Estimating value weights for the OxCAP-MH capability domains across multiple population cohorts in Austria

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OxCAP-MH

In diesem Fragebogen geht es um Ihre Lebensqualität insgesamt.

geeignet
her
her

8	Bitte geben Sie an, wie wahrscheinlich es Ihrer Meinung nach ist, dass Sie in Zukunft angegriffen werden (einschließlich sexueller und häuslicher Gewalt): [Bitte kreuzen Sie eine Antwort an] Wie wahrscheinlich ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass Sie diskriminiert werden? [Bitte kreuzen Sie eine Antwort an]	 Sehr wahrscheinlich Ziemlich wahrscheinlich Weder wahrscheinlich noch unwahrscheinlich Ziemlich unwahrscheinlich Sehr unwahrscheinlich Sehr wahrscheinlich (Weiter mit 8a) Ziemlich wahrscheinlich (Weiter mit 8a) Weder wahrscheinlich noch unwahrscheinlich (Weiter mit 9) 					
		Ziemlich unwahrscheinlich (Weiter mit 9) Sehr unwahrscheinlich (Weiter mit 9)					
8a	Aus welchen der folgenden Gründe ist es Ihrer Meinung nach wahrscheinlich, dass Sie diskriminiert werden? [Bitte kreuzen Sie bis zu drei Antworten an]	Volkszugehörigkeit/ethnische Zugehörigkeit Geschlecht Religion Sexuelle Orientierung Alter Gesundheitszustand oder Behinderung (cieschließlich geistiger Gesundheit)					
9	Bitte geben Sie an, wie sehr Sie den folgenden Aussagen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen:			nz euu	hme fer zu finicht zu	nme eher K zu	mne rhaupt Mizu
9a	[Bitte kreuzen Sie bei jeder Frage jeweils eine Antwort an] Ich kann Entscheidungen beeinflussen, die sich auf mein Wohngebiet auswirken.			S	Stin WeX	Stin	895
9b	Ich kann meine Ansichten frei äußern, auch meine politischen und religiösen Ansichten.						
9c	Ich kann Pflanzen, Tiere und die Natur würdigen und wertschätzen.						
9d	lch kann die Menschen in meiner Umgebung respektieren, wertschätzen und würdigen.						
9e	Mir fällt es leicht, die Liebe, Fürsorge und Unterstützung meiner Familie und/oder Freunde anzunehmen und zu genießen.						
9f	Ich kann selbst frei entscheiden, wie ich mein Leben lebe.						
9g	lch kann meiner Fantasie freien Lauf lassen und mich kreativ ausdrücken (z.B. durch Kunst, Literatur, Musik, usw.).						
9h	lch habe Zugang zu interessanten Aktivitäten (oder Erwerbstätigkeit).						



OxCAP MH

Oxford CAPabilities questionnaire-Mental Health (OxCAP-MH)

- Based on the capability approach and purposively built for MH setting;
- Self-reported 16-item index measure;
- Domains:

- Daily activities;
- Social networks;
- Losing sleep over worry;
- Enjoying social and recreational activities;
- Having suitable accommodation;
- Feeling safe;
- Likelihood of discrimination and assault;

- Influencing local decisions;
- Freedom of expression;
- Appreciation of nature;
- Respecting and valuing people;
- Friendship and support;
- Self-determination;
- Imagination and creativity,
- Access to interesting activities
- Scoring system is based on equal weights of the different domains

Valuation research

- Some capability domains may be more important than others in determining someone's well-being
- Weighting of values may vary
 - between different cultural settings (i.e. regions/countries),
 - main sociodemographic characteristics (i.e. age, gender),
 - different population cohorts influenced by specific insight into or adaptation to an illness.
- Still no consensus on the best method to elicit values, but current practice: Best-Worst Scaling (BWS)
 - ASCOT, ICECAP-A, ICECAP-O, ICECAP-SCM and even Austrian preference weights for the ASCOT
 - BWS elicits values rather than preferences
 - BWS would satisfy Sen's interpretation of the capability approach

Aim of this study

- To determine what relative weights may be assigned to the 16 domains of the German language version of the OxCAP-MH instrument across population cohorts with different levels of mental illhealth experience.
- Objectives:
- elicit the value weights of the different capability domains of the German OxCAP-MH, (i)
- (ii) explore their variations across population cohorts with different mental ill-health knowledge approximating the experiences of patients, experts and the general population, and

(iii) propose a preliminary value set in an Austrian context for use in cost-effectiveness analyses.



