to individual needs (*Care Time*), (b) home-like and non-institutional shared spaces (*Shared Spaces*), (c) home-like and non-institutional own rooms (*Own Room*), (d) access to outside and garden space (*Outside and Gardens*), (e) access to participation in meaningful activities individualised for the person (*Meaningful Activities*), (f) flexibility in the time that care activities were undertaken (*Care Flexibility*). These dimensions were operationalised as the six questions of the CCI-6D instrument, each with three different levels of measurement ranging from low to high levels of performance. In addition, the research team plans to develop a preference-weighted scoring algorithm, to complement the descriptive system of the CCI-6D as a second stage of this project, to enable incorporation of the instrument into an economic evaluation framework.

#### *Approach for assessment of validity*

For a newly developed instrument such as this, it is important to evaluate whether the instrument measures what was originally intended (*i.e.* in the case of the CCI-6D the quality of care in a long-term care facility). There are a number of different types of validity, including content, construct and criterion-related validity (Bowling 2005). Content validity refers to the extent to which the content of the instrument appears to be measuring the full scope of the characteristics it is intended to measure. This was provided initially through our qualitative interview process with older people and family member carers, and assessed through consultation with our project advisory group later. Criterion validity refers to the evaluation of a new instrument against an existing gold-standard, however, in the case of the quality of care received in long-term care facilities there is no such recognised instrument. Accordingly, our assessment of validity for the CCI-6D follows that taken by Coast *et al.* (2008) and Malley *et al.* (2012), and focuses on the construct validity of each of the dimensions, *i.e.* whether the six dimensions of the new instrument exhibited expected relationships with other variables and concepts. Previous studies have noted that for preference-weighted instruments the requirements for assessing validity differ from the method for psychometric assessment of instruments more generally (Brazier, Deverill and Green 1999; Coast *et al.* 2008; Malley *et al.* 2012). That is, it requires consideration of the validity of the instrument's content or its descriptive system, the valuations for the preference-weights and the empirical validity of the final preference-weighted scores. This paper aims to evaluate the validity of the CCI-6D descriptive system.

The validity of the valuations and the empirical validity of the final preference-weighted scores are to be reported upon in a subsequent paper.

### *Study design*

This study was nested in a large cross-sectional, observational study (INSPIRED) designed to evaluate the specialised dementia care currently being provided in Australian nursing homes. Participants were recruited from nine nursing homes across Australia, including both metropolitan and rural locations, over an eight-month period in 2015–2016. The study was approved by the Flinders University Social and Behavioural Research Ethics Committee (project numbers 6732 and 6753). Eligibility criteria included that the resident had been living in the home for at least 12 months, and was not currently receiving palliative care. Prior to completing the CCI-6D questionnaire, residents were administered the Psychogeriatric Assessment Scales – Cognitive Impairment Scale (PAS-Cog) by a trained research nurse, a cognitive functioning assessment tool with excellent reliability and validity, and widely used in the Australian long-term care sector for assessing cognition (Jorm *et al.* 1995). The PAS-Cog is scored on a scale between 0 and 21, where a higher score indicates greater cognitive impairment (Jorm *et al.* 1995). A score equal to or greater than 5 was shown to identify more than 80 per cent of dementia cases (Jorm *et al.* 1995). Scores can be further categorised to indicate no or minimal cognitive impairment (scores 0–3), mild impairment (4–9), moderate impairment (10–15) and severe impairment (16–21) (Department of Health 2017). Residents with no to mild cognitive impairment (indicated by a PAS-Cog score of between 0 and 9) were then asked to self-consent and self-complete the CCI-6D. Where residents had a more severe level of cognitive impairment (*i.e.* either indicated by a PAS-Cog score greater than 9 or judgement of a trained data collector that they did not understand the requirements of the study), a suitable proxy was approached to give informed consent. For those cases of proxy consent, questionnaires were either completed by the resident if able, or by a proxy completing on behalf of the resident in those cases where the resident had more severe cognitive impairment which prevented them from completing the questionnaire. For this study, a proxy assessor was defined as a person who had a close relationship with the individual, who visited the person regularly and assisted with making decisions on their behalf. This was usually a spouse, sibling or offspring of the individual. Following informed consent, participants took part in a face-to-face interview with trained data collectors. If a proxy participant was unable to attend a face-to-face interview, arrangements were made for them to complete the questionnaire via telephone or post. Data collected from the resident and/or proxy included the CCI-6D, quality of life

(as measured by the Euroqol 5 Dimension 5 Level instrument (EQ-5D-5L) utility score; Devlin *et al.* 2016), dimensions of dementia-related quality of life as relevant (measured by the DEMQOL or DEMQOL-Proxy instruments; Mulhern *et al.* 2013) and social-care related quality of life (as measured by the Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit (ASCOT) – Care Home Version 3 Resident or Proxy instrument as required; Towers *et al.* 2016). Data collected from staff and records of the facility included physical function (Modified Barthel Index; Shah, Vanclay and Cooper 1989), frequency of access to ‘outside and gardens’ for the resident in the past week, and whether the resident had brought in their own furniture for furnishing their room, using standardised questions drawn from a previous study of nursing homes for people with dementia (Palm *et al.* 2013). Hypothesis testing was used to assess the construct validity of the CCI-6D descriptive system and its expected relationships with variables (*see* Table 1). These expected relationships were drawn from evidence in the literature where possible, or from the opinions of experts in the research team in the area of person-reported outcomes, and aged care, following a previous methodology (Malley *et al.* 2012).

### *Statistical analysis*

To assess for relationships between variables of interest, we used Pearson’s chi-squared tests (for categorical variables) with use of related tests where appropriate (*e.g.* Yate’s correction for continuity which compensates for the overestimate of the chi-square value in two-by-two tables). These tests have an assumption of minimum expected cell frequency (*i.e.* that 80 per cent or more of the cells should have a frequency of five or more). Where this assumption was violated, the maximum likelihood ratio chi-square test was used (McHugh 2013). The Kruskal–Wallis test was used to assess for relationships for continuous variables, with Mann–Whitney *U*-tests undertaken *post hoc* to test for differences between groups with Bonferroni adjustment. All analysis was undertaken using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 23. Associations significant at the 1 per cent level were taken to be highly suggestive of a relationship between the dimension and the variable. Associations at the 5 per cent level were taken to be weakly suggestive of a relationship between the dimension and the variable.

