

Measuring Older Peoples' Experiences of Person-Centred Coordinated Care: Experience and Methodological Reflections from Applying a Patient Reported Experience Measure in SUSTAIN



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ABSTRACT

Introduction: While several evaluation studies on (cost-)effectiveness of integrated care have been conducted in recent years, more insight is deemed necessary into integrated care from the perspective of service users. In the context of a European project on integrated care for older people living at home (SUSTAIN), this paper shares the experience and methodological reflections from applying a Patient Reported Experience Measure (PREM) on person-centred coordinated care -the P3CEQ- among this population.

Methods: A combination of quantitative and qualitative data and analysis methods was used to assess the usability and the quality of applying a PREM among older people presenting complex care needs, using the P3CEQ delivery in SUSTAIN as a case study. 228 service users completed the P3CEQ and nine SUSTAIN researchers participated in a consultation about their experience administering the questionnaire. P3CEQ scores were analysed quantitatively using principal component analysis and multilevel linear regression. P3CEQ open responses and researcher notes collected when administering the questionnaire were thematically analysed.

Results: Service user inclusion was high and most P3CEQ items had low non-response rates. Quantitative analysis and researcher experience indicate the relevance of face-to-face administration for obtaining such an amount of data in this population group. The presence of a carer increased inclusion of more vulnerable respondents, such as the cognitively impaired, but posed a challenge in data interpretation. Although several P3CEQ items were generally understood as intended by questionnaire developers, the analysis of open responses highlights how questions can lead to diverging and sometimes narrow interpretations by respondents. Cognitive impairment and a higher educational attainment were associated with lower levels of perceived person-centredness of care.

Conclusion: This study shows essential preconditions to meaningfully collect and analyse PREM data on older peoples' experiences with integrated care: face-to-face administration away from care providers, collection of reasons for non-response and

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open comments providing nuances to answers, and multilevel modelling taking into account diversity in the target population. Several areas of improvement for future PREM use in this population have been identified: use of administration and coding guides, inclusion of clear and easy to understand definitions and examples illustrating what questions do and do not mean, measures of the expectations of person-centred coordinated care, and procedures ensuring sound ethical research. These methodological learnings can enhance future evaluation of integrated care from a service user perspective.

INTRODUCTION

An increasing number of people with multiple health and social care needs live in their homes and communities until old age. Their complex care needs require multidisciplinary collaboration and coordination between care professionals from different organisations. Across Europe, numerous initiatives have been implemented to organise continuous and person-centred care for older people, often called integrated care [1–6]. Despite several evaluations, evidence for their (cost-)effectiveness is inconsistent [7–10]. This is partly due to diverse and often inappropriate outcome measures. These measures are often generic and health based (e.g. health status, physical functioning, quality of life) [8], thus failing to capture wellbeing, social participation and patient experience, arguably more appropriate for older people with complex needs [11, 12, 13]. Significant gaps in our ability to evaluate integrated care improvement from a service user's perspective remain [14].

Care coordination and care tailored to peoples' needs and preferences are principal characteristics of integrated care [15]. However, the multidimensionality and variety of values [16] attributed to integrated care hinders its measurement [17, 18]. The concept of person-centred coordinated care (P3C) explicitly recognises the multidimensional nature of care experiences. P3C places an emphasis on understanding the relationship between individuals and their capabilities and resources, also acknowledging that care and support should strive to be responsive and coordinated across sectors, irrespective of organisational structures and configurations [19]. P3C is particularly relevant to assess care delivery for people who require continuous care, ensuring that patients are viewed as people in a care encounter, not just passive recipients [20].

Questionnaires can be useful tools to capture care experiences. There are a large number of tools exploring person-centred care [21, 22]. However, there is a lack of Patient Reported Experience Measures (PREMs) that probe both coordination and person-centredness in a co-dependent model. Most existing PREMs (cf. Patient Assessment of Chronic illness Care (PACIC) [23], Picker Patient Experience Questionnaire (PPE-15) [24], Patient

assessment of integrated elderly care (PAEIC) [25], IC-PREM-Home [26]), focus on these constructs separately. Moreover, the complexity of P3C can lead to ill-defined and abstract items that are difficult to understand or translate. Different individuals, for example, will have different understandings of 'shared decision-making' or 'goal setting'. This difficulty is compounded for older people, who are more likely to suffer reduced cognitive function and sensory impairments, rendering questionnaire completion difficult. The testing of existing 'user experience' questionnaires with older people has sometimes found high respondent burden – with participation experienced as difficult, time consuming or emotionally stressful [27].

SETTING AND AIM

A PREM to measure Person-Centred Coordinated Care (P3CEQ) was developed between 2017–2019 in the United Kingdom [28, 29] to address the growing priority of P3C for service users, carers, professionals and policymakers. Unlike pre-existing PREMs, the P3CEQ aims to jointly probe different aspects important in redesigning and integrating health and social care initiatives: person-centredness, care coordination, carer involvement and care planning [28]. The P3CEQ was used in a pan European project (SUSTAIN) between 2015–2019, aiming to generate evidence on how to improve integrated care for older people living at home with complex care needs [30]. SUSTAIN applied the P3CEQ as one of the instruments of a mixed-methods study design [31] to evaluate interventions in thirteen integrated care initiatives (details of SUSTAIN can be found elsewhere [32–41]).

The aim of this paper is to share the SUSTAIN experience and methodological reflections from applying the P3CEQ to explore care experiences of older people living at home with complex health and social care needs. The thirteen participating care initiatives were heterogeneous: from seven European countries, focused on different objectives and target groups, and providing different types of care and support services [33]. By sharing details of our data collection experiences, and analysing findings in relation to usability and quality of data, we hope to inform further development and use of PREMs to evaluate integrated care provided to (older) people with complex care needs.

The following research questions (RQ) guided our study:

- RQ1. To what extent can older people with multi-morbidity and/or cognitive deterioration provide answers to a PREM exploring care coordination and person-centredness?
- RQ2. What are the enabling and constraining factors for completing such a PREM instrument in this target group?
- RQ3. Do service user characteristics or the administration mode have an impact on reported care experiences?