Methods (1)

- Best-Worst Scaling (BWS)
 - Participants are presented with a set of hypothetical scenarios where they had to state their preferences by selecting the most and least important items;
 - Designed by Sawtooth Software.
- Participants: 18-80 years / sufficient intellectual capacities / language skills
- (1) in- and out-patients of a psychiatric hospital ward;
- (2) patients from a primary care practice;
- (3) students of a medical university with insight into mental health problems.
- Sample size based on previous valuation studies (lack of scientific method)
- Convenience sampling
- Paper-based data collection

Exemplary BWS task

Stellen Sie sich bitte vor, Sie müssten zwischen den folgenden sechs Optionen wählen, basierend auf den für Sie persönlich wichtigsten und unwichtigsten Aspekten in Ihrem Leben. Bitte wählen Sie jeweils die <u>wichtigste</u> bzw. <u>unwichtigste</u> Option.

(1 of 16)

Am Wichtigsten		Am Unwichtigsten
\bigcirc	Mein Gesundheitszustand, verglichen mit gleichaltrigen Menschen, schränkt mich in meinen Alltagsaktivitäten in keinster Weise ein.	\bigcirc
\bigcirc	Ich werde nicht angegriffen (einschließlich sexueller und häuslicher Gewalt).	\bigcirc
\bigcirc	Ich kann Entscheidungen beeinflussen, die sich auf mein Wohngebiet auswirken.	\bigcirc
\bigcirc	Ich kann Pflanzen, Tiere und die Natur würdigen und wertschätzen.	\bigcirc
\bigcirc	Ich habe Zugang zu interessanten Aktivitäten (oder Erwerbstätigkeit).	\bigcirc
\bigcirc	Ich kann meiner Fantasie freien Lauf lassen und mich kreativ ausdrücken (z.B. durch Kunst, Literatur, Musik, usw.).	\bigcirc



Methods (2)

- Weights for the domains calculated by Hierarchical Bayes (HB) estimation
 - calculation is based on individual respondents and enables segmentation by population cohorts
 - can yield reliable individual best-worst values even when the number of responses per participant is small
 - mean relative importance score (RIS) was calculated for each domain based on HB estimation
 - 'individual fit statistic' per respondent below 0.17 was used to identify inconsistent responders
- Rank order analysis based on HB estimation was repeated for population cohorts, testing the differences across groups by Kruskal-Wallis equality of populations rank tests
- Pearson correlation coefficients between the RIS scores of the domains for the full population cohort were calculated and visualised by means of a heatmap
- Multivariable linear regression analyses to explore the relative adjusted importance of the domains across population cohorts
 - Robust standard errors to account for violations of model assumptions and the implicit correlation of the outcome variables were obtained using the Jackknife method

Overview of recruitment strategy and inclusion of participants





Relative importance of domains







Heatmap of pairwise Pearson correlation coefficients between OxCAP-MH domains





Mean Relative Importance Scores (Hierarchical Bayes estimates) by population cohort (n=158)





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Multivariate regression analysis per domain with robust standard errors (n=158)