## **Results**

A total of 661 residents were assessed for eligibility in nine nursing homes across five aged-care organisations in four states of Australia. Of these, 430 (65%) residents were deemed eligible and 254 (59%) consented to participate. Of those who declined participation, the most common

TABLE 1. *Variables included and expected associations*

Variables	Expected associations
Socio-demographic:	
Age	We expected older age may be weakly related to lower performance on the quality of care indicators measured by this instrument, as age is a strong predictor of functional dependency and cognitive decline which we expected to impact on the personal ability of individuals to exercise their autonomy (Boyle 2004; Millan-Calenti <i>et al.</i> 2009; van Lummel <i>et al.</i> 2015)
Physical function	We expected that lower physical function may reduce the ability of individuals to exhibit their choices independently in their daily lives, thus may be associated with lower levels of perceived quality of care across all dimensions of the instrument (Collopy 1988)
Quality of Life:	
ASCOT	We expected that greater social care-related quality of life (as measured by the ASCOT) would be related to care being provided in more a dignified and person-centred manner with greater levels of perceived choice and flexibility and therefore better quality of care across all dimensions of the instrument (Netten <i>et al.</i> 2009)
EQ-5D-5L	We expected that higher health-related quality of life scores (as measured by the EQ-5D-5L) would be associated with better quality of care across all dimensions of the instrument (van Leeuwen <i>et al.</i> 2015)
Control and flexibility in care:	
ASCOT Control dimension	We expected the ASCOT dimension of Control in daily life in social care to be reflective of the ability to receive adequate care at a time that suited the individual, and therefore strongly associated with CCI-6D dimensions of <i>Care Time</i> and <i>Care Flexibility</i> . We also expected the Control dimension to be influenced by whether the individual can continue to partake in activities that are valued, and therefore to the CCI-6D dimension of <i>Meaningful Activities</i> (Netten <i>et al.</i> 2010)
ASCOT Dignity dimension	We expected the ASCOT Dignity in care dimension to be strongly related to receiving care which met the individual's needs at a time that was acceptable to the individual and therefore associated with the CCI-6D dimension of <i>Care Flexibility</i> . We also hypothesised that the Dignity in care dimension would be related to the extent to which the individual was able to do things that made them feel valued, and thus would be strongly related to the CCI-6D dimension of <i>Meaningful Activities</i> (Netten <i>et al.</i> 2010)
DEMQOL Social support dimension (How often have you felt worried about getting help when you needed it?)	We expected the DEMQOL Social support dimension to be strongly associated with the ability of residents to get enough assistance at the times they required it, and thus strongly associated with the CCI-6D dimensions of <i>Care Flexibility</i> and <i>Care Time</i> (Smith <i>et al.</i> 2005)

TABLE 1. (Cont.)

Variables	Expected associations
Social and occupational engagement:	
ASCOT Social participation dimension	We expected the ASCOT dimension of Social participation to be strongly associated with how comfortable residents felt socialising outside their private rooms in the larger spaces of the facility, and thus to be strongly related to the CCI-6D dimension of <i>Shared Spaces</i> (Malley et al. 2012)
ASCOT Occupation dimension	We expected the ASCOT Occupation dimension to be influenced strongly by whether residents had access to undertake activities that were valued, enjoyable and meaningful to them at the facility, and therefore to be strongly associated with the CCI-6D dimension for <i>Meaningful Activities</i> (Malley et al. 2012)
DEMQOL Enjoying life dimension (How often have you felt that you were enjoying life?)	We expected the DEMQOL Enjoying life dimension to be influenced by the ability to undertake activities during the day that are meaningful and enjoyed by the individual, and therefore strongly related to the <i>Meaningful Activities</i> dimension of the CCI-6D (Smith et al. 2005)
DEMQOL Things that you want to do but can't dimension (How often have you felt that there were things that you wanted to do but couldn't?)	We expected the DEMQOL Things that you want to do but can't dimension to be influenced by the ability of residents to undertake activities that were valued and meaningful to them within the facility, and therefore to be strongly related to the CCI-6D <i>Meaningful Activities</i> dimension (Smith et al. 2005)
DEMQOL-Proxy Hopes and aspirations for the future (How often have they felt that they had things to look forward to?)	We expected the DEMQOL-Proxy Hopes and aspirations for the Future dimension to be influenced by the level of access to meaningful, enjoyable and valued activities within the facility, and therefore strongly related to the CCI-6D <i>Meaningful Activities</i> dimension (Smith et al. 2005)
DEMQOL-Proxy Feeling useful dimension (How often have they felt worried about not playing a useful part in things?)	We expected the DEMQOL-Proxy Feeling useful dimension to be influenced by the level of access to activities that made residents feel valued, and therefore strongly related to the CCI-6D <i>Meaningful Activities</i> dimension (Smith et al. 2005)
Institutional environment:	
ASCOT Accommodation dimension	We expected the ASCOT dimension of Accommodation to be influenced by the level of comfort and non-institutional qualities of the shared spaces and private rooms of the facility, and thus to be strongly associated with the CCI-6D dimension of <i>Shared Spaces</i> and <i>Own Room</i> (Malley et al. 2012)
Frequency of use of outside and gardens	We expected the recorded frequency of use of outside and gardens in the past week via the facility staff to be strongly related to the CCI-6D <i>Access to Outside and Gardens</i> dimension
Resident brought in own furniture to furnish room	We expected whether the resident had brought their own furniture into the facility to furnish their room to be highly related to the CCI-6D dimension of <i>Own Room</i>

Notes: ASCOT: Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit. EQ-5D-5L: Euroqol 5 Dimension 5 Level instrument. CCI-6D: Consumer Choice Index – Six Dimension.

reasons were being too busy to participate (26.69%) or a lack of interest in the study (19.32%). One participant did not undertake the CCI-6D questionnaire and was excluded from the analysis; 253 participants undertook a CCI-6D questionnaire and are included in the following analyses, of whom 68 (27%) were residents of long-term care facilities and 185 (73%) were proxy participants due to the severe cognitive impairment of the resident precluding their participation. Basic demographic characteristics of the sample are shown in [Table 2](#).