METHODS

STUDY DESIGN: A CASE STUDY ON PREM USE WITH OLDER PEOPLE

The SUSTAIN experience administering the P3CEQ is treated here as a case study of PREM use in older people with complex care needs. Our study combined quantitative and qualitative data and analysis methods to assess both the usability and the quality of PREM use (Figure 1).

MEASURES AND DATA COLLECTION

The P3CEQ is a valid and reliable 11-item measure of ‘person-centred coordinated care’ (Table 3) with strong face, construct and ecological validity [28]. In the P3CEQ validation study, a two factor measure was determined by principal component analysis: items 1–4 & 10 probe ‘person-centredness’ exclusively; items 6–7 probe ‘care coordination’, and items 5, 8 & 9 probe both constructs. Overall scalability was demonstrated by a Partial Credit Rasch analysis indicating good fit for each dimension. Furthermore, the P3CEQ showed

longitudinal sensitivity to intervention change, which was confirmed by semi-structured interviews and ethnographic observation [29].

To enable its use in the SUSTAIN project, the P3CEQ was translated from the English-language version to six local languages (Catalan, Dutch, Estonian, German, Norwegian, Spanish) in collaboration with the original P3CEQ developers. This process was guided by principles of good practice for translation and cultural adaptation of patient reported outcome measures [42].

Subsequently, each integrated care initiative selected a convenience sample of service users following the minimum criteria defined by the SUSTAIN consortium (65+ years, living at home –unless temporarily admitted to a nursing home, with multiple health and social care needs as assessed by professional care teams, informed consent provided). Face-to-face administration was the preferred option to overcome possible limitations such as hearing, reading and writing difficulties. Researchers visited service users of ten initiatives at home, whereas three local research teams organised appointments at care provider premises. In exceptional cases, researchers delivered the P3CEQ as a postal survey or by phone (Table 2).

The P3CEQ includes tick boxes (for scoring) and open boxes (for comments). This study analysed both scores and comments, as well as any observational notes taken by researchers during/after P3CEQ completion. In addition, the study used sociodemographic and health data collected during the SUSTAIN project (sex, age group, completed education, living situation, self-reported chronic conditions and functional impairments).

For the purpose of this paper, nine researchers who delivered the P3CEQ to SUSTAIN service users were consulted to verify details concerning local administration methods using a self-complete questionnaire. We

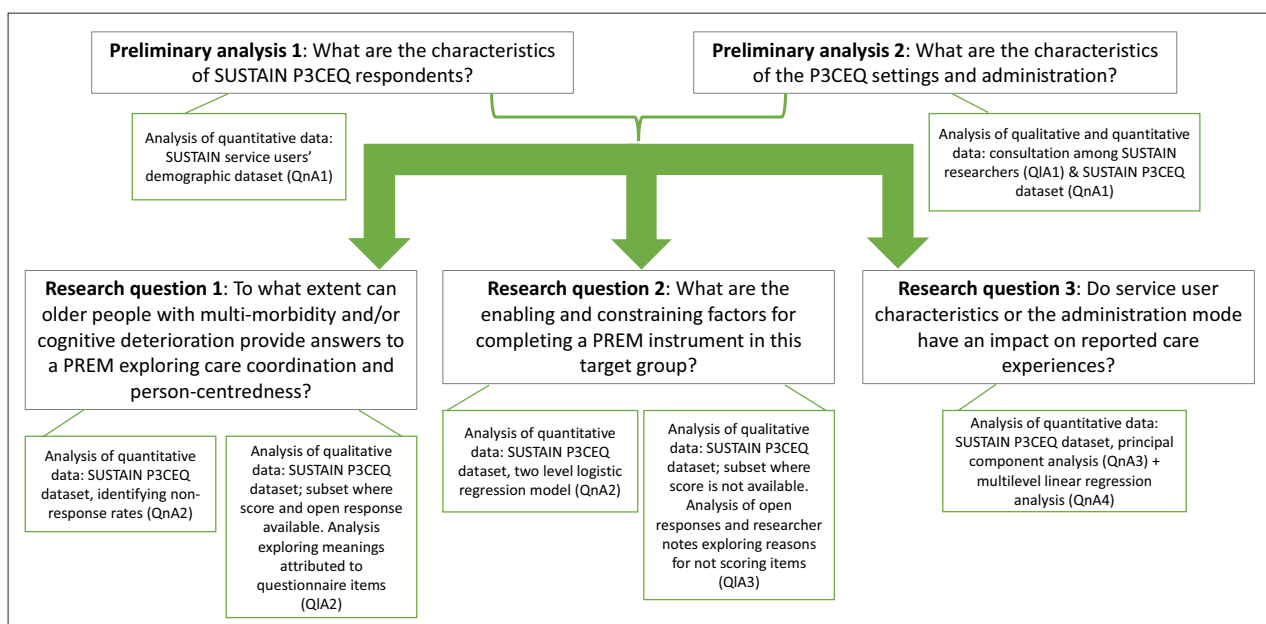


Figure 1 The SUSTAIN P3CEQ experience case study design: research questions, data and methods.

specifically enquired about interviewer procedures concerning repetition or rewording of questionnaire items to identify any differences across research teams. We also checked how SUSTAIN researchers coded reasons for not scoring items (i.e. using researcher notes, using the open text box of the corresponding question, etc.), to consistently incorporate this information into the dataset.

