

Validity and reliability of the Easy Read version of the Adult Social Care Outcome Toolkit, measuring social care-related QoL in people with intellectual issues

Hiromi Nakamura-Thomas; PhD., Professor, OTR/L (JPN), Saitama Prefectural University, Japan

Mie Morikawa; PhD., Professor, Tsuda University, Japan

Yoko Moriyama; PhD., Senior Resaecher & **Takeru Shirowa**; PhD., Senior Resaecher,
National Institute of Public Health, Japan

Makoto Kyougoku; PhD., Professor, OTR/L (JPN), KIBI International University



国立保健医療科学院
National Institute of Public Health

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COI disclosure

Speaker name: Hiromi Nakamura-Thomas

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Ethics Approval All procedures were conducted in accordance with the ethical standards of the Research Ethics Committee in Saitama Prefectural University (SPU-IBRA #19013).



Quality of Life



A layer of QoL

Fig. from Ikegami et al. QoL Handbook, Igaku-shoin Co., Ltd. 2008

Adults Social Care-related Outcome Toolkit (ASCOT; Netten et al., 2012)



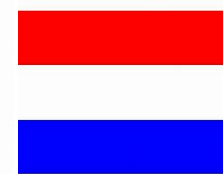
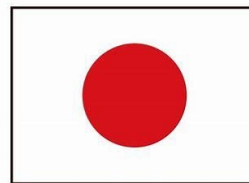
Self-completion version
for community-living
service users

Informal-caregiver version

Care recipients with dementia
version

Proxy version

- Control over daily life
- Personal cleanliness
- Food & drink
- Personal safety
- Social participation
- Occupation (meaningful time use)
- Accommodation cleanliness
- Dignity





Adults Social Care-related Outcome Toolkit (ASCOT)

Self-completion version for community-living service users (Netten et al. 2012)

Easy-ready (Illustrated) version for younger adults with intellectual challenges (Rand et al., 2020)



Human rights/social inclusion

ASCOT
adult social care outcomes toolkit

four-level self-completion questionnaire (SCT4)

1. Which of the following statements best describes how much control you have over your daily life?

By 'control over daily life' we mean having the choice to do things or have things done for you as you like and when you want.

Please tick (☑) one box

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| I have as much control over my daily life as I want | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I have adequate control over my daily life | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I have some control over my daily life, but not enough | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I have no control over my daily life | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Thinking about keeping clean and presentable in appearance, which of the following statements best describes your situation?

Please tick (☑) one box

This question is about what you eat and drink. Think about if:

- You can have the food and drinks you like.
- You have enough food and drinks to keep you healthy.
- You can eat and drink as often as you need to.

What do you think about what you eat and drink?

Please tick (✓) 1 box

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| I get all the food and drink I like when I want. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| I get enough of the food and drink I like when I want. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| I get some of the food and drink I like when I want, but not enough. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| I do not get any of the food and drink I like so I might get ill. | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

International guidelines (de Vet, et al. 2011; Wild, et al. 2009).

Cognitive debriefing A qualitative research tool used to determine whether respondents understand items and concepts behind them in an instrument in the way it was intended.



	Food and drink	Safety (outside)	Occupation (meaningful time use)	Response alternatives
UK original version				Satisfied with it very much 😊 Satisfied with it 😊 Not satisfied with it ☹️ Not satisfied with it at all ☹️
Japanese version				Satisfied with it very much 😊 Satisfied with it 😊 Not satisfied with it ☹️ Not satisfied with it at all ☹️

Table 1. Participants' demographics for examining the pre-final version

Variable	n (%)
Total	160 (100)
Gender	
Men	97 (60.63)
Women	59 (36.88)
I do not want to say	4 (2.5)
Missing	0
Age group (years old)	
19-29	98 (61.25)
30-39	33 (20.63)
40-49	15 (9.38)
50-58	14 (8.75)
Missing	0
Education	
Junior high school with special education	7 (4.38)
High school with special education	43 (26.88)
High school	26 (16.25)
Vocational school after graduating high school	25 (15.63)
Junior college	4 (2.5)
University	49 (30.63)
I do not want to say	6 (3.75)
Primary diagnoses for the use of official services	
Specific developmental disorders of scholastic skills	54 (33.75)
Pervasive developmental disorders	39 (24.38)
Asperger's syndrome	36 (22.5)
Disturbance of activity and attention	20 (12.5)
I do not want to disclose	11 (6.88)
Missing	0

Table 1. (cont.)

Variable	n (%)
Length of service use (months)	
1-6	62 (38.75)
7-12	53 (33.13)
13-18	23 (14.38)
19-24	20 (12.5)
26 or 48	2 (1.25)
I do not want to say	0
Missing	0
Frequency of the use of social care services (day) per month	
2-10	13 (8.13)
11-19	35 (21.88)
20-23	110 (68.75)
25 or 28	2 (1.25)
I do not want to say	0
Missing	0