For the CCI-6D questionnaire, 12 participants had one missing response and one participant each had two or three missing responses. These 14 participants were included in the study with a value imputed for the missing responses based on the mean of their responses to the remaining questions. The responses to the CCI-6D questionnaire are summarised in [Table 3](#) for the total sample, and resident and proxy participants are presented separately. Over half of the participants reported they have the highest level of choice and flexibility in the dimensions of *Care Time*, *Care Flexibility*, *Shared Spaces* and *Own Room*. Participants indicated more variability and generally lower levels of perceived choice and flexibility in the dimensions of *Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities*. There were statistically significant differences in the distribution of responses between residents and proxy participants for the dimensions *Own Room*, *Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities*, with a higher proportion of proxy participants indicating lower levels of choice and flexibility in these areas. There were no statistically significant differences in the distribution of responses between proxy and resident participants for the other dimensions.

### *CCI-6D and quality of life*

We hypothesised there would be strong relationships between all of the CCI-6D dimensions and utility scores for social care-related quality of life (ASCOT) due to its focus on the long-term care setting, with relationships present for health-related quality of life (EQ-5D-5L) due to its generic nature and lack of specificity for the long-term care setting. This hypothesis was developed drawing upon the Donabedian model for assessing quality of health care, which proposed that care quality indicators fall into three main categories, *i.e.* those focusing on the organisational structures supporting care (structure), the processes through which care is provided (process) and the ultimate outcomes seen in recipients as a result of care (outcomes) (Donabedian 1985). This model suggests that relationships between the three categories are linear in nature, *i.e.* that good structures of care will lead to good care processes, and that good processes for care will lead to good outcomes (Castle and Ferguson 2010). This link has been further

TABLE 2. Socio-demographic characteristics of participants

Characteristic	N (%) <sup>1</sup>
Female	186 (73.5)
Participant type:	
Self	68 (26.9)
Proxy	185 (73.1)
Age:	
Under 65	8 (3.2)
65–74	17 (6.7)
75–84	67 (26.5)
85–94	133 (52.6)
95 or more	28 (11.0)
Marital status:	
Married	68 (26.9)
Not currently married	185 (72.8)
Unknown	1 (0.4)
Mean EQ-5D-5L utility score (SD)	0.49 (0.30)
Mean Modified Barthel Index score (SD)	35.30 (32.24)
Dementia diagnosis:	
Yes	147 (58.1)
No	103 (40.7)
Missing	2 (0.8)
Mean PAS-Cog score (SD)	12.7 (8.0)
Mean number of comorbidities (SD)	3.8 (1.4)

Notes: N = 253. 1. Unless otherwise specified. EQ-5D-5L: Euroqol 5 Dimension 5 Level instrument. SD: standard deviation. PAS-Cog: Psychogeriatric Assessment Scales – Cognitive Impairment Scale.

supported more recently, with improvements in outcomes (such as quality of life) identified following improvements to the structures or processes of care provided in nursing homes (Brownie and Nancarrow 2013; Havig et al. 2011; Kane et al. 2007). On the basis of this previous evidence, we hypothesised that improvements in the processes of care, as assessed by the CCI-6D instrument, would be positively associated with higher levels of wellbeing and health and social care-related quality of life for care recipients (as the ultimate outcome of long-term care services). Overall, this hypothesis was supported (see Table 4), with strong relationships identified between social care-related quality of life (ASCOT) and all dimensions of the CCI-6D, and a strong relationship between health-related quality of life (EQ-5D-5L) and two dimensions (*Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities*). There was weaker evidence of a relationship between the EQ-5D-5L and the dimensions *Care Time*, *Own Room* and *Care Flexibility*. There was no evidence of a relationship between EQ-5D-5L and the *Shared*

TABLE 3. Responses of participants to the Consumer Choice Index – Six Dimension (CCI-6D) questionnaire

Dimension	Total	Resident	Proxy	<i>p</i> <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Frequencies (%)</i>			
<i>Care Time:</i> How much time are care-giving staff able to spend with you? <sup>2</sup>				
Always able to spend enough time attending to my individual needs	118 (46.5)	34 (49.3)	84 (45.4)	0.076
Sometimes able to spend enough time attending to my individual needs	118 (46.5)	26 (37.7)	92 (49.7)	
Rarely able to spend enough time attending to my individual needs	17 (6.7)	8 (11.6)	9 (4.9)	
<i>Shared Spaces:</i> Do the shared spaces of the aged-care home as a whole make you feel ‘at home’?:				
I feel very at home here	164 (64.6)	47 (68.1)	117 (63.2)	0.204
I feel at home here sometimes	59 (23.9)	17 (24.6)	42 (22.7)	
I feel at home here rarely	30 (11.8)	4 (5.8)	26 (14.1)	
<i>Own Room:</i> Does your own room here make you feel ‘at home’?:				
I feel very at home in my room	197 (77.6)	60 (87.0)	137 (74.1)	0.036
I feel at home in my room sometimes	49 (19.3)	8 (11.6)	41 (22.2)	
I feel at home in my room rarely	7 (2.8)	0 (0)	7 (3.8)	
<i>Outside and Gardens:</i> Is there access to outside and gardens in this aged-care home?:				
I can get outside whenever I want	105 (41.3)	43 (62.3)	62 (33.5)	0.000
I can get outside sometimes	59 (23.2)	12 (17.4)	47 (25.4)	
I cannot get outside easily	89 (35.0)	13 (18.8)	76 (41.1)	
<i>Meaningful Activities:</i> How often does the facility offer you things to do that make you feel valued?:				
I can do things that make me feel valued often	97 (38.2)	36 (52.2)	61 (33.0)	0.011
I can sometimes do things that make me feel valued	87 (34.3)	20 (29.0)	67 (36.2)	
I can only rarely or occasionally do things that make me feel valued	69 (27.2)	12 (17.4)	57 (30.8)	
<i>Care Flexibility:</i> How flexible is the aged-care home with the care routines?:				
Care routines are very flexible	143 (56.3)	43 (62.3)	100 (54.1)	0.134
There is a little flexibility in the care routines	76 (29.9)	14 (20.3)	62 (33.5)	
There is not much flexibility in the care routines	34 (13.4)	11 (15.9)	23 (12.4)	

Notes: 1. Pearson’s chi-squared was used to generate *p*-values. 2. Or your family member (as appropriate for proxy participants).