DATA ANALYSIS

Quantitative data analysis (QnA) consisted of four steps:

- QnA1. Preliminary analysis described service user characteristics. From a list of eighteen individual health conditions, we created four categories of health characteristics that would be used in the multilevel analysis: hearing problems, visual problems, cognitive impairment and mental health problems (**Table 1**). Statistical descriptives were also calculated for P3CEQ context and administration mode variables.
- QnA2. To address RQ1, we calculated the proportion of missing values for each P3CEQ item. Where this was higher than 10% [43, 44], we addressed RQ2 by analysing whether *not* answering the item was related to service user characteristics or administration mode, using multilevel analysis. We estimated a two-level logistic regression model (level 1: integrated care initiatives, level 2: service users) predicting whether the service user had a missing value on that item (dependent variable). We estimated the total variance at the level of the integrated care initiatives with the variance at the level of the service users fixed at 1 (model 0). Then we estimated model 1, including a characteristic of the service users or administration mode (predictor variable) and estimated its fixed effect. This model was estimated for each characteristic separately.
- QnA3. As a preliminary step to addressing RQ3, we conducted principal component analysis (with Varimax rotation) and compared the dimensionality of the P3CEQ with the two-dimensional structure found in the original validation study [29] and calculated Cronbach's alpha. This was done to confirm we could construct two reliable scales ('person-centredness' and 'care coordination') for further analysis in QnA4.
- QnA4. We conducted multilevel linear regression analysis to estimate the effect of the characteristics of service users and administration mode on the P3CEQ (scale) scores, thus addressing RQ3. As in QnA2, we estimated two two-level models: first a model 0, which included the two random coefficients (i.e. the variance components of each level) only, then model 1 in which we included a characteristic of the service users

or administration mode as fixed coefficient (predictor variable). Model 1 was estimated for each characteristic separately, as the sample size did not allow multiple regression analysis. In QnA2 and QnA4, the regression coefficient and standard error, and the P-value based on the resulting Z-statistic are reported for the fixed effect of the characteristic included.

Analysis of qualitative data (QIA) consisted of three steps:

- QIA1. Information obtained through the consultation with SUSTAIN researchers concerning administration mode and data coding was used to recode variables ensuring we applied consistent criteria in the use of each answer option in our final dataset.
- QIA2. To provide a qualitative insight to RQ1, on the usability of this type of PREM by this target group, for each P3CEQ item we selected a subset of data where respondents had provided a score and an open response was available. We analysed these comments to identify how this subset of respondents interpreted the items and related them to their own experiences, providing details or examples of the meaning they attributed to each P3CEQ item.
- QIA3. To address RQ2, for each P3CEQ item we selected the subset where a valid score was missing. We analysed open responses provided by service users as well as researcher notes to examine why the service user had not reported their experience using the corresponding scale. Explanations were categorised into possible reasons for missing scores using inductive coding.

RESULTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY SAMPLE

SUSTAIN recruited service users in three iterations between 2016 and 2018. The majority completed the P3CEQ (93.4%; N = 228 of 244 total recruited service users [45]). Two thirds of the service users were women; three quarters aged 75 years or older (**Table 1**). About half of all service users did not complete any schooling or completed primary school only. Half of service users were living alone, whereas approximately 30% lived at home with their spouse or partner. Approximately 8% of service users were temporarily living at a home for older persons. The vast majority of service users suffered from multi-morbidity [46], presenting on average five chronic conditions. Osteoarthritis, persistent back pain and heart failure were reported most frequently. About 40% of the service users reported visual problems and a similar proportion reported hearing problems. Almost a third of service users reported mental health problems; 12% reported cognitive impairments.

| | N | M (SD) | n | % |
|--|-----|-------------|-----|------|
| Socio-demographic characteristics | | | | |
| Sex: female | 228 | | 153 | 67.1 |
| Age (in years): | 228 | | | |
| – 65–74 years | | | 53 | 23.2 |
| – 75–84 years | | | 95 | 41.7 |
| – 85 years and older | | | 79 | 34.6 |
| – Unknown | | | 1 | 0.4 |
| Education (completed): | 228 | | | |
| – No schooling/primary school | | | 107 | 46.9 |
| – Secondary school | | | 48 | 21.1 |
| – Advanced vocational training | | | 48 | 21.1 |
| – High professional/academic education | | | 22 | 9.6 |
| – Unknown | | | 3 | 1.3 |
| Living situation: | 228 | | | |
| – Living at home, alone | | | 118 | 51.8 |
| – Living at home, with spouse/partner | | | 65 | 28.5 |
| – Living at home, with family member(s) | | | 20 | 8.8 |
| – Living at home, with paid carer | | | 2 | 0.9 |
| – Assessed living/sheltered home | | | 4 | 1.8 |
| – Nursing or residential home for older persons | | | 18 | 7.9 |
| – Unknown | | | 1 | 0.4 |
| Marital status: | 228 | | | |
| – Married/cohabiting | | | 78 | 34.2 |
| – Divorced | | | 26 | 11.4 |
| – Widowed | | | 105 | 46.1 |
| – Single | | | 16 | 7.0 |
| – Unknown | | | 2 | 0.9 |
| Health related characteristics (self-reported)* | | | | |
| Hearing problems: | 226 | | 92 | 40.7 |
| Visual problems: | 226 | | 93 | 41.2 |
| Cognitive impairments: | 225 | | 26 | 11.6 |
| Mental health problems: | 225 | | 71 | 31.6 |
| Number of chronic conditions**: | 228 | 5.23 (2.47) | | |
| – None | | | 3 | 1.3 |
| – One to three | | | 60 | 26.3 |
| – Four to six | | | 101 | 44.3 |
| – Seven or more | | | 64 | 28.1 |
| – Multi-morbid (2 or more chronic conditions***) | | | 217 | 95.2 |

Table 1 Socio-demographic and health characteristics of the sample of service users (N = 228).

* The four categories of health characteristics were created from the list of eighteen individual health conditions collected with the demographic/health data sheet: hearing problems, visual problems, cognitive impairment (dementia including Alzheimers, loss of memory, traumatic brain injury, alone or in combination), and mental health problems (anxiety, panic disorders, depression, schizophrenia, alone or in combination).