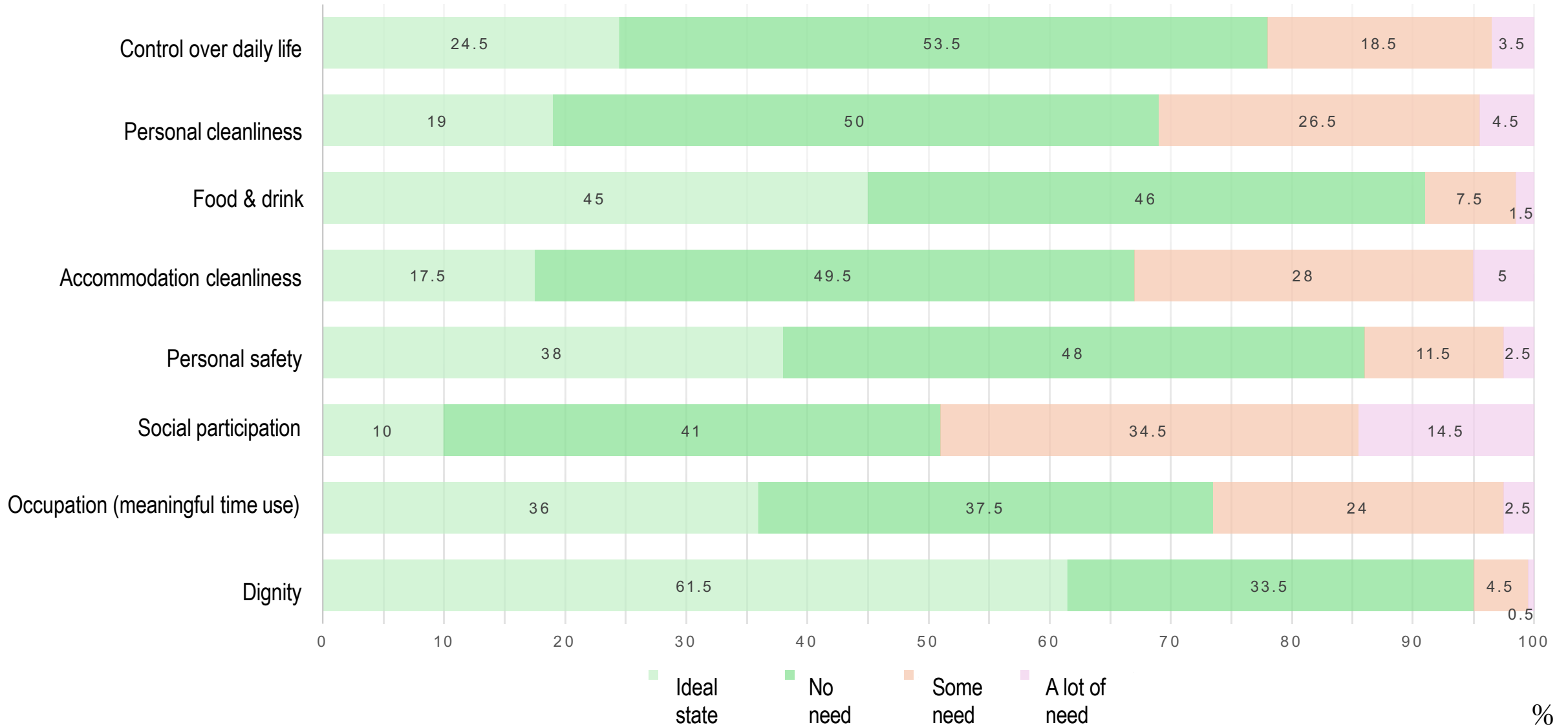


Table 2. Internal consistency

		Cronbach's alpha	McDonald's omega
The ASCOT-ER		0.731	0.735
	Item		
	Control over daily life	0.691	0.695
	Personal cleanliness	0.700	0.702
	Food & drink	0.688	0.691
	Accommodation cleanliness	0.691	0.694
	Personal safety	0.702	0.710
	Social participation	0.716	0.720
	Occupation (meaningful time use)	0.688	0.696
	Dignity	0.750	0.756

Table 3. A Rasch analysis (Item difficulty estimates and standard errors, Mnsq, Zstd, and item difficulty rankings for the item)

Item	Item difficulty estimate (logits)	S.E.	Infit		Outfit		Difficulty rank
			Mnsq	Zstd	Mnsq	Zstd	
Control over daily life	0.14	0.18	0.77	-1.48	0.90	-0.57	4
Personal cleanliness	0.33	0.18	1.05	0.38	1.08	0.51	3
Food & drink	-0.88	0.20	0.79	-1.31	0.77	-1.21	7
Accommodation cleanliness	0.46	0.18	0.85	-0.96	0.83	-1.08	2
Personal safety	0.04	0.18	1.13	0.80	1.09	0.57	5
Social participation	1.52	0.17	1.06	0.42	1.04	0.30	1
Occupation (meaningful time use)	-0.20	0.19	1.21	1.24	1.09	0.56	6
Dignity	-1.42	0.22	1.17	0.97	1.04	0.23	8

Mnsq = mean square standardized residual, SE = standard errors, Zstd = standardized Z value.

Preliminary validation showed satisfactory psychometric values.

The finding that all items were easy for the participants may reflect their higher education levels and more frequent access to employment support services compared to the original UK sample (Rand et al., 2020).

The Japanese ASCOT with illustrated version is applicable as an outcome measure for the QoL of young people with intellectual issues in domestic employment support services.

Future directions: Explore support models to enhance/maintain QoL for young service users.

Key Finding: 50% dissatisfaction in the "Social Participation and Involvement" item.

Implication: Support should facilitate broader social integration beyond just service utilization.

Thank you very much



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nakamura-hiromi@spu.ac.jp