TABLE 4. Mean Euroqol 5 Dimension 5 Level instrument (EQ-5D-5L), Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit (ASCOT), Modified Barthel Index scores and age by Consumer Choice Index – Six Dimension (CCI-6D) dimension

Dimension	EQ-5D-5L	ASCOT	Modified Barthel Index	Age
<i>Mean values (SD)</i>				
<i>Care Time:</i> How much time are care-giving staff able to spend with you? <sup>1</sup>				
Always able to spend enough time attending to my individual needs	0.56 (0.28)	0.80 (0.18)	38.70 (34.1)	85.76 (8.58)
Sometimes able to spend enough time attending to my individual needs	0.45 (0.30)	0.60 (0.25)	31.71 (29.76)	85.76 (8.88)
Rarely able to spend enough time attending to my individual needs	0.32 (0.36)	0.49 (0.34)	36.76 (35.00)	87.88 (9.12)
<i>p</i> <sup>2</sup>	0.003	0.000	0.365	0.464
<i>Shared Spaces:</i> Do the shared spaces of the aged-care home as a whole make you feel 'at home'?				
I feel very at home here	0.52 (0.29)	0.76 (0.21)	36.15 (33.05)	85.32 (9.05)
I feel at home here sometimes	0.46 (0.34)	0.61 (0.26)	35.53 (32.66)	86.31 (7.45)
I feel at home here rarely	0.43 (0.31)	0.48 (0.28)	30.20 (26.98)	88.33 (9.20)
<i>p</i>	0.312	0.000	0.827	0.072
<i>Own Room:</i> Does your own room here make you feel 'at home'?:				
I feel very at home in my room	0.52 (0.30)	0.73 (0.23)	7.78 (32.40)	85.71 (9.27)
I feel at home in my room sometimes	0.44 (0.28)	0.51 (0.26)	27.51 (30.93)	86.22 (6.56)
I feel at home in my room rarely	0.22 (0.34)	0.28 (0.25)	20.29 (27.27)	89.14 (6.87)
<i>p</i>	0.025	0.000	0.024	0.636
<i>Outside and Gardens:</i> Is there access to outside and gardens in this aged-care home?:				
I can get outside whenever I want	0.60 (0.31)	0.76 (0.24)	53.00 (33.26)	84.90 (9.24)
I can get outside sometimes	0.44 (0.25)	0.71 (0.21)	24.52 (24.00)	84.75 (9.24)
I cannot get outside easily	0.40 (0.28)	0.57 (0.25)	21.44 (25.28)	87.87 (7.46)
<i>p</i>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.035
<i>Meaningful Activities:</i> How often does the facility offer you things to do that make you feel valued?:				
I can do things that make me feel valued often	0.59 (0.30)	0.82 (0.18)	46.42 (33.06)	85.80 (9.72)
I can sometimes do things that make me feel valued	0.48 (0.28)	0.61 (0.26)	32.76 (30.43)	85.08 (9.26)
I can only rarely or occasionally do things that make me feel valued	0.36 (0.29)	0.56 (0.26)	23.03 (28.35)	87.09 (6.25)
<i>p</i>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.573
<i>Care Flexibility:</i> How flexible is the aged-care home with the care routines?:				
Care routines are very flexible	0.54 (0.27)	0.75 (0.22)	35.0 (32.41)	85.73 (9.25)
There is a little flexibility in the care routines	0.42 (0.34)	0.61 (0.28)	35.16 (32.16)	85.97 (8.47)
There is not much flexibility in the care routines	0.44 (0.32)	0.59 (0.29)	36.94 (32.65)	86.50 (7.21)
<i>p</i>	0.011	0.002	0.979	0.973

Notes: 1. Or your family member (as appropriate for proxy participants). 2. Kruskal–Wallis test was used to generate *p*-values. SD: standard deviation.

*Spaces* dimension. *Post hoc* tests identified the difference in EQ-5D-5L scores reported for those participants who selected the highest and middle response levels of the *Care Time* dimension reached statistical significance. Significant differences were also found in EQ-5D-5L scores for the participants selecting the highest and middle response levels of the *Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities* dimensions. Similarly, the difference in EQ-5D-5L scores reported for the highest and lowest response levels for the dimensions *Care Time*, *Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities* also reached statistical significance. Significant differences in the EQ-5D-5L scores were also found for the middle and lowest response levels of *Meaningful Activities* dimension, and the highest and middle response levels of the *Care Flexibility* dimension. Significant differences were identified between social care-related quality of life (ASCOT) scores reported for those participants who selected the highest and lowest response levels of dimensions *Care Time*, *Shared Spaces*, *Own Room*, *Meaningful Activities* and *Care Flexibility*. There was also a significant difference in ASCOT scores reported for the participants selecting the highest and middle response levels of the same dimensions. There were also significant differences in ASCOT scores for those selecting the highest and lowest and middle and lowest response levels of the *Outside and Gardens* dimension.

#### *CCI-6D and resident function and age*

We identified the potential for a relationship between the CCI-6D and age and physical function (Modified Barthel Index). There was a strong relationship between responses to the dimensions *Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities* and physical function (Modified Barthel Index), and a weak relationship with *Own Room* dimension, but not with the remaining dimensions. Relationships were in the expected direction (*i.e.* a higher level of physical function for those indicating better access to *Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities*) and *post hoc* tests indicated significant differences in Barthel scores between the highest and middle and the highest and lowest response levels for both dimensions. Age did not show a significant relationship with responses to any of the dimensions, except for a weak relationship with access to *Outside and Gardens*.

The results of the tests of the hypothesised relationships between the individual variables and the dimensions of the CCI-6D are described below. The significance of the relationships between the six CCI-6D dimensions and the extent of control and flexibility in care, self-reported psychological well-being, social and occupational engagement, and the physical institutional environment are shown in [Table 5](#), with the nature and direction of the association reported in the text.