** Variable based on a count of conditions indicated to be present.

*** Multi-morbidity is calculated here as having two or more of the following conditions: hearing problems, problems with vision, dementia including Alzheimers, loss of memory, traumatic brain injury, anxiety – panic disorders, depression, breathing problems (asthma, chronic bronchitis, lung emphysema, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), cancer, diabetes, dizziness with falling, heart failure, stroke-cerebral haemorrhage, prostate symptoms, urine incontinence, broken hip, other broken bones, osteoarthritis, loss of bone tissue – osteoporosis, persistent back pain.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE P3CEQ ADMINISTRATION

Sample sizes across the seven countries ranged from seven (Austria) to 61 (Germany) (Table 2). All but 11 service users completed the P3CEQ in a face-to-face interview. 72.8% responded to the P3CEQ at home; the others were interviewed at care provider premises (see methods). Seventeen percent of the service users completed the questionnaire in the presence of a family member/carer. For service users with cognitive impairment, this increased to 42.3%. Concerning the consultation among SUSTAIN researchers who administered the P3CEQ, all teams expressed that when needed they used additional agreed explanations/examples illustrating P3CEQ item meanings. Following SUSTAIN's multi-method approach [32], a convenience sample of service users (N = 87) also participated in a qualitative interview during the same appointment.

RQ1: TO WHAT EXTENT CAN OLDER PEOPLE WITH MULTI-MORBIDITY AND/OR COGNITIVE DETERIORATION PROVIDE ANSWERS TO A PREM EXPLORING CARE COORDINATION AND PERSON-CENTREDNESS

Quantitative analysis

Among our sample, missing answers per P3CEQ item were low at between 2.2% (for Q6 *Person(s) in charge of*

coordinating care) and 18.9% (for Q11b *close ones involved in decisions as much as wanted*). Besides Q11b, only one other item had more than 10% missing values: Q5 *care joined up in a way that works* (12.3% missing values).

Insight: qualitative analysis of meanings attributed to 'care coordination' and 'person-centredness' construct items

The face-to-face administration of the P3CEQ provided a unique opportunity to explore understandings of different questionnaire items by older people, forming a *de facto* cognitive interview similar to those used during development processes of most PREMs. Although SUSTAIN researchers did not systematically collect understandings of all P3CEQ items for the complete sample, the subset of open responses provides insight into meanings this target group attributed to the questions.

Open responses were provided by 15–35% of respondents depending on the P3CEQ item: Q7 *care planning* obtained the least open responses (N = 34) and Q6 *professional coordinating care* obtained the most (N = 81). Open responses were coded as follows: 'confirming' (respondent recalls details or identifies an occasion that confirms a positive experience); 'disputing' (respondent recalls details or identifies an occasion indicating a less than positive experience); 'neither' (open

| | N | n | % |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| Country | 228 | | |
| – Austria | | 7 | 3.1 |
| – Estonia | | 52 | 22.8 |
| – Germany | | 61 | 26.8 |
| – Netherlands | | 13 | 5.7 |
| – Norway | | 40 | 17.5 |
| – Spain (Catalonia) | | 32 | 14.0 |
| – United Kingdom | | 23 | 10.1 |
| P3CEQ administration characteristics | | | |
| Mode of administering: | 228 | | |
| – Face to face | | 217 | 95.2 |
| – By telephone | | 3 | 1.3 |
| – By mail | | 8 | 3.5 |
| Place of administration | 228 | | |
| – At home (includes temporary nursing home) | | 166 | 72.8 |
| – At care provider premises | | 62 | 27.2 |
| In presence of a carer: | 228 | 39 | 17.1 |
| Service users with cognitive impairment: In presence of a carer | 26 | 11 | 42.3 |
| In combination with qualitative interview: | 228 | | |
| – No | | 141 | 61.8 |
| – Qualitative interview before P3CEQ | | 33 | 14.5 |
| – Qualitative interview after P3CEQ | | 54 | 23.7 |

Table 2 Country and P3CEQ administration characteristics.

response is not directly relevant to the question/neither confirms nor disputes a positive experience); and ‘both’ (respondent specifically recalls having both positive and negative experiences concerning the question).

Almost half of the open responses provided confirmed or explained a positive experience in relation to the item; a quarter reported less than positive experiences and fifteen percent were comments that neither confirmed nor disputed a positive experience. There were some particularities of P3CEQ items. For instance, for Q10 *confidence to self-manage health*, half the open responses reported a less than positive experience and frequently related this to the lack of personal autonomy.

Table 3 presents the most frequent concepts or meanings associated to each P3CEQ item, as identified in QIA2. Although not generalizable to the whole sample, some items were understood practically the same by most SUSTAIN respondents (e.g. Q4 *repeating information*, Q10 *confidence to self-manage health*), and in line with the meaning intended by P3CEQ developers, while other items were understood in a variety of ways, and not always coinciding with the intended meaning. Some concepts were narrowly understood: Q1 *discussing what’s important with care professionals* and Q2 *being*

involved in decisions were frequently interpreted as having rather basic interactions with care professionals (e.g. being told what to do, being given advice); Q5 *care joined up in a way that works* was often related to how care professionals treat the respondents; and Q9 *receiving information to self-manage health* was answered on several occasions taking into account how much information was received in general.

RQ2: WHAT ARE THE ENABLING AND CONSTRAINING FACTORS FOR COMPLETING A PREM INSTRUMENT ON CARE EXPERIENCES IN THIS TARGET GROUP?

Quantitative analysis

Analyses of the two items with non-response rates above 10% revealed that (non-)response could partly be explained by the integrated care initiative (intra-class coefficient of the null model was .26 (se .16) for Q5 and .36 (se .15) for Q11b). However, most variance in (non-)response to these items existed at the level of the individual service users.

