

Laver Fawcett, Alison ORCID

logoORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9924-1319> and Mallinson-Howard, Sarah H. ORCID logoORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8525-1540> (2014) The development of the Activity Card Sort - United Kingdom (ACS-UK): Content validity, item generation and selection. In: 16th International Congress of the World Federation of the World Federation of Occupational Therapists in collaboration with the 48th Japanese Occupational Therapy Congress and Expo, June 18 -21 2014, Yokohama, Japan. (Unpublished)

Downloaded from: <https://ray.yorks.ac.uk/id/eprint/624/>

Research at York St John (RaY) is an institutional repository. It supports the principles of open access by making the research outputs of the University available in digital form. Copyright of the items stored in RaY reside with the authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full text items free of charge, and may download a copy for private study or non-commercial research. For further reuse terms, see licence terms governing individual outputs. [Institutional Repository Policy Statement](#)

RaY

Research at the University of York St John

For more information please contact RaY at ray@yorks.ac.uk

The development of the Activity Card Sort - United Kingdom (ACS-UK)

—Content validity, item generation and selection—

○Alison Laver-Fawcett (OT), Sarah Mallinson (PhD student)

Faculty of Health and Life Sciences / Occupational Therapy, Research Centre for Occupation and Mental Health (RCOMH), York St John University

Key words: Assessment and evaluation, Daily activities, Prevention of activity/participation limitation

Introduction: The Activity Card Sort (ACS; Baum and Edwards, 2008) is a valid and reliable American self-report measure of older people's activity participation. There are eight further ACS culturally sensitive versions. Cultural sensitivity issues have been identified as a limitation to using the ACS in the United Kingdom (UK). Objective: To conduct a content validity study to identify relevant ACS-UK activity items.

Methods: A two phase mixed-method design was employed. 1) Item generation was conducted through literature review of ACS versions and UK time-use studies and expert opinion. 2) Item selection was undertaken through a two-round quantitative postal or on-line survey of community-living UK older people (age 65 years and above) and tape-recorded qualitative focus groups.

Results: Item generation resulted in 125 potential items. These were rated for level of engagement on a 5-point scale by 177 people, who also identified 20 further activities. The combined 145 items were rated by 21 people on a 5-point scale for how common they were to UK older adults. Item means and standard deviations were calculated and a cut-off level for inclusion set. Through focus groups, eight older people reviewed: items close to the cut-off; activity labels; activity domain classifications; and possible collapsing of items. Ninety-one items were selected and comprise: 27 instrumental activities of daily living; 15 high demand leisure activities; 25 low demand leisure activities; 24 social / cultural activities. Conclusion: The ACS-UK contains valid and culturally relevant items and, when compared to other ACS versions, seven items were specific to the ACS-UK. Contribution: The ACS-UK is a client-centred self-report measure that can be used in practice and research to evaluate interventions related to participation and for cross-cultural research exploring older people's activities.

Reference: Baum CM, Edwards DF (2008) Activity Card Sort: Test Manual (2nd edition). Bethesda: AOTA Press.