TABLE 5. Significance of relationship between Consumer Choice Index – Six Dimension (CCI-6D) dimensions and associated quality of life, and model of care characteristics (*p*-values<sup>†</sup>)

	<i>Care Time</i>	<i>Shared Spaces</i>	<i>Own Room</i>	<i>Outside and Gardens</i>	<i>Meaningful Activities</i>	<i>Care Flexibility</i>
ASCOT:						
Control	0.006	0.001	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.249
Social participation	0.014	0.006	0.003	0.006	0.010	0.245
Accommodation	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.301	0.009	0.003
Occupation	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.112
Dignity	0.000	0.001	0.135	0.209	0.008	0.017
DEMQOL:						
Enjoying life	0.041	0.000	0.102	0.034	0.000	0.000
Things that you want to do but can't	0.053	0.278	0.696	0.007	0.480	0.015
Social support	0.003	0.736	0.530	0.127	0.191	0.146
DEMQOL-Proxy:						
Hopes and aspirations for the future	0.032	0.409	0.034	0.001	0.000	0.997
Feeling useful	0.669	0.001	0.001	0.389	0.593	0.594
Model of care:						
Frequency of use of outside and gardens	0.411	0.369	0.025	0.000	0.000	0.213
Resident brought in own furniture	0.967	0.666	0.323	0.163	0.082	0.811

Notes: 1. Pearson's chi-squared was used to generate *p*-values. ASCOT: Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit.

### *Care Time*

As expected, we identified strong associations between the ASCOT Control dimension ( $p=0.008$ ) and the DEMQOL Social support dimension ( $p=0.003$ ) and the CCI-6D's *Care Time* dimension, with participants reporting the top level of *Care Time* generally also reporting better levels of control and social support. Strong associations were also shown between *Care Time* and ASCOT dimensions Social participation, Accommodation, Occupation and Dignity; DEMQOL dimensions Enjoying life; and DEMQOL-Proxy Hopes and aspirations for the future dimension, which were not hypothesised prior. There were no strong relationships between the *Care Time* dimension and physical care environment characteristics.

### *Shared Spaces*

We identified a strong association between the CCI-6D *Shared Spaces* dimension and the ASCOT Accommodation ( $p=0.001$ ) and Social

participation dimensions ( $p=0.001$ ). Relationships were in the expected direction, with higher levels of response to the home-like *Shared Spaces* associated with better responses on the ASCOT Accommodation and Social participation dimensions. We did not expect the strong associations that were found between the *Shared Spaces* dimension and the ASCOT dimensions of Control, and Dignity, the DEMQOL Enjoying life dimension, and the DEMQOL-Proxy Feeling useful dimension. There were no strong relationships between the dimension and any other variables.

### *Own Room*

Residents bringing their own furniture in to furnish their room and the ASCOT Accommodation dimension were expected to be strongly related to the *Own Room* dimension. We identified strong relationships with the ASCOT Accommodation dimension ( $p \leq 0.001$ ), but not with residents bringing their own furniture in to furnish their room ( $p=0.377$ ). Strong relationships were also found with the *Own Room* dimension and the ASCOT dimensions of Control and Occupation, and the DEMQOL-Proxy Feeling useful dimension, which were not previously hypothesised. Weaker associations were found with the *Own Room* dimension and the ASCOT Social participation dimension, DEMQOL Hopes and aspirations for the future dimension, and frequency of resident visiting the gardens.

### *Outside and Gardens*

As expected, we found a strong relationship between the *Outside and Gardens* dimension and the frequency residents were reported to use the outside and garden area ( $p \leq 0.001$ ). The relationship was in the expected direction (*i.e.* better responses to the *Outside and Gardens* dimension was associated with a higher frequency of access to outside and gardens by the resident). We also identified strong relationships between the CCI-6D dimensions and the Control, Social participation, and Occupation dimensions of the ASCOT, the DEMQOL Things that you want to do but can't dimension, and the DEMQOL-Proxy Hopes and aspirations for the future dimension.

### *Meaningful Activities*

We identified strong relationships between the CCI-6D's *Meaningful Activities* dimension and the ASCOT's Control ( $p \leq 0.001$ ), Occupation ( $p \leq 0.001$ ), and Dignity ( $p=0.004$ ) dimensions. We also identified strong relationships between the dimension and the DEMQOL Enjoying life ( $p \leq 0.001$ ),

and DEMQOL-Proxy Hopes and aspirations for the future dimensions ( $p \leq 0.001$ ). We did not find a relationship with the DEMQOL Things that you want to do but can't dimension ( $p = 0.391$ ). We also found strong relationships that were not previously hypothesised between the CCI-6D dimension and the Social participation, and Accommodation dimensions (from the ASCOT), and the frequency of resident visiting the gardens variable.

### *Care Flexibility*

We identified a strong relationship between the CCI-6D *Care Flexibility* dimension and the ASCOT Dignity dimension ( $p = 0.014$ ), but no association between *Care Flexibility* and the Control dimension, or with the DEMQOL Social support dimension. However, we also identified a strong relationship between *Care Flexibility* and the ASCOT Accommodation dimension, and DEMQOL Enjoying life dimension, and a weak relationship with the DEMQOL Things that you want to do but can't dimension which was not hypothesised previously. The *Care Flexibility* dimension did not show a significant relationship with the other individual variables tested.

## **Discussion**

This study has provided a preliminary assessment of the practicality and construct validity of the CCI-6D instrument for application in evaluating the quality of care of long-term care facilities from a consumer perspective. The vast majority of study participants were able to complete the CCI-6D instrument, and responses were dispersed across all three possible levels for each dimension comprising the instrument, demonstrating it is responsive to changes in the perception of care provision between individuals. In addition, there was evidence of a strong relationship with responses to the dimensions of the CCI-6D and social care-related quality of life, and a more moderate relationship with health-related quality of life, such that responses indicating greater flexibility and choice in care were associated with higher utility scores for the ASCOT and EQ-5D-5L instruments. This provides evidence of both the convergent validity of the CCI-6D instrument and of the clear associations first identified by Donabedian, between 'process' (reflected in the CCI-6D instrument) and 'outcome' (*i.e.* improved quality of life for individual residents) in defining the quality of care received in long-term care facilities from a consumer perspective.