The (fixed) effects of the service user characteristics (added in model 1) demonstrated some statistically significant findings (Supplementary file, Table 4):

| | MOST FREQUENT MEANING/REACTION | OTHER FREQUENT MEANINGS/REACTIONS | OTHER MEANINGS/REACTIONS |
|--|---|---|--|
| Q1. Discuss what’s important with care professionals | Recalling (lack of) conversation with specific professional(s) or at a specific time (e.g. first visit), and/or (lack of) solution | Recalling basic interactions with care professionals (e.g. receiving advice, information, medication checks, being told what to do) | Reporting delegation of discussions to family member/friends Qualifying professionals (e.g. being happy with care team, trust, lack of empathy) |
| Q2. Involved in decisions | Recalling (lack of) being involved in a decision with specific professional(s) or at a specific time (e.g. first visit), and/or (lack of) solution | Recalling basic interactions with care professionals (e.g. receiving explanations, being informed, complaints being listened to, following routines) | Reporting cognitive deterioration as a factor to be taken into account when seeking decisions |
| Q3. Considered ‘whole person’ | Recalling that care professionals (do/do not always or depending on the professional) treat them with e.g. caring attitude, compassion, respect, easy to understand language. | | Referring to specific examples of how care professionals (did not) take whole situation into consideration (e.g. beyond clinical approach or criteria, beyond formal job duties) Recalling basic interactions (e.g. being asked ones opinion, receiving advice, being able to access electronic records) |
| Q4. Repeating information | Recalling how care professionals are (not) aware of conditions and/or can (not) access information (e.g. in the computer, written documentation, when care professionals change). | | Recalling details that are not directly relevant to the question. |
| Q5. Care joined up in a way that works | Recalling how care professionals were (not) communicating, coordinating and aware of different parts of the care process | Qualifying professionals or professional care (e.g. well treated, useful, smooth) Referring to current health situation and (lack of) improved health outcomes | Referring to the existence of care plan that care professionals were following. Giving specific examples of how the coordinated care does (not) work for them (e.g. being visited at home, being visited by the same professional, long waiting lists, timetable of cleaners, coordination between primary and specialist professionals). |

(Contd.)

| | MOST FREQUENT MEANING/REACTION | OTHER FREQUENT MEANINGS/REACTIONS | OTHER MEANINGS/REACTIONS |
|---|--|--|--|
| Q6. (Single) professional coordinating care | Confirming there is (not) a specific professional or professionals who coordinate care. (e.g the GP, the nurse, the GP and the nurse, one for social and one for health) | Identifying a family/friend as the person they were referring to as in charge of coordinating their care. | |
| Q7. Care planning (overall) | Describing the actions professionals and him/herself were applying as (not) part of a plan | | Referring to medication plans or clinical records Referring to different needs that they consider (un)attended |
| Q8. Support to self-manage | Explaining whether care provided meets their needs | | Referring to specific examples when advice or instrumental aid to enhance self-management were (not) being provided Qualifying professionals or professional care (e.g. well treated, helped when needed) |
| Q9. Information to self-manage | Recalling examples when (un)useful information for self-management was(not) received (e.g nutritional advice, medication adherence advice, overwhelming advice) | Refers to oneself or close persons as self-seeking information for self-management. Refers to receiving information in general. | |
| Q10. Confidence to self-manage | Refers to level of autonomy (physical, cognitive) as explaining level of confidence | Recalls examples of support (not) received and how that impacts level of confidence | |
| Q11a. Wants close ones involved | Identifies the person(s) to be involved. Identifies the person(s) to be involved, and specifies how or why | | Explaining reasons for not wanting to involve others (e.g. self-capable, not wanting to be a burden, negative relation with family members) |
| Q11b. Close ones involved as much as wanted | Identifies persons or occasions when care team has/hasn't involved as much as wanted. | Identifies the person who has/hasn't been involved | Refers to basic relations between care professionals and close ones (e.g. calling them, having them accompany service users to health consultations) |

Table 3 Meanings attributed to P3CEQ items in open responses of service users who scored the corresponding item. Ordered from more to less frequent.

1. Experiencing mental health problems was associated with less missing values for Q5 (coefficient -1.36 , standard error 0.66 , $P = .04$), indicating that service users with mental health problems were more likely to answer this item. In contrast, experiencing mental health problems increased the likelihood of not answering Q11b (coefficient 1.37 , standard error 0.41 , $P = .001$).
2. Service users with no schooling or primary schooling only were less likely to answer Q11b than service users who had completed secondary school (coefficient -2.24 , standard error 0.83 , $P = .007$).

The effects of other service user characteristics on (non) responding to Q5 or Q11b did not reach significance (Supplementary file, Table 4). For the other P3CEQ items the number of non-responders was too low to conduct these analyses.

The multi-level analysis of model 1 also provided some insights in whether the administration mode of the P3CEQ enabled or constrained answering Q5 and Q11b. It was found that:

1. Administering the P3CEQ otherwise than face-to-face increased the likelihood of non-responses for Q5 (coefficient 1.95 , standard error 0.93 , $P = .04$).
2. The presence of a carer during the interview decreased the likelihood of Q11b remaining unanswered (coefficient -1.36 , standard error 0.62 , $P = .03$).

The administration of the P3CEQ in combination with a qualitative interview did not impact the response of Q5 and Q11b (Supplementary file, Table 4). Again, the number of non-responders on the other P3CEQ items was too low to conduct these analyses.

Qualitative analysis

Lack of understanding or applicability of questionnaire items can also represent constraining factors for data collection. We analysed the open responses and researcher notes for the subsets where scores had not been provided to explore the different reasons explaining missing scores of P3CEQ items. Inductive coding identified six categories (Supplementary file, Table 5).

The most prevalent reason for not scoring questionnaire items was lack of relevance. It was more frequent for Q5 *care being joined up in a way that works* (N = 14), and was usually related to the perceived low complexity of the care they received, e.g. ‘I currently only receive care from one service’. It was also the most frequent cited reason for not scoring Q1 *discussing what’s important for your health and wellbeing with care professionals* (N = 12). In this case, three kinds of explanations were provided: 1) considering that ‘the care team knows best’; 2) considering that such discussions were pointless; or 3) relating the lack of relevance to the low frequency of visits with care teams. Lack of relevance was also the most frequent reason behind missing scores for Q2 *being involved in decisions* (N = 12) and was mostly related to the fact that the service user considered no decisions had been made (N = 9). Twelve cases considered Q9 *receiving useful information to self-manage* irrelevant, for instance because the respondent was highly dependent on others, or because respondents considered themselves self-sufficient, not needing such information from care teams.

