Measures of agreement were derived for each subject.
Perfect Agreement
Higher perfect agreement was associated with those who were younger
Perfect agreement was defined as exact scores across the T1 & T2 PELI.
Females had higher percentages of perfect agreement than males.
The 5 participants who did not complete T2 were not significantly different
from the completing participants on demographic variables.
PELI Items were rated on a 4-point importance scale.
Response ratings included: "Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important, and Not important at all.”
After each interview participants were rated by the research interviewer on a
series of 7 questions rated on a 4.0 Likert scale.
Items assessed the participants 1) ability to understand the PELI Items; 2) ability to express thoughts and answers; 3) amount of effort put into the interview; 4) level of physical discomfort; 5) level of tiredness; 6) level of enjoyment from the interview; and 7) level of distraction during the interview.
Demographic, sensory impairment, cognitive (Section C) and functional status (Section G) information was collected from the MDS.

Bibliography

*VA items in the VA sample
*VA sample used data from MDS 2.0 & Non-VA sample used data from MDS 3.0

Test-Retest Reliability of Personal Preferences in Community and Veteran Nursing Home Residents
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Introduction
Use of personal preferences in planning individualized care requires reliable information. This study sought to assess the test-retest reliability of residents’ self-reported preferences for everyday living in two nursing home samples. This project builds upon the development of the Preferences for Everyday Living Inventory (PELI) with cognitively intact community elders. The PELI is an 85-item questionnaire that focuses on five preference domains: Caregivers and Care, Diversionary Activities, Growth Activities, Self Dominance, and Social Contact.

This poster presents the results of a one week test re-test of the PELI with elders living in a Veteran (VA) and a Non-Veteran (Non-VA) Nursing Home.

Methods
- The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) was administered to assess the cognitive capability of participants.
- Residents with MMSE scores ≥ 22 were included in the study.
- The PELI was administered with 46 VA residents and 38 Non-VA residents at baseline (T1).
- 5-7 days later the PELI was re-administered (T2) with 42 VA residents and 37 Non-VA residents.
- The 5 participants who did not complete T2 were not significantly different from the completing participants on demographic variables.
- PELI Items were rated on a 4-point importance scale.
- Response ratings included: "Very important, Somewhat important, Not very important, and Not important at all.”
- After each interview participants were rated by the research interviewer on a series of 7 questions rated on a 4.0 Likert scale.
- Items assessed the participants 1) ability to understand the PELI Items; 2) ability to express thoughts and answers; 3) amount of effort put into the interview; 4) level of physical discomfort; 5) level of tiredness; 6) level of enjoyment from the interview; and 7) level of distraction during the interview.
- Demographic, sensory impairment, cognitive (Section C) and functional status (Section G) information was collected from the MDS.

Analytic Approach
- Measures of agreement were derived for each subject.
- Perfect Agreement was defined as exact scores across the T1 & T2 PELI measures.
- Acceptable agreement based on +1/-1 deviation across T1 & T2 for each subject was also calculated.

Results

VA Predictors
- Perfect Agreement
- Higher perfect agreement was associated with those who were younger
- Perfect agreement was defined as exact scores across the T1 & T2 PELI measures.
- Higher +1/-1 agreement scores were associated with those less likely to have visual deficits, better attention and cognition scores.

Non-VA Predictors
- Perfect Agreement
- Higher perfect agreement was associated with those who were younger and more functionally independent with walking.
- +1/-1 Agreement
- Higher +1/-1 agreement was found primarily for females and subjects who could more easily express their thoughts and answers.

Combined VA and Non-VA Predictors
- Perfect Agreement
- Females had higher percentages of perfect agreement than males.
- Non-Veterans had higher perfect agreement scores than Veterans.
- +1/-1 Agreement
- Higher agreement scores were associated with those who were females, expressed themselves well, were not as easily distractible, had higher cognitive scores, and were not Veterans.

Conclusions
- Nursing home participants were not as consistent as anticipated in reporting psychosocial preferences over one week.
- Participants who are female, non-Veterans, with better effort, cognitive functioning, less sensory deficits and functional impairment were more consistent in reporting preferences over one week.

Qualitative data raised significant questions about the impact of perceived barriers and situational dependence on preference reporting, pointing to the need for more intensive qualitative methods investigating the nature of change in PELI responses over time.

Further work is needed to explore potential contributions of measurement error, instability of psychosocial preferences as a construct, change in situational or perceived factors affecting preference reporting within one week, or other factors contributing to unreliability of PELI responses over a one week period of time.

Supported by:
- The National Institute of Nursing Research (Grant: 1R21NR011334-01A2)