Evidence has been presented for the construct validity of the CCI-6D dimensions (*i.e.* strong correlations with the expected variables) and discriminant validity (*i.e.* lack of relationship with variables not considered

associated with that construct). Where relationships were not evident, reasonable explanations could be readily identified. We identified a strong correlation between the level of physical functioning of residents (as assessed by the Modified Barthel Index) and the dimensions of *Outside and Gardens* and *Meaningful Activities*, but not to the other dimensions. This finding may be explained by residents with greater physical functioning having greater access to outside and gardens and undertaking activities due to their greater independence, while those residents with functional impairments may find it more difficult to participate in activities offered as current practice in nursing homes. They may also be restricted in the activities they can undertake as a way of managing a risk of falls, or have lower levels of independence resulting in a reliance on others (*e.g.* staff) for access to the provided outside and garden areas. Given the high level of functional impairments by definition among residents, this level of dissatisfaction with these two dimensions highlights a need for action in these domains.

There are some limitations to this study which need to be considered. The study design facilitated the administration of the CCI-6D instrument to participants at a single time-point only. It was therefore not possible to assess the test re-test validity of the CCI-6D as a component of this study. Further research is needed to assess re-test validity and the responsiveness of the CCI-6D to change over time, a key requirement for assessing its potential for application as an outcome measure. We consider it very important to facilitate maximum participation of residents in evaluations of improvements to long-term care to ensure their voice is incorporated in design of services which directly impact upon them (Alzheimer Europe 2011; Castle and Ferguson 2010). However, residents of nursing homes often are experiencing a variety of cognitive, sensory and functional impairments which impact on their ability to respond to questionnaires of this nature (Helvik *et al.* 2015; Löfgren *et al.* 1993). Therefore, an important consideration for future work will be developing administration methods to facilitate involvement of residents with a greater variety of cognitive or functional impairments, *e.g.* through use of visual representations of the dimensions and their respective levels. Methods such as talking mats or visual representations of dimensions and levels have shown promise in this regard and should be investigated further (Murphy *et al.* 2005; Turnpenney *et al.* 2015).

In addition, as the majority of residents in long-term care facilities have functional and/or cognitive limitations, as expected *a priori*, a relatively large proportion of residents (75%) were unable to participate in the study themselves and therefore participation from a close relative was sought on their behalf. However, there are known systematic differences in the way that older people respond to questionnaires and how proxies respond even when they are asked to respond from the perspective of the

older person (Alzheimer Europe 2011; Coucill *et al.* 2001). For example, self-reported quality of life has been found to be significantly higher for people with dementia relative to proxy assessors (Addington-Hall and Kalra 2001). The current study represented the first application of the CCI-6D in practice. It is important to explore the reliability of this measure in participants with cognitive impairment, with a view to supporting their participation in evaluating quality of care in the sector. Future research should focus on assessing the extent of inter-rater agreement between residents and their proxies, as well as focusing on determining the range of residents with differing levels of cognitive impairment that can be supported to offer self (as opposed to proxy) assessment in completing the CCI-6D instrument. Currently, there is some evidence for thresholds for self-completion for instruments measuring quality of life such as the DEMQOL (Smith *et al.* 2007) and the EQ-5D (Hounscome, Orrell and Edwards 2011), with these instruments showing acceptable reliability or completion rates among participants with mild or moderate cognitive impairment. However, the cognitive threshold for completion of an instrument is likely to depend upon its characteristics, including complexity of language and concepts presented, in addition to its method of administration (Sansoni *et al.* 2007). It can be postulated that the cognitive functioning threshold for self-completion may be lower for a simple and short questionnaire such as the CCI-6D, as compared to other more complex instruments.

## Conclusions

The analyses presented in this paper present evidence of construct validity for the individual dimensions of the CCI-6D instrument, as assessed through the relationships with variables hypothesised to be associated with the dimensions of the instrument. Therefore, the CCI-6D shows promise in its ability to evaluate the quality of care processes from the perspective of consumers in long-term care facilities. The CCI-6D may be readily applied to evaluate the current levels of performance against key quality indicators identified by consumers for nursing home care (*e.g.* to provide a benchmark for the sector), or to evaluate the effect of systematic changes, interventions and quality improvement activities. As a measure of the quality of care processes in long-term care, the CCI-6D can be used in evaluations of innovations in long-term care to add to perspectives gained from the use of other more generically focused instruments, *e.g.* the ASCOT social care-related quality of life measure. In order to facilitate the potential for incorporation into an economic evaluation framework, the next stage of the research will involve the development of a preference-weighted scoring algorithm for application with the CCI-6D instrument.

## Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge funding provided by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Partnership Centre on Dealing with Cognitive and Related Functional Decline in Older People (grant number GNT9100000). The contents of the published materials are solely the responsibility of the Administering Institution, Flinders University and the individual authors identified, and do not reflect the views of the NHMRC or the Funding Partners. The authors sincerely thank the INSPIRED study participants and their family members for their participation and interest in the study. The assistance of facility staff, care-worker researchers and data collectors in each state is gratefully acknowledged. Members of the study team Mrs Anne Whitehouse and Dr Rebecca Bilton are thanked for their input into the study co-ordination and data collection. All authors contributed to the design of the study. MC, RM and CB contributed to the acquisition of data. RM analysed and interpreted the data and drafted the manuscript. All authors were involved in revising the manuscript and read and approved the final manuscript. The study was approved by the Flinders University Social and Behavioural Research Ethics Committee (project numbers 6732 and 6753). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants before interview. The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## References