RQ3: DO SERVICE USER CHARACTERISTICS OR THE ADMINISTRATION MODE HAVE AN IMPACT ON REPORTED CARE EXPERIENCES?

Our principal component analysis with Varimax rotation showed sufficient basis to calculate a person-centredness scale score similar to the result of the original validation study (by summing scores of Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q8, Q9, and Q10), but not for calculating a care coordination scale score (Cronbach’s alpha .76 and .55 respectively) (Table 6, Supplementary file). Therefore, Q6 and Q7, which originally contributed with Q5, Q8 and Q9 to a care coordination scale, were analysed separately, in addition

to Q11a and 11b, which were originally intended to be analysed separately.

Table 7 (Supplementary file) shows the mean scores of the service users on the P3CEQ person-centredness scale and Q7 and Q11b, as well as the percentages of service users answering ‘yes’ to Q6 and Q11a. In general, subgroups did not differ regarding their scores, with some exceptions. Service users aged 75 to 84 years were more positive about the care planning process (Q7) than the other age groups. Higher educated service users were less positive about the person-centredness of the care they received and the extent to which their carers were involved in decision-making about care (Q11b).

As to the effects of the various characteristics of service users and administration mode on the P3CEQ scores (Tables 8 and 9), the intraclass coefficient (ICC) of the null model for person-centredness was .24 (se .09), indicating that a substantial proportion of variation in service users’ scores related to the integrated care initiative. This might be explained by specific characteristics of the integrated care initiatives, but also by characteristics of health and social care systems where the initiatives had been implemented. Furthermore, a high level of education was related with experiencing care as less person-centred. In addition, experiencing cognitive problems related to experiencing less person-centred care.

Regarding service users’ experiences with care planning (Q7), the ICC of the null model was .04 (se .03), which means that differences in service users’ experiences with care planning were not related to the integrated care initiative they received care from. Neither the service user characteristics nor the way the P3CEQ was administered impacted on service user’ care planning scores.

The extent to which service users experienced that their carers (family or friends) were involved in decision-

| | PERSON-CENTREDNESS (SCALE) | | | | CARE PLANNING OVERALL (AVERAGE Q7a–d) | | | | FAMILY/FRIENDS INVOLVED IN DECISION-MAKING AS MUCH AS WANTED (Q11b) | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------------|----------|------|-----|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P |
| Fixed effect of service user characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gender: female (ref. male) | 225 | -0.20 | 0.60 | .74 | 223 | -0.08 | 0.15 | .57 | 185 | -0.15 | 0.15 | .32 |
| Age (ref. 65 to 74 years) | 224 | | | | 222 | | | | 184 | | | |
| – 75 to 84 years | | -0.17 | 0.74 | .82 | | 0.34 | 0.18 | .06 | | 0.29 | 0.19 | .12 |
| – 85 years or older | | 0.71 | 0.74 | .33 | | -0.11 | 0.18 | .54 | | 0.25 | 0.19 | .19 |
| Education (ref. no schooling or primary school) | 222 | | | | 220 | | | | 183 | | | |
| – secondary school | | -0.81 | 0.79 | .30 | | -0.21 | 0.18 | .26 | | -0.33 | 0.19 | .08 |
| – advanced vocational training | | -1.19 | 0.81 | .14 | | -0.22 | 0.19 | .25 | | -0.46 | 0.22 | .04 |
| – high professional/academic education | | -2.62 | 1.06 | .01 | | -0.25 | 0.25 | .31 | | -0.79 | 0.25 | .002 |
| Hearing problems (ref. no) | 223 | -0.01 | 0.57 | .99 | 221 | -0.04 | 0.14 | .79 | 184 | 0.13 | 0.14 | .35 |

(Contd.)

| | PERSON-CENTREDNESS (SCALE) | | | | CARE PLANNING OVERALL (AVERAGE Q7a-d) | | | | FAMILY/FRIENDS INVOLVED IN DECISION-MAKING AS MUCH AS WANTED (Q11b) | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------|------|-----|---|----------|------|-----|
| | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P |
| Visual problems (ref. no) | 223 | 0.83 | 0.59 | .16 | 221 | -0.08 | 0.14 | .56 | 184 | -0.09 | 0.15 | .54 |
| Cognitive problems (ref. no) | 222 | -2.43 | 0.86 | .005 | 220 | -0.18 | 0.22 | .40 | 183 | -0.21 | 0.22 | .35 |
| Mental health problems (ref. no) | 222 | 0.32 | 0.60 | .60 | 220 | 0.09 | 0.15 | .54 | 183 | 0.12 | 0.16 | .45 |
| Fixed effect of administration characteristics | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode of administering: other (ref. face-to-face) | 225 | 2.82 | 1.61 | .08 | 223 | -0.29 | 0.37 | .43 | 185 | -0.26 | 0.40 | .51 |
| Carer: present (ref. not present) | 225 | -1.45 | 0.78 | .07 | 223 | -0.07 | 0.19 | .73 | 185 | 0.17 | 0.20 | .39 |
| In combination with qualitative interview (ref. no) | 225 | | | | 223 | | | | 185 | | | |
| – interview before P3CEQ | | -1.53 | 1.13 | .17 | | -0.13 | 0.23 | .57 | | 0.25 | 0.28 | .37 |
| – interview after P3CEQ | | -1.33 | 0.73 | .07 | | -0.00 | 0.17 | .98 | | -0.02 | 0.18 | .90 |

Table 8 Fixed effects of characteristics of service users and administration mode on P3CEQ scale or item scores; results of two-level mixed-effect linear regression model (N = 13 integrated care initiatives, N = 183–225 service users); separate analyses for each characteristic.