Domain	Question Number	Label	Mean (SD)	Male vs	Psychiatric patients vs	Mental health experts vs.	Constant
Domain				female	general	general	Constant
					population	population	
1	1	Limit daily activities	10.48 (7.43)	0.97 (4.71)	-2.58 (3.97)	-1.97 (1.75)	11.64 (1.35)
2	2	Meet socially with friends or family	5.89(5.14)	0.21 (1.99)	2.12 (1.82)	1.65 (1.05)	4.52 (0.82)
3	3	Less sleep over worries	2.48 (3.84)	0.68 (3.45)	-0.74 (1.22)	-1.08 (1.56)	2.83 (2.30)
4	4	Enjoy free time activities	3.73 (4.78)	1.50 (4.58)	1.67 (1.47)	0.04 (0.98)	2.55 (2.39)
5	5	Suitable flat situation	3.85(5.04)	1.39 (3.11)	2.23 (2.11)	-1.83 (0.80)*	3.18 (1.96)
6	6	Safety in neighbourhood	4.41(4.97)	-1.35 (4.48)	-1.98 (1.35)	0.16 (1.78)	5.56 (1.91)
7	7	Probability of assault	9.92(6.71)	-2.52 (4.77)	-1.87 (3.34)	1.91 (1.44)	10.90 (3.25)
8	8	Probability of discrimination	8.71(6.65)	-0.11 (1.44)	-1.80 (3.52)	0.86 (1.63)	9.06 (1.93)
9	9a	Local decisions	0.76 (1.92)	0.10 (0.98)	0.11 (0.33)	0.23 (0.46)	0.60 (0.42)
10	9b	Freedom of expression	6.76(5.75)	-0.28 (1.31)	-3.25 (1.60)*	-0.11 (1.36)	8.00 (1.27)
11	9c	Appreciation of nature	3.22(4.13)	-0.87 (2.24)	0.33 (1.19)	-1.04 (1.57)	3.82 (1.35)
12	9d	Respect for people around	6.89(5.58)	-0.37 (2.58)	0.62 (2.12)	0.44 (1.95)	6.67 (1.57)
13	9e	Enjoy love and support	9.02 (6.10)	-1.04 (1.99)	1.05 (3.03)	0.95 (1.37)	8.76 (1.19)
14	9f	Freedom of deciding for yourself	15.72 (4.74)	0.01 (0.99)	0.45 (1.17)	-0.65 (1.27)	15.80 (0.97)
15	9g	Creativity	3.47 (5.34)	1.37 (2.08)	0.93 (2.84)	-1.75 (1.09)	3.21 (1.83)
16	9h	Access to interesting activities/employment	4.70(5.03)	0.32 (1.07)	2.72 (1.39)	2.19 (2.00)	2.90 (0.99)



Indicative value weights of the OxCAP-MH domains and their levels

Domain	Question	Label	Level	Level	Level	Level	Level
Number	Number		1	2	3	4	5
1	1	Limit daily activities	0.0000	0.0262	0.0524	0.0786	0.1048
2	2*	Meet socially with friends or family	0.0589	0.0442	0.0294	0.0147	0.0000
3	3	Less sleep over worries	0.0000	0.0062	0.0124	0.0186	0.0248
4	4*	Enjoy free time activities	0.0373	0.0280	0.0187	0.0093	0.0000
5	5	Suitable flat situation	0.0000	0.0096	0.0192	0.0289	0.0385
6	6*	Safety in neighbourhood	0.0441	0.0330	0.0220	0.0110	0.0000
7	7	Probability of assault	0.0000	0.0248	0.0496	0.0744	0.0992
8	8	Probability of discrimination	0.0000	0.0218	0.0435	0.0653	0.0871
9	9a*	Local decisions	0.0076	0.0057	0.0038	0.0019	0.0000
10	9b*	Freedom of expression	0.0676	0.0507	0.0338	0.0169	0.0000
11	9c*	Appreciation of nature	0.0322	0.0241	0.0161	0.0080	0.0000
12	9d*	Respect for people around	0.0689	0.0517	0.0344	0.0172	0.0000
13	9e*	Enjoy love and support	0.0902	0.0677	0.0451	0.0226	0.0000
14	9f*	Freedom of deciding for yourself	0.1572	0.1179	0.0786	0.0393	0.0000
15	9g*	Creativity	0.0347	0.0260	0.0174	0.0087	0.0000
16	9h*	Access to interesting activities/employment	0.0470	0.0352	0.0235	0.0117	0.0000



Discussion / Conclusion

- Gender and mental ill-health experience have little impact on how people value OxCAP-MH domains
 value weights for mental health specific capability instruments could be elicited from alternative population cohorts
- Limitations:
 - relatively small sample size
 - sample may not be fully representative of the Austrian population
 - research focused only on the domains but not the domain levels of the OxCAP-MH
- The availability of this indicative value set will hopefully further facilitate the use of the OxCAP-MH in mental health economic evaluations conducted in German speaking countries and international research
- Robust study methods are generalisable beyond the current context and should form the basis for any further value set development for the OxCAP-MH in other countries / other capability instruments







Thank you for the attention!

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