- Addington-Hall, J. and Kalra, L. 2001. Who should measure quality of life? *British Medical Journal*, **322**, 7299, 1417–20.
- Alakeson, V. 2010. International development in self-directed care. Issue brief, Commonwealth Fund, New York.
- Alzheimer Europe 2011. *The Ethics of Dementia Research. Alzheimer Europe Report*. Alzheimer Europe, Luxembourg.
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016. *Dementia*. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.
- Bergland, A. and Kirkevold, M. 2006. Thriving in nursing homes in Norway: contributing aspects described by residents. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, **43**, 6, 681–91.
- Bjork, S., Juthberg, C., Lindkvist, M., Wimo, A., Sandman, P. O., Winblad, B. and Edvardsson, D. 2016. Exploring the prevalence and variance of cognitive impairment, pain, neuropsychiatric symptoms and ADL dependency among persons living in nursing homes; a cross-sectional study. *BMC Geriatrics*, **16**, 154.
- Bowling, A. 2005. Techniques of questionnaire design. In Bowling, A. and Abraham, S. (eds), *Handbook of Health Research Methods: Investigation, Measurement and Analysis*. Open University Press, Milton Keynes, UK.
- Boyle, G. 2004. Facilitating choice and control for older people in long-term care. *Health and Social Care in the Community*, **12**, 3, 212–20.
- Brazier, J., Deverill, M. and Green, C. 1999. A review of the use of health status measures in economic evaluation. *Journal of Health Services Research and Policy*, **4**, 3, 174–84.
- Brazier, J., Ratcliffe, J., Salomon, J. A. and Tsuchiya, A. 2017. *Measuring and Valuing Health Benefits for Economic Evaluation*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Brownie, S. and Nancarrow, S. 2013. Effects of person-centered care on residents and staff in aged-care facilities: a systematic review. *Clinical Interventions in Aging*, **8**, 1–10.

- Castle, N. G. and Ferguson, J. C. 2010. What is nursing home quality and how is it measured? *The Gerontologist*, **50**, 4, 426–42.
- Chappell, N. L., Reid, C. R. and Gish, J. A. 2007. Staff-based measures of individualized care for persons with dementia in long-term care facilities. *Dementia*, **6**, 4, 527–47.
- Coast, J. 2004. Is economic evaluation in touch with society's health values? *British Medical Journal*, **329**, 7476, 1233–6.
- Coast, J., Peters, T. J., Natarajan, L., Sproston, K. and Flynn, T. 2008. An assessment of the construct validity of the descriptive system for the ICECAP capability measure for older people. *Quality of Life Research*, **17**, 7, 967–76.
- Collopy, B. J. 1988. Autonomy in long term care: some crucial distinctions. *The Gerontologist*, **28**, supplement, 10–17.
- Coucill, W., Bryan, S., Bentham, P., Buckley, A. and Laight, A. 2001. EQ-5D in patients with dementia – an investigation of inter-rater agreement. *Medical Care*, **39**, 8, 760–71.
- Custers, A. F. J., Westerhof, G. J., Kuin, Y., Gerritsen, D. L. and Riksen-Walraven, J. M. 2012. Relatedness, autonomy, and competence in the caring relationship: the perspective of nursing home residents. *Journal of Aging Studies*, **26**, 3, 319–26.
- Department of Health 2017. *Aged Care Funding Instrument (ACFI) User Guide*. Australian Government, Canberra.
- Devlin, N., Shah, K. K., Feng, Y., Mulhern, B. and Van Hout, B. 2016. Valuing health-related quality of life: an EQ-5D-5L value set for England. HEDS Discussion Paper 16.02, Health Economics and Decision Science, School of Health and Related Research, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK.
- Donabedian, A. 1985. Twenty years of research on the quality of medical care: 1964–1984. *Evaluation & the Health Professions*, **8**, 3, 243–65.
- Drummond, M. F., Sculpher, M. J., Torrance, G. W., O'Brien, B. J. and Stoddart, G. L. 2005. *Methods for the Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programmes*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Forder, J. E. and Caiels, J. 2011. Measuring the outcomes of long-term care. *Social Science and Medicine*, **73**, 12, 1766–74.
- Glendinning, C., Challis, D., Fernández, J.-L., Jacobs, S., Jones, K., Knapp, M., Manthorpe, J., Moran, N., Netten, A., Stevens, M. and Wilberforce, M. 2008. Evaluation of the individual budgets pilot program: final report. University of York, York, UK.
- Havig, A. K., Skogstad, A., Kjekshus, L. E. and Romoren, T. I. 2011. Leadership, staffing and quality of care in nursing homes. *BMC Health Services Research*, **11**, 327, 1–13.
- Helvik, A. S., Engedal, K., Benth, J. S. and Selbæk, G. 2015. Prevalence and severity of dementia in nursing home residents. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, **40**, 3/4, 166–77.
- Hounsome, N., Orrell, M. and Edwards, R. T. 2011. EQ-5D as a quality of life measure in people with dementia and their carers: evidence and key issues. *Value in Health*, **14**, 2, 390–9.
- Jorm, A. F., Mackinnon, A. J., Henderson, A. S., Scott, R., Christensen, H., Korten, A. E., Cullen, J. S. and Mulligan, R. 1995. The Psychogeriatric Assessment Scales: a multi-dimensional alternative to the categorical diagnoses of dementia and depression in the elderly. *Psychological Medicine*, **25**, 3, 447–60.
- Kane, R. 2001. Long-term care and a good quality of life: bringing them closer together. *The Gerontologist*, **41**, 3, 293–304.
- Kane, R. A., Caplan, A. L., Urv-Wong, E. K., Freeman, I. C., Aroskar, M. A. and Finch, M. 1997. Everyday matters in the lives of nursing home residents: wish for and perception of choice and control. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, **45**, 9, 1086–93.