| | (SINGLE) PROFESSIONAL COORDINATING CARE (Q6) | | | | WANT FRIENDS/FAMILY INVOLVED IN DECISION-MAKING: YES (VS NO/DON'T KNOW) (Q11a) | | | |
|---|--|----------|------|-----|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P | N | ESTIMATE | SE | P |
| Fixed effect of service user characteristics | | | | | | | | |
| Gender: female (ref. male) | 223 | 0.02 | 0.35 | .96 | 217 | -0.19 | 0.35 | .58 |
| Age (ref. 65 to 74 years) | 222 | | | | 216 | | | |
| – 75 to 84 years | | -0.48 | 0.45 | .28 | | 0.46 | 0.42 | .28 |
| – 85 years or older | | -0.14 | 0.45 | .75 | | 0.81 | 0.42 | .06 |
| Education (ref. no schooling or primary school) | 220 | | | | 215 | | | |
| – secondary school | | 0.26 | 0.49 | .59 | | 0.66 | 0.47 | .16 |
| – advanced vocational training | | 0.42 | 0.49 | .39 | | 0.32 | 0.46 | .49 |
| – high professional/academic education | | 0.91 | 0.65 | .16 | | -0.32 | 0.58 | .58 |
| Hearing problems (ref. no) | 221 | -0.40 | 0.33 | .23 | 215 | 0.67 | 0.34 | .05 |
| Visual problems (ref. no) | 221 | 0.04 | 0.34 | .91 | 215 | -0.31 | 0.34 | .37 |
| Cognitive problems (ref. no) | 220 | -0.51 | 0.51 | .32 | 214 | 0.76 | 0.61 | .21 |
| Mental health problems (ref. no) | 220 | 0.13 | 0.35 | .71 | 214 | -0.37 | 0.34 | .28 |
| Fixed effect of administration characteristics | | | | | | | | |
| Mode of administering: other (ref. face-to-face) | 223 | 0.06 | 0.97 | .95 | 217 | -1.01 | 0.96 | .29 |
| Carer: present (ref. not present) | 223 | -0.03 | 0.45 | .95 | 217 | 2.12 | 0.66 | .001 |
| In combination with qualitative interview (ref. no) | 223 | | | | 217 | | | |
| – interview before P3CEQ | | 0.35 | 0.63 | .58 | | 1.02 | 0.66 | .12 |
| – interview after P3CEQ | | -0.51 | 0.44 | .24 | | -0.10 | 0.41 | .82 |

Table 9 Fixed effects of characteristics of service users and administration mode on P3CEQ dichotomous item scores; results of two-level mixed-effect logistic regression model (N = 13 integrated care initiatives, N = 214–223 service users); separate analyses for each characteristic.

making about their care as much as they wanted (Q11b) related to the integrated care initiative they received care from (ICC .22, se .09). In addition, a higher level of education related to less positive experiences in this respect.

Whether service users stated they had a (single) care coordinator (Q6) was substantially related with the integrated care initiative they received care from (ICC .34, se .12). Service user characteristics and the way the P3CEQ was administered did not influence their answers to this question (*Table 9*).

Finally, whether service users needed or wanted their carers involved in decision-making about their care (Q11a) also related to the integrated care initiative they received care from (ICC .21, se .10). Service user characteristics were not significantly related to their answers to this question. Service users who had their carer present during the P3CEQ interview were more likely to confirm that they wanted their carers involved in decision-making about their care.

DISCUSSION SECTION

MAIN FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS

Older people's experiences with integrated care can be collected using a PREM instrument such as the P3CEQ. The findings of this case study provide insight into what worked and what could be improved when delivering a PREM with older and vulnerable populations and using data to assess integrated care from a service user perspective.

Unlike previous studies [26], SUSTAIN obtained a high return rate applying a PREM to evaluate care received by older people, reducing inclusion bias dramatically. All except two items of the P3CEQ had low non-response rates. The only potential reason explaining non-response that appeared across most items was a perceived lack of relevance of questions. Nevertheless, this lack of applicability was marginal (occurring for 72 of the 2,736 total possible scores; $2,736 = 228$ respondents per 12 P3CEQ items). When answering RQ1, we must bear in mind that the usability of a PREM instrument is not just about how much data can be collected (i.e. return and response rates), but also the quality of data. A key aspect here is whether respondents understand questions and use tick boxes as intended. Our qualitative analysis provides insight on the possible shortcomings of the data obtained: while several P3CEQ items were generally understood as intended (e.g. Q4 *repeating information*, Q10 *confidence to self-manage health*), the analysis of open responses indicates how questions can lead to diverging interpretations by respondents. This highlights the difficulty of capturing data related to complex concepts quantitatively (particularly from populations like that in SUSTAIN), and also the importance of mixed methods and use of qualitative approaches such as in-

depth interviewing to develop a nuanced understanding. PREMs such as the P3CEQ could be enhanced by including simple definitions with real-life examples illustrating each concept. This would help avoid narrow or misled interpretations such as understanding 'being involved in decisions' or 'having discussed what is important' as basic exchanges with care professionals; that 'care joined up in a way that works' is referring to the way care professionals treat service users; or that 'support for self-management' enquires about the extent to which support meets ones' needs in general. If unidentified, these misinterpretations may lead to inaccurate assessments of experiences with integrated care.

Analysis of the enabling and constraining factors for questionnaire completion (RQ2) points to a key factor in this target group: face-to-face delivery. SUSTAIN researchers agreed that the high inclusion and response rates would unlikely have been feasible if the questionnaire had not been delivered face-to-face with service-users, at their own pace. After piloting the P3CEQ in the translation and cultural adaption process, SUSTAIN researchers opted for face-to-face interviews in order to maximize both quantity and quality of data. In fact, most SUSTAIN researchers expressed that they found themselves delivering the P3CEQ almost as a semi-structured interview guideline, providing additional explanations or examples to illustrate the meaning of items and facilitate understanding. In order to ensure data quality, researchers (and research funders) should be prepared for such a delivery, allowing sufficient time for each respondent to answer the questionnaire and adopting a facilitating role when needed. In this sense, researcher notes and paraphrasing of open responses are particularly relevant for data interpretability.