- Kane, R. A., Lum, T. Y., Cutler, L. J., Degenholtz, H. B. and Yu, T. C. 2007. Resident outcomes in small-house nursing homes: a longitudinal evaluation of the initial green house program. *Journal of the American Geriatric Society*, **55**, 6, 832–9.
- Killett, A., Burns, D., Kelly, F., Brooker, D., Bowes, A., La Fontaine, J., Latham, I., Wilson, M. and O'Neill, M. 2016. Digging deep: how organisational culture affects care home residents' experiences. *Ageing & Society*, **36**, 1, 160–88.
- Kitwood, T. and Bredin, K. 1992. Towards a theory of dementia care: personhood and well-being. *Ageing & Society*, **12**, 3, 269–87.
- Löfgren, A. C., Bucht, G., Eriksson, S. and Lundström, R. 1993. Physical health and cognitive ability among married long-term-care patients and among their spouses – a comparison between home care and nursing home care. *International Psychogeriatrics*, **5**, 2, 157–68.
- Malley, J. N., Towers, A. M., Netten, A. P., Brazier, J. E., Forder, J. E. and Flynn, T. 2012. An assessment of the construct validity of the ASCOT measure of social care-related quality of life with older people. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*, **10**, 21, 1–14.
- McHugh, M. L. 2013. The Chi-square test of independence. *Biochemia Medica*, **23**, 2, 143–9.
- Millan-Calenti, J. C., Tubio, J., Pita-Fernandez, S., Gonzalez-Abraldes, I., Lorenzo, T. and Maseda, A. 2009. Prevalence of cognitive impairment: effects of level of education, age, sex and associated factors. *Dementia and Geriatric Cognitive Disorders*, **28**, 5, 455–460.
- Milte, R., Shulver, W., Killington, M., Bradley, C., Ratcliffe, J. and Crotty, M. 2016. Quality in residential care from the perspective of people living with dementia: the importance of personhood. *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics*, **63**, March–April, 9–17.
- Mulhern, B., Rowen, D., Brazier, J., Smith, S., Romeo, R., Tait, R., Watchurst, C., Chua, K.-C., Loftus, V., Young, T., Lamping, D., Knapp, M., Howard, R. and Banerjee, S. 2013. Development of DEMQOL-U and DEMQOL-PROXY-U: generation of preference-based indices from DEMQOL and DEMQOL-PROXY for use in economic evaluation. *Health Technology Assessment*, **17**, 5, 1–160.
- Murphy, J., Tester, S., Hubbard, G., Downs, M. and MacDonald, C. 2005. Enabling frail older people with a communication difficulty to express their views: the use of Talking Mats as an interview tool. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, **13**, 2, 95–107.
- Nakrem, S., Vinsnes, A. G., Harkless, G. E., Paulsen, B. and Seim, A. 2009. Nursing sensitive quality indicators for nursing home care: international review of literature, policy and practice. *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, **46**, 6, 848–57.
- Netten, A., Beadle-Brown, J., Trukeschitz, B., Towers, A.-M., Welch, E., Forder, J., Smith, J. and Alden, E. 2010. Measuring the outcomes of care homes: final report. PSSRU Discussion Paper 2696/2, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK.
- Netten, A., Burge, P., Malley, J., Potoglou, D., Brazier, J., Flynn, T. and Forder, J. 2009. Outcomes of Social Care for Adults (OSCA). PSSRU Discussion Paper 2648/2, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 2005. *Long-term Care for Older People*. OECD Publishing, Paris.
- Palm, R., Kohler, K., Schwab, C. G., Bartholomeyczik, S. and Holle, B. 2013. Longitudinal evaluation of dementia care in German nursing homes: the 'DemenzMonitor' study protocol. *BMC Geriatrics*, **13**, 123, 1–12.
- Rahman, A. N. and Applebaum, R. A. 2009. The nursing home minimum data set assessment instrument: manifest functions and unintended consequences – past, present, and future. *Gerontologist*, **49**, 6, 727–35.
- Ribbe, M. W., Ljunggren, G., Steel, K., Topinkova, E., Hawes, C., Ikegami, N., Henrard, J.-C. and Jónsson, P. V. 1997. Nursing homes in 10 nations: a comparison between countries and settings. *Age and Ageing*, **26**, supplement 2, 3–12.

- Sansoni, J., Marosszeky, N., Jeon, Y.-H., Chenoweth, L., Hawthorne, G., King, M., Budge, M., Zapart, S., Sansoni, E., Senior, K., Kenny, P. and Low, L.-F. 2007. Final report: dementia outcomes measurement suite project. Centre for Health Service Development, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia.
- Schenk, L., Meyer, R., Behr, A., Kuhlmeier, A. and Holzhausen, M. 2013. Quality of life in nursing homes: results of a qualitative resident survey. *Quality of Life Research*, **22**, 10, 2929–38.
- Shah, S., Vanclay, F. and Cooper, B. 1989. Improving the sensitivity of the Barthel Index for stroke rehabilitation. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*, **42**, 8, 703–9.
- Smith, S., Lamping, D., Banerjee, S., Harwood, R. and Foley, B. 2005. Measurement of health-related quality of life for people with dementia: development of a new instrument (DEMQOL) and an evaluation of current methodology. *Health Technology Assessment*, **9**, 10, 1–112.
- Smith, S., Lamping, D. L., Banerjee, S., Harwood, R. H., Foley, B., Smith, P., Cook, J. C., Murray, J., Prince, M., Levin, E., Mann, A. and Knapp, M. 2007. Development of a new measure of health-related quality of life for people with dementia: DEMQOL. *Psychological Medicine*, **37**, 5, 737–46.
- Stevens, K. and Palfreyman, S. 2012. The use of qualitative methods in developing the descriptive systems of preference-based measures of health-related quality of life for use in economic evaluation. *Value in Health*, **15**, 8, 991–8.
- Towers, A. M., Smith, N., Palmer, S., Welch, E. and Netten, A. 2016. The acceptability and feasibility of using the Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit (ASCOT) to inform practice in care homes. *BMC Health Services Research*, **16**, 523, 1–14.
- Turnpenny, A., Caiels, J., Crowther, T., Richardson, L., Whelton, R., Beadle-Brown, J., Apps, J. and Rand, S. 2015. Developing an Easy Read version of the Adult Social Care Outcomes Toolkit (ASCOT). QORU Working Paper, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK.
- van Leeuwen, K. M., Jansen, A. P., Muntinga, M. E., Bosmans, J. E., Westerman, M. J., van Tulder, M. W. and van der Horst, H. E. 2015. Exploration of the content validity and feasibility of the EQ-5D-3L, ICECAP-O and ASCOT in older adults. *BMC Health Services Research*, **15**, 201, 1–10.
- van Lummel, R. C., Walgaard, S., Pijnappels, M., Elders, P. J., Garcia-Aymerich, J., van Dieen, J. H. and Beek, P. J. 2015. Physical performance and physical activity in older adults: associated but separate domains of physical function in old age. *PLoS One*, **10**, 12, e0144048.
- World Health Organization 2012. *Dementia: A Public Health Priority*. Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, World Health Organization, Geneva.

*Accepted 12 July 2017; first published online 4 September 2017*

*Address for correspondence:*

Rachel Milte,  
School of Commerce,  
University of South Australia,  
GPO Box 2471,  
Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia

E-mail: [Rachel.milte@unisa.edu.au](mailto:Rachel.milte@unisa.edu.au)