The presence of a carer while the questionnaire was delivered was another enabling factor. It had a significant impact on the level of response in one of the two questions with a non-response rate higher than 10% (Q11b), and became a more or less explicit requirement in cases presenting cognitive impairment. The option of using the carer as a proxy respondent enabled SUSTAIN's research to be inclusive and provide learnings on care experiences of this particular target group, with carers commonly invited to participate in a qualitative interview [36]. However, presence of a carer introduced the possibility of bias. For instance, service users who had their carer present during the P3CEQ were more likely to confirm that they wanted their carers involved in decision-making about their care. Due to the collinearity between 'existence of a carer', 'carer being present during questionnaire delivery' and 'cognitive impairment' (when this applies), from a quantitative perspective we cannot make much of this data, and from a qualitative point of view we can only speculate the extent to which responses represented the carer's or the service user's wishes.

Our third RQ, exploring if user characteristics or administration mode impact the perceived level of person-centred coordinated care, provides three additional findings (besides the above-mentioned impact of presence of a carer) that are of methodological relevance concerning PREM design and data analysis. First, from a statistical point of view, it was not possible to obtain one of the two constructs intended by the P3CEQ –care coordination. Our dimensionality analysis therefore indicates the need for further validation among older and vulnerable people.

Second, service users with cognitive problems experienced less person-centred care as measured by the P3CEQ. This is in line with previous literature finding that, even in interventions designed specifically for the cognitively impaired, aspects relevant for person-centredness, such as communication and collaboration between family members and care professionals, can be lacking [47]. In this sense, it has been argued that person-centredness needs to be more proactively promoted within interventions, and this can be achieved through the inclusion of important and enjoyable –or meaningful [48] activities, both from the service user and carer perspective [49].

Third, service users with higher levels of education were less positive about the person-centredness of the care they received and about the extent to which their carers were involved in decisions. This coincides with previous studies exploring determinants of health care satisfaction and/or experiences [50, 51]. Education and age can be used as proxy measures of health expectations, given their correlation with satisfaction [52, 53]. Previously it has been hypothesised that older people may be more accepting and more reluctant to pass negative judgements with respect to their health care [52]. Cohen found that dissatisfaction with aspects of hospital-based care decreased markedly with age, but called for further research in order to confirm the aforementioned hypothesis [53]. A later study on the Questionnaire for Patient Expectations of Health Care found that older age predicted higher met expectations of health care [54]. The interrelation between age, health status, education, expectations and care assessment is an ongoing research topic [i.e. 52, 53, 50, 55, 54], that highlights the need to apply multivariate analysis and multilevel modelling, adjusting scores for the characteristics of the population in order to avoid systematic misrepresentations in the assessment of care that assists particular patient groups [55]. Such is the case for integrated care, a main beneficiary of which are older people who require continuous support from a variety of care providers. It is important, however, to recognise the diversity amongst older people, avoiding stereotypes [56]. Collecting and analysing user characteristics (e.g. physical functioning or autonomy, educational attainment, attitudes [50]) in relation to reported experiences with integrated care may help

surface issues that are particularly relevant for specific subgroups. It would also be particularly useful to develop an instrument to collect expectations concerning the specific dimensions of person-centred coordinated care (e.g. discussions with care professionals, decision-making, self-management of health), as to improve the interpretation and use of data collected with PREM such as the P3CEQ.

Finally, although open responses to P3CEQ items gathered by SUSTAIN did not provide rich narratives, we can use them as indications of the kind of reactions people had when they completed this PREM. Questions on ‘support for self-management’ and ‘confidence to self-manage health’ triggered reflection on functional or mental impairments that might be hard to accept, acknowledging dependence on others. Question 11, which defines the concept of ‘close ones’ and asks if such persons should be included in decisions on care options, implies asking respondents to consider if they do or do not have anybody they can consider close, and if so, state if they do or do not want them involved. It is important to consider how questions in a tool like the P3CEQ might prompt discomfort amongst respondents, and make sure plans for limiting and dealing with such situations are in place to ensure sound ethical research. This is particularly relevant in cases where carers accompany service users when replying a PREM that includes questions enquiring about service user/carer relationship.

LIMITATIONS

SUSTAIN researchers delivered the P3CEQ tool almost in the form of a semi-structured interview providing additional explanations when needed, and this helped reduce non-scoring to acceptable levels. However, researchers may have had different understandings and criteria on how to code certain answers. A guide specifying administration and coding criteria would be highly recommended since individual researchers might deal differently with situations where, for example, a respondent indicates a score then provides evidence that is contradictory to that score. This is particularly relevant when carers support service users to complete the questionnaire, since this implies having two persons –interviewer and carer– between the question and the service user, increasing the chance of differing interpretations.

Open responses were only provided by 15–35% of respondents who scored a P3CEQ item, and therefore the findings concerning how they understood each item cannot be generalised to the whole sample. There may be a bias in researcher note-takings, perhaps tending to write down responses more that deviated from their understanding of the concept. Further work, such as cognitive interviews, among frail older service user groups to check understandings of questions, concepts and scores may be valuable.

Finally, this paper does not emphasise the perceived level of person-centredness and coordination of care of the older people participating in SUSTAIN and how this varies across European integrated care initiatives. Nor does it examine factors particularly relevant in each integrated care initiative to explain service user experiences. Such analyses would be of interest, but are not possible here due to the combination of relatively low sample sizes from each integrated care initiative (since SUSTAIN's multiple embedded case study design was characterised by the integration of evidence collected through a variety of instruments in order to identify patterns [57]), and the heterogeneity of the types of care and target groups of the thirteen initiatives involved in SUSTAIN.

CONCLUSION

This study shows essential preconditions to meaningfully collect and analyse PREM data on older peoples' experiences with integrated care: face-to-face administration away from care providers, collection of reasons for non-response and open comments providing nuances to answers, and multilevel modelling taking into account diversity in the target population. Several areas of improvement for future PREM use in this population have been identified: use of administration and coding guides, inclusion of clear and easy to understand definitions and examples illustrating what questions do and do not mean, measures of the expectations of person-centred coordinated care, and procedures ensuring sound ethical research. These methodological learnings can enhance future evaluation of integrated care from a service user perspective.

ADDITIONAL FILE

The additional file for this article can be found as follows:

- **Supplementary File.** Tables 4 to 7. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.5504.s1>

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COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

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